fin and the lower lateral line. One lateral line on the right side. Scales between the lateral lines perfectly smooth; those between the outer lateral lines and vertical fins, and those on the head, strongly ctenoid; scales of the blind side smooth. Two nostrils—one between the eyes, the other opposite to the lower margin of the lower eye. Eyes extremely small, the upper not in advance of the lower; interorbital space much wider than the orbit. The length of the snout is two fifths of that of the head. Angle of the mouth conspicuously nearer to the end of the snout than to the hind margin of the gill-cover, below the eye. Tail not much elongate. The height of the body is two sevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one fifth. Left side uniform brown; vertical fins with a white edge. Three distant round blackish spots on the lateral line of the left side may be accidental in this specimen.

One specimen from Chefoo, 18 inches long.

9. *Hemirhamphus Sajori*, Schleg.

10. *Barbus labeo*, Pall.,

= *Gobiobarbus labeo*, Pall., = *Hemibarbus maculatus*, Blkr., and probably = *Hemibarbus dissimilis*, Blkr. (juv.). This species is very closely allied to *Barbus Schlegelii*, Gthr.

11. *Syngnathus acusimilis*, sp. n.

D. 43–45. Osseous rings 20 + 41–43.

The length of the snout equals the distance between the anterior margin of the eye and the middle of the pectoral fin. A low ridge along the median line of the upperside of the snout. Crown, temple, and operculum without ridge. Lateral line and upper caudal edge not continuous. Tail one half longer than the body. Dorsal fin on thirteen rings, two of which belong to the trunk. Caudal fin well developed.

Four specimens, males and females, the longest of which is $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; from Chefoo.

XLVII.—*On the Longicorn Coleoptera of Japan.*

By H. W. Bates, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 308.]

Family **Lamiidæ**.

Microlera, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, gen. *Ptinum* simulans; subcylindricum, convexum,

ad elytrorum basin depressum, crebre punctatum, opacum. *Caput* exsertum, rotundatum, convexum, obtusum, postice crassum, fronte convexa, genis modice elongatis; tuberibus antenniferis vix elevatis, condylo antennarum exserto. *Labrum* parvum. *Palpi* parvi, apice obtusi. *Oculi* vix conspicui, divisi, lobo superiore parvo. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, filiformes, robusti; sparsim longe pubescentes; scapo modice elongato subcylindrico, cæteris articulis regularibus. *Thorax* breviter cylindricus, inermis, convexus, postice depressus. *Elytra* postice paululum ampliata, apice obtuse rotundata. *Pedes* breves; tibiæ intermediæ extus sulcatæ; ungues divergentes, simplices. *Acetabula* antica postice clausa. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* inter coxas angusta, longitudinaliter convexa. *Acetabula* intermedia extus aperta; sed epimera mesothoracica haud conspicua. *Metathorax* ut in subfam. *Dorcadiinis* brevis.

The affinities of this curious genus are a difficult problem. According to the technical characters employed by Lacordaire, it would belong to the *Apomecyninæ*, except perhaps for the short metathorax. There is much, both in facies and form of the sterna, which reminds one of the Australian genus *Mesolita* in the *Parmeninæ* group; but the claws are not divaricate, the middle tibiæ have a conspicuous exterior groove, and the antennæ are thick to the apex. The sides of the sternum are so thickly punctured that the sutures are invisible; and it is doubtful whether the mesothoracic epimera penetrate to the sockets, which are apparently open.

Microlera ptinoïdes, n. sp.

M. atro-fusca, opaca, toto corpore (abdomine excepto) grosse punctato; elytris basi rufescentibus, vitta utrinque subbasali abbreviata fasciaque pone medium cinereis; antennis piceo-rufis, nitidis; pedibus piceis, cinereo-pubescentibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hiogo; on dead branches of *Ægle sepiaria*.

The body, viewed in profile, has a double convexity, or may be termed biarcuate; the front is a little inclined backwards towards the prosternum, and forms, with the vertex and thorax, a regular convexity; the hind part of the thorax and base of the elytra are depressed, and the rest of the elytra is convex. The elytra at the base are very little broader than the base of the thorax (which is a little constricted); the shoulders form right angles, and there is a short obtuse lateral ridge proceeding from them, causing the sides of the elytra to be nearly vertical almost to the apex.

