

variously arranged; belly granulate; a triangular, papillose, dermal flap on the tip of the snout, on the edge of the upper eyelid, above the vent, and on the heel. Colour and markings very variable. Male with two internal vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 85 millim.

Treasury, Shortland, and Faro Islands.

3. On the Coleopterous Insects collected by Mr. H. O. Forbes in the Timor-Laut Islands. By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

[Received March 27, 1884.]

(Plate XVI.)

The number of species of Coleoptera collected by Mr. Forbes in the Timor-Laut Islands is twenty-nine. Of these the following deserve special notice on account of their geographical distribution:—

1st. *Diaphætes rugosus*, a new genus and species of Staphylinidæ, which Mr. David Sharp informs me he possesses from Java.

2nd. *Cyphogastra angulicollis* (from Larat), a species of Buprestidæ, only previously known from Banda.

3rd. *Cyphogastra splendens* (from Maroe), a new species closely allied to the preceding.

4th. *Archetypus rugosus*, n. sp. This genus of Longicorns, of which there was only one species previously known, occurs in Waigiou, Dorey, and Aru.

5th. *Pelargoderus rugosus*. Another new Longicorn closely allied to *P. arouensis*.

6th. *Nemophas forbesii*. A third new Longicorn nearly allied to *N. grayi* from Amboyna.

CARABIDÆ.

CATASCOPUS AMÆNUS, Chaud.

Two specimens which may perhaps be merely varieties of this species. They are, however, darker in colour than any in the British-Museum collection, being of an obscure olive-æneous, shading into dark purple at the sides of the elytra.

Hab. Maroe.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

DIAPHÆTES, n. gen.

General characters of *Staphylinus*, but with the head smaller than is usual in that genus. Labial palpi robust, with three visible joints; the first and second short, the apical one very large and cup-shaped. The maxillæ are very broad, the inner lobe a little longer

than broad and densely covered with hair; the outer lobe produced a little beyond the inner one, the apex with dense matted hair, with four or five stiff bristles on the outer side. Basal joint of the maxillary palpi short; the second and third stout, about twice as long as broad, narrowed at the base; the apical joint narrower than the preceding, acuminate at the apex. The labrum about twice as long as broad, membranous, the middle of the front margin very deeply incised, fringed with stiff hair, and with some long stiff bristles arising from behind the margin. The anterior angles of the thorax are very much directed downwards and are rather obtuse, and are not visible when viewing the insect from above, in which position the thorax has a nearly circular outline. The under reflexed shining margins parallel as far as the front angles. Intermediate coxæ slightly separated. Tarsi rather slender.

DIAPHÆTES RUGOSUS, n. sp. (Plate XVI. fig. 1.)

Nearly black; sparingly clothed with pubescence, which is chiefly brown, but on the shoulders of the elytra, the basal segment of the abdomen, and the margin of the penultimate segment, and on the tibiæ is golden. Head, thorax, and elytra densely and very strongly punctured, the punctures on the disk of the thorax having a tendency to run together longitudinally. The punctuation of the abdomen is much less strong and less close. Head a little broader than long, about two thirds the width of the thorax; the cheek behind each eye is much less than the length of the eye, the posterior angle rounded. Thorax rounded at the sides and behind; in the middle of the base there is a short smooth spot. Elytra as long as the thorax, but distinctly broader, with an indication of a sutural stria. Legs pubescent, the middle tibiæ beset with small blackish spines on the outer side.

Length 6 lines.

Hab. Larat.

PASSALIDÆ.

LEPTAULAX TIMORIENSIS, Perch.

The specimens in the British-Museum collection are from India, Philippine Is., Java, Amboyna, Celebes, &c.

Hab. Larat.

DYNASTIDÆ.

ORYCTES RHINOCEROS, Linn.

Found in all the neighbouring islands.

Hab. Maroe.

HORONOTUS DEILOPHUS, Sharp.

This species was described from the Philippine Islands. The specimens found by Mr. Forbes are small males, but do not differ materially from the Philippine examples.

Hab. Maroe and Larat.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

CYPHOGASTRA ANGULICOLLIS, Deyr.

