

rupted longitudinal bands; a dark streak from the nostril to the eye; 8 to 10 vertical reddish-brown streaks along the sides, beginning from in front of the forearm. Young without these vertical streaks.

From *Scincus arenarius* it differs in the shape of the prefrontal, which is six-sided instead of heart-shaped; in having 26 instead of 28 rows of scales round the body; in the postfrontals extending behind to only two thirds, or in some specimens the entire width of the first superciliary; in having two small postnasals instead of one long one; also in the first suborbital scale in front of the lower eyelid being as broad at the base as high, and five-sided instead of elongate, and nearly twice its greatest breadth.

These differences are exhibited in all my specimens, thirteen in number.

The following Table will exhibit the differences between this and other species. Of *S. Hemprichii* I have no description.

	Rostral and prefrontal.	Supra-labials.	Suborbital labials.	Dorsal scales.	Scales round body.	Superciliary shields.	No. of speci- mens ex ^d .
<i>S. meccensis</i> *	In contact	7	5th & 6th	16	?	5	
<i>S. mitranus</i> *	do.	8	?	?	?	5	
<i>S. officinalis</i> *	do.	8	6th & 7th	18	?	6	
<i>S. arenarius</i>	do.	8	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5th, 6th, & 7th	20	28	6	7
<i>S. muscatensis</i>	do.	8-9	6th & 7th	18	26	6	13
<i>S. conirostris</i>	{ Not in contact	8	6th & 7th	20	28	6	8

IX.—On the *Geodephagous Coleoptera* collected by Mr. George Lewis in Ceylon. By H. W. BATES, F.R.S.

THE collection of Coleopterous insects made by Mr. George Lewis during a five months' residence in the island of Ceylon in the cold season of 1881-82, viz. from November 27th to

* From Blanford's notes in P. Z. S. 1881, p. 677.

April 27th, comprised about 1600 species. When duly worked out this will form by far the largest contribution yet recorded to our knowledge of the Ceylonese fauna in this department. The present paper treats of the section Geodephaga. For an account of the localities visited and the habits and relations to their surroundings of the Coleoptera, I must refer the reader to Mr. Lewis's interesting paper entitled "On a Visit to Ceylon," in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' 1882, p. 475.

With regard to the list of Ceylonese Coleoptera published by Walker in this journal in 1858 and 1859, I have endeavoured, with the aid of Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, to identify the species by inspection of the type specimens in the British Museum. The diagnoses attached to the names are no better than a haphazard collection of words as far as their use is concerned in determining the species, and their reference in so many cases to well-known genera is generally ridiculously wrong and pure guesswork. Under these circumstances I consider Walker's names as entitled to no more authority than those of a catalogue. When therefore the same species has been since well described under another name I have not replaced it by Walker's; but in species not so described I have adopted for convenience' sake, and not on the ground of priority, Walker's names whenever his brief diagnosis does not flatly contradict the type specimens. Some remarks on species not taken by Mr. Lewis will be found at the end of this paper.

Family Cicindelidæ.

Cicindela lacrymans.

Cicindela lacrymans, Schaum, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 57.

Cicindela discrepans, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. 1858, p. 202.

Near Colombo. One example.

Cicindela catena.

Cicindela catena, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 226.

Colombo, on roads away from the sea.

Cicindela sumatrensis.

Cicindela sumatrensis, Herbst, Käf. x. p. 179, t. clxxii. fig. 1.

Colombo, on banks of rivers.

Cicindela viridilabris.

Cicindela viridilabris, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1852, i. p. 24.

Colombo.

One male example, agreeing with Chaudoir's description, except that the labrum is coppery with greenish reflections rather than "vert métallique," and the head and thorax coppery, subopaque, with green sides, and not "vert bronzé brillant." Chaudoir had only a single female example before him from the "Indes Orientales" in drawing up his description, and it is doubtful if the above-mentioned differences indicate more than individual or local variations.

Cicindela quadrilineata.

Cicindela quadrilineata, Fabr. Sp. Ins. i. p. 285.

Near Colombo. One example.

Cicindela biramosa.

Cicindela biramosa, Fabr. Sp. Ins. i. p. 286.

Colombo; common on the sandy beach.

Derocrania nematodes.

Derocrania nematodes, Schaum, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 61, t. iv. fig. 1.

Bogawantalawa.

Derocrania concinna.

Derocrania concinna, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1860, iv. p. 298.

Kandy.

