

clothed, and its slender limbs, will at once separate it from both of the preceding species. And it is somewhat remarkable that, whilst the *M. costipenne* and *M. hirtum* would seem to represent, at the Canaries, the Madeiran *M. oceanicum* and *M. abdominale* respectively, the present one may be regarded as the analogue of the *M. Artemisiae* of those islands. And yet, in spite of this general resemblance, it is abundantly distinct from it specifically. Thus, it may be known by its larger size and more anteriorly acuminate outline, by its pubescence being comparatively short and decumbent (instead of long, fine, and erect), by its prothorax being much narrower, less abbreviated, and more conical, by its entire sculpture being closer and less coarse, and by its male antennæ being very much shorter and with each individual joint considerably less developed.

The *M. flavescens* was captured by myself in the mountains of Palma, from off the perpendicular rocks which bound the great Pinal, above the plains of Los Llanos, in the district of the Banda, at the beginning of June 1858.

XXXII.—Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophaga.

By J. S. BALY.

Fam. Eumolpidæ.

Genus PYROPIDA.

Corpus oblongum, valde convexum. *Caput* perpendiculare, subelongatum; *oculis* reniformibus; *antennis* filiformibus, gracilibus, longitudini corporis æqualibus, aut *feminae* vix brevioribus; *mento* apice angulato-emarginato; *palporum* articulo ultimo ovato, obtuse truncato. *Thorax* longitudine latitudini fere æquali, dorso valde convexo, lateribus marginatis, breviter rotundatis. *Elytra* basi thorace multo latiora, apicem versus angustata, obovata, basi truncata; punctato-striata, humeris prominulis. *Pedes* modice robusti; *femoribus* paullo incrassatis, basi attenuatis, inermibus; *tibiis posticis* quatuor extus ante apicem emarginatis; *unguiculis* basi dentatis. *Prosternum* latum, transversum, lateribus medio paullo productis; *antepectoris* processu antero-laterali anguste cuneiformi, extus ad thoracis angulum exteriorem non extenso.

Type *Pyropida sumptuosa*, Baly.

This lovely insect is very closely allied to *Chrysopida*, agreeing with that genus (and differing from *Rhyparida*) in possessing a narrow wedge-shaped antero-lateral process to the antepectus, differing in the shorter, more robust form, in the shorter legs (the thighs being also less incrassate and unarmed beneath), and also in the somewhat shorter, less exerted head and less prominent eyes.

Pyropida sumptuosa.

P. oblonga, valde convexa, nitida, cærulea, viridi tincta; elytris læte purpureis, plaga trigonata communi magna, a basi fere ad apicem extensa, aurea; antennis metallico-viridibus.—Long. 4–5 lin.

Hab. Malacca, Malay Peninsula.

Oblong, very convex, nitidous, body metallic blue with a green reflexion, more especially on the thorax and legs. Head remotely but deeply punctured; antennæ metallic green, covered (the three or four basal joints excepted) with a fine adpressed fulvous down. Thorax as broad as long in the *male*, slightly broader in the *female*, remotely punctured. Elytra obovate, truncate at the base, much broader than the thorax; humeral callus prominent; disk transversely grooved below the basilar space; each elytron with eleven rows of distinct but not coarse punctures, the first row short, interspaces plane; bright purple, a large common patch commencing at the base, where it occupies the space between the two humeral calli, and extending nearly to the apex of the elytron, gradually narrowing on the suture until at last it becomes a mere sutural line, bright golden.

Fam. Halticidæ.

Genus *PODONTIA*, Dalman.

Podontia 14-punctata (Linn.).

This species appears to possess several well-marked local varieties; two apparently new are described for the first time in the present paper. I have had the opportunity of examining several individuals of each of the forms, but (beyond that of colour, which appears to be permanent and not to vary in the most trifling degree) have not been able to detect the slightest difference between them, in sculpture or otherwise; the *ædeagus*, which in other species of the genus forms a good specific character, does not here show any variation whatever. The present is another instance of individuals of the same species, brought from distant localities, presenting striking and permanent differences in colouring and markings, but agreeing in all other and more essential characters, showing us how little we ought to depend on colour alone as a specific character.

Podontia 14-punctata.

“*C. testacea*, coleopteris flavis, punctis sedecim nigris, duobus communibus.”

