

NEW ANTHRIBIDAE FROM THE OLD WORLD

BY DR. KARL JORDAN

1. *Meganthribus pupa* Jord. (1895).

THE receipt of additional specimens from the Philippines and elsewhere enables me to supplement my remarks on this species published in NOV. ZOOL. XX, p. 265, no. 6 (1913). As stated, i.e., the metasternum of *M. pupa* has no groove at the apex between the midcoxae, i.e. the groove which runs along the anterior margin of the metasternum behind the cavity of the midcoxa is shallow and does not extend across the median process. In *M. sulphureus* Waterh. (1876), *M. harmandi* Lesne (1891), *M. childreni* Gray (1832), and allied species, the groove is very deep and is continued across the intercoxal process, whereas *M. nubilus* Jord. (1898) takes a somewhat intermediate position, the groove of this species being more or less indicated in the centre, not entirely absent in this place.

The specimens we now have of *M. pupa* afford sufficient evidence for the following arrangement of the subspecies :

A. Intercoxal process of mesosternum more convex than the anterior median process of the metasternum which meets it, its apex being more ventral than the metasternal process (in the inverted specimen the mesosternal process above the metasternal one) ; on the mesosternal process along its side a groove or depression :

a. *M. pupa whiteheadi* Jord. (1895).

Elytra tessellated with black.—Luzon.

The pair from North Luzon (type ♂) more whitish grey than our two ♂♂ from Mt. Banahão and Imugan, and the dark markings of the underside smaller and less extended black.

b. *M. pupa bakeri* Heller (1925).

The dark tessellation of the upperside much reduced, but on each elytrum a large black postmedian patch nearly as in *M. sulphureus* Waterh. (1876).—Sibuyan. Not known to me.

c. *M. pupa mindorensis* subsp. nov.

♂. Narrower than the two previous subspecies ; dorsal depressions of pronotum deeper. General colouring less white than in the typical pair of *M. pupa whiteheadi* (probably somewhat darkened by discoloration) ; black markings as in *M. p. whiteheadi*, but the large spots of the elytra rather shorter. Length of elytra 20 mm., breadth 10.5 mm.—Mindoro, 1 ♂.

B. Intercoxal process of mesosternum flattened, its apex on a level with the metasternal process.

d. **M. pupa pupa** Jord. (1898).

Meganthribus pupa ab. *confluens* Heller, *Ent. Mitteil.*, p. 88, tab. 3, fig. 6, ♀ (1925) (Mindanao).

I have as yet found no geographical difference between the specimens from the localities represented in our series of 9 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀.—Philippines: Panao and Mindanao; Talaut Is.; Buru; Ceram.

e. **M. pupa papuanus** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Like *M. p. pupa*, but the transverse carina of the pronotum less curved and interrupted not only in centre but also before joining the lateral carina. Might be mistaken for *Eugigas schoenherri* Thoms. (1857).—One pair from Korrido, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea (O. Beccari).

2. **Meganthribus harmandi schanus** subsp. nov.

♀. Upper surface much more extended black than yellowish grey, underside yellowish grey marked with black. The following markings of upperside yellowish grey: an interrupted median stripe on head and pronotum, dilated in middle of disc and again before carina, the sinus between the two projections rounded, at side of pronotum a narrow stripe from near apical margin to near carina, sinuate on dorsal side, the posterior end of this band curving forward, behind carina a small lateral spot; on elytra a short broadish basal sutural streak posteriorly more or less connected with an antemedian discal patch which is composed of several spots, above shoulder a longish basal spot and behind shoulder a lateral one, in seventh and ninth interspaces a row of spots, behind middle a transverse patch composed of two or three spots, several small spots on apical declivity, and minute spots at lateral margin; a streak at each side of pygidium.

On underside two lateral spots on metepisternum, two rows on abdomen, and middle of pro- and metasterna behind pro- and midcoxae black, centre of metasternum and of abdominal segments 2 to 4 also black, probably because denuded. Legs more extended black than in *M. h. harmandi* Lesne (1891).

Dawnat Range, Tenasserim, xii. 1893, 1 ♀.

3. **Mecotropis whiteheadi retipennis** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Elytra densely marmorated with grey from base to apex.
Philippines: Musbate (type), Aroroy.

The eye sinuate and the median groove of the proboscis continued on to the frons. Black markings of underside somewhat larger than in *M. whiteheadi whiteheadi* Jord. (1898).

4. **Mecotropis caelestis catoxanthus** subsp. nov.

Mecotropis caelestis Jord. (nec id. 1898), *Nov. Zool.* xx. p. 266, no. 60 (1913) (Palawan).

♂. Sides of sterna ochraceous instead of bluish grey.
Palawan, 2 ♂♂.

We now have *M. c. caelestis* Jord. (1898) also from Mindanao.

5. **Mecotropis pantherinus philippus** subsp. nov.

♀. Light pubescence ashy grey, slightly bluish; the black spots of the elytra on the whole somewhat smaller than in specimens from Aru and New Guinea, the largish round spot on the subbasal swelling of *M. p. pantherinus* Thoms. (1857) replaced in the new subspecies by some smaller irregular spots. —Recalls *M. caelestis*, but the frons has a median carina.

Philippines: Aroroy, 2 ♀♀.

6. **Xenocerus suturalis tombarus** subsp. nov.

♂♀. The lateral stripe of the pronotum complete, the median one broad and somewhat diffuse; the basal humeral spot of the elytra larger and connected along basal margin with the sutural stripe, which is more strongly widened behind base than in *X. s. suturalis* Jord. (1904) from Ron and Jobi, Geelvink Bay.

Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland, xi.1923–iii.1924 (A. F. Eichhorn), a pair.

7. **Xenocerus olivaceus ancorinus** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Like *X. olivaceus australicus* Jord. (1895), but the transverse band of the elytra not nearly reaching lateral margin, usually attaining 7th or 6th stripe of punctures, the sublateral line of basal half absent, the thin apical sutural line and the transverse subapical dash at the most indicated.

Bismarck Archipelago: New Hanover, ii.iii.1897 (Webster), 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

8. **Xenocerus olivaceus suadus** subsp. nov.

♂♀. *X. olivaceus equestris* Pasc. (1860) affinis, vitta elytrorum subhumerali basi brevior, fascia transversa tenuior.

Ron I., type, and Waigeu I., 2 ♂, 7 ♀♀.

The transverse, oblique, band of the elytra thinner than the sutural vitta; the dorsal stripe reaching only halfway from base to transverse band, no sublateral and subapical markings.

9. **Xenocerus timorensis** sp. nov.

♂. *X. olivaceo* Motsch. (1874) similis, elytrorum virgis griseis latioribus, vitta dorsali basali magis arcuata, antennarum segmento 3^{io} brevior.

Long. 13 mm.

Dutch Timor: Gunong Leo, 2,000–4,000 feet, xi.xii (W. Doherty), 1 ♂ ex coll. van de Poll.

The specimen is somewhat discoloured, the pubescence of the underside and the lines of the upperside being buff instead of greyish white. Third segment of antenna a little shorter than the proboscis is wide at the narrowest point between the antennae. The three thoracic stripes complete. The sutural stripe of the elytra occupies a little more than the sutural interspace, its transverse postmedian branch elbowed (nearly at a right angle) and reaching to seventh line of punctures; the dorsal, basal, stripe strongly curved inward, its posterior end not far from the sutural stripe, and its base partly surrounding the shoulder angle, but not connected with the sutural stripe; no sublateral and apical lines.

10. *Epitaphius albopictus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Niger, supra luteo-ochraceo et nigro-brunneo tomentosus, albo variegatus, elytris duabus maculis communibus albis, una ante-, altera postmediana, notatis; subtus luteo-griseus, pro parte nigro-brunneus, tibiis albis basi apiceque nigris, tarsorum segmento 1° albo basi nigra.

Long. 9–11 mm.

Madagascar: Diego Suarez, 2 ♂♂ in Mus. Tring, type; 2 pairs in Mus. Prague from "Madagascar."

The pubescence coarse, almost squamiform. Head and rostrum rugate, but not densely, white mixed with luteous. Antenna white at the apices of segments 1 to 7, 8 entirely white, at least on upperside, club black-brown, hairy beneath as in the other species known to me, 9 triangular, not quite twice as long as broad, 10 as broad as long, 11 abruptly narrowing from middle to the pointed apex, 9 to 11 decreasing in width, particularly in ♂. Pronotum very densely rugate-reticulate, pubescence sparse on the greater portion of the surface, middle somewhat depressed, particularly before the carina, apex luteous mixed with white, a white median stripe from apex to middle, somewhat arrow-head shaped, continued to base by buff ochraceous pubescence, at each side of it a small white subapical spot and a postmedian one, and another spot farther towards side at apical third, behind carina a white spot on each side, all these white markings surrounded with luteous-ochraceous, this latter colouring diffuse; dorsal carina straight, slightly convex laterally.