Distinguished from *D. nematodes* by the elytra being covered to the apex with large separate punctures instead of finely transverse-rugulose. Mr. Lewis's specimen differs from Chaudoir's description in the thorax being dark purplish red instead of black.

Derocrania Nietneri.

Derocrania Nietneri, Motschulsky, Et. Ent. 1859, p. 25, 1862, p. 23
(=*laevigata*, Chaud. 1860, *raphidioides*, Schaum, 1861).

Balangoda ridge.

Var. *Derocrania obscuripes.*

Legs darkish testaceous red; apices of the tibiae and tarsi darker piceous.

Bogawantalawa.

In the male the posterior part of the elytra is more gradually and less widely dilated and much less convex above than in the female. It varies, however, a little in both sexes. The sulci of the forehead are in some examples of both forms distinctly traced, in others quite obsolete.

In the var. *obscuripes*, which Mr. Lewis found confined to one tree and to be slower in its motions than the type form, the legs appear to be a little shorter.

Collyris Saundersii.

Collyris Saundersii, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 496?

Colombo.

One example agreeing with the description above cited, except that the coxæ are red like the thighs, and not black. In a genus like *Collyris*, where the extent of specific variation is at present ill understood, it would be inexpedient to found a new species on this differential character.

Collyris — ?

One example with the antennæ deficient, and the species consequently undeterminable.

Collyris punctatella.

Collyris punctatella, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 525.

Balangoda. One example, March 13th.

Collyris ceylonica.

Collyris ceylonica, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 529.

Bogawantalawa, April 3rd.

Family Carabidæ.

Subfamily SCARITINÆ.

Oxylobus quadricollis.

Oxylobus quadricollis, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1855, i. p. 7.

Colombo.

Oxylobus costatus.

Oxylobus costatus, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Scaritides (1880), p. 15.

Colombo.

Coptolobus omodon.

Coptolobus omodon, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Scaritides (1880), p. 42.

Hadley, Dikoya.

Coptolobus glabriculus.

Coptolobus glabriculus, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1857, ii. p. 60.

Scarites subsignans and *S. obliterans*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. 1858, p. 203.

Nuwara Eliya and Horton Plains.

Having examined the types of both Walker's species I have found not the slightest difference between them, both specimens being referable to *Coptolobus glabriculus*, Chaud.

Coptolobus taprobanæ.

Coptolobus taprobanæ, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Scaritides (1880), p. 42.

Colombo.

Distichus minor.

Scarites minor, Nietner, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, xix. p. 244.

Colombo, in marshes.

Scarites indus.

Scarites indus, Olivier, Ent. iii. 36, p. 9, t. i. fig. 2, *a, b*.

Colombo.

Scarites ceylonicus.

Scarites ceylonicus, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Scaritides (1880), p. 85.

Colombo.

Clivina indica.

Clivina indica, Putzeys, Monogr. des Clivinides, p. 67, = *rugosifrons*, Nietner, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, xix. (1857), p. 245.

Colombo; abundant under dung in the coco-palm groves by the sea.

Clivina Parryi.

Clivina Parryi, Putzeys, Postscr. ad Cliv. Monogr. p. 60.

Colombo, in marshes.

Clivina elongatula.

Clivina elongatula, Nietner, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, xix. p. 241.

Colombo, in marshes.

Clivina rufipes.

Clivina rufipes, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. 1861, i. p. 102; Putzeys, Révis. Gen. p. 134.

Colombo, in marshes.

*Dyschirius ordinatus.**Dyschirius ordinatus*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1873, p. 240.

Kandy.

I can discover no difference of specific importance between a Ceylonese example and others taken by Mr. Lewis in Japan described under the above name.

Subfamily *PELECIINÆ*.*Disphæricus ovicollis.*

Niger, politus; antennis pedibusque testaceo-rufis, palpis flavo-testaceis; capite ante oculos elongato-oblongo; thorace subelongato-ovato, lateribus marginatis; elytris elongato-ovatis, utrinque striis octo crenato-punctatis quarum 6-7 abbreviatis et vix impressis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Anderson's Estate, Dikoya. One example, Jan. 10th.

