

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW *CUCUJIDÆ* AND *CLERIDÆ*.

BY CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

CUCUJIDÆ.

HECTARTHURUM.

I have had occasion to examine the numerous specimens of this genus in the British Museum, but I regret to say with no very satisfactory results. Among them, however, I find a few tolerably well-defined species, which are at present undescribed, and of which I subjoin diagnoses. The species may be tabulated as follows; it being understood that the *humeral stria* reaches from the shoulder nearly to the apex; the *dorsal stria* is close to the humeral stria, but nearer to the suture; the *lateral stria* is midway between the humeral stria and the margin. All the species have a *sutural stria* which joins the *marginal stria* at the apex.

- I. Antennæ with the 3rd to 10th joints notched at their apex below.
- A. Elytra with humeral stria only well-defined.
- a.* Femora and apical spot to the elytra red (W. Africa).
 Thorax distinctly broader in front *gigas*, Fab.
 Thorax very little " " " *curtipes*, Newm.
- b.* Uniform black, narrow (Java) *bistriatum*, Cast.
- B. Elytra with humeral stria, and a very short dorsal stria.
- a.* Frontal furrows closed in front; channel on the under-side of the head near the base of the antennæ turned away from the eye posteriorly (India) *depressum*, Sm.
- b.* Frontal furrows more or less open in front; channel below the head extended to the eye.
- * Elytra with fine lateral stria (E. Indies) ... *brevifossum*, Newm.
- ** Elytra with abbreviated lateral stria at base (Australia) ... *australicum*, sp. n.
- *** Elytra without lateral stria (Australia) *cylindricum*, Sm.
- C. Elytra with humeral and dorsal striæ nearly entire.
- a.* Thoracic stria interrupted posteriorly.
- * Elytra with one sutural stria.
- † Clypeus with central shallow impression not bounded on each side by a distinct ridge (Indies).
- § Body convex.
- Elytra with very short lateral stria *trigeminum*, Newm.
- Elytra without lateral stria *sociale*, sp. n.
- §§ Body very depressed *dejectum*, sp. n.
- †† Clypeus with impression bounded on each side by a distinct ridge (Natal) *simplex*, Murr.
- ** Elytra with a second sutural stria.
- † Thorax without discoidal impressions *quadrilineatum*, Sm.
- †† Thorax with two short discoidal impressions .. *gemelliparum*, Newm.

b. Thoracic stria entire ; elytra with two sutural striæ.

Uniform black ; sub-depressed *uniforme*, sp. n.

Elytra pitchy-red ; cylindrical..... *semifuscum*, Newm.

II. Antennæ with the 3rd to 10th joints coriaceous below and fringed with hair.

Elytra with humeral and lateral striæ entire, dorsal

stria short *penicillatum*, sp. n.

NOTE.—*H. heros*, Fab., and *rufipenne*, Fab., are unknown to me, and I have not been able to see the description of *H. latum*, Grouvelle.

H. GIGAS and H. CURTIPES.

These two species are extremely close, but I think certainly distinct. The one which I believe to be *gigas* is a little broader and less convex than *curtipes*, and has the thorax a little broader in front.

H. BREVIFOSSUM.

This species seems to vary from four lines to eight lines in length. Specimens in the British Museum collection are from India, Java (type), Borneo. From these I have separated as varieties a series which appear rather narrower and more elongate, and have the antennæ a trifle more slender. They come from Siam, Tenasserim, Birmah, Timor, and the Philippines, with a doubtful one from Amboyna. They measure from three to seven and a half lines in length, the extremes being both from the Philippines.

A single specimen from West Australia (four lines), I am unable to separate from this species.

HECTARTHURUM AUSTRALICUM, sp. n.

Entirely black, rather broad, and very slightly convex. Thorax in front very nearly as broad as the length ; lateral striæ distinct, entire. Elytra with the humeral stria entire, the dorsal and lateral striæ very short. ♂.

Hab. : North Australia.

Brit. Mus.

This species differs from *H. cylindricum* in being relatively broader, and in having the thorax more distinctly broader in front ; in *H. cylindricum* the sides of the thorax are nearly parallel in front, and the elytra have no lateral stria.

HECTARTHURUM SOCIALE, sp. n.

Thorax with the lateral stria interrupted behind. Elytra with the humeral and dorsal striæ well marked and nearly entire ; no lateral stria. Femora pitchy. ♂.

Long. $9\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. : New Guinea (Wallace).

Brit. Mus.

Var. minor, ♀.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 lin.

Hab. : Java, Philippines.

Brit. Mus.

HECTARTHURUM DEJECTUM, *sp. n.*

Very depressed and rather broad. Uniform black. Lateral stria of thorax interrupted behind. Elytra with the humeral and dorsal striæ well defined; lateral stria absent. ♀. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. 2 lin.

This species is separated from *H. sociale* on account of its depressed form; the thorax is, moreover, more regularly widened in front. The joints of the antennæ, seen from below, are a little elongate, and the triangular notch on the 7th to 10th joints is very large and opaque.

Hab. : Batchian.

Brit. Mus.

NOTE.—*H. trigeminum*, *sociale*, and *dejectum* have no fovea in the centre of the posterior margin of the thorax.

HECTARTHURUM GEMELLIPARUM, Newm.

Mr. Murray seems to have overlooked the description of this species, and has evidently re-described it under the name of *H. Smithii*.

HECTARTHURUM UNIFORME, *sp. n.*

Rather depressed. Thorax with the lateral stria entire; no central fovea to the posterior margin. Elytra with a second sutural stria, and the humeral stria entire; the dorsal stria well marked, but slightly abbreviated behind; the lateral stria is faintly indicated. The antennæ are very long (♀), the 3rd to 10th joints are a little elongate (especially the 5th and 6th), and are oval in their lateral outline, the 11th joint is elongate and arched. Long. 5 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species has the triangular notch at the apex of the antennal joints below, very small and almost reduced to a puncture.

Hab. : South India.

Brit. Mus.

HECTARTHURUM PENICILLATUM, *sp. n.*

Nigrum, nitidum, depressum; antennis longis, subtus rugulosis et penicillatis; elytris stria humerali haud abbreviata, dorsali brevi, laterali (haud bene impressa) apicem attingenti. Long. $8\frac{1}{4}$ — $9\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head with a slight obtuse tubercle immediately above the clypeal impression. Antennæ longer than the head and thorax together, the 3rd to 10th joints compressed and narrowed at their base, these joints more or less coriaceous below and fringed with stiff ferruginous hairs. Thorax with the lateral stria very slightly impressed behind. Elytra with one sutural stria; the humeral and lateral striæ entire (the latter very lightly impressed), the dorsal stria much abbreviated.

Hab. : Abyssinia.

Brit. Mus.

This species somewhat resembles *H. brevifossum*; it is rather broader and more depressed, and is at once separated from all the species of the genus by the structure of the antennæ, which may possibly necessitate the formation of a new genus for its reception.

ANCISTRIA TARSALIS, *sp. n.*

Elongata, cylindrica, nigra, nitida; capite utrinque evidenter punctato, punctis elongatis obliquis; thorace sat crebre evidenter punctato; elytris apice retuso; tarsorum anteriorum articulo primo gracili, tibiâ longiori. Long. $4\frac{1}{5}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ lin.

