

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF GALERUCIDÆ.

BY JOSEPH S. BALLY, F.L.S.

Sub-Fam. HALTICINÆ.

ACROCRYPTA PALLIDA.

Rotundata, postice vix attenuata, valde convexa, flavo-fulva, nitida, tenuiter punctata, punctis in elytris irregulariter substriatim dispositis; oculis antennisque extrorsum nigris. Long. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Hab.: Sumatra; collected by Mr. Wallace.

Head very short, transverse, vertex finely punctured; encarpæ distinct, quadrangular, nearly contiguous at the apex; eyes elongate, their inner border slightly sinuate; antennæ rather longer than the thorax, slightly thickened towards the apex, four outer joints pitchy-black. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, obliquely bisinuate on either side at the base, medial lobe moderately produced, broadly rounded; sides obliquely converging from the base towards the apex, all the angles broadly rounded. Scutellum elongate-trigonate. Elytra rather broader at the base than the thorax, shoulders distinct, but abruptly rounded, inflexed limb broadly dilated; surface more distinctly punctured than the thorax. Legs short, robust.

ACROCRYPTA PURPUREA.

Rotundata, convexa, metallico-purpurea, capite corporeque subtus piceo tinctis, antennis incrassatis, nigris (articulus ultimus caret); thorace sub-remote punctato; elytris fortiter punctatis. Long. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.: Borneo (Sarawak).

Head similarly sculptured to *A. coccinelloides*; antennæ more robust than in that species, the second and third joints slender, ten lower joints black;* base of jaws and anterior border of labrum rufo-fulvous. Thorax three times as broad as long; basal margin rounded, slightly oblique and faintly bisinuate on either side; sides obliquely converging and slightly rounded from base to apex, hinder angles obtuse, the anterior produced, thickened, very obtuse; disc sub-remotely punctured. Scutellum broad, trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, shoulders obsolete, surface rather coarsely punctured; inflexed limb horizontal, slightly concave, its outer edge scarcely produced.

ACROCRYPTA COCCINELLOIDES.

Rotundata, convexa, piceo-nigra, nitida, abdomine fusco-fulvo, piceo tincto, femoribus anticis dorso, tibiisque anticis quatuor intus, piceis; antennis modice incrassatis, nigris, articulo ultimo albido, thorace nigro, tenuiter punctato, lateribus anguste piceis; scutello elytrisque rufis, his distincte punctatis, singulatim maculis nigris, 5, 2, 2, 1 dispositis, ornatis. Long. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.: Borneo (Sarawak).

* I possess three specimens of this species, but in each the antennæ are imperfect.--J. S. B.

Head smooth and shining, vertex very minutely punctured, encarpæ oblique well defined, quadrangular, nearly contiguous at their apices; clypeus smooth, impunctate, trigonate; antennæ longer than the thorax, only moderately thickened, the two lower joints pitchy, the apical one white. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, basal margin oblique on either side, broadly and obtusely rounded in the middle; sides obliquely converging, hinder angles obtuse, the anterior rounded, thickened; surface remotely punctured. Scutellum large, trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, shoulders obsolete; above distinctly punctured, each with five small black spots, two at the base (the outer one close to the scutellum, the other on the humeral cellus), two placed transversely across the middle, and one between the middle and the apex, but rather nearer the latter; inflexed margin concave, its outer edge only slightly produced.

Sub-Fam. GALERUCINÆ.

Genus *XENODA*.

Corpus elongatum, parallelum, modice convexum. Caput exsertum; antennis articulo basali clavato, incrassato, secundo brevissimo, tertio ad septimum incrassatis, cylindricis, inter se fere æqualibus, conjunctim fusiformibus, octavo brevissimo, in apicem articuli septimi immerso, apice in spinam elongatam acutam producto, tribus ultimis filiformibus, gracilibus, nono longissimo a basi ad apicem leviter incrassato; encarpis trigonatis, contiguis. Thorax transversus, dorso transversim excavatus. Scutellum trigonatum. Elytra thorace latiora, parallela, limbo inflexo, angustissima; dorso rugosa, pube suberectâ sat dense vestita. Pedes graciles, simplices; coxis anticis erectis, fere contiguis; tibiis incrinitis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali tribus sequentibus fere æquilongo; unguiculis appendiculatis. Prosternum angustissimum, acetabulis anticis apertis.

This genus, nearly allied to *Ædicerus*, is remarkable for the singular structure of the antennæ in the male; these organs apparently consist of ten joints, the eighth being very long and armed at the base with a slender perpendicular spine, which nearly equals in length the joint itself; on closer examination, however, it will be seen that the antennæ are really eleven-jointed, the body of the true eighth joint (from the outer apex of which springs the slender spine) being very short, and almost entirely concealed in the hollow apex of the seventh. I do not know the female, but that sex probably has simple antennæ as in *Ædicerus*.

XENODA SPINICORNIS.

Elongata, parallela, convexa, piceo-fusca, nitida, pedibus antennisque nigris, his articulis duobus ultimis albidis; elytris violaceo-purpureis, rugosis, pube suberectâ subvestitis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. : Sarawak.