Chrysomela 14-punctata, Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 314. 29; Linn. Syst. Nat. 2599. 94.

Hab. India; Java; Lao.

Var. A. pallide rufo-picea; elytris nigro-piceis flavo irroratis, utroque

plaga magna baseos fasciisque duabus latis, prima vix ante medium, secunda apicem versus positis, flavo-fulvis.

Hab. Labok. Collected by the late M. Mouhot.

Var. C. nigra, corpore supra rufo-fulvo.

Hab. India, Madras.

This variety approaches very closely to *P. lutea*; Olivier, in his very short description of the latter species, does not mention the legs as differing in colour from the rest of the body, although in the plate they are figured entirely black; he also gives India, instead of China, as the locality of his insect.

Podontia spectabilis. (Plate XXI. fig. 2.)

P. oblongo-elongata aut *oblonga*, valde convexa, rufo-fulva, nitida; antennis extrorsum nigris, abdominis apice flavo; thorace lateribus bisinuatis, antice angustatis, dorso hic illic profunde sed sparse punctato, basi utroque latere trifoveolato, medio ante apicem transversim impresso, interdum longitudinaliter canaliculato; elytris flavo marmoratis, utroque ante apicem excavato, sat fortiter punctato-striato, striis disco evidenter, iis ad marginem exteriorem profunde sulcatis, interspatiis ad apicem costatis.—Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Northern China.

Oblong-elongate or oblong, convex, bright rufo-fulvous, nitidous. Face transversely depressed between the eyes, impressed on either side with a deep groove, which, commencing just above the insertion of the antennæ, curves obliquely outwards and upwards to the upper edge of the eye; antennæ (their base excepted), apex of jaws, and a spot on the labrum black; eyes narrowly oblong, also black. Thorax impressed on either side with three deep foveæ, the hinder one smaller than the rest, and attached to the basal margin, base with a short longitudinal impression on either side and a small round fovea in the middle, the latter sometimes obsolete, central portion of disk in front more or less distinctly transversely depressed, sometimes also impressed with a longitudinal groove; surface sparingly impressed with deep punctures, forming on the sides short irregular rows. Scutellum subtrigonal. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, sides parallel, apex subacutely rounded, surface covered with large, irregularly confluent yellow spots; each elytron impressed with eleven rows of deep punctures, the first row short, striæ near the outer margin sulcate, their interspaces sulcate; towards the apex of the elytron, where the surface is broadly excavated, all the interspaces are thickened, subcostate, and covered with indistinct transverse wrinkles.

Podontia ? basalis.

P. ovata, valde convexa, fulva, nitida, antennis nigris, tarsis fuscis; thorace lævi, fere impunctato, utrinque prope marginem obsolete excavato:

elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, interspatiis sat crebre punctulatis; nigris, basi margineque inflexo fulvis.—Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Mysol. Collected by Mr. Wallace.

Ovate, very convex, nitidous. Face furnished between the eyes and just above the insertion of the antennæ with two transversely placed, shining tubercles; jaws, labrum, and antennæ black, the latter rather more than half the length of the body, several of the basal joints fulvous beneath. Thorax convex, smooth, and indistinctly punctured on the disk, slightly and singularly excavated on the side just within the lateral border, side margins angustate-rotundate. Elytra shining black, their basal fourth, together with the inflexed limb, fulvous, each elytron impressed with eleven rows of very fine punctures, the first row short; these striæ, however, are discovered with difficulty, owing to the nearly equally well-marked punctation of the perfectly plane interspaces; near the outer margin, just below the humeral callus, is a shallow smooth fovea. Tibiæ unarmed.

Podontia vittata.

P. oblonga, valde convexa, castanea, nitida, abdominis basi pectoreque obscuris, antennis (basi exceptis) nigris; elytris punctato-striatis, margine exteriore, vitta subsuturali (apice cum margine ipso confluyente) vittaque angustiore discoidali, ante apicem abbreviata, flavis, limbo inflexo flavo, nigro tessellato; capite thoraceque fulvis, hoc convexo, minute punctato, utrinque unifoveolato.—Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Port Natal.

Oblong, very convex. Head very minutely punctured, face impressed on either side by a deep bisinuate groove, which, commencing just within the insertion of the antennæ, runs obliquely upwards to the upper margin of the eye. Thorax smooth, convex, impressed on either side near the lateral margin with a small fovea, surface minutely punctured; on either side the disk in front are three longitudinally placed deep punctures. Elytra each impressed with eleven rows of deep punctures, the first row very short, interspaces on the outer disk convex, those near the suture nearly plane.