Differs from *D. marginicollis*, Schaum, the only other described Asiatic species, by its larger size and the long, narrow, ovate form of its thorax. In the latter feature it differs also from the African species. The thorax attains its greatest width immediately behind its anterior angles, which are depressed and applied closely to the sides of the neck; it continues thence of nearly the same width to beyond the middle, whence it narrows very gradually to the base; the sides are very distinctly margined, the sharp marginal groove having a setiferous puncture at about its middle, and the posterior declivity of the convex and impunctate surface is nearly vertical. The elytra are also much narrower than in the other known species; the first five striæ from the suture are deeply impressed, the first and second uniting near the base and thence continuing to the basal margin, which the third also reaches, whilst the fourth and fifth terminate before the base, the fifth joining the sixth behind and terminating at about the middle of the elytron. None of the striæ except the marginal one quite reaches the apex.

Subfamily *PANAGÆINÆ*.*Epicosmus Castelnauï.*

Epicosmus Castelnauï, Chaudoir, Essai Monogr. s. l. Panagéides (1878), p. 32, = *Panagæus bifasciatus*, Casteln. Et. Ent. p. 155.

Colombo.

Subfamily *CHLÆNIINÆ*.*Chlænius circumdatus*.

Chlænius circumdatus, Brullé, Rev. Ent. Silberm. iii. p. 283; Chaudoir, Monogr. des Chlæniens (1876), p. 114, = *cupricollis*, Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1856, p. 387.

Kandy and Colombo.

Chlænius rugulosus.

Chlænius rugulosus, Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1856, p. 388.

Kandy and Peradeniya.

This species was unknown to Chaudoir. All Mr. Lewis's examples answer well to Nietner's description of the peculiar sculpture of the head and thorax; but the term lunule which he applies to the apical spot of the elytra is misleading; the spot is a broad dilatation of the yellow border and resembles much that of *C. sulcatulus*.

Chlænius frater.

Chlænius frater, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Chlæniens (1876), p. 261?

Kandy.

According to Chaudoir's description the thorax of his *C. frater* is of the same form as *C. vestitus*, but then he goes on to mention an important difference in the hind angles. This leaves the identification of the Ceylonese species with *C. frater* in some doubt, for though the form of the hind angles agrees with the description of *C. frater*, the outline of the thorax is certainly different, being less cordate or more narrowed in front towards the anterior angles. The punctuation is much sparser and coarser than in the thorax of *C. vestitus*. *C. frater* is from the Malabar coast.

Chlænius velocipes.

Chlænius velocipes, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Chlæniens, p. 266.

Dikoya.

Agrees with Chaudoir's description founded on specimens from Siam and Dacca (not Deccan, as erroneously stated), and also with an example with which I have compared it from the Nilghiris.

Chlænius cinctus.

Chlænius cinctus, Fabr. Sp. Ins. i. p. 310; Chaudoir, Monogr. p. 135, = *pulcher*, Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1856, p. 387.

Colombo.

Chlænius leucops.

Chlænius leucops, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. 2, i. p. 52; Chaudoir, Monogr. p. 71.

Colombo, in garden, April 14th.

Chlænius melanopterus.

Chlænius melanopterus, Chaudoir, Monogr. des Chlénieniens (1876), p. 226?

Peradeniya, in river bed.

The determination of this species is not quite satisfactory. It agrees with Chaudoir's description as far as the description is intelligible, which it is only in part, the author comparing his species simply with another new one existing only in his own collection. His specimens came from Siam; the Ceylonese species is probably therefore distinct, but in what points it is impossible to indicate.

Hololeius nitidulus.

Hololeius nitidulus, Dejean, Sp. Gen. ii. p. 341, = *Chlænius ceylanicus*, Nietner, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, xix. p. 241.

Kandy, in sandy river beds.

Subfamily *OODINÆ*.*Oodes vilis.*

Oodes vilis, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1857, iii. p. 32.

Colombo.

Subfamily *ANISODACTYLINÆ*.*Anisodactylus dispellens.*

Harpalus dispellens, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, iii. 1859, p. 51.

Kandy.

Compared with the type specimen in the British Museum. The species agrees with European and North-American *Anisodactyli* in all essential characters, but differs much from them in facies, owing to the rounded hind angles of the thorax and the large prominent eyes and much narrower neck. In these respects it also differs from *Selenophorus orientalis*, Dej., which is also an *Anisodactylus*, or belongs to a closely allied genus, differing in the setose upper surface of the tarsi and the narrower dilated joints of the middle tarsi in the male. *Anisodactylus dispellens* is a widely distributed insect in tropical Asia, being found in Siam and at Hong Kong and Fu-chau in China.

