

Museum collection from the Fiji Islands and New Hebrides, and there is no difference in the position of the spines on the interantennal plate—in fact, that the forms from these widely separated localities belong to one and the same species. I conclude, therefore, that Milne-Edwards's description of these spines as “réunies à leur base en faisceau” is not strictly correct, and that their position is more correctly described by Heller, and that, as in so many other cases, the Red-Sea species is distributed over the whole Oriental region. Latreille gives the Mauritius, and Milne-Edwards the Indian Ocean as its habitat.

Alpheus lævis.

Alpheus lævis, Randall, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil. viii. p. 141 (1839);
Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp. xiii. Crust. p. 556, pl. xxxv. fig. 8 (1852);
Heller, Sitzungsab. Akad. Wien, xlv. 1, p. 269, pl. iii. fig. 16 (1862).

One female individual of this very common Indo-Pacific species was collected. When dry, the larger hand is seen to be very prettily marked with spots of a dusky pink. *Alpheus insignis*, Heller (*l. c.* p. 269, pl. iii. figs. 17, 18), and *A. gracilis*, Heller (*l. c.* p. 271, pl. iii. figs. 19, 20), are both nearly allied Red-Sea forms: the latter comes particularly close; but both differ in having a transverse groove or impression on the upper margin of the larger hand near the base of the mobile finger, and in the proportional length of the joints of the wrist of the second pair of legs.

Tetraclita porosa, var. *communis*.

Tetraclita porosa, var. *communis*, Darwin, Monogr. Cirripedia, Balanidæ, p. 329, pl. x. fig. 1 a (1853).

Three specimens are in the collection.

XLVI.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Gallerucinæ.* By JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

Genus PRASYPTERA.

Corpus ovatum, postice paullo ampliatus, convexum. *Caput* exsertum; *facie* perpendiculari; *clypeo* transverso vel transverso-quadrato, lateribus rectis; *encarpis* transversis, contiguis; *carina* lineariformi, paullo elevata; *antennis* filiformibus, gracilibus, articulo primo elongato, curvato, ad apicem incrassato, secundo brevi, tertio quam quartus brevior; *oculis* integris, prominulis. *Thorax* transversus, dorso leviter transversim excavatus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, convexa, confuse punctata; limbo inflexo fere ad apicem producto. *Pedes* graciles; *coxis* anticis fere contiguis;

tibiis apice spina acuta armatis; *tarsorum* posteriorum articulo basali sequentibus tribus longiori; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* angustissimum, acetabulis anticis apertis. *Abdomen* in foemina gravida valde exsertum.

Type *Prasyptera Wallacei*.

Closely allied to *Astena*; separated from that genus by the shorter third joint of the antennæ.

Prasyptera Wallacei.

P. anguste oblonga, postice vix ampliata, fulva, nitida, oculis, antennis (articulis duobus ultimis basi albidis exceptis), scutello, tibiis tarsisque nigris; facie inferiore thoraceque rugoso-punctatis; elytris parce griseo pubescentibus, crebre punctatis, metallico-viridibus.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. New Guinea, Dorey.

Head trigonate; eyes large, prominent; clypeus clothed with coarse griseous hairs, rugose-punctate; carina obsolete; encarpæ large, moderately thickened, contiguous; vertex smooth, impunctate; third joint of antennæ nearly twice the length of the second, scarcely half as long as the fourth. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides straight and scarcely converging from the base to beyond the middle, thence slightly rounded and converging to the apex, anterior angles thickened, obtuse; basal margin trisinate; upper surface faintly excavated on either side, coarsely rugose. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, coarsely and closely punctured, very sparingly clothed with griseous hairs; interspaces minutely punctured.

Prasyptera distincta.

P. anguste oblonga, postice vix ampliata, fulva, nitida, femoribus posticis apice, tibiis, tarsis, abdominis segmentis macula utrinque, pygidio apice scutelloque nigris æneo vix tinctis; capite nigro-æneo, antennis nigris, clypeo transverso-quadrato, rugoso, viridi-æneo; thorace transverso, lævi, dorso transversim excavato; elytris rude et crebre punctatis, metallico-olivaceis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Wagiou.