Atimura japonica, n. sp.

A. fusco-grisea, capite apiceque elytrorum plus minusve fulvis;

thorace angulis posticis lateraliter productis acutis, dorso rugoso punctato, irregulariter tricostato; elytris sublineatim punctatis, costis utrinque acute elevatis quatuor, quarum duabus interioribus multiinterruptis, omnibus apud declivitatem apicalem in tuberculum conica desinentibus, apice breviter oblique truncatis, angulo exteriore dentato. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hiogo; many examples.

Very closely allied to the Bornean *A. bacillina* (Pascoe), which, however, is 5 lines in length.

LASIAPHELES, nov. gen.

Subfam. *Apodasyinis* pertinet, sed acetabulis intermediis extus apertis. Cylindrica, omnino longe hirsuta. *Caput* exsertum, thorace longius, genis brevissimis. *Oculi* magni, grossissime granulati, modice sinuati, supra subapproximati. *Antennæ* corporis longitudine, filiformes, robustæ; scapo modice elongato, obconico, articulis 3°–11^{um} gradatim perparum decrescentibus. *Thorax* brevis, fere cylindricus, inermis. *Elytra* apice rotundata, simplicia. *Pedes* breves; tibiæ intermediæ extus sulcatæ, sed haud tuberculatæ; ungues divaricati, simplices. *Coxæ* anticæ exserto-conicæ; prosternum inter coxas angustissimum. *Mesosternum* inter coxas angustum, simplex.

Lasiapheles obrioïdes, n. sp.

L. fere cylindrica, fuscescenti-rufa, abdomine excepto toto crebre punctata, longe hirsuta, antennis, tibiis et tarsis nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$–4 lin.

Nagasaki; many examples; on a privet-hedge in June.

Has much resemblance to a large *Obrium*, or the forms allied thereto, the head being broader anteriorly than the thorax, and the eyes voluminous and very coarsely faceted, the upper lobes being large, though not so large as the lower. The forehead is convex, and, like the rest of the head, thickly and evenly punctured. The body, although clothed with long grey hairs, is shining.

Pogonocherus seminiveus, n. sp.

P. hispido proxime affinis; paulo major et differt elytrorum dimidio basali (margine basali incluso) albo. Nigro-fuscus, elytris dimidio basali albo, antennis basi fulvis; articulis 4°–11^{um} basi anguste cinereis; scutello nigro, medio albo-lineato; elytris apice truncatis, angulo exteriore longe spinoso; supra crista subbasali albo-penicillata, alteris duabus vel tribus postmedianis nigro-penicillatis, macula fulva intraapicali. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$–4 lin.

Yokohama; Hiogo.

Aulaconotus pachypezoïdes, Thomson.

Aulaconotus pachypezoïdes, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 99.

Hiogo; on dead stems of *Cissus*.

Pothyne silacea, Pascoe.

Pothyne silacea, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1871 (October), p. 278.

Nagasaki; on dead stems of *Cissus*.

Smermus (?) *bimaculatus*, n. sp.

S. sublinearis, fulvescenti-fuscus, subtiliter incumbenti-pubescens, elytris utrinque medio macula elongata obliqua atro-fusca; capite thoraceque angustis, punctulatis; oculis vix prominulis, tuberibus antenniferis elevatis subparallelis, punctulatis, apice breviter sinuatim truncatis; antennis longissimis, sparsim ciliatis, rufo-testaceis, articulis apice nigro-fuscis, scapo thorace longiore, gradatim clavato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$–6 lin.

Maiyasan; rare.

Agrees with Lacordaire's definition of *Smermus*, except in the form of the scape, which he defines as "en cône renversé;" whereas in the present insect it is gradually enlarged into an elongated club. The cheeks, too, are only moderately elongated. I do not venture to institute a new genus on these differences of structure. The thorax is elongated, narrow, and cylindrical, except a slight tumescence of the sides in the middle and at the anterior and posterior extremities. The antennæ are four times as long as the body in some examples, and, as in the type of the genus, the eleventh joint is as long as the ninth and tenth taken together.