Subfamily *HARPALINÆ*.*Platymetopus senilis*.*Ophonus senilis*, Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1857, p. 150.

Colombo.

Platymetopus colombensis.*Selenophorus colombensis*, Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1857, p. 151.

Colombo, in marshes.

This species would be almost equally well placed in the American genus *Selenophorus*, to which Nietner referred it, as in *Platymetopus*, but the short and obtuse front part of the head and flatter though not perhaps broader forehead show that it belongs to an aberrant group of *Platymetopus*, in which the head is smaller than in the typical section, and not to *Selenophorus*. The species very much resembles such species as *Selenophorus discopunctatus*; in its finely punctured elytral interstices it has less of the character of *Selenophorus* than the smooth *P. amœnus*. *Cardiaderus scitus*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. 1858, p. 203, according to the type in the British Museum, belongs to this species.

Amblystomus (Megaristerus) indicus.*Megaristerus indicus*, Nietner, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. 1858, p. 428.

Kitugalle.

Siopelus ferreus.

Elongato-oblongus, chalybeo-niger, subnitidus; palpis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; elytris brevissime pubescentibus, subcrebre punctulatis, striatis, interstitiis tertio, quinto et septimo punctis nonnullis majoribus; capite medio lævi, lateribus grosse disperse punctato; thorace breviter cordato-quadrato, angulis posticis fere rectis, disco lævi, limbo sparsim, basi utrinque crebrius, punctulato. Long. 8 millim. ♂ ♀.

Nuwara Eliya.

Like an *Ophonus* in form and punctuation, but more nearly allied to *Platymetopus*, from which the shape of the emargination of the mentum—not semiovalate, but with oblique sides forming a distinct angle with the straight bottom, which is destitute of tooth—readily distinguishes it. The frontal foveæ are a little prolonged on their outer side, but do not form a stria extending to the eye. The genus is hitherto known only from tropical Africa east and west.

Barysomus Gyllenhalii.

Barysomus Gyllenhalii, Dej. Sp. Gen. iv. p. 59, = *Oosoma arenaria*,
Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1857, p. 146.

Colombo.

Bradybænus festivus.

Bradybænus festivus, Dej. Sp. Gen. iv. p. 163, = *Calodromus exornatus*,
Nietner, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. p. 181.

Bradybænus ornatus, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Ins. ii. p. 14, t. i. fig. 8.

Kandy.

Dejean did not know the locality of his specimen, but supposed it was from Senegal.

CALATHOMIMUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Harpalo* affinis, sed corpore gracili gen. *Calatho* similis, thorace ovato plicaque elytrorum basali valde curvata etc. Caput post oculos gradatim angustatum; ante oculos quam in *Harpalo* longius, mandibulæ longiores et rectiores; foveæ frontales rotundatæ, profundæ. Palpi articulis apicalibus setosis, versus apicem angustatis. Mentum acute dentatum. Paraglossæ ligula latiores et longiores. Thorax quadrato-ovatus. Elytra oblongo-ovata, plica basali valde curvata, cum margine basali apud humeros angulum acutum efficiente; profunde striata, interstitiis tertio, quinto et septimo seriatim punctatis, punctis plerumque in striarum marginibus sitis et inconspicuis. Pedes graciles parce setosi.

♂. Tarsi quatuor antici articulis 4 mediocriter dilatatis rotundato-cordatis, plantis biserialim squamosis.

One of the two species for which this new genus is proposed has the form of a *Calathus* or *Pristodactyla*; the pubescent third antennal joint, the simple tarsal claws, and the broad adherent paraglossæ show, however, even in the female, that it belongs to the *Harpalus* group; the plurisetose penultimate joint of labial palpi and rounded frontal foveæ indicating its place among the Harpalinæ proper rather than the Stenolophinæ.

Calathomimus maculatus.

Elongatus parallelogrammicus, niger politus; antennis, partibus oris, pedibus abdomineque apice fulvo-testaceis, elytris macula humerali striga subapicali (apud interstitia 6-8) margineque laterali rufescentibus; thorace elongato postice paullo magis quam antice angustato, lateribus arcuatis angulis posticis omnino rotundatis, margine reflexo fulvo, basi absque foveis distinctis, tota superficie sparsissime setifero-punctata, margine laterali punctis setiferis circiter 10 in serie regulari dispositis; elytris profunde lævis-triatis vel sulcatis striolaque scutellari.

Long. 11 millim. ♀.

Bogawantalawa, April 1st.