Closely resembles *A. retusa*, but is much longer and narrower. The punctures at the side of the head above the eye are elongate, oblique, and almost confluent. The thorax is relatively longer and the punctuation rather less strong, moderately close. The apex of the elytra is hollowed out in the same manner, but the apex of each elytron is somewhat acuminate. The basal joint of the anterior tibiæ is remarkably long and slender, longer than the tibia, about equal in length to the following joints taken together.

Hab.: Java (Bowring).

Brit. Mus.

HEMIPEPLUS, Latr. (1825), 1829.

Ochrosanis Dohrni, Pascoe, 1866, = *hemipterus*, Dej., MS.

The type of *Hemipeplus* is now in Mr. Janson's collection, I have carefully examined it, and am convinced that the shortness of the elytra is only accidental; it agrees in all other respects with a specimen in the British Museum, which I have determined to be *Ochrosanis Dohrni*, Pascoe. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. The Museum example measures barely 4 lines, but it agrees perfectly with Mr. Pascoe's figure and description.

Dr. Le Conte suggests (Proc. Ac. Phil., 1873, p. 328) that *Ochrosanis Dohrni* is his *Hemipeplus marginipennis* (which only measures $\frac{2}{10}$ inch). The form of the thorax is, however, quite different in the two insects.

HEMIPEPLUS (NEMICELUS) MARGINIPENNIS, Dej.

The Dejeanian specimen of this species is now in Mr. Janson's collection. The following diagnosis is drawn up from a specimen in the National collection, agreeing perfectly with Dejean's.

Valde elongatus et depressus, parallelus, testaceus, nitidus; capite cum oculis thorace paulo latiori, pone oculos subito angustato; thorace latitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ longiori, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice sub-sinuatis, pone medium angustato, fovea utrinque prope basin impresso; elytris punctulatis, margine laterali infuscato. Long. 3 lin.

Hab.: Florida.

My object in describing this is, that I believe it to be quite distinct from the species described under the same name by Dr. Le Conte, which he says is two-tenths of an inch in length, and of which there

are specimens named by Dr. Le Conte in the British Museum (from Florida), which only measure two-twelfths of an inch. The small specimens differ from the large one above described, in having the eyes less prominent; the head not immediately narrowed behind the eyes, but having, as it were, rectangular cheeks; the sides of the elytra less suddenly deflexed, and the deflexed portion not bounded above by a fine carina.

In the event of the larger insect proving to be distinct from that described by Dr. Le Conte, it may be convenient to designate it *Dejeanii*.

I think that the following synonyms will be found correct:—

CRYPTAMORPHA, Woll., 1854.

Pseudophanus, Le C., 1859.

Parabrontes, Redt., 1867.

1. *Desjardinsii*, Guér. (*Psammæcus*), 1844.

suturalis, White (*Dendrophagus*), 1846.

musæ, Woll. (*Cryptamorpha*), 1854.

signatus, Le C. (*Pseudophanus*), 1859.

fasciatus, Redt. (*Telephanus*), 1867.

2. *brevicornis*, White (*Dendrophagus*), 1846.

silvanoides, Redt. (*Parabrontes*), 1867.

? *umbrinus*, Smith (*Dendroph.*), 1851 (immature).

With regard to *Telephanus fasciatus*, Redt., it must be observed that I have placed it in the above synonyms with some hesitation. Redtenbacher was well aware that *Telephanus* should have securiform palpi, which his *T. fasciatus* would not, if the above synonymy be correct. On the other hand, he mentions the longitudinal furrows on the head, a character well marked in *Cryptamorpha*, but not existing in any *Telephanus* with which I am acquainted.

CRYPTAMORPHA FASCIATA, Woll., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1874.

The description of this species agree perfectly with the type of *Monotoma concinnula*, Walker, 1859. There are numerous specimens of this insect in the Museum collection from Ceylon, Hong Kong, and single examples from Java and Sierra Leone.

I had formerly placed this insect with doubt with *Telephanus*; it, however, has not the palpi securiform (as they are in all the above described species), and it is, therefore, better associated with *Cryptamorpha*, although I much object to placing it in this genus, as it wants the strong longitudinal furrows on each side of the head, which is a feature in the genus.

CRYPTAMORPHA TRIGUTTATA, *sp. n.*

Elongata, sat depressa, testacea, nitida, breviter pubescens; capite triangulari, subtiliter coriaceo, fronte utrinque longitudinaliter canaliculata; thorace capite paululo angustiori, latitudine paulo longiori, crebre fortiter punctato, lateribus fere parallelis, ante basin paulo sinuatis, nigris; elytris thorace $\frac{1}{3}$ latioribus et $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, sat parallelis, ad apicem rotundato-angustatis, maculis tribus nigris notatis; antennarum articulis 9 et 10 femoribusque piceis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. vix. $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species, which appears to me to belong undoubtedly to this genus, has the antennæ rather long and hirsute, scarcely thickened at the apex; the head has the usual strong furrow on each side, and outside this an oblique furrow running towards the eye. Thorax a little narrowed at its base, but with the sides sub-parallel, or only very slightly arcuate, and all the angles obtuse. Each elytron has a small round black spot on the disc behind the middle, and an elongate spot on the suture near the apex.

Hab.: S. Australia.

Brit. Mus.

TELEPHANUS PICTUS, *sp. n.*

Obscure piceus, sub-nitidus, flavo-pubescens; antennis testaceis, articulis 7—10 infuscatis; capite crebre fortiter punctato, oculis prominulis; thorace capite (cum oculis) haud angustiori, latitudine paululo breviori, postice regulariter angustato, crebre fortiter punctato, lateribus rectis, breviter 5 vel 6 denticulatis; angulis anticis rotundatis; elytris thorace vix duplo latioribus et triplo longioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus leviter arcuatis, singulo elytro maculis duabus rotundatis flavis notato; pedibus pallide testaceis.

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

The punctuation of the head and thorax is very strong, but the punctures, although close, are not confluent. Each elytron has two large pale spots.

Hab.: Borneo (Wallace).

Brit. Mus.

TELEPHANUS SPINICOLLIS, *sp. n.*

Elongato-ovalis, sub-nitidus, flavo-pubescens, rufo-piceus; antennis articulis (8 vel) 9 et 10 nigris, capite confertim fortiter punctato; thorace capite paulo latiori, longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, nigro, confertim sat fortiter punctato, postice angustato, angulis anticis rotundatis, lateribus vix arcuatis, breviter 6 vel 7 acute spinulosus; elytris thorace $\frac{1}{4}$ latioribus et $2\frac{2}{3}$ longioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus bene arcuatis, nigris, fascia lata prope basin maculaque suturali, sub-apicali, rufo-piceis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Relatively shorter and broader than the preceding. The punctuation of the head and thorax is rather strong and very close, having a tendency to be confluent, that on the head longitudinally, on the thorax transversely. The thorax is distinctly transverse, margined in front. The elytra are rather strongly arcuate at the sides, and are relatively shorter than in the preceding species.

Hab.: Aru (Wallace).

Brit. Mus.