Vertex black, with a faint metallic-green tinge; encarpæ thickened, subtrigonate, contiguous; clypeus brassy green, transverse-quadrate, rugose-punctate, plane, the carina entirely obsolete; antennæ with the third joint scarcely twice as long as the second, more than half the length of the fourth; all the joints to the eighth black (the rest, in the only specimen known to me, are wanting). Thorax more than three

times as broad as long; sides straight and nearly parallel, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the hinder ones produced, subacute; disk smooth and shining, moderately excavated transversely across the disk, the excavation not reaching to the lateral margin. Scutellum trigonate, shining black. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the apex, deeply and closely punctured, the interspaces irregularly elevate-reticulate.

Prasyptera ornata.

P. ovata, postice ampliata, valde convexa, sordide fulva, antennis (articulo primo basi excepto), tibiis tarsisque nigris; thorace transverso, rugoso; capitis macula verticali elytrisq̄ue metallico-olivaceis; his rugoso-punctatis, pube adpressa grisea parcissime vestitis, fascia lata, irregulariter biflexuosa ante medium posita, maculaque subapicali prope suturam fulvis; abdominis segmentorum maculis lateralibus pygidiique apice æneo-nigris.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. New Guinea, Aru Islands.

Front impressed; joints above the encarpæ with a narrow longitudinal groove; encarpæ semilunate, contiguous; clypeus large, transverse-quadrate, rugose, faintly carinate on the median line, clothed with short adpressed hairs; third joint of antennæ twice the length of the second, scarcely more than half as long as the fourth; the lower two thirds of the basal joint obscure fulvous, its upper third, together with the remaining joints as far as the tenth, black*. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides obliquely converging from base to apex, more quickly converging and slightly rounded just behind the latter; the anterior angles armed with a very short excurved tooth; the hinder ones slightly produced, acute; disk transversely concave, rugose-punctate. Elytra subquadrate, oblong, broadly rounded at the apex, convex, strongly and closely punctured, the interspaces irregularly wrinkled; olivaceous with a metallic tint, each elytron with a broad biflexuose band before the middle, and a small spot close to the apex near the suture, obscure fulvous. Segments of abdomen each marked on either side with a large nigro-æneous patch; apex of pygidium also nigro-æneous.

Prasyptera approximata.

P. anguste oblonga, postice vix ampliata, fulva, nitida, capite, femoribus posticis apice, tibiis, tarsis, abdominis segmentis macula utrinque scutelloque nigris, antennarum articulo penultimo basi

* The terminal joint in the unique specimen from which the description was made is broken off.

albido, clypeo nigro-æneo; thorace transverso, dorso transversim depresso, utrinque leviter foveolato; elytris fortiter punctatis, metallico-viridibus, fascia communi arcuata extrorsum interrupta, ad suturam angulata, ante medium posita, maculaque subapicali juxta suturam, fulvis.

Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Malay peninsula.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; clypeus transverse-quadrate, subrugose-punctate, plane, the carina nearly obsolete; antennæ longer than the body, the third joint twice the length of the second, two thirds as long as the fourth. Thorax more than three times as broad as long; sides straight and obliquely converging from base to apex, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the hinder ones slightly produced, acute; disk smooth and shining, impunctate, transversely depressed across the disk, the depression not extending to the lateral border, but impressed at either end by a shallow fovea. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the apex, strongly and closely punctured, bright metallic green; each elytron before its middle with a curved fulvous fascia, interrupted on the outer disk, but united at the suture to its fellow of the opposite elytron, and forming an acute angle, its apex directed backwards; close to the suture near its apex is an oblong concolorous spot.

Prasyptera Haroldi.

P. anguste oblonga, postice vix ampliata, sordide fulva, tibiis tarsisque piceis, abdomine flavo, capite (vertice carinaque exceptis) nigro, antennarum articulis ultimis tribus albidis; thorace transversim depresso, impunctato; elytris tenuiter punctatis, cyaneis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

Lower portion of head black; encarpæ strongly raised, contiguous, semilunate; clypeus smooth and concave on either side the carina, the latter linear, well defined, piceo-fulvous; antennæ very slender, equal to the body in length, the third joint nearly three times the length of the second, about three fourths as long as the fourth. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides nearly straight and parallel, rounded at the extreme apex, the anterior angles thickened, obtuse; disk nearly impunctate, transversely excavated across the middle, the depressions deeper and better-defined on either side, but not extending to the lateral margin. Elytra oblong, broadly rounded at the apex, very finely punctured.

Mimastra Soreli.