Calamobius japonicus, n. sp.

C. linearis vix convexus, fusco-piceus, subtiliter pubescens, crebre punctulatus; antennis corpore plusquam duplo longioribus, articulis basalibus longe hirsutis, scapo thoracis basin haud attingente; elytris per suturam depressis, apicem versus haud declivibus, apice obtusissime breviter oblique truncatis; tibiis rufo-testaceis. Long. 3–6 lin.

Nagasaki. Crepuscular or nocturnal in flight.

Similar in size and shape to *Cal. gracilis*, but not agreeing with it in generic characters, according to Lacordaire's definition. This is the case principally in regard to the scape of the antennæ, which is relatively much shorter; the scape and several basal joints are clothed with long hairs on all sides. The head is similar in shape, the antenniferous tubercles being only moderately elevated, oblique, and rather distant; but the

front is less oblique and rather shorter. The elytra are depressed along the suture, and have no distinct declivity near the apex.

Acanthocinus griseus, Fab.

Acanthocinus griseus, Fab. Syst. El. ii. p. 277 (et auctor.).

Hiogo; several examples of both sexes, differing in size from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Leiopus guttatus, n. sp.

L. subelongatus, parallelopipedus, fere ut *Acanthocinus griseus*, nullomodo setosus; fuscus; elytris griseis fusco-guttatis, fasciis vagis duabus fuscis, una ante, altera post medium; antennis (♀) corpore plusquam duplo longioribus, haud ciliatis, fere nudis, testaceo-rufis, articulis omnibus apice nigro-piceis; thorace subquadrato, antice gradatim, prope basin citius angustato, post medium tumidulo, ibique spina brevi recta, paulo obliqua armato; dorso grosse, discrete punctato; elytris totis fortiter punctatis, apice breviter obtuse truncatis; pedibus ut in *A. griseo* gracilibus, nigris, femoribus et tibiis dimidio basali testaceo-carneis; tarsis posticis articulo basali cæteris conjunctis multo longiore.

♀ ovipositore vix ultra apicem elytrorum producto; segmento ultimo ventrali haud elongato, truncato. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Two examples, Hiogo.

Exocentrus fasciolatus, n. sp.

E. balteato proxime affinis. Atro-fuscus; elytris pube grisea vestitis, fascia dentata post medium denudata, lineatim punctatis, interstitiis setis nigris lineatim ordinatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Many examples.

Similar in form to *E. balteatus* (Serv.). Blackish brown. Head clothed with grey pile. Antennæ setose, as in *E. balteatus*, but the hairs shorter; black, sometimes rufo-piceous; bases of joints grey. Thorax of similar form to that of *E. balteatus*; the base and three short streaks proceeding thence towards the disk griseous pubescent. Elytra punctured in lines, with a row of very distinct and separate rigid black setæ down some of the interstices; the laid ashy pile is in many places interrupted, forming oblong spots; there is an oblique patch at the sides, and beyond the middle an irregular zigzag fascia of the blackish ground-colour.

Exocentrus lineatus, n. sp.

E. balteato forma similis. Piceo-fuscus; elytris sutura et lineis quinque, post medium late interruptis, griseis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Many examples.

Similar in form to *E. balteatus*; but the antennæ decidedly thicker and densely clothed with long hairs. Thorax of very similar form. General colour brownish red. The elytra rather densely and irregularly clothed with erect hairs; each elytron has the suture and five lines grey; all (except the sutural) interrupted behind the middle by a broad zigzag fascia of the ground-colour, beyond which, near the apex, three short lines only reappear.

Exocentrus tonsus, n. sp.

E. balteato forma similis, at multo minor, haud setosus. Oblongus, testaceo-fuscus, incumbenti-pubescens; capite thoraceque obscurioribus, subtiliter crebre punctulatis, hoc spina laterali minus obliqua; elytris sublineatim punctulatis, maculis transversis irregulariter sparsim nebulosis; antennis corpore longioribus, gracilibus, haud setosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Nagasaki; on ivy.

