

colouring of the upper plumage, by the primaries being barred throughout their length, by the minor coverts being barred, and by the distinct barring of the tail.

Pomatorhinus Mariæ, n. sp.

A stripe commencing at the nostril, and which passes back over the eye and down the sides of the neck, white, but partly rusty fulvous near the nostril; above this white stripe, and bordering its length, a narrow black stripe; all the head within the boundaries of the superciliary black stripe and the nape dark rusty olive; rest of upper surface dull olive-brown, with a rusty tinge; lores, cheeks, and ear-coverts black; chin and throat pure white; flanks, thigh-coverts, and under tail-coverts pale earthy brown, with a rusty tinge; breast and abdominal region pale creamy white or pale buff, contrasting with the pure white throat; quills and rectrices liver-brown.

Wing 3.50 inches, tail 4.25, tarsus 1.12, bill from forehead 1.18.

Described from an individual marked a female, and obtained in the Tonghoo hills by Lieutenant Wardlaw Ramsay. *P. Phayrei* is its nearest ally; but in it the entire under surface from the chin is bright ferruginous; it likewise has the entire upper surface of an almost uniform dull olive-brown, with but a faint ferruginous tinge.

LI.—*Descriptions of some new Genera and Species of Coleoptera from South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

MANY of the new genera described in this paper have been in the British-Museum collection for some years; but I have hitherto been unable to obtain names for them—and have been unwilling to describe them, on account of their position in a natural system being very doubtful. I have, however, now determined to make them known, with the view of obtaining the opinions of my entomological friends who are interested in classification.

GEODEPHAGA.

OZENINÆ.

Pachyteles estriatus, sp. nov.

P. piceus, nitidus; capite lævi, leviter convexo, fronte antice fovea leviter impressa; thorace capite paulo latiore, lævi, postice fortiter

angustato, marginibus reflexis; elytris capite thoraceque paulo longioribus, lævibus; antennarum articulis quatuor basalibus nudis, rufescentibus. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. 2 lin.

The general colour is pitchy; the base of the antennæ and the parts of the mouth are reddish, the apex of the mandibles black. The head is large, impunctate, with a slightly impressed fovea on the forehead. The thorax is a little broader than the head, one quarter broader than long, impunctate, truncate in front and behind, the anterior angles nearly right angles; the sides in front very slightly rounded, behind the middle very strongly sinuated, thus making the thorax much narrower behind than in front; the posterior angles are very slightly diverging, scarcely acute. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax at its broadest part, a little longer than the head and thorax taken together, gently convex, depressed on the back, impunctate and without striæ. Anterior tibiæ somewhat strongly flexuous, the internal incision very strong, and tooth very acute. Antennæ as long as the thorax and head (without the mandibles), stout; the basal joint large, the second joint about half the size, the third and fourth a trifle longer, the fifth to tenth becoming a little broader and slightly transverse; the eleventh elongate, with the apex rounded.

Hab. Madagascar. B.M.

LAMELLICORNIA.

Hybosoridæ.

ARÆOTANYPUS, gen. nov.

Mentum quadrate, slightly rounded at the base, the anterior angles obliquely truncate; labium only slightly visible at the sides, on account of the angles of the mentum being truncate. Labial palpi very stout; the penultimate joint small, as long as broad; the apical joint large, ovate, scarcely truncate at the apex. Lobes of the maxillæ membranous, thickly clothed with stiff hair. Maxillary palpi with the apical joint four times as long as the preceding joint, subfusiform, with the apex very slightly truncate. Labrum transverse. Mandibles stout, much curved, with the apex acute; these with the labrum visible from above. Antennæ composed of eleven (?) joints; the first joint large, stout; the second nearly globular; the third nearly as long as the first, but comparatively slender, subcylindrical; the fourth, fifth, and sixth shorter, the sixth obliquely truncate at the apex; the seventh transverse, narrowed at its base; the eighth very short, and almost confounded with the first joint of the club; the ninth, tenth, and

eleventh joints forming a short ovate club; the ninth, the largest, shining, and slightly embracing the tenth and eleventh, which are spongy. Eyes large, not divided by a canthus. Thorax transverse. Scutellum triangular. Elytra elongate, slightly rounded at the sides. Abdomen composed of six segments; the basal one small and much hidden. Anterior coxæ rather large, conical. Metasternum short. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ furnished with two spurs at the apex, those to the intermediate pair being the longer; anterior tibiæ elongate, not much widened at the apex, with two strong teeth on the outer edge, and a smaller one nearer the base. Tarsi long and very slender, longer than the tibia, the anterior pair the longest, nearly twice as long as the tibia; the basal joint very short (club-shaped), not reaching beyond the apical tooth of the tibia; the second to fifth joints very long and slender, the fifth the longest. The claws very long, slender, very slightly curved, simple, about four fifths the length of the claw-joint.