M. elongata, parallela, flava, nitida, metasterno abdomineque nigris,

pube grisea vestitis; capite lævi, antennis extrorsum verticeque nigris; thorace lævi, irregulariter excavato, sæpe piceo maculato, lateribus rectis; elytris subcrebre, sat fortiter punctatis, tertia parte apicali nigro-cyanea; femoribus dorso, tibiis tarsisque piceo-nigris.

Var. A. elytris totis flavis.

Mas tarsis anticis articulo primo valde dilatato.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin.

Hab. Valley of the Upper Yangtse Kiang. Collected by Lieut.-Colonel Sorel; also collected in China by Mr. G. Lewis; India.

Head smooth, impunctate; encarpæ large and well defined, trigonate, contiguous; eyes black, rotundate, prominent; antennæ with the basal joint gradually curved and thickened from base to apex, the second joint short, the third more than twice the length of the second, rather more than half as long as the fourth. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides parallel, rounded at the apex, the anterior angles produced, very obtuse; disk transversely and irregularly excavated, more deeply depressed on either side and at the base. Elytra broader than the thorax, distinctly but finely punctured.

Mimastra costata.

M. elongata, angustata, flava, nitida, tarsis nigro-piceis, antennis (basi exceptis) nigris; thorace lævi, transversim excavato; elytris nigris vel nigro-piceis purpureo-metallico tinctis, pube suberecta grisea parcissime vestitis, minus fortiter punctatis, singulatim costis elevatis duabus basi et apice abbreviatis instructis.

Mas tarsis intermediis articulo basali dilatato.

Long. 3– $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. China. Collected by Mr. Lewis.

Head shining, impunctate; encarpæ transversely oblong, contiguous, separated from the upper face by a deep transverse groove; eyes very large, much more nearly approximated than in *M. Soreli*; antennæ longer than the body in the ♂, rather shorter in the ♀, the third joint more than twice as long as the second, equal in length to the fourth. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides straight, slightly diverging from the base nearly to the apex; disk shining, impressed with a deep, broad, transverse excavation. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra more finely and less closely punctured than in *S. Soreli*; each on the outer disk with two strongly raised longitudinal costæ. Basal joint of hinder tarsus equal in length to the second one.

Genus MEGALOGNATHA.

Corpus elongatum, parallelum. *Caput* exsertum, infra oculos elongatum, plus minusve porrectum; *antennis* filiformibus, in ♂ interdum incrassatis, articulis intermediis difformibus; *oculis* ovalibus, integris; *encarpis* distinctis, contiguis; *carina* cuneiformi. *Thorax* subquadratus, lateribus fere rectis. *Scutellum* trigonatum. *Elytra* thorace paullo latiora, parallela, limbo inflexo pone medium obsoleto. *Pedes* graciles, simplices; *coxis* anticis contiguis; *tibiis* apice muticis, dorso carinatis; *tarsorum* posteriorum articulo basali sequentibus tribus longitudine fere æquali; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* angustissimum, *acetabulis* anticis apertis. *Abdomen* in fœmina gravidam inflatum.

Type *Megalognatha elegans*.

The above genus is separated from *Malacosoma*, to which genus some of the species bear resemblance, by the strongly exserted head, the unarmed apices of the tibiæ, and by the shorter inflexed limb of the elytra.

Megalognatha elegans.

M. elongata, convexa, flavo-fulva, nitida, capite, antennis (basi exceptis) nigris; thorace sat fortiter punctato; elytris convexis, a basi apicem versus graduatim elevatis, viridi-æneis, granulosis, transversim rugulosis, crebre punctatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Graham's Town, South Africa.

Head porrect, elongate; vertex granulose, sparingly punctured; front impressed just above the encarpæ with a deep fovea; encarpæ transverse, subpyriform, contiguous; lower face strongly produced, nigro-piceous; clypeus triangular, remotely punctured, its median line elevated into an ill-defined longitudinal ridge; antennæ equal to the body in length in the ♂, rather shorter in the ♀, filiform, the second joint short, the third equal in length to the first; the three or four lower joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax transverse-quadrated; the sides straight and slightly diverging from the base to beyond the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex; upper surface deeply punctured, the punctures rather crowded and often confluent on the hinder disk, more distant in front; the hinder disk faintly excavated, the anterior with a shallow, ill-defined fovea. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrowly oblong, convex, faintly depressed below the basilar space, granulose, transversely wrinkled, coarsely punctured.