Exocentrus guttulatus, n. sp.

E. oblongus, convexus, subæneo-niger, griseo-olivaceo pubescens; elytris erecte setosis, pube griseo-olivacea lineatim guttatis et pone medium fasciatis; antennis ciliatis, articulis basi griseo-testaceis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

One example.

Head and thorax rather smaller and elytra more ample than in *E. balteatus*; thoracic spine broad at the base, oblique and acute. Elytra subseriate-punctulate, with single, erect, black bristles and oblong spots of olive-grey pubescence arranged in lines; a belt of similar colour a little after the middle. The antennæ elongated, as in *E. balteatus*, moderately pubescent, and finely ciliated beneath.

ASAPERDA, nov. gen.

Facies *Saperdarum*, sed unguibus divergentibus, simplicibus. Elongata, linearis. *Caput* exsertum, postice dilatatum. *Oculi* fere divisi. *Antennæ* tenues, filiformes; scapo modice elongato, cylindrico-ovato. *Thorax* transversus, postice constrictus, tuberculo valido laterali armatus. *Elytra* apice rotundata, simplicia. *Pedes* breves; *coxæ* anticæ extus angulatæ; *acetabula* intermedia extus aperta; *tibiæ* intermediæ extus sulcatæ et tuberculatæ; *sterna* inter coxas simplicia.

This genus does not fall naturally into any of the numerous "groupes" into which Lacordaire divides the Lamiadæ with simple antennal scape. It agrees best with the *Apomecyninæ*, and has some resemblance to *Eunidia*, except its longer body and stout thoracic lateral tubercles. I should be inclined to

institute with it a distinct group, to range near the *Agapanthinæ*.

Asaperda rufipes, n. sp.

A. atro-fusca, opaca, tenuiter griseo-pubescens; scutello et sutura griseis; pedibus rufis; antennis rufescentibus, scapo apicibusque articulorum nigro-fuscis; corpore supra crebre punctulato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hiogo.

Some specimens appear abraded and have no trace of grey suture and scutellum; and the antennæ are sometimes quite black.

Asaperda agapanthina, n. sp.

A. æneo-fusca, tomento olivaceo-griseo nebulosa; pedibus et antennis rufescentibus, harum articulis basi pallidioribus. Long. 5 lin.

Awomori; Yokohama.

This species bears much resemblance to an *Agapanthia*. The olivaceous grey clothing of the elytra is interrupted by numerous roundish spots and by an indistinct fascia across the middle; the thoracic tubercles are large and acute.

Agapanthia pilicornis, Fab.

Agapanthia pilicornis, Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 2, p. 310.

One example, agreeing with others which I obtained from Maack's collection from East Siberia.

Fabricius describes the base of the antennal joints from the third as "subferrugineo." Some examples from East Siberia have yellowish bases to the joints, and others (like the Japanese specimens) grey; I am not sure that they are not distinct species. Motschulsky describes the form with yellowish bases as *A. fasciculosa* (Etudes Entom. 1860, p. 41), evidently considering the other form the true *pilicornis*.

Saperda sanguinolenta, Thomson.

Cagosima sanguinolenta, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 116.

Hiogo, many examples.

It is not mentioned in the description of the genus *Cagosima*, instituted for this species by M. Thomson, in what it differs from the genus *Saperda*. It appears to be perfectly congeneric with *S. scalaris* &c.

Thyestes Gebleri, Falderm.

Saperda Gebleri, Falderm. Col. ab ill. Bungio in China Bor. &c. p. 434, t. v. f. 6.

Thyestes pubescens, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 116.

Yokohama; also Manchuria and N. China.

The genus is distinguished from *Saperda* by the groove and notch on the outer edge of the middle tibiæ, and from *Glenea* by the absence of carina from the sides of the elytra.

Glenea Fortunei, Saunders.

Glenea Fortunei, Saunders, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, ii. p. 112, pl. 4. f. 1.

Common in Japan.

Glenea galathea, Thomson.

Glenea galathea, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 566.

Mr. Lewis's collection does not contain this species.

Glenea ocelota, n. sp.