I have placed a note of interrogation to the number of joints to the antennæ, as the eighth joint is somewhat doubtful; there is, however, an apparent suture between it and the first joint of the club, and I am not sure that I am correct in terming it a joint. I mention this, particularly as the structure of the antennæ inclines me to place the species in the vicinity of *Hapalonychus* (Hybosoridæ), which should have only ten joints to the antennæ. Many of its characters, however, suggest an affinity with *Serica*; but I believe that it is rightly placed here.

Aræotanypus boops, sp. nov.

A. piceo-niger, nitidus, fortiter punctatus; capite sat magno, planato, sat crebre punctato; oculis magnis rotundatis; thorace capite latiore, longitudine fere dimidio latiore, leviter convexo, antice paululo angustato, sat crebre fortiter punctato; scutello elongato-triangulari, fere lævi; elytris thorace paulo latioribus et $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, leviter convexis, irregulariter crebre fortiter punctatis, postice paulo ampliatis, ad apicem arcuatim attenuatis; pedibus longis; tibiis anticis extus tridentatis; tarsis testaceis, longissimis, gracilibus; unguibus gracilibus, simplicibus. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lin.

The clypeus is not separated from the forehead by any distinct line; it is transverse, and has the angles slightly rounded. The thorax has the anterior angles slightly prominent, scarcely acute; the sides are gently reflexed, very gently narrowed in front; the base is broadly lobed in the middle. The elytra are furnished with a stria near the suture. The underside of the body is very shining, not punctured. The three teeth on the outer edge of the anterior tibiæ are sharp, the basal one

very small. The femora and tibiæ are furnished with long delicate hairs. The tarsi are very slender, and have only one or two almost imperceptible hairs at the apex of the joints; the anterior pair are about four fifths of the length of the elytra, and are relatively longer than the posterior tarsi; the basal joint is very short. The antennæ are short; the club short, ovate, its basal joint shining.

Hab. South Africa, Lake Ngami. B.M.

Melolonthidæ.

MACROPHYLLINÆ.

EUCYCLOPHYLLA, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Macrophylla*, but differing in the following points:—Body short and broad. Clypeus completely rounded in front and at the sides. Antennæ ten-jointed; the first joint inflated; the second very transverse, broader than the first; third very short, triangularly produced on the inner side; fourth to tenth joints forming a large semicircular club. Anterior tibiæ bidentate.

Eucyclophylla lata, sp. nov.

E. fusco-nigra, subopaca, brevis, lata, leviter convexa; elytris piceo-griseis; capite sat parvo, crebre fortiter punctato; antennis articulis quatuor basalibus piceis, alteris rufo-piceis opacis; thorace longitudine $2\frac{1}{6}$ latiore, confertim subtiliter granuloso-punctulato, sat longe piloso, lateribus rotundatis, basi late lobata; scutello sat magno, sat crebre fortiter punctato; elytris thorace paulo latioribus et $2\frac{3}{4}$ longioribus, apicem versus rotundatis, crebre fortiter punctatis, interstitiis confertim subtiliter punctulatis, dense breviter fusco-pubescentibus; corpore subtus pedibusque nitidis; pectore longe albo-piloso; tibiis posticis brevibus, ad apicem ampliatis. Long. $7\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. 5 lin.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope. B.M.

Cyclomera hirticollis, sp. nov.

C. elongata, parallela, convexa, brunnea, flavo-pubescentis; fronte antice lamina transversa, brevi, nitida; clypeo concavo, discrete punctulato, marginibus fortiter reflexis, angulis anticis bene rotundatis; thorace longitudine $\frac{2}{5}$ latiore, antice oblique angustato, longe flavo-pubescente, angulis anticis oblitteratis, lateribus antice reflexis, nitidis, basi in medio lobata; elytris thoracis latitudine et $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, leviter convexis, subtiliter punctulatis, fere parallelis breviter pubescentibus, singulis costis duabus; corpore subtus longe piloso; tibiis anticis fortiter tridentatis.