Genus XENIDEA. (Details, Plate XXI. fig. 4.)

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, valde convexum. *Caput* exsertum; *faciè* perpendiculari, longitudinaliter carinata, utrinque supra antennis profunde canaliculata; *antennis* gracilibus, fere filiformibus, corpore brevioribus, articulo primo incrassato, secundo illo brevior, paullo incrassato, obovato, tertio secundo fere duplo longiore, cæteris tertio singulatim fere æqualibus; *epistoma* elevatum, antice integrum. *Thorax* transversus, lateribus anguste marginatis, basi bimpressus. *Scutellum* trigonatum, apice rotundato. *Elytra* thorace latiora, apice rotundata, fortiter punctato-striata. *Pedes*: *tibiis intermediis* inermibus; *tibiis posticis* dorso canaliculatis, lateribus ante apicem obsolete sinuatis, ad apicem pectinatis,

apice in processum brevem producto; *tarsis posticis* articulo primo duobus sequentibus longiore, etsi tibiæ dimidio paullo longiore.

Type *Xenidea alternata*, Baly.

This genus must be placed close to *Plectroscelis*.

Xenidea alternata. (Plate XXI. fig. 4.)

X. oblongo-ovata, valde convexa, nitida, subtus purpureo-nigra; pedibus obscure rufo-piceis, purpureo-micantibus, femoribus posticis dimidio postico obscure purpureis; antennis pallide fulvis, articulis 6^{to}, 7^{mo}, 8^o 11^{mo} que nigris; supra læte purpurea; thorace subremote punctato; elytris sat profunde punctato-striatis.—Long. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Aru, New Guinea.

Oblong-ovate, very convex, nitidous; body beneath deep-purplish black; the legs obscure rufo-piceous, the apical half of the hinder thighs obscure purple. Body above deep shining purple. Head smooth, impunctate; epistome elevated into a transverse ridge; from its centre a strongly raised longitudinal carina runs upwards nearly as far as the upper border of the eyes; on either side is a deeply grooved line, which, commencing close to the longitudinal ridge, a short way below its centre, and just above the insertion of the antennæ, runs for a short distance perpendicularly upwards, then turns abruptly outwards and is carried directly across the face until it reaches the inner margin of the eye; here it again forms nearly a right angle with its transverse portion, and is continued upwards along the inner border of the eye nearly to the apex of the latter, where it suddenly terminates; immediately above its apex is a deep round puncture; on either side the upper portion of the central ridge is a smooth, impunctate, concave space, bounded below and on the outer side by the above-mentioned grooved line; antennæ nearly equal in length to the body, pale fulvous, their 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th joints black. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides narrowly margined, obliquely narrowed from the base towards the apex, anterior portion obliquely truncate, the margin of this latter part thickened; disk indistinctly punctured, the puncturing more distinct at the base. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate; interspaces smooth, nearly plane.

GENUS PLECTROTETRA. (Details, Plate XXI. fig. 3.)

Corpus elongatum, convexum. *Caput* exsertum; *antennis* MARIS corpore longioribus, robustis, apicem versus attenuatis, et ibi gracilibus, articulis 1^{mo} crasso, curvato, 2^{do} brevi, obovato, 3^{tio} ad 7^{imum} singulis basi ad apicem incrassatis, paullo compressis, perparum latitudine et longitudine decrescentibus, cæteris filiformibus, ultimo acuto; FEMINÆ gracilibus, filiformibus, articulis 3^{tio} ad 7^{imum} non incrassatis; *mandibulis* dentatis; *labio* subquadrato; *palpis* articulo ultimo subconico; *oculis* ovatis. *Thorax* transversus, basi transversim sulcatus. *Elytra* anguste oblonga, parallela, disco punctato-striata, striis gemellatis, interspatiis FEMINÆ

costatis. *Antepectus angustum, integrum. Pedes: femoribus quatuor anticis leniter, posticis sat incrassatis, subtus non canaliculatis; tibiis MARIS quatuor anterioribus extus ante apicem spina valida armatis, illa tibiarum anticarum brevi; tibiis posticis muticis, apice paullo incrassato, extus excavato, introrsum curvato, in processum obtusum compressum producto: FÆMINÆ tibiis anticis muticis, intermediis spina brevi armatis, posticis apice introrsum non curvato, non producto, spina acuta armato, tarsorum ejusdem paris articulo basali ad apicem tibiæ inserto. Tarsis articulo tertio brevi; posticis paullo ante apicem tibiæ insertis; unguiculis bifidis, dente interiore paullo brevioribus, compresso, introrsum curvato.*
 Type, *Plectrotetra Clarkii*, Baly.