This species was described from Banda. The specimen before me from Larat agrees well with examples from Banda, but the copper colour on the suture of the elytra does not extend quite to the scutellum.

CYPHOGASTRA SPLENDENS, n. sp. (Plate XVI. fig. 2.)

Very close to *C. angulicollis*, and of the same form, but with a different distribution of colour. The thorax is bright coppery, with more or less golden green on the disk. The elytra have the dorsal region very dark steel-blue (appearing almost black), this blue colour, making an elongate triangular patch (common to both elytra), broadest at the base and narrowing posteriorly, terminates at about one third from the apex; next there is on each elytron a broad oblique coppery-red stripe (margined on its inner side by golden green), commencing on the shoulder, extending to near the apex (where it touches the suture), but then turned suddenly to the lateral margin of the elytron; the side of the elytron (from below the shoulder to where it meets the turn of the coppery stripe) is dark blue; the extreme apex is blue-black.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Maroe.

ELATERIDÆ.

ADELOCERA CINCTA, Candèze.

The specimen before me agrees well with the description given (*C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 1878, p. lii) of this species from Sumatra. The allied species has a wide range.

Hab. Maroe.

BOSTRICHIDÆ.

BOSTRICHUS ÆQUALIS, n. sp. (Plate XVI. fig. 3.)

Elongate, parallel, convex, shining; black, with the elytra and legs obscure pitchy, antennæ paler. Head densely and finely granular; the epistoma less opaque, closely and finely punctured. Thorax with the basal half parallel, very convex; the front half obliquely narrowed anteriorly, sloping down, with six teeth on each margin, the anterior pair slightly porrect, the space between them emarginate. The surface posteriorly is marked with moderately large, deep punctures, which are irregularly placed, the intervals irregularly and extremely finely and rather sparingly punctured; all the front part is asperate. The posterior angles very slightly conically produced and diverging. Elytra of the same width as the thorax, scarcely broader posteriorly, very abruptly deflexed at the apex; deeply and strongly punctured, the punctures rather close together, placed irregularly near the suture, but having towards the sides a tendency to form lines; the interspaces smooth and shining, less than the diameter of the punctures (except here

and there in the longitudinal direction, when the intervals are equal to the diameter of the punctures); at rather remote intervals very minute punctures may be seen. At the upper part of the posterior declivity, on each elytron, are two short, scarcely noticeable costæ; the extreme apex is slightly reflexed, dull. The first joint of the club of the antennæ is a little longer than broad, the second as long as broad, the third elongate-ovate. The anterior angles of the metasternum, and the metasternal epipleura are densely and very finely granular. The abdomen is closely and finely punctured, and very delicately pubescent. The tarsi are not very long as compared with some of the species of this genus.

Length 5 lines.

Hab. Maroe.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

OPATRUM, sp.

A species closely resembling the African *O. micans*, Germ., and perhaps identical and introduced.

Hab. Maroe.

BRADYMERUS, sp.

A species of this difficult genus which I am unable to determine.

Hab. Maroe.

TOXICUM GAZELLA, Fabr.

The examples agree well with specimens of this species in the British Museum from Malacca.

Hab. Maroe.

TOXICUM QUADRICORNE, Fabr.

The specimens in the British Museum are from Penang, Java, Philippine Is., and Borneo.

Hab. Maroe.

AMARYGMUS, sp.

A single species of this very difficult genus, which I cannot determine.

Hab. Maroe.

PEDIRIS SUBOPACUS, n. sp.

Closely allied to *P. (Nyctobates) sulciger*, Boisd., but less shining. Entirely black; the head much more closely and rather more strongly punctured than in *P. sulciger*, especially on the vertex. Thorax slightly shining only in the middle; the impression on each side of the middle much less marked than in *P. sulciger*, the punctuation more distinct. Elytra somewhat dull; the striæ nearest to the suture very lightly impressed (except at the extreme apex); the

lateral ones deeper, but much less so than in *P. sulciger*; the first three interstices flat, the lateral ones very slightly arched, much less than in *P. sulciger*.

Length 16 lines.

Hab. Maroe.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

ORTHORRHINUS LÆTUS, Saund. & Jekel.