Hab. Lake Ngami. B.M.

This species differs somewhat from the typical *Cyclomera* in the form of the head, and in having the elytra less ample. The third, fourth, and fifth joints of the antennæ are transverse, the sixth with a short fine lamella, the seventh very small, the eighth, ninth, and tenth forming a moderate (slightly curved) club.

PARACLITOPA, gen. nov.

Very close to *Clitopa*, but differs in the following particulars:—Clypeus separated from the forehead by a strong line, completely rounded in front, with the margins reflexed. Forehead with a well-marked transverse arched keel. Antennæ ten-jointed; the first joint large, the second narrower and transverse; the third a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed at the base; the fourth shorter and with internal apical angle slightly produced; the fifth shorter and produced into a short lamella, the sixth and tenth forming a moderately long curved club. Elytra slightly narrowed towards the apex, and not covering the abdomen very perfectly. Anterior tibiæ tridentate.

Paraclitopa lanuginosa, sp. nov.

♂. *P. fusco-grisea*, pubescens; capite piceo-nigro, corpore subtus testaceo, antennis flavis; capite confertim punctato, clypeo margine reflexo; thorace longitudine duplo latiore, convexo, subtiliter confertim punctulato, longe testaceo-piloso, lateribus angulisque posticis rotundatis; elytris thorace paulo latioribus et $2\frac{3}{4}$ longioribus, apicem versus paululo angustioribus, confertim asperato-punctulatis, breviter pubescentibus, singulis ad apicem rotundatis; pectore longe testaceo-piloso. Long. 6 lin., lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. South Africa, Lake Ngami. B.M.

PACHYPODINÆ.

ŒDANOMERUS, gen. nov.

Body thick, somewhat cylindrical, hairy. Clypeus and forehead each with a sharp transverse carina. Mentum small, diamond-shaped, truncate at the base. Labium and labial palpi not found. Maxilla short acuminate, with the apex slightly truncate. Maxillary palpi with the basal joint very small; second joint much larger and about three times as long as the first, truncate at the apex; the third joint slightly transverse; the apical joint as long as the two preceding taken together, inflated, fusiform, longitudinally impressed above. Mandibles triangular, simple. Antennæ rather short, eight-jointed; the basal joint slightly inflated, the second as long as broad, the

third, fourth, and fifth becoming shorter and broader, the sixth, seventh, and eighth forming an elongate-ovate thick club. Anterior tibiæ strong, with three teeth on the outer edge; the basal one small, the apical one very long, and reaching to the apex of the second joint of the tarsus. Tarsi as long as the tibia; posterior femora very large, ovate, flat on the inner side, convex on the outer side. Posterior tibiæ a little shorter than the femur, triangular, with a strong oblique setiferous carina; the apex furnished on the inside with two strong blade-like spurs, which are rounded at the apex. Intermediate tarsi long, about twice as long as the tibia; posterior tarsi a little longer than the tibia. All the claws simple. Abdomen short; the pygidium large, with the apex nearly reaching to the base of the femora.

I place this genus next to *Pachypus*.

Edanomerus hirsutus, sp. nov.

Æ. cylindricus, albo-hirsutus, castaneus; capite thoraceque nigropiceis; capite, fronte clypeoque carina acuta transversa nitida instructis; thorace amplo, convexo, utrinque asperato-punctato, lateribus rotundatis (medio fere angulato), angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello lævi; elytris thoracis latitudinem æquantibus et hoc fere duplo longioribus, convexis, parallelis, ad apicem obtusis, sat crebre asperato-punctulatis, singulis costis duabus vix perspicuis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lin.

There is a fringe of stiff hairs between the two ridges on the head; the thorax is clothed with long whitish hair, the elytra with white scale-like hair, the underparts of the body with soft white hair.

Hab. South Africa, Lake Ngami. B.M.

TRICHINOPUS, gen. nov.