Scutellum white. Elytra nearly twice as long as broad, suture and alternate interspaces rather indefinitely spotted with blackish brown, on posterior slant of subbasal callosity, and extending into the depression, a transverse white patch across suture composed of confluent dots, mixed with luteous-ochraceous and blackish brown and extending to third or fourth line of punctures, at the side of it one or two white dots, a second transverse white macula before apical declivity, narrow, somewhat irregular, and extending to fourth line of punctures, a basal spot above shoulder, two limbal dots behind shoulder, another behind middle, a subapical spot on each elytrum, and here and there indications of small spots white. Pygidium white, nearly semicircular.

Prosternum very densely rugate-punctate, the interspaces granulate; metepisternum and sides of metasternum (except anterior lateral portion) pitted with large punctures; abdomen without large punctures. Femora greyish white with brown dorsal patch; segments 2 to 4 of tarsi brown as in allied species, strongly contrasting with the first segment.

11. *Phloeobius notius* sp. nov.

♂♀. *Ph. pustulosi* Gerst. (1871) affinis, fronte capitis carina mediana praedita, angulo antico prothoracis prominente, segmento tertio antennae duobus primis simul sumptis (♂♀) longiore. Pronotum medio depressum singulo penicillo minuto atro mediano notatum. Elytra postice haud pustulosa, linea suturali subapicali atra.

Long. 6–10 mm.

Natal: Durban (G. F. Leigh), a series.

The median depression of the pronotum, which bears a minute black tuft in centre, is flanked by a longitudinal swelling, in front of which there is a white

spot, between this swelling and the lateral margin no second swelling. The subbasal callosity of the elytra without the ochraceous tufts of *Ph. pustulosus* Gerst. (1871); suture and alternate interspaces dotted with black, these spots slightly raised; apical declivity greyish white with a sharply marked black line on the suture. In *Ph. pustulosus* the underside of the first and second tarsal segments a beautiful orange, which colour extends a very little on to the tibiae; in *Ph. notius* the underside of the tarsi at the most faintly yellowish.

Allopius gen. nov.

♂. Rostrum breve, a basi gradatim angustius. Oculus transversus, lateralis, sinuatus, scrobi antennae fere contiguus, lobo dorsali obliquo. Antenna brevis, segmento 10° transverso. Carina prothoracis mox ante basin sita, in angulo recto antrorsum ad medium usque flexa. Elytra basi truncata, cylindrica. Ungues tarsorum inaequales.

Genotypus: *A. calix* sp. nov.

In appearance like a short *Basitropis* Jek. (1855), but the prothoracic carina distinctly antebasal and reaching only to the middle of the side. Proboscis twice as broad as long, widest at base, truncate, its lateral margin cariniform, extending from apex into the sinus of the eye, completely covering the transversely triangular antennal groove. Dorsal lobes of eyes large, strongly converging, the frons a little more than one-third the width of the base of the proboscis (♂). Forecoxae not quite contiguous, antecoxal portion of prosternum somewhat longer than the coxa is broad. Mesosternal process rounded, narrower than the midcoxa. Tarsi as long as tibiae, first segment short, especially in fore- and midtarsi; claw asymmetrical, the posterior (in foretarsus = outer) claw being much the larger.

To be placed near *Tropidobasis* Jord. (1923).

12. **Allopius calix** sp. nov.

♂. Brunneus, albo-griseo tomentosus, brunneo variegatus, elytris macula magna basali communi, altera mediana in utroque elytro sita, lateraliter cum tertia anteapicali coniuncta. Abdomen medio planato-depressum.

Long. 4 mm.

Natal: Umhlali Beach (type) and Malvern, 3 ♂♂, type in the Durban Museum.

Cylindrical, about two and a half times as long as broad. Proboscis and head greyish white, the former with a median carina which does not reach apex; the occiput rugate-reticulate. Antenna not reaching to base of prothorax, segment 2 elliptical, truncate, 3 as long as 2, but much thinner, one-fourth longer than 4, 4 to 8 gradually decreasing in length, club short, but the segments well separated, 9 a little broader than long, 10 much broader than long, 11 short-ovate.

Prothorax one-fifth broader than long, nearly evenly convex, broadest before base, slightly constricted before angle of carina, irregularly reticulate-rugate-punctate, the meshes of unequal size and the interstices more or less forming longitudinal ridges; the greyish white pubescence rather more in evidence at apex than on disc, in front of carina half-way to side a brown space more or less far extended forward. Elytra not depressed along suture, the

stripes of punctures not impressed, the interspaces not convex, subbasal callosity and the depression behind it hardly at all indicated; the blackish brown patch around the greyish white scutellum rotundate; the suture and interspace 9 dotted with brown, the median brown patch does not extend to suture and is laterally connected with a transverse antepical transverse band, which is more or less interrupted at the suture. Pygidium greyish white like the whole underside and the legs, evenly rounded, but a little longer than half its width. In fore- and midtarsi segment 4 much longer than 1, 2, and 3 together.

13. **Nessiara stomphax** sp. nov.

♂. *N. longicollis* Jord. (1911) similis, latere rostri ad basin mandibulae fortiter bilobato.

Long. 9–16 mm.

The lateral and apical margins of the proboscis are not on a continuous level: the lateral margin ends with a more or less prominent lobe, and above this the lateral portion of the apical margin forms another lobe or a ridge, with a gap in between the two lobes. The frons is less concave than in *N. longicollis* Jord. (1911), and the pronotum shorter. I am as yet uncertain as to whether any of the ♀♀ which we have belong to this species.

The ♂♂ vary according to locality, the species being represented in our collection by three subspecies:

a. **N. stomphax stomphax** subsp. nov.

♂. The lateral margin of the proboscis deeply curved down behind antennal groove, the apical, horizontal, portion of this margin prominent, forming an elbow with the proximal portion and being much longer than the third segment of the antenna. Suture of elytra and alternate interspaces dotted with black, the two dorsal spots placed in front of apical declivity separated, the light-coloured patch before these two black spots buff, the same colour as the head.

Long. 16 mm.

Java: Senggoro, Zuider Mts., Passoeroean (A. Koller), 1 ♂, type, and S. Java, 1,500 feet (H. Fruhstorfer), 1 ♂.

b. **N. stomphax hians** subsp. nov.

♂. The lateral margin of the proboscis less deeply curved down behind antennal groove and its apical horizontal portion quite short, the gap between it and the dorsal lobe broader. Suture of elytra with an antemedian spot, otherwise unspotted, the black spot before apical declivity undivided, occupying interspaces 3, 4, and 5, the light-coloured patch placed in front of it nearly white.

Long. 13 mm.

Batoe Is.: Tana Masa, ix. 1896 (Kannegieter), 1 ♂, ex coll. van de Poll.

c. **N. stomphax megastomis** subsp. nov.

Nessiara didyma Pasc., Jordan (err. determinationis), Nov. Zool. xviii, p. 601, sub no. 2 (1911).

♂. The lateral margin of the rostrum nearly straight to apex, being but slightly curved in S-shape; frons narrower than in the previous two subspecies. Markings of elytra as in *N. st. hians*.

Long. 9–14 mm.

Borneo : Brunei (Waterstradt), type ; Pontianak ; Tameang Lajang, S.E. Borneo ; a series.

When I began to identify the Anthribidae of the Tring Museum in 1893 I mistook *Nessiara didyma* Pasc. (1859) to be the ♀ of the present subspecies. I had no specimen of Pascoe's species at that time. *N. didyma* is a much shorter species with the elytra more evenly convex, the sides of the proboscis of both sexes more or less rounded and notched in middle, not dilated at apex, the frons narrow and not concave anteriorly, etc.

14. ***Nessiara longicollis hortulana*** subsp. nov.

♂. Rostrum a little shorter in comparison with its width, the margin from the lateral angle apicad less rounded and (in lateral aspect) less curved upwards. Sumatra : Marang, Res. Benkoelen (W. Doherty), type ; also from Java.

15. ***Nessiara illaxa*** sp. nov.

♀. Speciminibus parvis *N. longicollis* subsimilis, rostro lateribus simplice, apice non ampliato, antennae clava multo minus laxa, segmento 10° valde transverso.

Long. 9 mm.

Sumatra (A. Kollar), 1 ♀.

Proboscis without a lateral notch, sides slightly rounded, less explanate than in ♀ of *N. longicollis* Jord. (1911) ; frons wider and less concave anteriorly than in that species, a little more than one-third the width of the base of the proboscis. Club of antenna shorter than in *N. longicollis* ♀, dark brown, segment 9 asymmetrically triangular, somewhat longer than broad, 10 nearly twice as broad as long, rounded at sides, 11 irregularly circular, a little broader than long, the narrow bases of 10 and 11 being very short the club is much more compact than in the preceding species and *N. didyma* Pasc. (1859), *N. lineola* Kirsch. (1875), and *N. optica* Jord. (1904).