Plectrotetra Clarkii. (Plate XXI. fig. 3.)

P. elongata, subcylindrica, rufo-testacea, nitida; antennis (basi excepta), femorum basi, tibiis tarsisque nigro-fuscis; elytris viridi-cyaneis, gemellato-punctato-striatis.—Long. 3–3½ lin.

Mas. Elytrorum interspatiis alternis minus costatis, ante medium fere planis, tarsorum anticorum quatuor articulo basali dilatato.

Fœmina. Elytrorum interspatiis alternis valde costatis.

Var. A. Antennis corpore concoloribus.

Hab. Oaxaca. Collected by M. Sallé.

Elongate, subcylindrical, parallel, shining rufo-testaceous; antennæ (their basal joints excepted), extreme base of thighs, the tibiæ and tarsi nigro-fuscous; unguiculi rufo-piceous. Head prominent; face nearly perpendicular, trigonate; epistome separated from the face by an elevated line, from the apex of which a broad, strongly raised ridge extends upwards as far as the upper edge of the insertion of the antennæ, where it becomes dilated on the upper portion of the face into a raised, bilobed, obovate space; antennæ longer than the body in the male, shorter in the female. Thorax transverse, sides moderately rounded, slightly narrowed in front, all the angles slightly produced, acute; upper surface swollen, slightly flattened across the middle of the disk, the latter impressed near its base with a sinuous transverse groove, either end of which, before reaching the lateral border, curves obliquely to the hinder margins; surface of disk nearly impunctate. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, narrowly oblong, sides parallel, the apex obtusely rounded, sutural angle acute; surface of each impressed with five or six double rows of punctures, the punctures being placed more or less irregularly on the striæ; interspaces between each double set of striæ nearly flattened in front in the male, more or less costate towards the apex, in the female costate for their whole length; interstices between the punctures on the striæ frequently transversely costulate.

Genus NONARTHRA. (Details, Plate XXI. fig. 1.)

Corpus rotundato-ovatum, convexum. Caput exsertum; antennis 9-articulatis, robustis, ad apicem subincrassatis, compressis, articulo primo

incrassato, secundo primo dimidio brevior, ovato, tertio paullo longiore, subclavato, cæteris singulatim illi longitudine fere æqualibus, compressis, modice dilatatis, ultimo paullo longiore; *oculis* prominulis, ovatis, *epistoma* integrum; *facie* et *vertice* lævibus, sine carina aut canaliculis. *Thorax* brevis, transversus. *Scutellum* trigonatum. *Elytra* ovata, modice convexa, minute punctata, margine exteriori ante medium paullo dilatato. *Pedes antici* quatuor simplices; *tibiis posticis* dorso canaliculatis, marginibus canaliculæ minute pectinatis; *tarsorum* ejusdem paris articulo primo ante apicem tibiæ inserto.

Type, *Nonarthra variabilis*, Baly.

This genus is separated from all other known genera of *Halticidæ* by the nine-jointed antennæ.

Nonarthra variabilis. (Plate XXI. fig. 1.)

N. rotundato-ovata, modice convexa, nitida; pedibus (femorum posteriorum apice excepto) flavo-albis; supra flavo-alba; antennis extrorsum fuscis, verticis maculis duabus, scutello, elytrorumque fascia lata transversa baseos extrorsum abbreviata, altera vix pone medium integra, sutura postice maculaque apicali nigris; elytris minutissime punctulatis.—Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Var. A. Elytrorum signaturis plus minusve obsoletis.

Hab. Northern India.