Megalognatha cavicollis.

M. elongata, nigra, nitida, abdomine fulvo; thorace rufo-fulvo,

postice rude punctato, vix ante medium sulco semilunato transverso, fundo trifoveolato, antice elevato marginato, impresso; elytris thorace paullo latioribus, parallelis, convexis, pone medium inflatis, confuse punctatis, fulvis, fascia transversa prope medium communi, leviter curvata, longe intra marginem abbreviata, nigra.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Port Natal.

Vertex and front minutely granulose, the latter finely strigose immediately above the encarpæ; encarpæ separated from the front by a transverse groove, contiguous, transverse; carina strongly raised, linear; anterior border of labrum fulvous; antennæ nearly three fourths the length of the body, filiform. Thorax broader than long; the sides straight and slightly diverging from the base to some distance beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex, the anterior angle armed with an obtuse tubercle; hinder disk rugose-punctate, impressed just in front of the base with a short longitudinal groove; scarcely in front of the middle disk is a large, deeply impressed, semilunate sulcus, the surface of which is deeply trifoveolate, its anterior border thickened, the space immediately in front of the raised margin concave and nearly free from punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, subelongate, convex, inflated below the middle, closely punctured, the interspaces granulose.

Megalognatha suturalis.

M. elongata, subcylindrica, sordide fulva, nitida, pectore, pedibus antennisque nigris; thorace transverso-quadrato, lateribus ante medium obsolete angulatis, margine basali medio leviter emarginato, disco rugoso-punctato, medio pone apicem obsolete transversim excavato; scutello piceo, apice fulvo; elytris parallelis, rude rugoso-punctatis, utrinque vitta elevata suturali pone medium alteraque submarginali instructis, prope medium macula transversa nigro-picea ornatis.

Mas abdominis segmento ultimo apice angulato, utrinque leviter sinuato.

Fœm. abdomine exserto, piceo tincto, segmento ultimo apice obtuse rotundato.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Port Natal.

Head moderately exserted, obliquely deflexed; vertex shining, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, slightly curved, contiguous; carina very short; antennæ moderately robust, nearly equal to the body in length, the apical half black, the terminal joint piceous; the second joint short, obovate, the

third and fourth equal, each twice the length of the second. Thorax rather broader than long; sides parallel, obliquely converging at the apex, obsolete angled before the middle; anterior angle produced, obtuse; middle portion of basal margin sinuate-emarginate; disk coarsely rugose-punctate, rather more sparingly punctured on the middle disk; in front, behind the apex, is a very shallow, ill-defined, transverse sulcation, which terminates on either side some distance within the lateral margin; just in front of the basal margin is a faint longitudinal depression. Scutellum longer than broad, its apex obtuse. Elytra subelongate, parallel, convex, coarsely rugose-punctate, the puncturing finer towards the apex; each elytron on its middle third near the lateral margin with a raised costa, the space on either side longitudinally excavated; the suture from its middle nearly to the apex is thickened and forms a longitudinal costa; before its apex this costa becomes subsutural, and leaves a very narrow space between itself and the sutural margin.

Megalognatha Bohemani.

M. elongata, subcylindrica, fulva, nitida, pectore, coxis tarsisque nigris, antennis piceis; thorace transverso, lateribus rotundatis, disco subremote tenuiter punctato, ante medium leviter subarcuatim excavato; scutello nigro-piceo; elytris sat crebre punctatis, linea suturali et utrinque vittis tribus nigro-piceis, prima brevi in disco interno, duabusque in disco externo positis, his a basi ad longe pone medium extensis, basi super callum humerale conjunctis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Caffraria.

Head obliquely deflexed; lower face produced below the eyes; vertex shining, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, contiguous; carina not well defined, narrowly wedge-shaped, its surface impressed with a shallow fovea; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, filiform, slightly thickened towards the apex, the second joint short, ovate, the third and fourth equal, each more than half as long again as the second. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides rounded, the hinder angle nearly obsolete, the anterior one mucronate; disk finely but distinctly punctured, impressed just in front of the middle with an ill-defined, very shallow, subarcuate excavation, divided into two portions by a slightly and indistinctly raised vitta, the surface immediately in front obsolete thickened. Scutellum trigonate, pitchy black. Elytra narrowly oblong, parallel, convex, rather strongly punctured, the interspaces granulose; each elytron with a narrow sutural

line and three linear vittæ pitchy black; the first of these, much shorter than the others, is placed on the middle third of the inner disk near its outer edge, the two others commence on the outer disk at its base (where they unite and form an elongate patch on the humeral callus), and extend downwards to some distance below the middle of the elytron; the outer vitta is slightly thickened and subcostate for its whole length, and the space between the two vittæ immediately below the humeral callus is faintly excavated.