Pronotum as in *N. longicollis*, somewhat shorter, with two interrupted brown vittae, of which the posterior portion is shorter than in *N. longicollis*. Elytra a little less flattened dorsally, in basal half a number of brown spots, of which the one in third interspace is longest, a black oblong spot occupying interspaces 3, 4, and 5, not separated into spots, and larger than the black spot placed in front of apical declivity, the pubescence between the two patches of each elytrum greyish, much less conspicuous than in the allied species. Pygidium shorter than in *N. longicollis*, almost semicircular.

16. ***Nessiara gulosa*** sp. nov.

♂. *N. opticae* Jord. (1894) similis, pronoto elytrisque longiore, oculis antice haud contiguus.

Long. 8.3 mm.

Sumatra : Marang, Benkoelen (W. Doherty), 1 ♂.

Proboscis more than twice as broad as long, not widened at apex, flat, slightly convex, black in middle, especially at apex. Club of antenna loose, the three segments nearly equal in length, 11 elongate-elliptical. Frons as broad as segment 5 of the antenna is long, concave, without carina. Pronotum very

little broader than long (less than one-tenth), widest at the angle of the carina, densely punctate, brown markings inconspicuous, dorsal vittae interrupted, narrow, not reaching apical margin, much wider behind carina, here a rounded yellowish grey spot between them, a lateral brown spot at some distance above the apex of the lateral carina.

Elytra cylindrical, slightly flattened at suture, one-third longer than broad, an elongate spot on outer side of subbasal swelling, a short, oblique, median spot longest at second line of punctures and extending into fourth interspace, a larger spot at beginning of apical declivity, longer than broad, more or less truncate in front and rounded behind, all brownish black and sharply defined, at lateral margin two brown spots in anterior half, widely separated, another at apical third less distinct and followed at some distance by a minute diffuse spot, in between the last two the pubescence slightly yellowish, the space between the two conspicuous dorsal spots occupied by a pale yellowish grey one, which is as long as the black spot behind it, but narrower. Pygidium as long as broad, rounded, slightly depressed transversely in middle, and medianly somewhat convex at apex. Hypopygidium nearly as in *N. optica* Jord. (1894), the processes long and broad and apically nearly symmetrically rounded, in *N. optica* the apex of the processes dorsally much more rounded than ventrally.

17. *Nessiara munda* sp. nov.

♂♀. Brevis, compacta, rufo-brunnea, supra luteo-griseo pubescens, pronoto brunneo maculato, elytris interstitiis alternis brunneo et griseo tessellatis. Rostrum cum capite reticulatim rugoso-punctatum, medio macula nuda nitida parum elevata notatum. Frons capitis lata. Antenna brevis, clava compacta, segmento 10° longitudine duplo latiore.

Long. 8 mm.

Sarawak : Matang Rd., 2,800–3,000 feet, ii. 1902, a pair.

Rostrum nearly twice as broad as long, truncate, slightly trisinate at apex, from inner margin of eye a cariniform swelling extends about to middle of proboscis, curving laterad and gradually disappearing, base flattened in front of eye, a glossy median swelling reaches neither base nor apical margin. Frons more than one-third the width of the rostrum, with a brown stripe on each side, the stripes united on occiput. On underside the median portion of proboscis between the antennal grooves with two longitudinal channels. Antenna rufous, not reaching middle of prothorax, segment 8 a little longer than broad, 9 as long as broad, 10 twice as broad as long, 11 broader than long, the three segments close together. Pronotum almost evenly convex from side to side, widest at curve of carina, nearly one-third broader than long, coriaceous, somewhat transversely rugulose on disc, marmorated with luteous grey; a median stripe pointed anteriorly, twice constricted, widened along carina, at the side of it a round median spot which is joined to a second vitta, in curve of carina a ring joined to the second vitta and to an apical spot; lateral curve of carina very even.

Elytra cylindrical, broadest behind shoulder, not quite one-half longer than broad, granulose, the suture and alternate interspaces tessellated with brown and greyish white, whereas the other interspaces are luteous grey, the brown spots on the whole larger than the whitish ones, giving the elytra the appearance of being reticulated, the spots on suture smaller and more numerous,

a median brown spot each in third and fifth interspaces and another in third at the beginning of the apical slant larger, about twice as long as broad. Pygidium granulose, a little shorter than broad, in ♂ less narrowing apically than in ♀.

Sides of pro- and metasternum with largish punctures, which are dense on metepisternum; middle of prosternum coarsely punctate, swollen before the coxae. Intercostal process of mesosternum truncate, twice as broad as long, somewhat convex in middle. Abdomen punctulate; last segment in ♂ with a thin median carina which ends with a minute marginal tooth, margin shallowly bi-emarginate, with the lateral angles rounded, in ♀ armed half-way between middle and side with a sharp tubercle placed near margin. First tarsal segment about as long as fourth.

Nearest to *N. albicera* Jord. (1911), but easily recognized by the structure of the proboscis, antennae and last abdominal segment, and by the colouring of the upperside.

18. *Nessiara bidens* sp. nov.

♂. *N. sellata* affinis, fronte capitis simplice et metasterno bituberculato praecipue distincta.

Long. 8 mm.

Northern Nias: Hili Madjedja, x-xii.1895 (Mitschke), 2 ♂♂, ex coll. van de Poll.

Colouring essentially as in *N. sellata* Jord. (1894). Rostrum a little longer, with a median carina, which is not continued on to the frons. Head rather strongly rugate. End-segment of antenna regularly elliptical, slightly longer than 10. Lateral carina of pronotum more evenly curved, its apex not flexed down. Pygidium very strongly convex in apical half. Mesosternal intercoxal process strongly rounded. At each side of median furrow of metasternum a transverse tubercle. Tooth at apex of midtibia very small.

19. *Nessiara sellata niasica* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Maculis brunneis pronoti majoribus, carina mediana capitis sub-obsolente, dente apicali tibiae intermediae sat magno et lato.

Northern Nias: Hili Madjedja, x-xii.1895 (Mitschke, Kannegieter), a small series, ex coll. van de Poll.

The apical tooth of the midtibia is much larger than in *N. sellata sellata* Jord. (1895) and very broad. The median carina of the head is present, but is more or less split up by longitudinal grooves, being particularly low anteriorly on the frons.

Dinomelaena gen. nov.

♂♀. Margines apicalis et lateralis rostri ad angulum apicalem separati; margo apicalis medio convexus, haud sinuatus. Clava antennae valde compressa, segmento 10° latitudine longiore. Carina antebasalis pronoti ad latus in arcu lato antrorsum flexa, paulo undulata.

Genotypus: *D. scelestus* Pasc. (1860, as *Apatenia*).

Here also belong *D. batjanensis* Jord. (1897), *D. immaculata* Jord. (1894), and *D. tuberculosa* Jord. (1894), all described as *Apatenia*, and *D. quadrituberculata* Montr., described as a *Stenocerus*. They are all fairly large, short, black species.

Pronotum uneven, somewhat constricted before the dorsal carina, so that the lateral carina is curved in S-shape, its apex being curved forward and somewhat raised; longitudinal carinula horizontal, forming with dorsal carina an acute angle. Elytra tuberculated.

Club of antenna as in *Apatenia viduata* Pasc. (1859), 11 usually narrower and shorter than 10. The mesosternal intercoxal process truncate, angulate, the midcoxa being indented as in *Apatenia* and allied genera.

20. *Dinomelaena remota* sp. nov.

♂. *D. scelestae* similis, rostro subtus sine fossa longitudinali mediana, elytrorum tuberculis parvis.

Long. 7-9 mm.

Solomon Is.: Kulambangra, iii.1901 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂, type; Florida, i.1901 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂.

Whereas in *D. quadrituberculatus* Montrouz. (1855), from Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux, Egum, and Lousiade Is., Trobriand, and the eastern districts of the mainland of New Guinea, the underside of the proboscis bears only an indication of a median groove, this groove is long and sharply defined in *D. impunctata* Jord. (1894), *D. scelesta* Pasc. (1860), and *D. batjanensis* Jord. (1897).

In the above specimens from the Solomons the underside of the proboscis is convex between the antennal grooves, flattened anteriorly, where there is a small impression. The carina of the pronotum is more evenly curved at the sides than in the allied species. The subbasal swelling of the elytrum low, hardly tuberculiform, postmedian tubercle not much higher, the raised pustules in interspaces 5 and 7 distinct, on apical declivity one pustule in interspace 5 and, farther forward, two in 7 buff, in front of postmedian tubercle a triangular velvety black sutural spot.