G. elongata, supra deplanata, pube subtili ochreo-fusca dense vestita; thoracis dorso maculis quatuor; elytris maculis lateralibus utrinque quatuor lineatim ordinatis, humeris et macula subbasali nigris; elytris lateribus acute carinatis, supra versus carinam magis clare coloratis; apice singulatim rotundatis; tibiis intermediis extus longe sinuatis sed haud sulcatis. Long. 7–8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hiogo, many examples.

Belongs to *Glenea* by the carinated elytra; but the groove of the intermediate tibiæ is obsolete. The claws offer a peculiarity which is not alluded to in any generic description. In the male the inner claw of the four anterior tarsi has a tooth on the outer side of the base, the claws of the hind feet being simple; in the female the claws of the four anterior tarsi are simple, whilst the base of the claws of the hindmost pair has a blunt tooth.

Glenea relicta, Pascoe.

Glenea relicta, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, iv. p. 258.

G. quoad formam *G.* 9-*guttatæ* etc. haud dissimilis. Nigra, sparsim erecte pubescens; thorace vitta mediana et scutello ochraceo-albis; elytris rufo-castaneis utrinque guttis quinque ochraceo-albis; pedibus testaceo-flavis; tarsis albis; antennis piceis, ciliatis; corpore subtus sparsim cano pubescente, lateribus plagis cano-tomentosis; capite et thorace supra punctulatis, hoc cylindrico, versus basin paulo angustato; elytris apice utrinque sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali acuto, producto, exteriore longe spinoso, lateribus bicarinatis, supra fortiter punctatis, prope apicem lævibus ibique colore obscuriore. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$–6 lin.

Moon-temple, Osaka; Mitsuyama; also N. China.

A true *Glenea*. Intermediate tibiæ grooved and notched, and all claws in both sexes simple.

Phytœcia simulans, n. sp.

Glenece relictæ simillima. Nigra, erecte pubescens, verticis vittulis duabus, thoracis vitta mediana scutelloque ochraceo-albis; elytris castaneis, maculis utrinque ochraceo-albis quinque, sutura vittulaque indistincta laterali basali ochraceo-albis; pedibus flavo-testaceis, tarsis albis; antennis nigris, articulo tertio apice griseo; metasterno et abdominis segmentis lateribus cano-tomentosis; corpore supra fortiter punctato; elytris apice obtuse truncatis, lateribus verticalibus, haud vero distincte carinatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$–6 lin.

Moon-temple, Osaka.

Deceptively similar to *Glenea relicta*, and confounded with it by Mr. Lewis himself; the toothed claws, however, at once show its true character; and the obtuse truncation of the elytra is also a constant and conspicuous means of distinguishing it. The ochreous spots of the elytra are an indistinct one (sometimes absent) on each side of the base, and two, one behind the other, on the disk towards the middle. The tarsal claws are not "bifid," as in the more typical *Phytœciæ*, but "appendiculated," almost as in *Oberea*.

Phytœcia ventralis, Chevrolat.

Ph. lineolæ (F.) simillima. Cylindrica, griseo-nigra; thoracis macula discoidali ovali, ventre femoribusque (apice excepto) rufis. Long. 4 lin.

Nagasaki; also I. of Formosa and China.

I have this species in my collection under the above name, but have not succeeded in finding a published description. It is very close to the European *Ph. lineola*, differing chiefly in the yellowish-red abdomen, and in the black of the knees extending halfway along the hind part of the femora; the form and sculpture are the same.

Oberea japonica, n. sp.

O. pupillatæ similis, at major et magis elongata. Testaceo-flava; elytris (basi excepto) griseo-fuscis; vitta laterali, abdominis segmento ultimo, capite et antennis nigris; capite ut in *O. pupillata* regulariter discrete punctato; thorace lateribus paulo rotundato, supra convexo, opaco; elytris lineatim punctatis, apice oblique late truncatis, angulo suturali breviter, exteriore longe spinoso. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$–9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hiogo.

The yellowish or tawny-reddish basal colour of the elytra covers the humeral callus, extending as a short stripe down the side from the shoulder, and forms a squarish patch over and

around the scutellum. The punctuation of the elytra is rather distant, strongly impressed, and arranged in lines. Varieties occur in which the metasternum and the middle of the basal ventral segments are blackish, others in which the sides of the basal ventral segments only are blackish.