Mouth very small; mandibles very small, acute at the apex. Mentum very small; labium very elongate, narrow, parallel. Labial palpi with first and second joints small, quadrate; the apical joint rather longer than the two preceding taken together, ovate, with the apex scarcely truncate. Maxilla elongate, narrowed towards the base, truncate at the apex. Basal joint of the maxillary palpi very transverse, very small; second joint elongate, subcylindrical; third joint a trifle longer than broad, about half the length of the preceding; apical joint nearly as long as the two preceding joints taken together, subcylindrical, obtuse at the apex. Antennæ ten-jointed; the basal joint moderate, the second globular, the third about twice as long as the preceding joint, the fourth joint trans-

verse, the fifth to tenth forming an elongate club. Eyes rather large, somewhat approximate below. Thorax transverse. Elytra elongate, parallel, rounded at the apex. Anterior coxæ large, conical; anterior tibiæ short, wide at the apex, with two very strong teeth on the outer edge; tarsi nearly as long as the tibia; claws short, with a very strong tooth towards the apex. Intermediate tarsi long and slender, about one third longer than the tibia; the claws to these and the posterior tarsi very slightly curved, flexuous, with an obtuse tooth at the base, an acute tooth (made by a fissure) towards the apex; the apex very acute, curved. Posterior tarsi nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the tibia, very slender; the basal joint the longest; all clothed with very long delicate hairs. Metasternum rather long. Pygidium acuminate.

I place this genus next to *Pachycolus*, but with some doubt.

Trichinopus flavipennis, sp. nov.

T. elongatus, parallelus, nitidus, hirsutus, pallide piceus, elytris flavo-testaceis; capite piceo-nigro, fronte discrete punctulata, planata; clypeo concavo, piceo, discrete punctulato, antice medio leviter emarginato, angulis rotundatis; thorace fere duplo latiore, longitudine $\frac{1}{3}$ latiore, piceo, antice leviter emarginato, angulis anticis obtusis, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis omnino rotundatis, basi vix arcuata, disco utrinque discrete punctulato; scutello elongato-triangulari, piceo; elytris thorace vix latioribus, fere triplo longioribus, leviter convexis, flavo-testaceis, parallelis, ad apicem conjuncto-rotundatis, irregulariter sat crebre distincte punctatis; tibiis anticis brevibus, extus fortiter bidentatis, tarsis brevibus; tarsis intermediis longis; tarsis posticis longissimis, tibia fere $3\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, gracilibus, pilis pallidis prælongis ornatis. Long. 4 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The whole upper side of this insect is clothed with pale pubescence, which is very long on the thorax and sides of the elytra. The underside of the body and the legs are moderately covered with long hair; the intermediate tarsi have only a few hairs at the apex of each joint; the posterior tarsi are remarkable for the very long pale delicate hair with which they are thickly clothed.

Hab. South Africa, Lake Ngami. B.M.

PERISSOSOMA, gen. nov.

Mentum broad at the base, acuminate in front; labium not distinct. Labial palpi with the two basal joints short; the apical joint elongate, fusiform. Mandibles short, triangular,

acute at the apex. Maxillæ short, the internal lobe terminating in a sharp point; the external lobe produced beyond the internal lobe, truncate at the apex. The palpi rather large; the basal joint small, elongate, bent in the middle; the second joint larger and about twice the length, truncate at the apex; the third joint rather shorter; the fourth rather longer than the two preceding joints taken together, fusiform with the apex slightly truncate. Antennæ with the first joint inflated, second joint a little longer than broad, the third, fourth, and fifth a little shorter, the sixth as long as the second joint; the seventh to tenth forming a long club, the seventh joint shining. Metasternum rather long; abdomen short; the pygidium large and triangular, the apex reaching in repose to the base of the femora. Anterior coxæ very large. Anterior tibiæ rather short, with two strong teeth on the outer edge; tarsi rather longer than the tibiæ; the inner claw bent at right angles near the base, which is furnished with a small tooth; the other claw, as well as the claws to all the other tarsi, quite simple, rather slender. Tarsi to the four posterior legs very long and slender, with strong bristles at the apex of the joints, the posterior pair nearly three times as long as the tibia.

I am not satisfied as to the position of this genus. It has somewhat the form of *Pachycolus*; and I therefore place it temporarily next to the genus *Trichinopus* above described.

Perissosoma ænescens, sp. nov.