Oxyderes gen. nov.

♂♀. *Apateniae* affinis, angulis prothoracis atque carinae acutis, singuli elytri basi fortiter rotundato-producta medio haud marginata.

Genotypus: *O. frenatus* Jord. (1897, as *Hypseus*).

The basal margin of the elytra is distinctly "marginate" in the allied genera, i.e. the channel which runs from the sides across the shoulder-angle is continued to the scutellum; in the species I separate here as a new genus the channel is obsolete on the dilated portion of the base. Besides the genotype here belong *Hypseus cyrtus* Jord. (1912), which probably is the same as *Stenocerus collaris* Gylh. (1833), *Apatenia tessellata* Kirsch. (1875), *Apatenia fastigata* Jord. (1924), and the following new species:

21. *Oxyderes strigatus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Carina rostri antice obsoleta, sterna et abdomen luteo-albo vittata.

Borneo: Brunei (Waterstradt), 1 ♂, type; Kuching, xii.1899, 1 ♀; Kobele, ii.1893, 1 ♀; and 1 ♂, "Borneo (Wahnes)."

Similar to *O. tessellata* Kirsch (1875), of which it may be a co-subspecies; it has like that species a submedian tubercle in front of the hindcoxa. Carina of proboscis obsolete from middle to apex, being broken up into a number of

wrinkles ; it extends on to frons, but soon disappears as a carina, there being no high carina on posterior portion of frons as there is in *O. tessellata*. Markings of pronotum variable : they are either similar (type) to those of *O. tessellata* or are united into four dorsal vittae. Elytra tessellated (type) as in *O. tessellata*, or the black spots more or less united into stripes.

Underside marked with yellowish white : on prosternum a median and a sublateral stripe and a patch below carina, on mesosternum a lateral stripe and the median process, on metanotum a sublateral and a lateral stripe and on abdomen a continuous lateral one.

22. *Hypseus fumatus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Niger, macula antescutellari lutea notatus, subtus griseo pubescens. Rostrum longitudine plus duplo latius, apice medio leviter emarginato. Clava antennae laxa. Pronotum inaequale, longitudine triente latius. Elytra basi fortiter producta, a basi ad apicem subgradatim angustiora, nigro-pustulata, gibbositate subbasali pustulis multo latiore altioreque.

Long. 5.3 mm.

Borneo, 1 ♂, type ; "Malaisie," 1 ♀.

Upperside with a short, stiff brown pubescence which is somewhat silky and assumes in certain aspects a greyish tint ; besides the yellow spot in front of the scutellum no conspicuous markings. Proboscis coarsely rugate-punctate, slightly convex from side to side, without carina, somewhat depressed in middle of base, lateral margin rounded, separated from apical margin by a slight incision, middle of apical margin straight, faintly incurved. Head coarsely rugate, frons narrower (♂) or broader (♀) than one-third of the rostrum. Segment 3 of the antenna as long as 2, not distinctly longer than 4, 5 to 8 gradually decreasing in length, 8 not quite twice as long as broad, club longer than 3 to 8 together, as strongly compressed as in *Apatenia viduata* Pasc. (1859), the edges very thin, all three segments longer than broad, of the same lengths, 9 and 10 truncate, recalling the seed-pod of some Crucifer, such as *Capsella*.

Pronotum a third broader than long, with a shallow depression in middle, two farther forward, connected with median one, and indications of depressions before carina, punctate-rugulate, somewhat granulate at sides, in a view from front about nine very hazy blackish spots appear ; dorsal carina convex.

Elytra one-half longer than broad, broadest at base, hardly at all flattened, alternate interspaces with inconspicuous black pustules which are very little raised except a median one in third interspace, subbasal callosity broad and very distinct, the elytrum being depressed in front of and behind it, basal margin strongly rounded, behind shoulder and at apex an impression close to lateral edge. Pygidium one-third broader than long, evenly rounded. Grey pubescence of underside rather long and dense. On labiophore a transverse ridge which joins the ends of the longitudinal carinae, forming a posteriorly open square. Tibiae with two grey rings.

23. *Hypseus scapularis* sp. nov.

♂. Niger, parum griseo-brunnescens, elytris nigro tessellatis macula rotunda flava humerali ornatis, pronoto longitudine paululo latiore.

Long. 6.7-7.3 mm.

Philippines : Leite, 1 ♂, type ; Surigao, Mindanao, 1 ♀.

Near *H. axillaris* Jord. (1895), but the prothorax and elytra longer, the dorsal carina incurved in middle, the subbasal swelling of the elytra very low, etc.

Proboscis one-half longer than broad, emarginate in middle, coarsely rugate-punctate, with a median carina in basal half. Frons narrower (♂) or somewhat broader (♀) than segment of antenna, without carina, coarsely punctate-rugate like occiput. Segment 3 of antenna longer than 2 (which is rufous), 3 to 8 gradually decreasing in lengths, 8 little longer than broad, triangular in ♀, club less compressed and less loose than in *Apatenia viduata* Pasc. (1859), particularly in ♀, 9 = 10, 11 ovate, shorter and narrower than 10.

Pronotum one-ninth broader than long, depressed in middle from carina to before centre, here the depression dividing, running obliquely forward to behind eye, in the depression a longitudinal low elevation from centre to near carina, puncturation dense and deep, densest and roughest at side, minute on middle apical portion ; dorsal carina distinctly curved back in middle, lateral carina extending beyond middle ; in front of scutellum a narrow ochraceous spot, in oblique aspect nine diffuse black patches become visible, separated by short scanty pubescence. Scutellum slightly ochraceous.

Elytra nearly double as long as broad, almost gradually narrowing from shoulders, flattened above, but not impressed, stripes of punctures distinct, interspaces flat, except apex of ninth, subbasal swelling present, but low, not tufted, suture and alternate interspaces with long and short black spots, yellow shoulder spot circular. Pygidium one-fifth broader than long, rather strongly narrowed apicad, but rounded.

Underside grey, the pubescence long on prosternum. Tips of lobes of labiophore rather pointed, not rounded off, along apical margin of labiophore a groove curved like the margin. Forecoxae widely separated, the anterior intercoxal process depressed. Mesosternal intercoxal process twice as broad as the coxa. Anal sternite apically somewhat compressed, the apical margin appearing angulate in anal aspect.

24. *Hypseus mollis* sp. nov.

♂. Rufo-brunneus, griseo pubescens, sericeus. Rostrum longitudine duplo latius, medio carina brevi planata instructum. Frons latitudine dimidii rostri. Pronotum longitudine paululo latius, fere aequaliter sed leviter convexum, coriaceum, utrinque gutta alba notatum, carina dorsali medio levissime angulata utrinque paulo convexa. Elytra ab callositate subbasali declivia, seriatim punctata, interspatiis planis, macula posthumerali alba, stria dorsali a medio ad apicem declivem ubi trans suturam cum stria alterius elytri unita.

Long. 4.3 mm.

Borneo : Matang Road, Sarawak, i.1910, 1 ♂.

Grey pubescence of upperside thin, not concealing the ground. Labiophore with a median carina which reaches to the apical margin, apex of lobes rounded off. Upperside of rostrum rugate-punctate, base somewhat impressed in middle (the impression extending on to frons), and in this depression a flat, glossy, median carina, from margin of eye a cariniform wrinkle extends on to proboscis ; a slight transverse carinula from lateral margin ; apical margin with a very small median sinus. Segment 3 of antenna as long as 2, one-third longer than 4,

5 to 8 decreasing, 8 being less than twice as long as broad, club not very strongly compressed, loose, 9 a little longer than 10 and more evenly narrowed to base, 11 as long as 10, very slightly narrower, elliptical.

Pronotum one-fifth broader than long, not strongly narrowed to apex, slightly but distinctly incurved at sides in posterior third, coriaceous, without distinct puncturation, without distinct impression, the antemedian depression being but vestigial, at apex of lateral carina a white mark projecting from underside, above and somewhat in front of this bar a round dot of the same colour, a very thin median line indicated anteriorly and posteriorly; angle of carina a little smaller than 90° , longitudinal carinula descending. Scutellum greyish white.

Elytra depressed above, but not at all impressed along suture, subbasal swelling broad but not high, there being no distinct depression behind it, a linear spot each at base of interspaces 2 and 4, shoulder-angle, lateral margin from behind shoulder to base of abdomen, a line in interspace 3 from before middle to apical declivity black-brown, the line widening to interspaces 4 and 5 before declivity, then curving towards suture where it meets the line of the other elytra, the figure of the letter U being formed; within this line a minute white median spot, and traces of several others before declivity, behind shoulder-angle a large white spot. Pygidium nearly as long as broad, rounded.