Rotundate-ovate, convex, nitidous; body beneath black, legs pale-yellowish white, with the exception of the apex of the hinder thighs; above pale-yellowish white; antennæ beyond their base fuscous. Head smooth, nearly impunctate; face without any trace of either longitudinal ridge or sulcation, with the exception of a very short longitudinal groove which runs upwards from the apex of the grooved line separating the epistome from the face; vertex with two parallel black triangular patches; labrum, eyes, and jaws black. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides distinctly margined, rounded at the base, obliquely rounded and narrowed in front, anterior angles obtuse, slightly thickened; disk smooth, impunctate. Elytra oval, shoulders rounded, anterior half of lateral border dilated, its upper surface concave; general surface of elytra moderately convex, smooth and shining, very minutely punctured.

Nonarthra ornata.

N. rotundato-ovata, modice convexa, nitida, subtus cum antennis (harum basi flava excepta) nigra, capite thoraceque testaceis, pedibus elytrisque flavis, his fascia lata basali extrorsum abbreviata fasciaque vix pone medium utrinque abbreviata nigris, scutello nigro, tibiis posticis nigro-pectinatis.—Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Penang. Collected by Mr. Bowring.

Very closely allied to the preceding species, smaller and somewhat broader in proportion to its length, the elytra rather more

distinctly punctured; the chief difference, however, with the exception of that of colour, is in the shape of the thorax, the angles of which are distinctly more prominent than in *N. variabilis*, the posterior being almost subacute.

Genus PSYLLIODES, Latr.

Psylliodes Brettinghami.

P. obovata, supra cærulea, nitida; antennis nigris, basi fulvis; subtus obscure picea, purpureo micans, pedibus pallide fulvo-piceis; vertice fere impunctato, facie inferiore rufo-picea; thorace punctato, a basi ad apicem angustato, lateribus rectis, apice oblique truncatis; scutello subtrigonato, acuto, nitido-piceo; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, striis ad latus subsulcatis.—Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. India. Collected by Mr. Brettingham.

Stout, obovate, shining blue above, body beneath obscure rufo-piceous with a purple reflexion; legs pale piceous, the apex of the four anterior tibiæ, together with the tarsi of the same legs, nigro-fuscous. Head triangular, vertex shining, nearly impunctate, lower portion of face rufo-piceous, sparingly clothed with pale-fulvous hairs; antennæ black, the basal three joints pale fulvous. Thorax nearly a third broader at the base than long, narrowed from base to apex; sides straight, obliquely truncate at their apex; disk smooth, deeply but not very closely punctured. Scutellum shining piceous. Elytra much broader than the thorax, ovate, narrowed from a short distance below the shoulders to the apex, the latter subacutely rounded, each elytron impressed with close regular rows of deep punctures, the first row abbreviated before it reaches the middle; striæ on the outer half of the disk (and all towards their apex) indistinctly sulcate, their interstices obsoletely convex, those on the inner disk in front flat, all of them finely but remotely punctured.

Genus ACROCRYPTA. (Details, Plate XXI. fig. 5.)

Corpus breviter ovatum, valde convexum; *antennis* crassis, longitudine corporis brevioribus, articulis 1^{mo} incrassato, 2^{do} brevi obconico, 3^{tio} illo fere duplo longiore, 4^{to} et 5^{to} æqualibus, singulatim 3^{tio} paullo longioribus perparum incrassatis, 6^{to} ad 11^{um} incrassatis, clavum elongatum compressum formantibus; *palporum maxillarium* articulo penultimo valde inflato, subglobozo, apice truncato; articulo ultimo brevissimo, penultimi apici immerso; *oculis* prominulis, integris, ovatis; *epistoma* margine antico integro. *Thorax* transversus, lateribus anguste marginatis, angulo antico tuberculato. *Scutellum* trigonatum. *Elytra* irregulariter punctata. *Pedes* simplices; *femoribus posticis* valde incrassatis, subtus canaliculatis; *tibiis* ejusdem paris dorso non canaliculatis, apice in spinam validam compressam producto; *tarsis posticis* ad apicem

tibiæ insertis, articulo basali duobus sequentibus conjunctim paullo longiore; *unguiculis* appendiculatis.

Type, *Acrocrypta Mouhoti*, Baly.

Acrocrypta must stand close to *Acroleuca*, Chev., which latter genus contains many species, nearly all undescribed, from the East; it may be separated by the shorter, more robust, more compressed, and much more dilated antennæ, and also by the almost globular maxillary palpi, with their extremely short and nearly hidden terminal joint.

Acrocrypta Mouhoti.