Body clothed beneath with griseous hairs. Head prominent, smooth, impunctate, glabrous, face short. Thorax three times as broad as long, sides straight and parallel, faintly sinuate before the middle, all the angles acute; upper surface transversely convex, transversely excavated on the hinder disc, surface smooth, impunctate, sides very sparingly clothed with a few long, scattered, erect hairs. Scutellum piceous. Elytra broader than the thorax, sub-elongate, the sides parallel, surface coarsely rugose, clothed with sub-erect griseous hairs.

Genus *CARITHECA*.

Corpus elongatum, modice convexum. Caput exsertum; antennis corpore fere æquilongis ♂, brevioribus ♀, filiformibus, modice robustis, articulis 2^{do} et 3^{tio} brevissimis, æqualibus; encarpis magnis, subquadratis, contiguis; carinâ lineari; oculis magnis, valde prominentibus, rotundatis. Thorax transversus, dorso transversim excavatus. Scutellum elongato-trigonatum. Elytra thorace latiora, parallela, apice conjunctim rotundata, confuse punctata. Pedes modice robusti, simplices; coxis anticis exsertis, subconicis, apice fere contiguis; tibiis posticis quatuor apice spinâ acutâ armatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali tribus sequentibus longitudine fere æquali; unguiculis appendiculatis. Prosternum angustissimum, acetabulis anticis integris.

Type—*Caritheca quadripustulata*.

This genus ought to stand near *Haplosonyx*.

CARITHECA QUADRIPUSTULATA.

Elongata, parallela, dorso modice convexa, sordide alba, nitida, subtus piceo plus minusve tincta, vertice, antennis (articulis primo et ultimo exceptis), thoracis vittâ latâ, scutelloque nigris, pectore obscure metallico-purpureo; elytris confuse, subfortiter punctatis, singulatim maculis duabus transversim ovatis, unâ ante alterâ pone medium positis, flavo-albis, ornatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. : Sumatra.

Head exserted, face concave between the eyes, vertex very sparingly punctured; joints of antennæ cylindrical, basal joints scarcely thickened, slightly convex; encarpæ well defined. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; anterior margin concave-emarginate in the middle, obliquely truncate on either side; sides straight and parallel, slightly dilated before the middle, hind angles nearly rectangular, the anterior obtuse; upper surface very slightly convex transversely, coarsely punctured, transversely excavated across the middle, the excavation not extending to the sides, less deeply impressed in the centre. Scutellum trigonate, longer than broad. Elytra broader than the thorax, moderately convex, coarsely and deeply punctured.

CEROPHYSA WALLACII.

Elongata, convexa, nigra, nitida, capite thorace pedibusque flavis; elytris metallico-purpureo-violaceis; scutello metallico-cyaneo.

Mas: antennarum articulis 6^{te} et 7^{mo} incrassatis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab.: Sumatra.

Head smooth, impunctate; encarpæ large, impunctate; antennæ with the first joint curved, second short, moniliform, third and fourth obovate, fifth short turbinate, sixth and seventh swollen, equal in length, eighth short, ninth and tenth rather longer, equal in length, the eleventh ovate, its apex acute; the four upper joints, together with the inner surfaces of the seven lower ones, clothed with stiff erect hairs. Thorax one-third broader than long, sides straight and parallel, rounded and converging at the apex, all the angles rounded; upper surface transversely excavated just behind the middle, shining, nearly impunctate, a few minute punctures only being visible under a lens. Scutellum trigonate, its apex rounded. Elytra narrowly oblong, broader than the thorax, finely granulose, distinctly punctured.

Warwick: February, 1877.

Occurrence in Britain of Cardiophorus rufipes, Fourc.—I have great pleasure in being able to record the occurrence in this country of *Cardiophorus rufipes*, Fourc., a single example having been captured by Mr. John Dunsmore in the summer of 1875, by sweeping rank grasses at Corkendale Law (a hill that rises on the table land of the Glenniffer Braes, and surrounded by peaty marshes), the highest peak in Renfrewshire, and about six miles from Paisley.

This example—liberally presented to me by Mr. Dunsmore—was found in company with *Corymbites cupreus*, *æneus*, and *quercus*, &c. *C. rufipes* cannot well be confounded with any other British species; it is smaller than *C. asellus*, shining black in colour, finely pubescent, with the interstices of the elytra convex, and closely and finely punctured, the antennæ entirely black, the femora and tibiæ reddish-testaceous, the tarsi pitchy, with the base of each joint and the claws red, &c.

It is generally distributed throughout Europe, occurring not rarely in France, Germany, Austria, Russia, &c.—G. C. CHAMPION, 274, Walworth Road, London, S.E.: February 9th, 1877.

Insect-notes from the Sandwich Isles.—We are getting pretty settled here, and like the country and climate very much, though the heat is very trying, the thermometer now (mid-winter) ranging daily from 80° to 84°. Trying though this be, I think it is, notwithstanding, a great improvement on an English winter to have clear bright skies and sunshine, albeit it is hot. The country is about the most beautiful I ever saw; magnificent mountains, crossed with woods, and dipping right down into the sea, among which are the most charming villages, full of oranges, lemons, cocoa nuts, mangoes, bananas, &c., &c. The profusion of brilliant flowers is most astonishing to anyone unaccustomed to the tropics.

The insect fauna seems very peculiar. *Coleoptera* are distinctly not common. I have only seen about seven or eight species of *Geodephaga*, a single specimen of something near *Tarus** (found in the house), a *Bembidium* (one specimen), and a

* Probably a *Plochionus*.—EDS.