Pubescence of underside much longer than on upper; prosternum and sides of metasternum with dispersed large punctures. Forecoxae well separated; median process of mesosternum as broad as the coxa, truncate, sides angulate before apex; abdomen with lateral marginal grey spots. Base and apex of femora and tibiae grey, midfemur almost entirely grey.

In lateral aspect the specimen decreases rather strongly in thickness towards apex of elytra.

25. *Hypseus brunneus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Rufo-brunneus, supra griseo marmoratus, pronoto figura centrali transverso-rhombiformi vittaque mediana abbreviata, et elytris singulis macula postmediana magis conspicua notatis. Oculi maris subcontigui. Rostrum latum, breve, apice leviter trisinuatum. Antennarum segmentum 10^{um} aut latitudine parum longius (♂) aut subquadratum (♀). Pronotum punctatum. Elytra cylindrica, subtessellata. Dens onychiorum posticorum obsolescens (♂).

Long. 3-3.6 mm.

Singapore (J. C. Saunders), type, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.—Sumatra: Siak, Patran Baroe, xii.1919 (J. B. Corporaal), a pair.—Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Proboscis twice as broad as long, with a short basal median carina, which is sometimes obsolete, coarsely rugate-punctate, apical margin slightly undulate, almost truncate, the median sinus vestigial; on underside the labiophore rough along anterior margin, somewhat swollen, smooth and glossy at buccal sinus. Frons as broad as segment 2 of antenna (♂) or one-fourth as wide as the rostrum (♀), punctate-rugate. Club of antenna rather shorter than usually, 10 shorter than 9 and 11; in ♀ as long as broad, not triangular, 11 pale at tip. Pronotum conical, transversely convex, without distinct impressions, one-sixth broader than long, punctate, coriaceous, markings luteous grey as on elytra: a broadish median stripe from scutellum to middle, reappearing at apex as a thin line, in centre a transverse rhomboid of thin lines, at apex on each side of middle a

diffuse triangle the apex of which nearly reaches the lateral angle of the rhomboid, from near this point a line which is first oblique and then runs straight to base, another linear spot farther towards side, lateral carina bordered with luteous grey, the lateral markings somewhat variable; dorsal carina slightly convex, not angulate in middle, lateral carina extending half-way to apex, angle 90° , basal carinula descending.

Elytra not depressed, cylindrical, subbasal swelling low, the rows of punctures rather deep, interspaces slightly convex, diffusely spotted with luteous grey, alternate interspaces irregularly tessellated with brown, the brown spots larger in third interspace, in this space a largish luteous grey postmedian spot extending on to the neighbouring interspaces, a smaller sublateral spot behind shoulder and one or two lateral ones before apex. Pygidium rounded as usual, a little broader than long, grey in middle.

Grey pubescence of underside not dense, somewhat denser on metepimerum, which is brown in middle. Prosternum and sides of metasternum punctate. Median process of mesosternum narrower than coxa, angulate near apex. Knees and tarsi paler rufous than rest of legs. In ♂ the tooth of the hindtarsal claw vestigial.

26. *Hypseus varius* sp. nov.

♀. Praecedenti simillimus, rostro basi depresso, fronte capitis triente rostri paulo latiore, clava antennae brevior, segmento 10° transverso.

Philippines: Surigao, Mindanao (Böttcher), 1 ♀.

Luteous grey markings of pronotum more numerous at sides, there being a sublateral median spot from which extend one line forward and two lines obliquely back- and sideways, between this spot and the central rhomboid a longitudinal stripe which does not reach carina, between it and median stripe an oblique spot at carina, in apical area the markings more or less connected with one another, median stripe much widened behind carina. On proboscis a central half-moon, the margin of the eyes and a spot at apical angles, on head a spot in centre of frons and the greater part of the anterior portion of the occiput luteous grey; base of rostrum impressed, the impression flanked by a vestigial carina which is the prolongation of the rim of the eye; median carina vestigial, reappearing at apex as a slight swelling. Club of antenna not quite equal in length to segments 3 to 6 together, 9 not strongly narrowed to base, very little longer than broad, 10 broader than long, 11 round, nearly circular in outline. Elytra much more conspicuously tessellated, the grey dorsal postmedian spot narrow, being restricted to interspace 3.

27. *Hypseus arboreus* sp. nov.

♂. Niger, supra tomento olivaceo-brunneo vestitus, ochraceo variegatus, elytris nigro tessellatis gutta alba postmediana in interspatio tertio. Proboscis longitudine duplo latius, margine apicali leviter trisinuato, basi impressa. Frons tam lata quam quarta pars rostri. Clava antennarum sat compacta, segmento 10° subquadrato. Pronotum grosse punctatum, longitudine fere dimidio latius, angulo carinae acuto. Pygidium macula mediana magna pallide flava ornatum.

Long. 5.3 mm.

S. Celebes: Lompa-Battan, 3,000 feet, iii.1896 (H. Fruhstorfer), 2 ♂♂.

Rostrum coarsely rugate-punctate, impressed in middle of base and flattened,

before the eyes ; on underside the greater portion of the lobes of the labiophore punctate ; lobes of labium broad. Head coarsely rugate longitudinally, in middle of frons a small spot and behind eye a large one ochraceous. Antennae pitchy, the first two segments rufous as usual, 3 as long as 2, 8 about twice as long as broad, club not quite as long as 3 to 6 together, not strongly compressed, 9 triangular in outline, longer than broad, 10 as long as broad, 11 as long as 9, elongate-ovate, subtruncate at base.

Pronotum slightly depressed before middle and along carina, markings similar to those of *H. varius* sp. nov., but greyish ochraceous and more diffuse, a median vitta interrupted by the transverse central rhombiform and an ante-median dot more conspicuous than the other markings, a spur extends upwards from grey underside in front of lateral carina ; dorsal carina straight in middle, slightly convex laterally, lateral carina a little convex dorsally. Elytra half as long again as broad, depressed at base and behind subbasal callosity, which is broad, round, not tuberculiform ; alternate interspaces dotted with black spots of semi-erect pubescence, third interspace with a black raised line from middle to apical declivity, in this line a conspicuous white postmedian spot and an antepical ochraceous dot. Pygidium nearly as long as broad, rather strongly narrowing apicad.

Prosternum and sides of metasternum as well as the neck of the mesosternum punctate, abdomen also with large punctures on sides, more or less in two rows ; middle of abdomen strongly flattened except last segment, sides of segments 2 to 5 with broad brown diffuse stripe, on side of metasternum a large brown patch. Tooth of claw of hindtarsus present, but reduced in length.

28. *Hypseus rufitarsis* sp. nov.

♀. Niger, rostro, macula mediana ante carinam pronoti sita atque scutello albis, macula lata antescutellari flavescenti-alba. Rostrum longitudine plus duplo latius, margine apicali medio producto. Clava antennae longa, segmento 9^o latitudine triplo longiore. Pronotum inaequale, carina sat fortiter convexa medio subangulata, carina laterali recta trans medium continuata, angulo laterali acuto. Elytra tuberculata. Tarsi pallide rufi.

Long. 5 mm.

Sumatra : Palembang, 1 ♀.

Rostrum entirely silky white, this pubescence also occupying the anterior portion of frons, apical margin bisinuate, the middle distinctly projecting forward, inner margin of eye extending on to rostrum as a sort of carina, median carina short, vestigial. Frons two-fifths the width of the rostrum, slightly raised anteriorly in middle, occiput brown, with sparse white scale-hairs, rugate like frons. Antenna blackish, segment 3 a very little shorter than 2, 8 twice as broad as long, club loose, strongly compressed, but the margins not sharp, 9 nearly linear, thrice as long as broad, slightly and not quite gradually narrowing to base, 10 almost exactly like 9, 11 broken.

Pronotum nearly one-third broader at base than long, coarsely punctate, in middle a depression the sides of which extend laterad-forward, in front of carina at each side of white spot a groove, before these grooves a rounded hump, not a tubercle. Elytra slightly flattened at suture, depressed before and behind the round subbasal swelling, strongly punctate-striate, in interspace 3 three

rounded tubercles, the largest median, the next before apical declivity, the third subapical, in apical fourth of 5 one distinct tubercle and an indistinct one, in 7 two small tubercles near the two of 5. Pygidium brownish black, a little broader than long.

Prosternum coarsely punctate, the punctures on metasternum dispersed, abdomen with some shallow punctures. Mesosternal process about as broad as coxa, truncate, angulate.

29. *Hypseus argutus* sp. nov.

♂. Rufo-brunneus, supra griseo marmoratus et guttatus, elytris nigro-brunneo tessellatis, antennarum segmento ultimo longo, angusto, latitudine plus duplo longiore, segmento primo abdominis tuberculo mediano acuto armato. Long. 4.3 mm.