Of rather narrow oblong form, the elongate thorax as wide in front as the elytra, its hind angles rounded off, and its base fitting into the deeply sinuated base of the elytra. The elytra have a strong satiny gloss and the striæ are deeply and broadly incised, the rows of setiferous punctures crenulating the edges of the second, fourth, and sixth striæ, and the ninth interstice being rather closely punctured throughout. The humeral angles are very acute and prominent, but form no dentiform projection. The slender tarsi are not grooved on the sides.

Calathomimus consors.

Minor elytrisque magis oblongo-ovatis, niger nitidus; antennis, palpis, pedibus apiceque ventris fulvo-testaceis; thorace oblongo-ovato lateribus minus arcuatis, postice minus angustato, sparsim grosse punctato et versus angulos posticos minute punctulato, margine laterali testaceo; elytris acute striatis, humeris minus productis sed acutis, interstitiis 3-5 et 7 præcipue medio punctatis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim. ♂.

Bogawantalawa, April 1st.

Undoubtedly congeneric with *C. maculatus*, but less elongate, and the elytra less arcuated at the base and immaculate, black, with a strong satiny gloss. The species in facies is less like a *Calathus*, and resembles more the slenderer forms of Harpalinæ.

Subfamily *STENOLOPHINÆ*.

Anoplogenius microgonus.

A. circumcincto brevior, niger nitidus, subtus sordide rufo-testaceus; elytris viridescentibus læte sericeo-micantibus, margine inflexo testaceo; palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis; antennis piceis basi pallidioribus; thorace breviter cordato-quadrato, angulis posticis minutis, exstantibus, margine laterali testaceo, fovea utrinque lata et vage punctulata.

Long. 7 millim.

Colombo. Also in Siam, of larger size—9 millim.

The absence of the scutellar striole brings this species within the definition of the genus *Anoplogenius*, but the fourth joint of the four anterior tarsi in the male is not bilobed, as in that genus, the lobes of the anterior tarsi being short and broad, and in the intermediate the joint is rather cordate than bilobed. The palpi have their terminal joints subcylindrical and truncated, and the frontal linear foveæ are sunk in large depressions, as in *Anoplogenius circumcinctus*. The elytral striæ are impunctate and sharply incised, the interstices flat and more convex at the apex, near which the elytral margin is moderately sinuated.

Anoplogenius renitens.

A. microgono proxime affinis, angustior et differt thorace angulis posticis rotundatis palpisque apice obtusis nec truncatis. Supra totus sericeo-micans, thorace et elytris coloribus aureo- et viridi-relucentibus, limbo laterali vage fusco-testaceo; thorace relative angustiori quadrato, postice angustato, angulis posticis valde obtusis, rotundatis; pedibus flavo-testaceis, tibiis paulo obscurioribus; cæteris sicut in *A. microgono*.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 millim.

Colombo.

Lepithrix foliolosus, Nietner, which belongs also to the genus *Anoplogenius*, has rounded hind angles to the thorax, but it is a larger insect, dark brown, with the margins of the thorax and elytra testaceous.

Stenolophus polygenus.

Anguste oblongus, nitidus subcyaneo-reducens; palpis, antennis basi (reliquis fuscis) pedibusque flavo-testaceis; foveis frontalibus late impressis lineaque curvata usque ad oculum; thorace relative parvo postice angustato angulis posticis obtusis, foveis latis basalibus lævibus; elytris parallelis, profunde striatis apice obtusis parum sinuatis.

Long. 7 millim.

Nuwara Eliya.

A narrow species unlike any other *Stenolophus* known to me; but it agrees with this genus better than with any of its allies, the fourth joint of the two anterior tarsi of the males being narrowly bilobed and the mentum without tooth. The male tarsi are, however, only very narrowly dilated, the intermediate pair scarce perceptibly so, though having the usual hair-scales on the sides of the second to fourth joints, the fourth triangular and scarcely lobed. The head is of the same form as in *Anoplogenius circumcinctus*, the eyes being prominent and the frontal foveæ very broadly impressed. The terminal joints of the palpi taper to the apex, which is briefly truncated. The elytra have a well-developed scutellar stria and the prosternum has three bristles at its apex.

Stenolophus 5-pustulatus.

Badister 5-pustulatus, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. ii. i. p. 58.

Colombo.