TELEPHANUS FELIX, *sp. n.*

Elongato-ovalis, nitidus, pubescens; antennis obscure testaceis, articulis (6 vel) 7-9 piceis, 10 et 11 albidis; capite piceo, crebre distincte punctato; thorace capite paululo latiori, longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, postice angustato, piceo, crebre fortiter punctato, antice arcuato, haud marginato, angulis anticis rotundatis breviter tri-tuberculatis, lateribus ante medium rotundatis, postice fere rectis; elytris fortiter lineato-punctatis, thorace $\frac{1}{4}$ latioribus et $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, pone medium arcuatim attenuatis, testaceis, fascia dentata pone medium apiceque nigris; pedibus testaceis.

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

The punctuation of the head and thorax is very distinct and very close. The thorax is considerably narrowed behind, the sides are not denticulate, but there are two or three minute tubercles at the anterior angles; the margins are slightly impressed above. The elytra are rather short and broad, narrowed only behind the middle.

Hab.: Ceylon.

Rather a short, broad species, having the elytra broad at the base and somewhat suddenly narrowed behind the middle.

TELEPHANUS INCOMMODOUS, Walker.

Cucujus? incommodus, Walker, 1859.

This is very close to *T. felix* above described. It differs in being entirely testaceous except the 7th to 10th joints of the antennæ which are pitchy; there are also slight traces of fuscous at the apex of the elytra. The thorax is somewhat narrowed posteriorly, the sides nearly straight posteriorly, and furnished with five very small teeth.

Hab.: Ceylon.

Brit. Mus.

The type is immature, and in a very injured condition.

TELEPHANUS TRIMACULATUS, Mots., 1858.

I think *Psammæcus trimaculatus*, Mots., should be associated with the above species, and it appears to me that *T. incommodus* may be only a variety of it. Upon a close examination, there appears to be a trace of a spot on the middle of the elytra in Mr. Walker's type.

Hab.: Ceylon.

TELEPHANUS CRUCIGER, *sp. n.*

Testaceus, brevis, nitidus, pubescens; antennis corpore paulo brevioribus, articulis 7-10 infuscatiss; capite sat crebre evidenter punctato; thorace capite paulo latiori, longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiori, convexo, crebre fortiter punctato, angulis rotundatis, lateribus arcuatim rotundatis, evidenter quinque-dentatis; elytris thorace $\frac{1}{4}$ latioribus, brevibus, ad apicem arcuatim rotundatis, fortiter striato-punctatis, basi vix infuscatiss, fascia undulata maculaque sub-apicali suturali nigris.

Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ lin.

A short broad species, differing from all the preceding in not having the thorax more narrowed behind than in front. The elytra are about one-fourth longer than broad, not distinctly rounded at the sides.

Hab.: Dorey, New Guinea (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

Two examples from Siam only differ from the above in wanting the apical spot to the elytra. The elytra appear a trifle longer, but I prefer considering this a mere variety, at least for the present.

TELEPHANUS ANTENNATUS, *sp. n.*

Testaceus, brevis; antennis corpore haud brevioribus, unicoloribus; thorace transverso, ad basin paulo angustiori, lateribus evidenter quinque-denticulatis, denticulis duobus anterioribus brevibus; elytris fascia undulata maculaque suturali sub-apicali nigris. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin., lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ lin.

Closely resembles *T. cruciger*, but differs in having the antennæ as long as the whole body and unicolorous. The thorax is a little narrowed behind, with five teeth at the side, the two anterior approximate and very small.

Hab.: Dorey, New Guinea (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

CLERIDÆ.

SISYRNOPHORUS, *g. n.*

General form somewhat that of *Epilachna*, but with the head and thorax narrower. Very convex, pubescent. Antennæ about as long as the head and thorax together, slightly thickening from the 5th joint to the apex. Eyes reniform, not prominent. Thorax very convex, straight in front, entirely rounded behind (resembling a horse's hoof, with the rounded part contiguous to the base of the scutellum). Elytra ample, twice as broad as the thorax, nearly circular in outline, emarginate-truncate at their extreme base.

Closely allied to *Allochotes* (Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1875), and separated from that genus on account of the form of the thorax.

SISYRNOPHORUS MACULATUS, sp. n.

Testaceo-ferrugineus, convexus, nitidus, pubescens; thorace maculis tribus, scutello, elytrisque maculis rotundatis octo, nigris.

Long. 4 lin., lat. 3¼ lin.

Head sub-rotundate, not very convex, with fine punctures not thickly scattered over the surface; eyes moderately large, but not prominent; antennæ with the 5th joint scarcely as broad as long, the 6th to 10th joints very gradually a little shorter and stouter. Thorax distinctly broader than the head, very convex, finely and moderately thickly punctured, one-fifth broader than long, very gently narrowed in front, entirely rounded behind, finely margined, the anterior angles a little less than right angles; a discoidal spot and a smaller spot on each side black. Elytra twice as broad as the thorax, about as long as broad, very convex and ample, broadest across the middle, gently rounded at the sides and apex; each elytron arched and gently sinuous at the base, with four rather large round black spots, one humeral, one marginal, and two near the suture.

Head and thorax sub-retractile.

Hab.: Philippine Islands.

Brit. Mus.

SISYRNOPHORUS BOWRINGII, sp. n.

Fulvo-testaceus, nitidus, longe pubescens.

Long. 2 lin., lat. 1⅔ lin.

Head not thickly, and very finely, punctured. Thorax very convex, extremely finely and not thickly punctured, very slightly narrowed in front, entirely rounded and margined behind, anterior angles a little less than right angles, blunted. Elytra very convex, nearly circular in outline, slightly truncate at their base, each elytron arched at its base, with the surface moderately thickly and very distinctly punctured.

Hab.: Penang (J. C. Bowring, Esq.).

Brit. Mus.

British Museum: *September 6th, 1876.*

DESCRIPTIONS OF HITHERTO UNCHARACTERIZED *PHYTOPHAGA*.

BY JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

(continued from page 10.)

Fam. HISPIDÆ.

CALLISPA ELEGANS.

Oblongo-ovata, subdepressa, rufo-fulva, nitida, antennis nigris; elytris sat fortiter punctato-striatis, striis apicem versus tenuiter punctatis; plagâ magnâ læte cyaneâ, partem dimidiam posticam fere amplectente, ornatis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.: Sumatra, Pulo Penang.

Antennæ half the length of the body, entirely black. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides straight and parallel in the ♂, slightly converging from base to apex in

the ♀, suddenly rounded and converging at the extreme apex in both sexes; anterior angles very obtuse, ill-defined, hinder angles rectangular; upper surface longitudinally excavated on either side, surface of the excavations deeply variolose-punctate; disc smooth, remotely punctured, the punctures arranged in irregular longitudinal rows. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, their apices broadly rounded; above strongly punctate-striate, the punctures finer and less deeply impressed towards the apex; the hinder half of the elytra covered with a large, common, cyaneous patch, usually abbreviated on the extreme lateral and apical margins, but sometimes extended, so as to entirely cover the former.

CALLISPA AFRICANA.

Elongata, subdepressa, picea, nitida, antennis nigris, articulis intermediis piceis, thorace, abdomine, femoribus, tibiisque obscure flavis; thorace varioloso-punctato, medio utrinque transversim excavato; elytris sat fortiter punctato-striatis, fusco-violaceis, metallico-nitentibus.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.: Banks of the Niger.