Sumatra : Liberia, v. 1921 (J. B. Corporaal), 1 ♂.

Proboscis grey at eyes and in middle, sparsely pubescent elsewhere, half as broad again as long, depressed in centre of base, emarginate in middle of apex, transversely convex in apical half, with a slight transverse swelling from lateral margin ; on underside the labiophore punctate except at buccal sinus, where it is glossy and convex, cariniform margins of interantennal area curved sideways, not parallel. Frons a very little broader than one-third of the rostrum. Occiput with two brown patches from eyes obliquely backwards to middle. Antenna rufous at base, segment 3 as long as 2, a little longer than 4, 5 to 8 decreasing in length, 8 twice as long as broad, club as long as 3 to 8 together, 9 and 10 triangular, 9 twice as long as broad, 10 a little shorter and narrower, 11 longer and narrower than 9, more than twice as long as broad, almost linear, but rounded-narrowed at both ends.

Pronotum only one-ninth broader than long, not uneven, the antemedian depression vestigial, finely coriaceous, with shallow punctures at sides, markings of a type found in many species : in centre a transverse rhombiform, from the anterior and posterior angles of which the interrupted median vitta extends forward and backward, the posterior median line broad, white, widened behind carina, anterior median line widening out behind apical margin, continuous with the lateral grey markings ; these consist of a longitudinal line across lateral angle of rhomboid, stopping below this angle and being continuous with (or nearly) two oblique spots which run from near this point to carina, one inwards and the other outwards, the latter continued across carina, at lateral carina an elongate spot continuous with a broad sublateral line which runs from before middle to apex and anteriorly is connected with the subapical transverse extension of the semilateral grey stripe ; dorsal carina feebly straightened in middle, convex laterally, lateral angle less than 90° , basal carinula strongly slanting down. Scutellum white.

Elytra cylindrical, without tubercles, rather strongly punctate-striate, subbasal swelling distinct on account of a depression before and behind it, not tuberculiform, alternate interspaces spotted with black-brown, in third interspace a median and a postmedian linear black-brown spot between which there is a whitish spot, behind shoulder and at sides before apex a whitish spot more conspicuous than the other grey markings, the elytra being nearly spotted as in *H. varius* sp. nov.

Underside grey, the pubescence densest on mesepimerum ; punctures of prosternum and sides of metasternum shallow ; abdomen without large punctures, near base of first segment a very sharp tubercle, which recalls certain species of *Litocerus* Schoenh. (1833). Legs uniformly rufous.

Ulorhinus Sharp (1891).

Near *Phaulimia* Pasc. (1859), but the prothorax strongly punctate above and below. The basal longitudinal carinula of the pronotum horizontal, forming an acute angle with the dorsal carina, or obsolete. Club of antenna compact or nearly, 10 not being longer than broad. Proboscis about twice as long as broad, its apical margin slightly incurved in middle or here straight. In many species the third interspace of the elytra convex or pustulate.—Besides the genotype, *U. funebris* Sharp (1891), here also belong the Japanese Anthribidae described by Sharp in 1891 (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* pp. 297–328) as *Tropideres aberrans* and *T. confinis* ; further, the Palaearctic *Anthribus bilineatus* Germ. (1818), the African *Hypseus elongatus* Jord. (1901), *Apatenia analis* Jord. (1901), *Apatenia benina* Jord. (1920), and the Eastern *Apatenia parvula* Jord. (1912).

30. **Ulorhinus australiae** sp. nov.

♂♀. Nigro-brunneus, ex parte rufus, albo et nigro variegatus, rostro luteo-griseo, pronoto ante medium transversim paulo depresso, ante scutellum luteo-albo, vitta media abbreviata luteo-alba notato, elytrorum interspatiis 3^{io}, 5^o, 7^o nigro pustulatis, tibiaram annulo subbasali atque apice rufis albo pubescentibus.

Long. 5 mm.

Australia : Victoria, 1 ♂, type ; Queensland, 2 ♀♀.

Proboscis yellowish grey, twice as broad as long, somewhat depressed laterally, in centre an indication of a short carina, apical margin feebly sinuate in middle ; on underside the central area flat, slightly depressed, with the edges cariniform. Mandible with a tooth in middle and another near base. Antenna rufous brown, short, segment 3 a little shorter than 2 and much thinner, 3 longer than 4 = 5, 5 longer than 6 = 7, 8 not quite twice as long as broad, club rather compact, not strongly compressed, 9 triangular in outline, gradually narrowing basad, 10 as broad as long, 11 ovate, the club as long as 3 to 6 together. Frons and a spot behind eye luteous grey, the former a very little over one-third the width of the proboscis ; occiput brown, coarsely punctate-rugate like frons.

Pronotum one-tenth broader than long, coarsely punctate, convex, before middle a shallow depression disappearing laterally behind eye, behind it in centre a small tubercle bearing black pubescence, from this point backwards a conspicuous luteous white stripe, in middle behind apical margin a small white dash, a grey dot before middle nearer side than centre, an indistinct sublateral spot at base, sides and middle very slightly shaded with white, apex russet, before depression an indistinct dark brown arc, convex in front, interrupted by the subapical median dash ; carina interrupted in middle, curved forward downward at side in a broad arc ; basal longitudinal carinula obsolescent on account of the rough surface.

Elytra somewhat flattened, widest at shoulders, one-sixth broader than pronotum, nearly half as long again as broad (10 : 7), almost truncate at base,

the basal margins being but slightly rounded, rather strongly punctate-striate, suture and apex slightly russet, bases of interspaces 3 and 5 grey, behind shoulder a rufous patch covered with grey pubescence, 3, 5, and 7 with four or five small black pustules set off with grey on their posterior sides, the pustule in 3 at the beginning of apical slant the largest, interspace 9 tessellated with black and grey, especially behind middle, rest of elytra sparingly shaded with grey. Pygidium semicircular, russet-grey.

Underside grey, the entire prosternum, which is long-hairy in middle, and the sides of meso-metasternum and of abdomen, in ♀ the whole abdomen, coarsely punctate; metasternum strongly convex each side of middle before coxae. Abdomen broadly flattened in ♂, less broadly in ♀. On tibiae a broad ante-median ring and the apex rufous covered with luteous grey pubescence. Tarsi brownish rufous, apices of segments more or less grey. In ♂ the claws of the hindtarsus simple, the tooth being practically absent.

31. *Ulorhinus distichus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Brunneus, ochraceo variegatus, elytris nigro-pustulatis lineola post-mediana nivea in interspatio 3^{io} sita notatis, tibiis griseo biannulatis. Rostrum longitudine duplo latius, medio carina abbreviata convexa instructum. Frons capitis tam lata quam quarta pars (♂) aut triens (♀) rostri. Clava antennarum compacta. Pronotum punctatum, angulo carinae obtuso. Sterna et abdomen punctata. ♂ segmento anali alveolo rotundo instructo et onychio postico edentato.

Long. 3.8-6 mm.

Ceylon, a series.

Labiophore punctate as in *Hypseus*, but the basal longitudinal carinula of the pronotum has the same direction as in *Ulorhinus*; segment 10 of antenna as long as broad. Pronotum one-half broader than long, without distinct depressions, but rather roughly coriaceous-punctate, particularly at sides, behind apical margin two blackish arches, one each side of middle, convex in front, farther back a single larger arch, at the side of which there is a minute white dot, at sides an antemedian white dot in an irregular blackish patch, the dark markings not very definite; dorsal carina nearly straight, slightly incurved in centre. Elytra with a depression before and behind the subbasal callosity, otherwise convex, the pubescence of the black dots in the alternate interspaces 3, 5 (etc.) erect, the dots looking like pustules; the white spot in third interspace very conspicuous.

Underside punctate, inclusive of abdomen, sides spotted with rufous, the apices of the femora, the grey rings of the tibiae and the greater part of the tarsi also with a rufous ground.

32. *Phaulimia augur* sp. nov.

♂. *Ph. ephippiatae* similis, angustior, oculis multo majoribus fere contiguis, carina dorsali prothoracis medio angulata.

Long. 3.3 mm.

Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♂.

In colour close to *Ph. ephippiata* Pasc. (1859), but the rufous brown patches which are devoid of grey pubescence more extended: on pronotum the two

apical and, on each side, the two discal brown patches larger; on elytra the blackish brown basal patch as in *Ph. ehippiata*, but behind it and connected with it a squarish median patch on each elytrum between first line of punctures and fourth interspace, at the beginning of apical slant a similar patch but of the general brown tint of the ground-colour of the elytra, at the sides numerous brown spots.