The type of this species is from the New Hebrides.

Hab. Maroe.

SPHENOPHORUS OBSCURUS, Boisd.

A widely distributed species.

Hab. Larat.

PRIONIDÆ.

ARCHETYPUS CASTANEUS, n. sp. (Plate XVI. fig. 4.)

Dark chestnut-brown, the head and mandibles inclined to black; the legs and abdomen pitchy yellow. Mandibles nearly as long as the head, very robust, convex, strongly punctured; on the inner side and the epistoma clothed with fulvous hair. Head shining above, dull at the sides, with a longitudinal impressed line in the middle; with some strong punctures above, rugose at the sides. Thorax wider than the head; at its broadest part (just before the anterior angles) a little more than twice as broad as long, narrowed posteriorly, shining; the disk flat, moderately strongly but not closely punctured, with a smooth spot in the middle; the sides sloping down; the shining surface of the disk continued down the side in a triangular shape to near the margin; the rest of the side impressed, dull and densely punctured. Scutellum smooth. Elytra at the base a little broader than the base of the thorax, gradually widened posteriorly for two thirds their length, and then again narrowed, the apex broad and obtusely rounded; shining, strongly and moderately closely punctured, except near the scutellum, where the punctuation is very delicate. Each elytron has a fine, slightly oblique, raised line about the middle, commencing within the shoulder and not extending to the apex. Submentum very closely and very coarsely rugose.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Maroe.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

PACHYDISSUS HOLOSERICEUS, Fabr.

Occurs in many of the neighbouring islands.

Hab. Maroe.

DIATOMOCEPHALA PACHYMERIA, Pascoe.

The specimens of this species in the British Museum are from Celebes and Waigiou.

Hab. Larat.

LAMIIDÆ.

TMESISTERNUS GLAUCUS, Pascoe ?

I am not sure of the identity of Mr. Forbes's specimen with the species described by Mr. Pascoe. It has more yellow colour on the abdomen.

Hab. Maroe.

PELARGODERUS RUGOSUS, n. sp.

Nearly black; head coarsely rugose, with sandy yellow pubescence round and beneath the eyes. Basal joint of the antennæ very rugose, not much narrowed at its base. Thorax rugose, rather dull, with scarcely any trace of lateral spine, sparingly pubescent; the pubescence forming a narrow sandy line on each side of the middle. Elytra with the basal half rather strongly punctured, those at the base generally marked by a shining granule; the posterior half is more closely and more rugosely punctured. The basal half and the sides are rather closely marked with irregular small spots of sandy pubescence, but at about one quarter from the base there is near the suture an oblique bare patch. A little behind the middle there is a rather large oblique bare patch, which extends from the side to the suture; and behind this there is a patch of pale sandy pubescence, not quite touching the side, but reaching the suture and the apex. The apex of each elytron is obliquely truncate, the outer angle obtuse.

Length 18 lines.

Hab. Larat.

This species is very close to *P. arouensis*, Th., but is more robust, much more rugosely sculptured on the head and thorax; and the basal joint of the antennæ is less narrowed at the base and more rugose.

NEMOPHAS FORBESI, n. sp. (Plate XVI. fig. 5.)

Black, with the elytra bright steel-blue; the thorax entirely clothed with sandy yellow pile; the elytra with numerous more or less interrupted bands of reddish ochreous pubescence.

Length 17-20 lines.

This species is close to *N. grayii*, Pascoe, but has no trace of blue colour in the head and antennæ. The thorax is entirely covered with the yellow pile, with no black at the base. The bands of the elytra are more numerous, generally about seven, and these are more irregular. And lastly, the sterna, epimera, and the basal segments of the abdomen are more or less clothed with reddish pubescence.

Hab. Maroe and Larat.

BATOCERA RUBUS, Fabr., var. ?

The specimen from Larat is a little larger than *B. rubus* usually is, and has the scutellum clothed with fulvous instead of white pubescence.





Waterhouse, Charles Owen. 1884. "On the coleopterous insects collected by H.O. Forbes in the Timor-Laut Islands." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1884, 213–219.

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