Vertex smooth, its hinder portion impressed with a few fine variolose punctures; antennæ not half the length of the body, slender, slightly thickened towards the apex, four or five intermediate joints pitchy, the rest black, second joint rather longer than the first, the third equal in length to the two preceding united. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides parallel at the extreme base, thence rounded and converging to the apex, anterior angles produced, acute; above, depressed, excavated across the middle on either side, leaving a narrow ill-defined central ridge; at the base, just in front of the scutellum, is a smaller depression; surface impressed with large round variolose punctures. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, parallel, their apices regularly rounded.

HISPOPRIA TERMINALIS.

Oblongo-elongatula, depressa, fulva, nitida, genibus tarsisque piceis, antennis elytrorumque dimidio postico nigris. *Long. 4½ lin.*

Hab.: Mindanao.

Head finely rugose-punctate, neck shining, impunctate, transversely impressed behind the eyes; antennæ half the length of the body, entirely black. Thorax about one-third as broad again as long, sides straight and very slightly diverging from the base to before the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex, the outer margin irregularly dentate; above, flattened, sub-cylindrical at the extreme apex, disc covered with large round shallow punctures, the apex, together with a longitudinal space on the middle of the disc, free from punctures. Scutellum oblong-ovate, sinuate on the sides, the apex obtusely rounded. Elytra narrowly oblong, sides parallel, here and there faintly notched, sub-acutely rounded at the apex, each elytron with its extreme apex emarginate, and the sutural angle armed with a small acute tooth; upper surface deeply and regularly punctate-striate, interspaces minutely granulose, plane, slightly thickened on the outer disc and towards

the apex. Anterior pair of thighs thickened, armed beneath with a strong tooth; anterior tibiæ curved, gradually thickened from base to apex, the latter produced inwardly into a strong spine.

PROMECOTHECA CALLOSA.

Elongata, subcylindrica, nigra, nitida, elytris fulvis, profunde foveolato-striatis; thorace basi strangulato, utrinque in callum obtusum magnum producto. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.: Australia, Port Essington.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; antennæ slender, more than half the length of the body. Thorax longer than broad, subcylindrical, strangulated posteriorly, produced on either side into a large obtuse callosity, basal margin impressed with a deep transverse groove; disc smooth and shining, nearly impunctate, only a few minute punctures being visible on the sides in front, on the lateral callosities. Scutellum triangular, excavated near the apex, the latter truncate. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, obliquely rounded at the apex, the apices conjoined obtusely angulate; upper surface deeply foveolate-striate, clothed at the apex with a few coarse hairs. Four hinder thighs armed beneath with a stout spine near the apex.

DOWNESIA STRIGICOLLIS.

Filiformis, subcylindrica, nigra, subtus nitida, suprâ sub-opaca, abdomine flavo; thorace subquadrato, disco utrinque oblique deflexo, longitudinaliter sulcato-strigoso; elytris elongatis, profunde punctato-striatis, singulatim tricarinatis, carinis duabus internis medio fere obsoletis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.: Cochin China.

Face distinctly punctured between the eyes, vertex smooth, impunctate. Thorax rather longer than broad, subquadrate, sides parallel, very slightly dilated at the base, notched at the hinder angle, the latter armed with a fine lateral tooth; anterior angles nearly rectangular, their apices obtuse; basal margin impressed with a deep transverse groove, apical border sub-cylindrical, impressed with a single row of punctures; disc divided on the medial line into two oblique planes, the surfaces of which are closely covered with slightly oblique longitudinal grooved strigæ; these planes meet at an angle on the middle of the disc, and form at the point of junction a distinct ridge which extends longitudinally for the whole length of the thorax. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, parallel, very slightly dilated behind the middle, apices obtusely rounded, each emarginate at the sutural angle, apical margin very finely serrulate; above deeply punctate-striate, each elytron with three elevated carinæ, the two inner only visible at the base and apex, apex of suture also carinate, interspaces each with a single row of punctures, hinder half of the second, together with the whole extent of the third, impressed with a second row. Tibiæ thickened, anterior pair with the upper edge notched, compressed and dilated at the base.

PRIONISPA GEMMATA.

Cuneiformis, subdepressa, pallide picea, nitida, pedibus pallide fulvis; suprâ metallico-viridis, antennis pallide piceis; thorace crebre foveolato; elytris profunde foveolato-striatis, ad apicem costis nonnullis instructis, late (basi exceptâ) piceo-limbatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab.: Batchian.

Front produced between the antennæ into an angular projection, lower portion of vertex coarsely punctured, eyes bordered above by a distinct groove. Thorax subcylindrical, scarcely broader than long, sides straight and parallel, notched at base and apex, anterior angles armed with an obtuse tooth; disc closely covered with large round foveate punctures, their interspaces granulose; on the medial line is a longitudinal groove. Scutellum narrowly oblong, its apex obtuse. Elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, oblong, gradually dilated from base to apex, the latter truncate, its outer angle produced laterally into a large, flat, triangular, obtuse spine, upper surface depressed along the inner disc, the humeral callus laterally prominent; flattened surface bounded on its middle third by a large oblong excavation, the inner edge of which is costate; apex of elytron with several short longitudinal costæ; surface regularly and deeply foveolate-punctate; interspaces finely granulose-punctate, those on the outer disc thickened and subcostate; surface of excavation smooth and shining, not granulose, more or less tinged with golden. Anterior pair of tibiæ armed with a short spine within, near the apex.

Dr. Chapuis has described two species of this genus; one, *P. nitida*, from Java, has been previously characterized by Guérin under the name of *Hispa sexspinosa*.

GONOPHORA CHAPUISI.

Elongata, postice vix ampliata, dorso depresso, fulva, nitida, antennis elytrisq̄ue pone medium nigris; thorace ante basin transversim excavato, disco lævi, medio longitudinaliter sulcato, utrinque foveis nonnullis magnis impresso; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis elevato-costatis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab.: Philippine Islands.

Antennæ slender, three-fourths the length of the body, two lower joints short, equal in length, the basal one sub-globose, piceous; third joint nearly as long as the two preceding united, the fourth about equal in length to the third. Thorax broader than long, sides nearly parallel at the base, rounded in the middle, converging and slightly sinuate at the apex; above, convex, deeply and broadly excavated transversely at the base; disc smooth, impressed in the middle with a short longitudinal groove, and on either side with several deep foveate punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, very slightly increasing in width towards the apex, the latter regularly rounded, lateral margin minutely serrulate; upper surface deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the suture and each alternate interspace strongly costate, the third costa less elevated than the rest, and obliterated for a great portion of its length; interstices between the punctures transversely costulate.

Warwick: September, 1876.

The following text is generated from uncorrected OCR.

[Begin Page: Page 118]

118 October,

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CUCUJIBM AND CLEEID2E.

BY CHAS. O. WATEEHOUSE.

GUCJJJIBM.

HECTARTHEUM.

I have had occasion to examine the numerous specimens of this genus in the British Museum, but I regret to say with no very satisfactory results. Among them, however, I find a few tolerably well-defined species, which are at present undescribed, and of which I subjoin diagnoses. The species may be tabulated as follows ; it being understood that the humeral stria reaches from the shoulder nearly to the apex ; the dorsal stria is close to the humeral stria, but nearer to the suture ; the lateral stria is midway between the humeral stria and the margin. All the species have a sutural stria which joins the marginal stria at the apex.