Proboscis nearly twice as broad as long. Frons not wider than segment 3 of the antenna is broad, carinate. Antenna nearly reaching to base of pronotum, segment 10 as long as broad, 11 a little longer than 9. Dorsal carina of pronotum distinctly convex right and left, with a sharp angle in middle. Pygidium longer than in *Ph. ehippiata*; hypopygidium more deeply divided, the lobes broad, rounded laterally.

33. *Phaulimia persiba* sp. nov.

♂♀. *Ph. privatae* persimilis, antennae clava brevior, segmento 10° transverso, elytris tessellatis.

Mentawai Is.: Si Oban, iv-viii. 1894 (Modigliani), a small series.

Frons rather broader than in *Ph. privata* Jord. (1895). Apical margin of rostrum medianly a little more distinctly sinuate. Segment 10 of antenna broader than long, 9 and 11 also shorter than in *Ph. privata*. Markings of pronotum as in that species, except that the median stripe is broader from middle to carina. Alternate interspaces of elytra distinctly tessellated, but some of the spots diffuse, in third interspace before and again behind middle a more conspicuous luteous spot, and between these two a brown linear spot. Lobes of hypopygidium broader than in *Ph. privata*.

34. *Phaulimia forficula* sp. nov.

♂. *Ph. ehippiatae* affinis, elytris basi usque ad humeros griseis macula nigro-brunnea ad gibbositatem subbasalem sita notatis, singulo elytro macula mediana cum altera postmediana arcuatim coniuncta ornato, sutura inter has maculas atque gutta antepicali albo-griseis; hypopygidio in duos processus longos arcuatos diviso.

Long. 3.3 mm.

Perak (ex coll. Vogel), 1 ♂.

Proboscis not quite twice as broad as long, and a little more than three times as broad as the frons, grey like a broad stripe along eye and an anteriorly forked occipital median line. Antenna short, segment 8 scarcely longer than broad, 10 a little longer than broad, 11 longer than 9. Pronotum marked with grey as follows: a central, sparsely pubescent, transverse rhomboid with a brown spot in middle, this spot interrupting a median stripe which extends from apex (being vestigial at margin) to base and is widened into a broadish spot behind carina, as usual, a stripe from carina obliquely forward towards lateral angle of rhomboid, which it does not reach, from before this angle straight forward another stripe which does not reach apical margin, but widens out anteriorly dorsad and laterad, the lateral portion extending along apical margin, from angle of rhombiform backwards a thin line which does not quite reach carina and is slightly oblique, further lateral a round median spot, above

lateral carina an interrupted anguliform line ; angle of carina rather strongly rounded.

Elytra grey from shoulder to shoulder, with a blackish brown spot on the inner portion of the subbasal swelling, this grey area extending along suture, widening behind middle to third line of punctures, then reduced again to first and second interspaces and disappearing on apical slant, the median bay filled in by a blackish brown patch which is continued around the grey sutural patch and widens behind it into another brown patch, behind which there is a grey spot at a short distance from suture, rest of elytra rufous brown, dotted with grey in the lines of punctures, in apical half three grey marginal spots, apical margin less densely pubescent grey than these spots. Pygidium evenly rounded, longer than half its basal width, brown in middle.

Underside grey ; on metepisternum a brown spot. Legs pale rufous, brownish at the knees, particularly the apex of the hindfemur. Anal sternite without special structure. Hypopygidium divided into two narrow arms, which are about as long as the pygidium, spatulate, narrowest beyond middle, and bent inward from this narrow point.

Limiphaula gen. nov.

♂. *Phaulimiae* simillima, sed labiophoro trituberculato, processu mesosternali intercoxali angusto rotundato.

Genotypus : *L. corporaali* sp. nov.

The labium is divided by a shallow sinus into two short lobes. The labiophore bears a median carina which ends in a pointed tubercle in the middle of the apical margin, and the centre of each lobe is raised into a somewhat transverse tubercle hollowed out in front. The mesosternal process is longer than broad, rounded, the midcoxae not being indented. Elytra longer than in *Phaulimia*, less convex in middle. Tarsi longer.

35. **Limiphaula corporaali** sp. nov.

♂. Color *Phaulimiae alternatae* Jord. (1895). Rostrum inter antennas utrinque carinula nigra transversa notatum. Pronotum longitudine triente latius, signaturis *Phaulimiae privae*, sed macula centrali rhombiformi magis transversa, linea mediana parum latiore. Elytra latitudine dimidio longiora, interspatiis alternis tessellatis, tertio duabus lineolis nigris conspicuis et inter has lineolas griseo-albo notato. Abdomen medio deplanatum (♂).

Long. 4.3 mm.

Sumatra : Bah Lias, xi.1919 (J. B. Corporaal), 1 ♂.

Easily confounded with *Phaulimia alternata* Jord. (1895) or *Ph. priva* Jord. (1895), the colour and markings being almost exactly the same as in the former except that the discal lines of the pronotum are somewhat thinner and the rhombiform central mark is narrower in apico-basal direction. Rostrum a little over one-half broader than long, apical margin sinuate in centre, black like the transverse, slightly cariniform, line which runs from the lateral edge above the antenna on to the proboscis. Interspace between antennal groove and buccal sinus broader than this sinus. Frons one-third the width of the rostrum. Antenna : segment 3 longer than 4, 8^o nearly as broad as long, about half the length of 7, club not much flattened, 9 triangular in outline, longer

than broad, 10 less triangular, a little longer than broad, 11 ovate, as long as 9. Pronotum coriaceous, a little rougher at the sides, carina as in *Phaulimia*, very slightly convex each side of middle, lateral angle rounded off. Elytra half as long again as broad, slightly narrowing from near base, in the tessellated interspaces the grey pubescence on the whole more extended than the dark brown spots, behind middle of third interspace a grey linear spot preceded and followed by a similar dark brown spot. Pygidium nearly as long as broad. Hypopygidium deeply divided into two broadish lobes, which are apically rounded on outer side.

36. *Disphaerona cyrta* sp. nov.

♂♀. *D. verrucoso* Karsch (1882) simillima, carina prothoracis dorsali medio antrorsum angulata.

Long. 4.7–7.5 mm.

South India : Madura, a series.

Proboscis with an apically abbreviated median carina. End segment of antenna very pale. Pronotum uneven, across middle several swellings, of which the median one is the broadest. Tubercles of elytra on the whole higher than in *D. verrucosus* Karsch (1882) from Ceylon, described as *Tropi(do)deres verrucosus* in *Berl. Ent. Zeits.* 1882, p. 388, the subbasal and the postmedian tubercle in third interspace especially larger. Lobes of hypopygidium of ♂ narrower.

37. *Disphaerona picta* sp. nov.

♂. *D. verrucellae* Jord. (1912) affinis, fronte cum rostri basi profunde concava, carina dorsali pronoti medio antrorsum arcuata atque interrupta.

Long. 4.3–5.0 mm.

Ceylon : Dikoya, 3,800–4,200 feet, xii.1881–i.1882, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, in Mus. Brit. ex coll. G. Lewis.

The broad impression at base of rostrum flanked by the cariniform prolongation of the edge of the eye, no median carina, before the impression the rostrum strongly convex. Pronotum with a transverse row of five tubercles, the median one being the largest, dorsal carina undulate, being convex in middle and again half-way to side, the lateral carina on an explanate hump; a dark brown stripe runs from base across second tubercle to near apical margin, turning here dorsad and joining the stripe of the other side, this stripe bounded with some whitish grey scaling here and there, such light scaling also at and between the tubercles and laterally at base. On elytra whitish grey scales at base near shoulder, forming a diffuse line which turns towards suture behind the first row of tubercles, in middle a whitish grey lateral patch and before apex a brown-black patch, suture dotted with brown-black, from inner subbasal tubercle a brown-black stripe to base, at some distance from base a transverse row of four tubercles on each elytrum, then follow some small tubercles or pustules, behind middle a very high conical tubercle, at the outer side of which there is a small one, behind the large one some pustules and a transverse subapical tubercle, sutural angle tuberculiform. Pygidium twice as broad as long, with obtuse median carina.

Abdominal segments 2 to 4 with an apical median tubercle in ♂, 5 simple in both sexes. Tibiae with a subbasal and an apical grey ring.

Pantorhaenas gen. nov.

♂♀. Rostrum breve, crassum, basi concavum, oculorum marginibus ut carinis in rostrum continuatis. Oculi subdorsales remoti. Carina prothoracis lateribus in arcu lato antrorsum flexa. Elytra basi truncata.

Genotypus : *P. conspersus* sp. nov.