Megalognatha ventricosa.

M. elongata, parallela, subtus cum capite nigra, nitida, abdomine flavo; supra flavo-fulva; thorace transverso-quadrato; scutello piceo, griseo-sericeo; elytris tenuiter punctatis, infra basin transversim depressis, pone medium ventricosis.

Mas thoracis disco plano, impunctato, apice modice obtuse elevato; elytris pone medium modice inflatis.

Fœm. thoracis disco irregulariter excavato, apice valde elevato, cristam transversam formante; elytris pone medium valde inflatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Port Natal.

Head exserted, obliquely porrect; vertex impunctate; encarpæ raised, well defined, transverse, slightly curved, contiguous; carina short, not reaching the lower margin of the encarpæ, wedged-shaped, acute; labrum piceous; antennæ entirely black. Thorax rather broader than long; sides straight and parallel, converging at the apex; basal margin in front of the scutellum sinuate; disk impunctate, flattened in the ♂, the anterior border broadly thickened; disk deeply and irregularly excavated in the ♀, the apex abruptly elevated and forming a strongly raised transverse ridge; the excavated disk is separated by two short ridges in front into three longitudinal sulcations, one short and apical, the others much broader, lateral, oblique, excurved at the apex, extending the whole length of the excavation, and confluent at the base. Elytra narrowly oblong, nearly parallel, minutely punctured, transversely depressed below the basilar space, the latter slightly thickened; hinder half of disk ventricose.

Megalognatha subcylindrica.

M. elongata, subcylindrica, fulva, nitida, antennis nigris; thorace transverso-quadrato; elytris fortiter sat crebre punctatis, pone medium vix elevatis.

Mas thoracis disco plano, fortiter punctato, margine apicali incrassato, postice angulato; antennis incrassatis, articulis intermediis

difformibus; abdominis segmento apicali late concavo-emarginato.

Fœm. thoracis disco rude rugoso-punctato, pone apicem trifoveolato, apice abrupte elevato, cristam angulatam formante; antennis filiformibus; abdominis segmento ultimo obtuse angulato.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Africa.

Head strongly exserted and porrect in the ♂, less exserted and more deflexed in the ♀; antennæ in the ♀ filiform, the third joint twice the length of the second, rather longer than the fourth; in the ♂ the antennæ are incrassate, the third to the sixth joints obconic, the seventh and eighth irregularly subclavate, the ninth and tenth subtrigonate, and the eleventh cylindrical, its apex acute. Thorax subquadrate; sides straight and parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence obliquely rounded to the apex, the anterior angles mucronate; upper surface convex on the sides, flattened on the middle disk, strongly but not very closely punctured in the ♂, the apex in the same sex thickened on its middle third, the hinder border of the thickened portion angulate; in the ♀ the disk is coarsely rugose-punctate, and placed transversely just behind the apex are three large deeply excavated foveæ; the apical border is abruptly elevated and forms a strongly raised angular ridge. The elytra are not ventricose behind their middle, but gradually increase in convexity from the base towards the apex; surface sculptured as in *M. ventricosa*.

Megalognatha rufiventre.

M. elongata, nigra, nitida, pectore griseo-sericeo, abdomine rufo; thorace rude punctato, ante apicem profunde transversim excavato, apice abrupte elevato, cristam elevatam formante; elytris subopacis, piceo-nigris, fortiter et crebre punctatis. (*Fœm.*)

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Lake Nyassa.

Head exserted, subporrect; vertex granulose, impunctate; encarpæ large, well defined, trigonate; carina strongly raised, narrowly wedge-shaped; antennæ filiform. Thorax rather broader than long; sides rounded, the hinder angles acute, the anterior ones mucronate; upper surface deeply punctured, the anterior half of the middle disk nearly covered with a broad, slightly curved, deeply and irregularly excavated transverse sulcation, which does not extend to the lateral margin: immediately in front of this excavation is a strongly raised angulate ridge. Elytra coarsely punctured, gradually increasing in convexity from the base towards the apex.