I. Antennae with the 3rd to 10th joints notched at their apex below.

A. Elytra with humeral stria only well-defined.

a. Femora and apical spot to the elytra red (W. Africa) .

Thorax distinctly broader in front than in Fab.

Thorax very little „ „ „ „ ciirfijoes, IUc-wm.

h. Uniform black, naiTOW (Java) bistriatmn, G&i-,t.

B. Elytra with humeral stria, and a very short dorsal stria.

a. Frontal furrows closed in front ; channel on the

under-side of the head near the base of
the antennae turned away from the eye
posteriorly (India) depressum, Sm.

b. Frontal furrows more or less open in front ; chan-

nel below the head extended to the eye.

* Elytra with fine lateral stria (E. Indies) ...hrevifossum, Newm.

** Elytra with abbreviated lateral stria at base

(Australia) austral /cum, sp. n.

*** Elytra without lateral stria (Australia) cylindricum, Sm.

C. Elytra with humeral and dorsal striae nearly entire.

a. Thoracic stria interrupted posteriorly.

* Elytra with one sutural stria.

f Clypeus with central shallow impression not
bounded on each side by a distinct ridge

(Indies).

§ Body convex.

Elytra with very short lateral stria trigemina, Newm.

Elytra without lateral stria (Indies), sp. n.

§§ Body very depressed dejectum, Newm. n.

f Clypeus with impression bounded on each

side by a distinct ridge (Natal) simplex, MuiT.

** Elytra with a second sutural stria.

t Thorax without discoidal impressions quadrilineatum, Sm.

f Thorax with two short discoidal impressions. (Indies), Newm.

[Begin Page: Page 119]

1876. J lig

b. Thoracic stria entire ; elytra with two sutural stria).

Uniform black ; sub-depressed uniforme, sp. n.

Elytra pitchy-red; cylindrical semioval, Newm.

II. Antennae with the 3rd to 10th joints coriaceous below and fringed with hair.

Elytra with humeral and lateral striae entire, dorsal

stria short . peiicillahim, sp. n.

Note. — IT. hero-t, Fab., and rvjlpenne, Fab., are unknown to me, and I have not been able to see the description of H. latum, Grouvelle.

H. GIGAS and H. cuktipes.

These two species are extremely close, but I think certainly distinct. The one which I believe to be gigas is a little broader and less convex than curfijies, and has the thorax a little broader in front.

H. BEEYrOSSUM.

This species seems to vary from four lines to eight lines in length.

Specimens in the British Museum collection are from India, Java (type), Borneo. From these I have separated as varieties a series which appear rather narrower and more elongate, and have the antennae a tinfle more slender. They come from Siam, Tenasserim, Birmah, Timor, and the Philippines, with a doubtful one from Amboyna. They

measure from three to seven and a half lines in length, the extremes being both from the Philippines.

A single specimen from West Australia (four lines), I am unable to separate from this species.

HECTAETNUM AUSTRALICUM, Sp. 11.

Entirely black, rather broad, and very slightly convex. Thorax in front very nearly as broad as the length; lateral striae distinct, entire. Elytra with the humeral stria entire, the dorsal and lateral striae very short. <? .

Hal. : North Australia. Brit. Mus.

This species differs from *S. cylindricum* in being relatively broader, and in having the thorax more distinctly broader in front; in *H. cylindricum* the sides of the thorax are nearly parallel in front, and the elytra have no lateral stria.

Hectartium sociale, 9ⁿ. n.

Thorax with the lateral stria interrupted behind. Elytra with the humeral and dorsal striae well marked and nearly entire; no lateral stria. Femora pitchy. \$.

Long. 9 J lin.

Hab. : New Guinea (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

Var. minor, ? . Long. 4ⁿ — 5 lin.

Hub. : Java, Philippines. Brit. Mus.

[Begin Page: Page 120]

120 [October, 1876.

HeCTABTURUM DE.TECTUM, Sp. n.

Very depressed and rather broad. Uniform black. Lateral stria of thorax interrupted behind. Elytra with the humeral and dorsal strico well defined ; lateral stria absent. ? . Long. 6[^] lin., lat. 2 lin.

This species is separated from *H. sociale* on account of its depressed form ; the thorax is, moreover, more regularly widened in front. The joints of the antennae, seen from below, are a little elongate, and the triangular notch on the 7th to 10th joints is very large and opaque.

Hah. : Batchiau. Brit. Mus.

Note. — *H. trigenihium*, *sociale*, and *dejectum* have no fovea in the centre of the posterior margin of the thorax.

Plectabtiietjm gemelliparum, Newm.

Mr. Murray seems to have overlooked the description of this species, and has evidently re-described it under the name of *H. Smithii*.

Hectartitrum rxiFORME, sp. n.

Rather depressed. Thorax with the lateral stria entire ; no central fovea to the posterior margin. Elytra with a second sutural stria, and the humeral stria entire ; the dorsal stria well marked, but slightly abbreviated behind ; the lateral stria is faintly indicated. The antennae are very long (?), the 3rd to 10th joints are a little elongate (especially the 5th and 6th), and are oval in their lateral outline, the 11th joint is elongate and arched. Long. 5 and 6 lines.

This species has the triangular notch at the apex of the antennal joints below, very small and almost reduced to a puncture.

Loc. : South India. Brit. Mus.

Hectarthrum penicillatum, sp. n.

Nigrum, nitidum, depressum ; antennis longis, subtus rugulosis et penicillatis ; elytris stria humerali haud abbreviata, dorsali brevi, laterali (hand bene impressa) apicem attingenti. Long. 9 — 9½ lin.

Head with a slight obtuse tubercle immediately above the clypeal impression. Antennae longer than the head and thorax together, the 3rd to 10th joints compressed and narrowed at their base, these joints more or less coriaceous below and fringed with stiff ferruginous hairs. Thorax with the lateral stria very slightly impressed behind. Elytra with one sutural stria ; the humeral and lateral striae entire (the latter very lightly impressed), the dorsal stria much abbreviated.

Loc. : Abyssinia. Brit. Mus.

This species somewhat resembles *K. hrevifossum* ; it is rather broader and more depressed, and is at once separated from all the species of the genus by the structure of the antennae, which may possibly necessitate the formation of a, new genus for its reception.

[Begin Page: Page 121]

November, 187(3) 121

ANCISTRATA TARSALIS, Sp. 11.

Elonr/atn, cyUndrica, ni//ra, nit Ida ; capite ufrinqice evident ei- pnnctato, pmictis elongatis ohliquis ; tliorace sat crehre evidenter punctata ; elytris apice retiiso ; tarsorum anteriorum articido primo gracili, tibia Jongiori. Long. 4i lin., J at. I Jin.

Closely resembles *A. retiisa*, but is mneh longer and narrower. The punctures at the side of the head above the eye are elongate, oblique, and almost confluent. The thorax is relatively longer and the punctuation rather less strong, moderately close. The apex of the elytra is hollowed out in the same manner, but the apex of each elytron is somewhat acuminate. The basal joint of the antei-ior tibiae is remarkably long and slender, longer than the tibia, about equal iu length to the following joints taken together.