Distantly allied to *Apatenia* Pasc. (1859), *Platyrhinus* Clairv. (1798), and *Disphaerona* Jord. (1902). The cariniform margin of the rostrum which covers the antennal scrobe is short, not nearly reaching to apical angle. Labium deeply divided. The base of the prothorax is laterally rounded in a transverse sense, the longitudinal carinula, which is horizontal, being reduced to a short spur from the tubercle into which the carina is raised at the side. Intercostal process of mesosternum broad, subvertical to middle, then sharply turned anad. The midcoxa not distinctly indented. Abdomen flattened medianly in ♂.

38. **Pantorhaenas conspersus** sp. nov.

♂♀. Niger, supra ochraceo, subtus griseo irroratus. Pronotum longitudinaliter biimpressum, medio gibbosum. Elytra subquadrata, singulo duobus tuberculis altis formam conii habentibus armato.

Long. 7-8 mm.

Borneo : Matang Road, Sarawak, xii. & i. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Proboscis twice as broad as long, coarsely rugate-punctate above and below, the median impression large, reaching to near apex, flanked by the cariniform continuation of the rim of the eye, within the impression, which extends on to the head, but gradually becomes shallower, a short median channel, apical margin indistinctly trisinate. Frons a little over half the width of the rostrum. Eye elliptical in both sexes. Antenna pitchy, reaching to base of prothorax, segment 1 longer than 2, 3 half as long again as 2, 4 to 8 gradually decreasing in length, 8 about twice as long as broad, club not strongly compressed, 9 longer than broad, triangular, 10 as broad as long, 11 ovate.

Pronotum coarsely punctate, uneven, one-fourth broader than long, the two longitudinal depressions united behind and before median swelling and anteriorly continued towards eyes, at side of the depression a small swelling ; dorsal carina distant from basal margin, broadly concave, slightly convex at sides before joining a lateral tubercle, continued horizontally from the tubercle a short distance forward.

Elytra distinctly punctate-striate to apex, about one-half longer than broad, broadest at base, sides nearly parallel from base to middle, a subbasal and a postmedian tubercle high, pointed, tipped with black pubescence. Pygidium truncate-rotundate, much broader than long.

Prosternum coarsely punctate, inclusive of area below carina, metasternum and abdomen likewise punctate.

39. **Pantorhaenas xylinus** sp. nov.

♀. Rufo-brunneus, supra griseo nigro pallide cinnamomeo variegatus. Rostrum basi impressum, longitudine duplo latius. Frons dimidio rostri. Clava antennae laxa, segmento 10° tam longo quam lato. Pronotum longitudine triente latius, tuberculo mediano alto rotundato instructum et utrinque subgibbosum. Elytra latitudine dimidio longiora, tuberculo subbasali altera post-

mediano in interspatio tertio sitis altis rotundatis paulo compressis instructa. Pygidium rotundato-truncatum.

Long. 5.4 mm.

Banguay I. (Waterstradt), 1 ♀.

Proboscis very slightly emarginate in middle, inner edge of eye extending on to rostrum as a kind of carina, the median depression broad and nearly continued to apex; the dorsal edge of the antennal groove short, not continued to apex of rostrum; interspace between antennal scrobe and eye as wide as first antennal segment. Head longitudinally rugate. On underside, the labiophore punctate except posteriorly at buccal sinus, transversely somewhat swollen, its posterior portion flat and slanting. Labium divided down to palpiger. Segment 2 of antenna shorter than 1, about one-half longer than broad, 3 half as long again as 2, 4 to 8 decreasing in length, 8 about twice as long as broad, club as long as 3 to 5 together, 9 a little longer than broad, 10 as long as broad, both narrowing from apex to base, 11 elliptical, pale, as long as 9.

Pronotum coarsely and laterally densely punctate, uneven, irrorated with greyish cinnamon pubescence (not scales), which forms a median stripe from tubercle to base; dorsal carina laterally oblique and slightly convex, ending with a short forward hook, no longitudinal basal carinula. Scutellum whitish grey.

Elytra parallel from shoulder to beyond middle, flattened in sutural area, particularly on apical slant, 10 very distinct punctate stripes, alternate interspaces convex and a little uneven, here and there dotted with brown and grey, especially the suture and interspace 5, apical slant from posterior tubercle almost entirely pale, greyish cinnamon, with a transverse brown line half-way to apex, the two tubercles of each elytrum somewhat longer than broad, rounded in lateral aspect. Apical margin of pygidium double.

Sterna and abdomen punctate; mesosternal process turned backwards at apex, as broad as the coxa, truncate-rotundate. Tibiae with a subbasal and apical grey ring (on rufous ground), segments 3 and 4 of tarsi paler than 1 and 2, 1 of foretarsus twice as long as the tibia is broad at apex.

Botriessa gen. nov.

♂♀. Rostrum brevissimum, cum capite crassissimum, apice sinuatum, sulco mediano profundo brevi. Oculi parvi, subcirculares, grosse granulati, laterales, sub planum frontis siti. Antennae gradatim incrassatae, clava angusta. Pronotum fortiter convexum, tuberculatum, lateribus rotundatum, carina medio interrupta undulata lateribus haud antrorsum continuata, carinula basali longitudinali magis ventrali separata. Elytra ovata, valde convexa, tuberculosa, basi truncata, absque margine incrassato, tredecim striis punctatis. Processus mesosternalis coxis angustior. Tarsi breves.

Genotypus: *B. sepidiopsis* sp. nov.

Distantly related to *Disphaerona* Jord. (1902) and *Phaenotherion* Friv. (1878). The small, coarsely granulated eye being situated below the level of the frons, the antennae being slender and gradually increasing to the width of the triarticulate club, the cask-shaped tuberculatum pronotum and very strongly convex elytra, of which the base is straight and lacks the incrassate margin, distinguish this genus from all others known to me. I expect that intergradations between the new genus and *Disphaerona* will be discovered.

40. *Botriessa sepidiopsis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Nigra, pube cinnamomea et griseo-brunnea tecta, pronoto quinque-tuberculato, elytris ovatis quatuor seriebus tuberculorum instructis.

Long. 6.6-9 mm.

Burma : Ruby Mines (W. Doherty), a small series in Mus. Brit. ex coll. Fry.

♂♀. Black, covered with a pubescence which changes from wood-brown to cinnamon and is paler beneath than above. Head and rostrum irregularly and slightly convex together, somewhat swollen in places, especially the sides of the frons, the eye being placed in a hollow, large dispersed punctures on the whole upper surface ; rostrum not quite twice as broad as long, at base a broad short groove, apical margin sinuate, cariniform in centre, a thin carina running from apex of sinus to near median groove ; upper margin of antennal groove less explanate than in *Apatenia* Pasc. (1859) and allies, short, not reaching to the apical lateral cariniform margin of the proboscis ; on underside the area below eye and the labiophore rugate-punctate, labiophore short, transversely convex, slightly humped at apex of sinus, separated from head ; labium divided down to near base. Eye a little larger than its distance from antennal groove, nearly circular, quite lateral. Antenna not reaching base of prothorax, rufous-brown, neither the first two segments nor the club much thickened, not twice as wide as the other segments, 3 a little longer than 2 and 4, 4 to 8 decreasing in length, 8 twice as long as broad, conical, club not much compressed, a trifle longer than 6 to 8 together, 9 twice as long as broad, slightly narrowed to base, 10 one-fourth shorter than 9, but the same in width, 11 as long as 9, elliptical.

Prothorax a very little broader than long, and slightly broader at apex than at extreme base, with the sides rounded, the transverse carina projecting at sides as a tubercle ; pronotum pitted with large punctures which are not very close together, a longitudinal median depression deepened in centre, at each side of it two large rounded humps, the anterior ones smaller, a small hump further lateral ; dorsal carina undulate, interrupted in middle, ending with a lateral tuberculiform ridge, below this tubercle and quite separate from it a longitudinal cariniform swelling which extends from near the basal edge to beyond middle of side, being accompanied on its upper side by a groove. Scutellum punctiform.

Elytra ovate, half as long again as broad, with four longitudinal rows of tubercles and 13 rows of punctures, interspace 11 cariniform, forming the contour of the elytra in a dorsal view, projecting farther laterad than the limbal area which lies between it and the lateral margin of the elytra. Pygidium broader than long, rounded-truncate, somewhat swollen in ♂, the apical margin divided in ♀ by a transverse channel into an upper edge and a lower one.

Prosternum coarsely punctate, antecoxal area about half as long again as the coxa is wide. Intercoxal process of mesosternite much narrower than coxa, rounded-widened at apex. Metasternite punctate at sides. Intercoxal process of abdomen very broad, as in *Disphaerona verrucosus* Karsch (1882) and allies ; abdomen somewhat uneven, in ♂ flattened, with the intercoxal process rough with silky hair, last segment much shorter in ♂ than in ♀. Tibiae with a grey subbasal and apical ring ; segment 1 of foretarsus not much longer than the tibia is broad.



1927. "New Anthribidae from the Old World." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 34, 105–128.

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