Oberea hebescens, n. sp.

O. japonicæ simillima, differt solum thoracis medio magis convexo, elytris apice oblique truncatis, haud spinosis. Longit. 7–8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Among Mr. Lewis's numerous series of *O. japonica* are three examples (♂ ♀) of a form precisely similar in colours, except that the lateral dark stripe of the elytra extends further over the humeral callus; but the apex is simply obliquely truncated, without spine either at the sutural or exterior angle. The thorax also is decidedly more convex on the disk, with a distinct transverse sulcus near the anterior and posterior margins. The punctuation is the same, particularly the regular strong lineate punctures of the elytra, confused and faint only near the apex. The terminal abdominal segment is black, the rest of the under surface, the legs, the thorax, and the base of the elytra (except the humeral callus) testaceous yellow or reddish.

I think it very possible that it is only a variety or aberration of *O. japonica*.

Oberea mixta, n. sp.

O. japonicæ proxime affinis; differt solum punctis elytrorum confusis, nigredineque elytrorum per callum humeralem usque ad basin extensa. Long. 6–8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Simabara, Osaka; four examples.

Deceptively similar to *O. japonica*; rather less elongated, and the punctuation of the elytra not arranged in lines. The head and thorax do not differ in form or colour; but the antennæ are decidedly shorter in both sexes. The testaceous red colour of the base forms only a square patch over and around the scutellum and a narrow streak down the extreme margin below the humerus; the truncation of the elytra is less oblique, and both angles are produced and spiniform, the exterior one much the longer; the base of the apical ventral segment is yellow, the rest black.

Oberea nigriventris, n. sp.

O. valde elongata, angusta, linearis, nigra; capite, thorace, basi elytrorum femoribusque anticis et intermediis castaneo-rufis;

capite sphærico haud profunde punctato, cum thorace (angusto, cylindrico) opaco; elytris obliquissime sinuato-truncatis, angulis valde productis acutis, supra grosse lineatim punctatis; abdomine lineari, punctulato. Long. 6 lin. ♀.

One example.

Oberea marginella, n. sp.

O. pupillata multo brevior. Flavo-testacea, erecte pubescens; capite antennarumque articulis basalibus duobus nigris nitidis, illo grosse discrete punctato; thorace brevi, opaco, impunctato, antice et postice transversim depresso, disco modice convexo; elytris fortiter deplanatis, gradatim angustatis, apice late suboblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis productis, acutis, supra sericeo-opacis, vitta laterali (basin haud attingente) nigro-fusca, utrinque extus lineatim, intus confuse punctatis; metasterno segmentisque ventris basalibus fusco plagiatis; antennis in utroque sexu corpore paulo longioribus, filiformibus, subtiliter pubescentibus et ciliatis. Long. 5–5½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Osaka, Hiogo; many examples.

Oberea fulveola, n. sp.

O. gracilior, elytris angustatis; rufescenti-fulva, scapo fusco-nigro; capite et thorace opacis vix conspicue punctatis, hoc brevi, lateribus medio rotundatis, antice et postice transversim sulcato, medio dorsi convexo; elytris mox pone humeros angustatis, apice per-oblique truncatis, angulo suturali acuto, exteriore late producto, dorso fortiter lineatim punctatis, interstitio quarto paulo elevato. Long. 7 lin.

Kagosima.

Distinguished by its uniform reddish-tawny coloration and the stony-opaque surface of the head as well as the thorax. In some points it agrees with Chevrolat's *O. fuscipennis*; but, so far as the almost unintelligible description goes, the elytra are brown in that species: he says, "elytra . . . apice planis . . . fuscis."

Chreonoma Fortunei, Thomson.

Chreonoma Fortunei, Thomson, Archiv. Entom. i. p. 58.

Many examples. Also Shanghai and Che-kiang in China.

All the Japanese examples differ from the Chinese by the much smaller extent of pale colour at the bases of the antennal joints; in other respects they are precisely similar.