Hah. : Java (Bowrinw). Brit. Mus.

HEMIPEPLUS, Latr. (1825), 1829.

Ochrosanis DoJirni, Pascoe, 18G6, = *liemipterus*, Dej., MS.

The type of *Uemipeplus* is now in Mr. Janson's collection, I have carefully examined it, and am convinced that the shortness of the elytra is only accidental ; it agrees in all other respects with a specimen in the British Museum, which I have determined to be *Ochrosanis Dohrni*, Pascoe. Length 4[<] lin. The Museum example measures barely 4 lines, but it agrees perfectly with Mr. Pascoe's figure and description.

Dr. Le Conte suggests (Proc. Ac. Phil., 1873, p. 328) that *Ochrosanis Dohrni* is his *Uemipeplus marginipennis* (which only measures 7 lines). The form of the thorax is, however, quite different in the two insects.

Hemipeplus (Nemtocelus) marginipennis, Dej,

The Dejean specimen of this species is now in Mr. Janson's collection. The following diagnosis is drawn up from a specimen in the National collection, agreeing perfectly with Dejean's.

Valde elongatus et depressus, parallelus, testaceus, nitidus ; capite cum oculis thorace paulo longiori, pone oculos subito angustato ; thorace latitudine \ longiori, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice sub-siimatis, pone medium angustato, fovea utrinque prope basin impresso ; elytris punctulatis, margine laterali infuscato. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. : Florida.

My object in describing this is, that I believe it to be quite distinct

from the species described under the same name by Dr. Le Conte, which he says is two-tenths of an inch in length, and of which there

[Begin Page: Page 122]

2 22 [November,

are specimens named by Dr. Le Conte in the British Museum (from Florida), which only measure two-twelfths of an inch. The small specimens differ from the large one above described, in having the eyes less prominent ; the head not immediately narrowed behind the eyes, but having, as it were, rectangular cheeks ; the sides of the elytra less suddenly deflexed, and the deflexed portion not bounded above by a fine carina.

In the event of the larger insect proving to be distinct from that described by Dr. Le Conte, it may be convenient to designate it *Dejea7iii*.

I think that the following synonyms will be found correct :—

Cetptamoepha, "VVoIL, 1854.

Pseudophanus, Le C, 1859.

Parahrontes, Redt., 1867.

1. *Desjardiiiisii*, Guer. (*Psammoscus*), 1844.

suturalis, White (*Dendrophagus*) , 184G.

musce, Well. (*Cryptamorpha*), 1854.

signatus, Le C. (^Pseudophanus) , 1859.

fasciatus, Redt. (Telephanus'), 1867.

2. brevicornis, White (Dendroplia gus) , 1846.

silvicinoides, Redt. (Parahrontes), 1867.

? umhinus, Smith (Dendroph.), 1851 (immature).

With regard to Telephanus fasciatus, Redt., it must be observed that I have placed it in the above synonyms with some hesitation. Redtenbacher was well aware that Telephanus should have securiform palpi, which his T. fasciatus would not, if the above synonymy be correct. On the other hand, he mentions the longitudinal furrows on the head, a character well marked in Cryptomorpha, but not existing in any Telephanus with which I am acquainted.

Cryptomorpha fasciata, A^o11., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1874.

The description of this species agree perfectly with the type of Monotoma concinnula, Walker, 1859. There are numerous specimens of this insect in the Museum collection from Ceylon, Hong Kong, and single examples from Java and Sierra Leone.

I had formerly placed this insect with doubt with Telephanus ; it, however, has not the palpi securiform (as they are in all the above described species), and it is, therefore, better associated with Cryptomorpha, although I much object to placing it in this genus, as it wants the strong longitudinal furrows on each side of the head, which is a

feature in the genus.

[Begin Page: Page 123]

1876.] l2;i

CrTPTAMORPIIA TRiaUTTATA, sp. n.

Elomjata, sat depressa, testacea, nitida, hreviter pubescens ; capite
friaui/ulnri^siihtiUfer coria ceo, f route utrinque longitudinaliter canalicu-
lata ; thorace capite paululo angustiori, latitudine paulo loigiori, crehre
fortiter punctata, laterihufere parallelis, ante basin paulo sinuatis, nigris ;
elytris thorace \ lafioribus et 2\ Jongiorihus, forfiter strlato-punctatis,
s(tt paraUelis, ad apicem rotundato-angicstatis, riiacuUs tribus nigris no-
tat is ; antennarum ariiculls 9 et Vd femoribusque piceis.

Long. \ lin., lat. vix. \ lin.

This species, wliieli appeal's to me to belong undoubtedly to this
genus, has the antennae rather long and hirsute, scarcely thickened at the
apex ; the head has the usual strong furrow on each side, and outside
this an oblique furrow running towards the eye. Thorax a little
narrowed at its base, but with the sides sub-parallel, or only very
slightly arcuate, and all the angles obtuse. Each elytron has a small
round black spot on the disc behind the middle, and an elongate spot
on the suture near the apex.

Hab. : S. Australia. Brit. Mus.

Telephianus pictus, sp. n.

Obscure piceus, sub-nitidus, flavo-pubescens ; antennis testaceis, articulis 7 — 10 infuscatis ; capite crebre fortiter punctata, oculis prominulis ; thorace capite (cum aculis) haud angustari, latitudine paululo breviori, postice regulariter angustata, crebre fortiter punctata, lateribus Tectis, brevis iter 5 vel 6 dentibus ; angulis anticis rotundatis ; elytris thorace vix duplo latioribus et triplo longioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus leviter arcuatis, singula elytra maculis duabus rotundatis flavis notato ; pedibus pallide testaceis. Long. 1.5 lin., lat. 1 lin.

The punctuation of the head and thorax is very strong, but the punctures, although close, are not confluent. Each elytron has two large pale spots.

Hab. : Borneo (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

Telephanus spinicollis, sp. n.

Elongata-ovalis, sub-nitidus, flavo-pubescens, rufo-piceus ; antennis articulis (8 vel) 9 et 10 nigris, capite confertim fortiter punctato ; thorace capite paulo latiori, longitudine \ latiori, nigra, confertim sat fortiter punctata, postice angustata, angulis anticis rotundatis, lateribus vix arcuatis, breviter 6 vel 7 acute spinulosi ; elytris thorace \ latioribus et 2] longioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus bene arcuatis. nigris, fascia lata prope basin maculae suturali, sub-apicali, rufo-piceis.

Long. 1.5 lin., lat. 1 lin.

[Begin Page: Page 124]

12J< [November,

Relatively shorter and broader than the preceding. The punctuation of the head and thorax is rather strong and very close, having a tendency to be confluent, that on the head longitudinally, on the thorax transversely. The thorax is distinctly transverse, margined in front. The elytra are rather strongly arcuate at the sides, and are relatively shorter than in the preceding species.

Hah. : Aru (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

TELEPHANTJa FELIX, Sp. n.