A. ovato-rotundata, subglobosa, fulva, nitida; antennis (basi excepta), ore, oculis pedibusque nigris.—Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Cambogia. Collected by M. Mouhot.

Ovate-rotundate, subglobose, shining fulvous; antennæ (their base excepted), eyes, mouth, and legs black. Head nearly buried in the thorax, face subrotundate; epistome slightly thickened, separated from the face by an indistinct angular groove, at the apex of which a transverse depression runs across between the eyes; labrum black; antennæ scarcely longer than half the body, first two joints flavous, pitchy above, terminal joint with its extreme apex obscure white. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; apex broadly but slightly concave, sides narrowly margined, rounded behind, obliquely narrowed in front, anterior angles thickened, slightly produced, broadly obtuse, posterior subacute; basal margin oblique on either side, rounded in the middle; disk finely but not very closely punctured. Elytra broadly ovate, wider than the thorax, shoulders rounded, surface distinctly but not coarsely punctured.

Acrocrypta dimidiata. (Plate XXI. fig. 5.)

A. ovato-rotundata, subglobosa, nitida, nigra, abdomine elytrisque (horum basi prætermissa) fulvis.—Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Cambogia. Collected by M. Mouhot.

Very similar to the preceding, rather narrower and less rotundate, differing however principally in colour.

GENUS CAMÆNA. (Details, Plate XXI. fig. 7.)

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, modice convexum. *Caput* exsertum, *facie* trigonata; *antennis* modice robustis, subfiliformibus, basi et apice attenuatis, articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, fere æqualibus; *oculis* prominulis, ovatis, intus vix sinuatis. *Thorax* transversus, ante basin transversim sulcatus, sulco utrinque intra latus retrorsum ad basin curvato. *Elytra* ovata, basi truncata, anguste marginata, confuse punctato-striata. *Pedes* simplices; *femoribus posticis* incrassatis, subtus canali-

culatis; *tibiis posticis* dorso canaliculatis, apice spina brevi armatis; *tarsorum* ejusdem paris articulo basali tibiæ apici inserto.

Type *Camæna tibialis*, Baly.

Camæna tibialis. (Plate XXI. fig. 7.)

C. oblongo-ovata, modice convexa, fulva, nitida; tibiis, tarsis antennisque (his apice albis) nigris; elytris nigris, metallico-micantibus.—Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Oblong-ovate, moderately convex, fulvous, nitidous; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ black, three apical joints of the latter white. Head short, trigonate; eyes oblong, black; antennæ subfusiform, nearly as long as the body, basal joint pale fulvous beneath. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides narrowly margined, nearly straight, narrowed from base to apex; anterior angles slightly produced, obtuse, incrassate; disk swollen, transversely grooved on side just within the lateral border. Elytra ovate, broader than the thorax, finely punctured.

Genus MEDONIA. (Details, Plate XXI. fig. 6.)

Corpus ovatum, modice convexum. *Caput* exsertum; *facie* fere perpendiculari, subtrigona, oculis sat magnis, prominulis, ovatis, integris; *antennis* filiformibus, gracilibus, articulis primo incrassato, secundo brevi, tertio illo plus duplo longiore. *Elytra* breviter ovata, anguste marginata, tenuiter punctata (sulco utrinque ante latus ad basin recurvato). *Thorax* transversus, basi transversim sulcata. *Pedes*: *femoribus posticis* incrassatis; *tibiis posticis* apice dente brevi armatis; *tarsorum ejusdem paris* articulo basali ad apicem tibiæ inserto.

Type, *Medonia Batesii*, Baly.

Medonia Batesii. (Plate XXI. fig. 6.)

M. oblongo-ovata, modice convexa, flavo-fulva, nitida; vertice, thorace, femoribus posticis (horum basi margineque inferiore exceptis) elytrorumque dimidio postico nigris.—Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ega, Upper Amazons.

Oblong-ovate, moderately convex, nitidous. Head nearly impunctate, labrum piceous; antennæ nearly as long as the body, third joint twice as long as the second; epistome thickened. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides oblique, narrowly margined; anterior angles obliquely truncate, incrassate; disk convex, impunctate, impressed just before the basal margin with a deep transverse groove, which curves abruptly backwards to the base of the thorax, at either end, a short distance within the lateral border. Elytra subovate, narrowly margined, very minutely punctured.