P. oblongo-ovata, leviter convexa, ænescens, nitida; capite sat lato, fronte discrete subtiliter punctulata, antice impressa; clypeo transverso, antice leviter rotundato, crebre distincte punctato; thorace capite $\frac{1}{3}$ latiore, longitudine $\frac{2}{5}$ latiore, leviter convexo, discrete subtiliter punctulato, antice leviter emarginato, lateribus leviter rotundatis (medio fere angulatis) tenuiter marginatis, basi utrinque levissime sinuata; scutello triangulari, punctulato; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, medio paulo ampliatis, ad apicem obtusis, irregulariter striato-punctatis, interstitiis distincte discrete punctatis; sutura elevata, picea; corpore subtus piceo; pedibus longis, piceo-æneis, femoribus piceis. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

The elytra are rather more distinctly punctured than the thorax, and the striæ are only traced near the suture and at the sides.

Hab. Seychelle Islands. B.M.

SERRICORNIA.

Buprestidæ.

Ptosima magnifica, sp. nov.

P. elongata, parallela, nitida, læte ochracea, nigro- vel cæruleo-viridi ornata; elytris ad apicem truncatis serratis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Form of *P. 11-maculata*, Hbst., but relatively longer, and with the thorax less ample, &c. Head bright orange-yellow, thickly and strongly punctured, with the neck, a spot on the crown, and two spots on the forehead blackish. Thorax one quarter broader than long, very slightly narrowed in front, gently convex, but flattened posteriorly, moderately and not very strongly punctured on the disk, closely and strongly punctured towards the sides; orange-yellow, with a broad sutural stripe and one on each side of it blackish. Scutellum æneous, shining. Elytra the same width as the thorax, and less than three times as long, attenuated towards the apex, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices with a row of punctures not placed very close together; orange-yellow, the suture, the apex, and a transverse band immediately before it, a longitudinal stripe from the shoulder reaching to the middle of each elytron, a spot on the suture behind the middle, and two spots on the margin bluish green. Apex of the elytra truncate, the sides towards the apex and the truncature serrated. Under-side of the body yellow, the various parts surrounded with bluish green. The mouth, antennæ, and legs green; the femora marked with yellow.

This species most nearly resembles *Pt. amabilis*, L. & G., but is at once distinguished by its larger size, by the thorax having three stripes, and by the apex of the elytra being serrated instead of having three strong teeth to each elytron.

Hab. South Africa, Limpopo. B.M.

HETEROMERA.

CÆLOMETOPINÆ.

DYSCELADUS, gen. nov.

Mentum scarcely as broad as long, obtuse at the apex, very slightly emarginate. Apical joint of the labial palpi short, truncate at the apex; that of the maxillary palpi large, thick, almost securiform. Labrum projecting, slightly rounded in front, scarcely perceptibly notched in the middle. Head as in

Cælocnemis, but narrower behind the eyes. Antennæ with third, fourth, and fifth joints subcylindrical, the third one third longer than the following, the sixth and seventh joints shorter and broader at the apex, the eighth, ninth, and tenth subquadrate; the eleventh oblong, rounded at the apex. Thorax large, transverse. Elytra short, very ample, convex, narrowed towards the base. Legs long and stout; femora subcylindrical, flattened below; tibiæ cylindrical, slightly flexuous, especially the anterior; the apical spurs hidden by the tomentum. Basal joint of the tarsi scarcely as long as the two following joints together; apical joint large. Intercostal projection of the abdomen very wide. Mesosternum very short, deeply triangularly emarginate. Metasternum very short. Body clothed with tomentum.

This very remarkable genus is evidently closely allied to *Cælocnemis*, but is quite unlike in form and general appearance to any Heteromerous insect with which I am acquainted.

Dysceladus tuberculatus, sp. nov.

D. niger, opacus, dense fusco-griseo tomentosus; capite fere plano, antice truncato; thorace magno, antice posticeque angustato, longitudine $\frac{2}{7}$ latiore, antice fortiter emarginato, angulis anticis sat acutis, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum directis, superne convexo tuberculis minutis aspero; scutello parvo; elytris thorace vix duplo longioribus, basi thorace angustioribus, postice rotundato-ampliatis ad apicem breviter attenuatis, convexis, ad suturam depressiusculis, tuberculis nitidis plurimis obsitis; pedibus longis, crassis. Long. $14\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The antennæ of this species are black, the five basal joints are shining and almost impunctate, the sixth and seventh are delicately punctured, the eighth to eleventh are granular with a smooth central line on the upperside. The sides of the thorax in the specimen described are slightly angular in the middle. I have seen the head and thorax of a second, larger specimen, in which the sides are evenly rounded.