Elongato-ovalis, nitidius, pubescens ; antennis obscure testaceis, articulis (6 vel 7-d piceis, 10 et 11 albidis ; capite piceo, crebre distincte punctato ; thorace capite paululo latiori, longitudine \ latiori, postice angustato, piceo, crebre fortiter punctato, antice arcuato, haud marginato, angulis anticis rotundatis breviter tri-tuberculatis, lateribus ante medium rotundatis, postice fere rectis ; elytris fortiter lineato-punctatis, thorace \ latioribus et 2\ longioribus, pone onediuni arcuatim attenuatis, testaceis, fascia dentata pone medium apiceque nigris ; pedibus testaceis.

Long. \ lin., lat. \ lin.

The punctuation of the head and thorax is very distinct and very

close. The thorax is considerably narrowed behind, the sides are not denticulate, but there are two or three minute tubercles at the anterior angles ; the margins are slightly impressed above. The elytra are rather short and broad, narrower only behind the middle.

Sab. : Ceylon.

Rather a short, broad species, having the elytra broad at the base and somewhat suddenly narrowed behind the middle.

Telephajus incommodus, Walker.

Cucujus ? incommodus, Walker, 1859.

This is very close to *T. felix* above described. It differs in being entirely testaceous except the 7th to 10th joints of the antenna? which are pitchy ; there are also slight traces of fuscous at the apex of the elytra. The thorax is somewhat narrowed posteriorly, the sides nearly straight posteriorly, and furnished with five very small teeth.

Hah. : Ceylon. Brit. Mus.

The type is immature, and in a very injured condition.

Telephajus trimaculatus, Mots., 1858.

I think *Fsammoecus trimaculatus*. Mots., should be associated with the above species, and it appears to me that *T. incommodus* may be only a variety of it. Upon a close examination, there appears to be a trace of a spot on the middle of the elytra in Mr. Walker's type.

• Hah. : Ceylon.

[Begin Page: Page 125]

1876.] 125

TELEPHANUS CRUCIGEE, sp. 11.

Testaceus, h^ævis, nifidus, juvenescens ; antennis corpore paulo brevioribus, antennulis 7-10 infuscatis ; capite sat crebre evidenter punctato ; thorace capite paulo latiori, longitudine \ latiori, convexo, crebre fortiter punctato, angulis rotundatis, lateribus arcuatim rotundatis, evidenter quinque-dentatis ; elytris thorace \ latioribus, brevibus, ad apicem arcuatim rotundatis, fortiter striato-punctatis, basi vix infuscatis, fascia undidata maculaque sub-apicali suturali nigris.

Long. 13- lin., lat. 1 in.

A short broad species, differing from all the preceding in not having the thorax more narrowed behind than in front. The elytra are about one-fourth longer than broad, not distinctly rounded at the sides.

Hab. : Dorey, New Guinea (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

Two examples from Siam only differ from the above in wanting the apical spot to the elytra. The elytra appear a trifle longer, but I prefer considering this a mere variety, at least for the present.

Telephanus antennatits, sp. n.

Testaceus, brevis ; antennis corpore haud brevioribus, unicoloribus ; thorace transversa, ad basin pxtulo angustiori, lateribus evidenter quinque-denticulatis, denticulis duobus anterioribus brevibus ; elytris fascia undulata maculaque suturali sub-apicali nigris. Long. 1\ lin., lat. f lin.

Closely resembles *T. cruciger*, but differs in having the antennae as long as the whole body and unicolorous. The thorax is a little narrowed behind, with five teeth at the side, the two anterior approximate and very small.

Hah. : Dorey, New Guinea (Wallace). Brit. Mus.

GLEBIDj^.

SISYRNOPHORUS, g. n.

General form somewhat that of *Epilachna*, but with the head and thorax narrower. Very convex, pubescent. Antennae about as long as the head and thorax together, slightly thickening from the 5th joint to the apex. Eyes reniform, not prominent. Thorax very convex, straight in front, entirely rounded behind (resembling a horse's hoof, with the rounded part contiguous to the base of the scutellum) . Elytra ample, twice as broad as the thorax, nearly circular in outline, emarginate-truncate at their extreme base.

Closely allied to *Allochotes* (Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc, 1875), and separated from that genus on account of the form of the thorax.

[Begin Page: Page 126]

126 [November,

SISTENOPHOEUS MACULATUS, sp. 11.

Testaceo-ferrugineus, convexus, nitidus, pubescens ; thorace miculis

trihus, scufello, ehjtrisque maculis rotundutis octo, nir/ris.

Long. 4 lin., lat. 3i lin.

Head sub-rotundate, not very convex, with fine punctures not thickly scattered over the surface ; eyes moderately large, but not prominent ; antennse with the 5th joint scarcely as broad as long, the 6th to 10th joints very gradually a little shorter and stouter. Thorax distinctly broader than the head, very convex, finely and moderately thickly punctured, one-fifth broader than long, very gently narrowed in front, entirely rounded behind, finely margined, the anterior angles a little less than right angles ; a discoidal spot and a smaller spot on each side black. Elytra twice as broad as the thorax, about as long as broad, very convex and ample, broadest across the middle, gently rounded at the sides and apex ; each elytron arched and gently sinuous at the base, with four rather large round black spots, one humeral, one marginal, and two near the suture.

Head and thorax sub-retractile.

Hah. : Philippine Islands. Brit. Mus.

SISTRNOPHOETJS B0WRIJVGir, SJ). tl.

Fulvo-testaceus, nitidus, longe puhescens.

Long. 2 lin., lat. lf lin.

Head not thickly, and very finely, punctured. Thorax very convex, extremely finely and not thickly punctured, very slightly narrowed in front, entirely rounded and margined behind, anterior angles a little less than right angles, blunted. Elytra very convex, nearly circular in outline, slightly truncate at their base, each elytron arched at its base, with the surface moderately thickly and very distinctly punctured.

Hah. : Penang (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

British Museum : September 6th, 1876.

DESCEPTIONS OF HITHEETO UNCHAEACTERIZED PHYTOPHAGA.

BY JOSEPH S. BALT, F.L.S.

("continued from page \0.J

ram. HISPID^.

CaLLISPA ELEGAIrS.

Ohlongo-ovata, suhdpressa, riifo-fulva, nitida, antennis nigris ;
elgtris sat fortiter punctato-striutis, striis apicem versus tenuiter j^unct-
atis ; plagd magna lcete cyaned, partem dimidiam posticam fere am-

plectente, ornatis. Long. 2 lin.

llab. : Sumatra, Pulo Penang.

Antennae half the length of the body, entirely black. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides straight and parallel in the \wedge , slightly \wedge verging from base to apex in

[Begin Page: Page 127]

isTt-i 127

the $\$$, suddenly rounded and converging at the extreme apex in both sexes; anterior angles very obtuse, ill-defined, hinder angles rectangular; upper surface longitudinally excavated on either side, surface of the excavations deeply variolose-punctate; disc smooth, remotely punctured, the punctures arranged in irregular longitudinal rows.

Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, their apices broadly rounded; above strongly punctate-striate, the punctures finer and less deeply impressed towards the apex; the hinder half of the elytra covered with a large, common, cyaneous patch, usually abbreviated on the extreme lateral and apical margins, but sometimes extended, so as to entirely cover the former.

Callispa afeicajva.

EJongata, subdepressa, picea, nitida, antennis nigris, articulis intermediis piceis, thorace, abdomine, femoribus, tibiisque obscure flavis; thorace varioloso-punctato, medio titrinque transversim excavato; elytris sat fortiter punctato-striatis, fusco-violaceis, metallico-orbitiflavis.