In the unique specimen in my collection the left antenna is double from the eighth joint.

Chthoneis bivittata.

C. elongata, angustata, parallela, nigra, nitida, antennarum articulis penultimis duobus flavo-albidis; thorace lævi, impunctato, trifoveolato, foveis duabus transversim positis, magnis, profunde impressis, unaque parva ante basin posita; elytris confuse punctatis, piceo-nigris, utrinque vitta lata basi et apice abbreviata, flavo-alba.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Brazil, Constancia.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ subquadrate; carina narrow, wedge-shaped, its apex very acute; eyes very large, prominent; antennæ equal to the body in length, the second joint very short, the third still shorter than the second, piceous, the fourth to the eighth very slightly compressed, obsoletely dilated. Thorax rather broader than long; sides straight and parallel, slightly converging towards the apex, the anterior angles thickened, obtuse; upper surface transversely convex, impressed with three foveæ, one just in front of the base, small and shallow, and two others, much larger and more deeply excavated, placed transversely on the middle disk. Scutellum trigonate, its apex obtuse. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, distinctly punctured, the interspaces granulose, subrugulose. Claws acutely appendiculated.

This species differs from the typical form of the genus by the less dilated and less compressed intermediate joints of the antennæ and by the acutely appendiculated claws.

Chthoneis albicollis.

C. subelongata, nigra, nitida, pedibus (tibiis apice tarsisque exceptis), thorace antennarumque articulis ultimis tribus albidis; thorace transverso, lævi; elytris anguste oblongis, crebre et fortiter punctatis, interspatiis rugulosis.

Long. 2-3 lin.

Hab. Brazil, Petropolis. Collected by Mr. J. Gray.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ transversely trigonate, contiguous; carina narrowly wedge-shaped; antennæ longer than the body, the second and third joints very short, equal, the fourth to the eighth compressed and slightly dilated, the ninth to the eleventh cylindrical, filiform, white, the extreme apex of the terminal one black. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides slightly rounded; disk smooth, impunctate, impressed on either side with a very shallow ill-defined fovea, only visible when viewed obliquely. Elytra black,

with a bluish tinge, coarsely and closely punctured, the interspaces rugulose.

Chthoneis Grayi.

C. subelongata, nigra, nitida, thorace pedibusque sordide fulvis, tibiis apice, tarsis femoribusque anticis dorso nigro-piceis; thorace transverso, lævi, utrinque foveolato; elytris cæruleo-nigris, fortiter et crebre punctatis, interspatiis rugulosis.

Mas thoracis margine antico medio sinuato; antennarum articulis duobus ultimis (ultimi apice excepto) sordide fulvis.

Fœm. thoracis margine antico medio non sinuato, antennarum articulis tribus ultimis sordide fulvis.

Long. 3–3½ lin.

Hab. Brazil, Constancia. Collected by Mr. Gray.

Vertex shining, impunctate, lower portion of front, together with the orbit of the eyes, finely strigose; encarpæ contiguous, transversely trigonate; carina narrowly wedged-shaped; antennæ much longer than the body in the ♂, not quite so long but exceeding the body in length in the ♀; the third joint shorter than the second, transverse and turbinate in the ♂; the second and third joints equal in length in the ♀, the intermediate joints rather less dilated in the latter sex. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides in the ♂ diverging from the base to far beyond the middle, then rounded and converging to the apex, the anterior angles thickened, obtuse; in the ♀ the sides are less dilated anteriorly and more regularly rounded; in the ♂ the apical margin is deeply sinuate in its middle third; in the ♀ it is regularly concave for its whole length; disk smooth and shining, impressed on either side with a deep fovea. Elytra sculptured as in *C. albicollis*.

[To be continued.]

XLVII.—*Description of Didrepanephorus bifalcifer, the Type of a new Genus and Species of Rutelidæ, remarkable for the huge Sickle-shaped Mandibular Horns of the Males.* By J. WOOD-MASON, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

IN a rich collection of insects formed amongst the hill-ranges of the N.E. frontier of India, and recently brought to this country by Mr. A. W. Chennell, of the Topographical Survey, I have detected an insect which introduces us to a perfectly novel feature in the morphology of the Lamellicorn beetles. Every