A variable species with regard to the number of red spots on the elytra. None of the Ceylonese examples have five well-defined spots; in some the posterior discoidal spot is wanting, but this variety occurs with the typical form also in

China and Japan. One of the varieties (*S. transmutans*) is peculiar in wanting the subhumeral and sutural spots and in the posterior discoidal spot being limited to two small separate spots, one on the fifth and one on the seventh interstice. I have seen this variety elsewhere only from Tranquebar. This comes very close to *S. smaragdulus*, Fab., which differs only in its bluer colour and somewhat more robust form.

Obs. The nearly-allied *S. smaragdulus* (Fab., Dej.) is also found in Ceylon. *Harpalus stolidus*, Walker (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. p. 204), according to the type specimen, belongs to this species.

Stenolophus opaculus.

S. smaragdulo affinis; sed valde differt elytris minute punctulatis, subopacis. Sat breviter oblongus; palpis, antennis pedibusque flavo-testaceis; thorace lateribus arcuatis angulis posticis omnino rotundatis, margine flavo-testaceo, foveis basalibus punctatis; elytris (♀) apice late et obtuse rotundatis vix sinuatis, valde striatis, interstitiis subconvexis minutissime punctulatis, subopacis; margine, sutura postice maculaque parva subbasali apud interstitium sextum, fulvis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Nuwara Eliya.

The terminal joints of the palpi taper to a point; the frontal foveæ are only moderately depressed; the prosternum has three bristles at its apex.

Acupalpus derogatus.

Acupalpus derogatus, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, ii. p. 204.

Nuwara Eliya.

One example, which I refer to this species on an examination of the type, the condition of which makes it difficult to examine. It is evidently, however, an *Acupalpus*; oblong, narrow, shining black, the elytra with a slight bluish tinge; antennæ, palpi, and legs pale testaceous; tip and margins of the elytra slightly rufous.

Tachycellus lamprus.

Harpalis metallicis haud dissimilis. Supra ænescenti-niger, elytris cuprascentibus, politis; palpis, antennis pedibusque rufis; capite robusto sutura inter frontem et epistoma, lineaque curvata frontali, profunde insculptis; thorace transverso-quadrato antice rotundato-dilatato, angulis posticis rectis; elytris profunde lævistriatis, interstitiis convexis, tertio post medium impunctato.

Long. 8 millim. ♂ ♀.

Colombo.

A large submetallic species resembling somewhat in form

the male of *Harpalus rubripes*, but distinguishable at once from all members of the true Harpalinæ group by the bisetose penultimate joint of the labial palpi and the tapering and pointed apices of the terminal joints of both labial and maxillary palpi. The upper surface is glossy and relucet, and impunctate, except the base of the thorax, which is covered with minute separate punctures. The frontal foveæ (linear and reaching the eye, as in the rest of the genus) are very deep, as is also the transverse suture separating the forehead from the epistome. The elytra are convex, moderate, sinuate near the tip, and furnished with a scutellar striole. The male has a punctured fovea in the middle (towards the base) of the first ventral segment, as in most other species of the genus.

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Crustacea Isopoda Terrestria per familias et genera et species descripta a GUSTAVO BUDDE-LUND. Havniæ: 1885. 8vo. Pp. 319.

THE publication of this work forms an era in the bibliography of terrestrial Isopod Crustacea. Specialists acquainted with the author's writings and style of description have for six years been looking forward to its appearance; and it is not likely to disappoint their expectations. Mr. Budde-Lund's identifications of species described by other naturalists are occasionally open to revision. In most instances this is due to their descriptions being insufficiently detailed and his failure to obtain access to the typical specimens; but in one case, perhaps in more than one, he has gone astray through quoting a citation at second hand, instead of looking up the reference. The notes published in the 'Annals' for November and December 1882 were apparently not seen by him until his *Addimenta* were in hand, and consequently the misnomers exposed in those numbers still obtain currency; but as he holds English authors on this order in very slight esteem, he may have deemed the corrections untrustworthy. His list of works cited is tolerably complete, the omissions being mostly unimportant.

Mr. Budde-Lund recognizes four families of woodlice:—Onisci, Ligia, Tylides, and Syspastidæ.

The Onisci comprise fourteen well-established genera arranged in two sections—the Armadilloidea with eight genera, and the Oniscoidea with six—besides two or three genera referred to as unknown to the author. Of the fourteen genera specified three are gen. nov.,



Bates, Henry Walter. 1886. "IX.—On the Geodephagous Coleoptera collected by Mr. George Lewis in Ceylon." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 68–81.

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