Long. 2 Un.

Hab. : Banks of the Niger.

Vertex smooth, its hinder portion impressed with a few fine variolose punctures ; antennae not half the length of the body, slender, slightly thickened towards the apex, four or five intermediate joints pitchy, the rest black, second Joint rather longer than the first, the third equal in length to the two preceding united.

Thorax twice as broad as long, sides parallel at the extreme base, thence rounded and converging to the apex, anterior angles produced, acute ; above, depressed, excavated across the middle on either side, leaving a narrow ill-defined central ridge ; at the base, just in front of the scutellum, is a smaller depression; surface impressed with large round variolose punctures. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, parallel, their apices regularly rounded.

HISPOPRIA TEEMINALIS.

Oblongo-eJongatula, depressa, falva, nitida, genuus tarsisque piceis, antennis elytrorumque dimidio postico nigris. Long. 4:1 ^{^"^\bullet}

Hab. : Mindanao.

Head finely rugose-punctate, neck shining, impunctate, transversely impressed behind the eyes ; antennae half the length of the body, entirely black. Thorax about one-third as broad again as long, sides straight and very slightly diverging from the base to before the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex, the outer margin irregularly dentate ; above, flattened, sub-cylindrical at the extreme apex, disc covered with large round shallow punctures, the apex, together with a longitudinal space on the middle of the disc, free from punctures. Scutellum

oblong-ovate, sinuate on the sides, the apex obtusely rounded. Elytra narrowly oblong, sides parallel, here and there faintly notched, sub-acutely rounded at the apex, each elytron with its extreme apex emarginate, and the sutural angle armed with a small acute tooth ; upper surface deeply and regularly punctate-striate, interspaces minutely granulose, plane, slightly thickened on the outer disc and towards

[Begin Page: Page 128]

128 Invenio,

the apex. Anterior pair of thighs thickened, armed beneath with a strong tooth ; anterior tibiae curved, gradually thickened from base to apex, the latter produced inwardly into a strong spine.

Ptomocoea callosa.

Elongata, subcylindrica nigra, nitida, elytris fuscis, profunde foveolato-striatis ; thorace basi strangulato, utrinque in cillum obtusum magnum producto. Long. 41 lin.

Hab. : Australia, Port Essington.

Vertex smooth, impunctate ; antennae slender, more than half the length of the body. Thorax longer than broad, subcylindrical, strangulated posteriorly, produced on either side into a large obtuse callosity, basal margin impressed with a deep transverse groove ; disc smooth and shining, nearly impunctate, only a few minute punctures being visible on the sides in front, on the lateral callosities. Scutellum triangular, excavated near the apex, the latter truncate. Elytra broader than the

thorax, parallel, obliquely rounded at the apex, the apices conjoined obtusely angulate ; upper surface deeply foveolate-striate, clothed at the apex with a few coarse hairs. Four hinder thighs armed beneath with a stout spine near the apex.

DOWNESIA STEIGICOLLIS.

Filiformis, subcylindrica, nigra, sicut nitida, supra sub-opaca, abdomine Jiavo ; tibiis subquadrato, disco utrinque oblique depresso, longitudinaliter sulcato-strigoso ; elytris elongatis, profunde punctata striatis, singulatim, tricarinatis, carinis duabus internis medio fere obsoletis. Long. 2\ lin.

Hab. : Cochin China.

Face distinctly punctured between the eyes, vertex smooth, impunctate. Thorax rather longer than broad, subquadrate, sides parallel, very slightly dilated at the base, notched at the hinder angle, the latter armed with a fine lateral tooth ; anterior angles nearly rectangular, their apices obtuse ; basal margin impressed with a deep transverse groove, apical border sub-cylindrical, impressed with a single row of punctures ; disc divided on the medial line into two oblique planes, the surfaces of which are closely covered with slightly oblique longitudinal grooved striation ; these planes meet at an angle on the middle of the disc, and form at the point of junction a distinct ridge which extends longitudinally for the whole length of the thorax. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, parallel, very slightly dilated behind the middle, apices obtusely rounded, each emarginate at the sutural angle, apical margin very finely serrulate ; above deeply punctate-striate, each elytron with three elevated carinae, the two inner only visible at the base and apex, apex of suture also carinate, interspaces each with a single row of punctures, hinder half of the second, together with the whole extent of the third, impressed with a

second row. Tibire thickened, anterior pair with the upper edge notched, compressed and dilated at the base.

[Begin Page: Page 129]

1S76.; 129

Peionispa gemmata.

Ouneiformis, suhdepressa, palJide plcea, nitida, pedihus pallide fulvis ; supra metallico-viridis, antennis pallide piceis ; ihorace crehre foveolato ; elytris profundefoveoJato-striatis, ad apicem costis nonnullis instructis, late (hasi exceptd) piceo-limhatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. : Batchian.

Front produced betTreen the antennse into an angrdar projection, lower portion of vertex coarsely punctured, eyes bordered above by a distinct groove. Thorax Bubcylindrical, scarcely broader than long, sidea straight and parallel, notched at base and apex, anterior angles armed with an obtuse tooth ; disc closely covered with large round foveate punctures, their interspaces granulose ; on the medial line is a longitudinal groove. Scutellum narrowly oblong, its apex obtuse. Elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, oblong, gradually dilated from base to apex, the latter truncate, its outer angle produced laterally into a large, flat, triangular, obtuse spine, upper surface depressed along the inner disc, the humeral callus laterally prominent ; flattened surface bounded on its middle third by a large oblong excavation, the inner edge of which is costate ; apex of elytron with several short longitudinal costse ; surface regularly and deeply foveolate-punctate ; interspaces finely

granulose-punctate, those on the outer disc thickened and subcostate ; surface of excavation smooth and shining, not granulose, more or less tinged with golden.

Anterior pair of tibiae armed with a short spine within, near the apex.

Dr. Chapuis has described two species of this genus ; one, *P.*

nitida, from Java, has been previously characterized by Guerin under the name of *Sispa sexspinosa*.

GoNOPIroRA Chapuisi.

Elongata, postice vix ampliatata, dorso depresso, fida, nitida, antennis elytrisque pone medium nigris ; thorace ante basin transversim excavato, disco lcbvi, medio longitudinaliter sulcata, utrinque foveis nonnullis tagnis impresso ; elytris profunde imnctato-siriatis, interstitiis alternis elevato-costatis. Long. 2\ lin.

Hab. : Philippine Islands.

Antennae slender, three-fourths the length of the body, two lower joints short, equal in length, the basal one sub-globose, piceous ; third joint nearly as long as the two preceding united, the fourth about equal in length to the third. Thorax broader than long, sides nearly parallel at the base, rounded in the middle, converging and slightly sinuate at the apex ; above, convex, deeply and broadly excavated transversely at the base ; disc smooth, impressed in the middle with a short longitudinal groove, and on either side with several deep foveate punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, very slightly increasing in width towards the apex, the latter regularly rounded, lateral margin minutely serrulate ; upper surface deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the suture and each alternate interspace strongly costate, the third costa

less elevated than the rest, and obliterated for a great portion of its length ; inter-
stices between the punctures transversely costulate.

Warwick : September, 1876.