Hab. Round Island, Mauritius. B.M.

RHYNCHOPHORA.

Anthribidæ.

Tophoderes annulatus, sp. nov.

T. frenato affinis; lineis parvis minus regularibus, tibiis nigris, albo annulatis. Long. 15 lin.

Closely allied to *T. frenatus*, and resembles it in form; it

is, however, less convex, and the thorax is broader in front. Black, with dark greyish pubescence. Rostrum clothed with whitish pubescence above; neck with three narrow white longitudinal lines, with a black spot behind the eyes. Thorax very broad and depressed, with three small tubercles on the disk, and with a strong triangular tooth on each side towards the front margin, as in *T. frenatus*; blackish, with fine whitish lines, those near the posterior margin forming an **M**. Elytra blackish, with some large tubercles placed as in *T. frenatus*, but more distinct; the whole surface covered with small whitish marks, not forming any bands as in *T. frenatus*. Legs black, a band on the femora, two rings on the tibiæ, the basal joint of the tarsi, and a ring on the claw-joint whitish. Abdomen in the male with a black velvety spot in the middle of the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments.

Hab. Madagascar. B.M.

LONGICORNIA.

Prionidæ.

Closterus major, sp. nov.

♀. *C. piceus*, capite thoraceque nigris; capite thoraceque crebre fortiter punctatis; scutello parce punctato; elytris obsolete 4-costatis, sat parce tenuiter punctatis; antennis corpore dimidio brevioribus, articulis 5^o–10^{um} brevipectinatis. Long. 21 lin.

Forehead deeply canaliculate; eyes separated above by a very narrow space. Antennæ with the third joint elongate, cylindrical; the fourth joint with a small obtuse tooth at the apex; the fifth to tenth joints becoming slightly shorter and broader, the internal apical angle of each joint produced into a tooth, more so as the joints approach the apex. Thorax convex, twice as broad as long, thickly and strongly punctured, sides with a short acute tooth in the middle—in these and other particulars agreeing with the thorax of *C. flabellicornis*. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, and five times as long, with four nearly obsolete abbreviated costæ; the surface somewhat sparingly and not strongly punctured.

Hab. Madagascar. B.M.

This species is at once separated from the *C. flabellicornis* by the sparse punctation of the elytra and by its much larger size.

Cerambycidæ.

LEPTURINÆ.

Sagridola quinquemaculata, sp. nov.

S. nigra, elytris obscure fuscis; fronte, thorace lineis tribus, scutello, elytris maculis quatuor flavis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head black, with a broad longitudinal line in the middle and a narrow line on each side of it bright yellow; eyes prominent. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, slightly narrowed in front and constricted behind the middle, velvety black, with a broad sutural line and a broad stripe on each side bright yellow. Scutellum yellow. Elytra scarcely twice the length of the head and thorax taken together, broad at the base, much attenuated towards the apex, which is truncate, flat, the margins towards the apex slightly reflexed; shoulders at the sides somewhat thickly and strongly punctured; their colour is fuscous, with a large ovate spot in the middle of each, and the apex yellow. Antennæ slender. Legs and underside of the body pitchy black, with pale yellow markings on the epimera, parapleura, and the sides of the abdominal segment.

Hab. Madagascar. B.M.

LII.—*A List of the Gasteropoda collected in Japanese Seas by Commander H. C. St. John, R.N.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S., Zoological Department, British Museum.

ALL the specimens which represent the species included in the following list were liberally presented to the National Collection by Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys. Certain species dredged at the same time, and stated by Mr. Jeffreys (*Journal Linn. Soc., Zoology*, vol. xii. pp. 100–107) to be identical with, or but varieties of, European forms, will not now be enumerated, as they have not as yet come under my observation. Before commencing the list, I would add that the shells have been most admirably collected by Commander St. John, to whom the greatest praise and thanks are due. The care bestowed in preserving the exact localities, the depth at which they were dredged, at times even the temperature of the water, and also the nature of the sea-bottom, indicates a vast amount of labour and energy, which it would be well if more frequently imitated, as such information always greatly adds to the interest of the subject, and facilitates and adds security to the determination of species. In a future communication I propose to give a list of the Conchifera.



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