

III. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Phytophaga.* By JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

[Read 15th March, 1875.]

Fam. CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

Genus EUMELA.

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, valde convexum. *Caput* declive; *antennis* corporis dimidio fere æqualibus, modice robustis, extrorsum paullo incrassatis, leviter compressis; *palpis* maxillaribus articulo ultimo apice truncato, penultimo breviori, illo paullo angustiori. *Thorax* transversus, apice excavatus, lateribus fere rectis, non incrassatis. *Elytra* thorace multo latiora, valde convexa, confuse substriatim punctata; limbo inflexo obliquo. *Pedes* robusti; *tarsis* articulo tertio integro, *unguiculis* inermibus. *Prosternum* angustum; *acetabulis* anticis apertis. *Mesosternum* triangulare. *Metasternum* antice utrinque marginatum, processu antico apice immarginato.

Type, *Chrysomela cyanicollis*, Hope. India.

Eumela somewhat resembles *Sphærolina* in general form, but is more oblong and less convex, and differs also in the length and shape of the antennæ; from *Chrysomela* it is separated by the peculiar form of the thorax, and by the immarginate apex of the metasternal process.

Genus MESOPLATYS.

Corpus anguste oblongum, parallelum, modice convexum. *Caput* modice exsertum, declive; *antennis* corporis dimidio brevioribus, subfiliformibus, articulis quinque ultimis leviter incrassatis; *palporum maxillarium* articulo ultimo conico, subacuto. *Thorax* transversus, lateribus non incrassatis. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora, parallela, confuse punctata. *Pedes* robusti, simplices; *tibiis* quadrangulatis, lateribus planis. *Prosternum* angustum, postice ad mesosternum vix extensum; *acetabulis* anticis late apertis. *Mesosternum* sat magnum, horizontale, planum, margine antico elevato, postice late truncato. *Metasternum* anguste marginatum, utrinque lineâ obliquâ impres-

sum. *Abdominis* segmentum basale magnum, processu basali late truncato.

Type, *Chrysomela cincta*, Oliv. Senegal.

Mesoplatys—founded on species erroneously placed by Vogel under *Entomoscelis* (a genus with which they have not the slightest affinity)—may be easily separated from *Chrysomela* by the conical apical joint of the maxillary palpus; by the narrow, short prosternum, which scarcely reaches the mesosternum; by the peculiar form and raised anterior margin of the latter segment, and by the oblique groove on either side of the surface of the metasternum: the metasternal epiplures are also slightly dilated posteriorly.

Genus CARYSTEA, Baly.

With deference to the opinion of the learned continuator of Lacordaire's genera, who has sunk the above genus into *Chrysomela*, I still think that it ought to be retained. In addition to the characters given in my diagnosis, there is still another important one, overlooked by me at the time, and subsequently also by Dr. Chapuis, which distinctly separates the two genera. In all the species of *Chrysomela* proper the apex of the metasternal process is regularly margined. In *Carystea*, on the other hand, this process is impressed on either side by a deep groove, but the apex itself is immarginate.

Fam. HALTICIDÆ.

Genus EUTREA.

Corpus subelongatum, pube adpressâ submetallicâ dense vestitum. *Caput* valde exsertum; *antennis* 11-articulatis, filiformibus; *oculis* magnis, prominentibus, rude granulosis; *carinâ* elevatâ; *encarpis* tumidis, contiguis. *Thorax* subcylindricus, dorso depressus, lateribus fere obsoletis. *Elytra* anguste oblonga, thorace multo latiora, crebre punctata. *Pedes*: *coxis* anticis erectis, apice fere contiguis, prosterno multo altioribus; *femoribus* posticis valde incrassatis; *tibiis* anticis quatuor spinâ parvâ armatis: *posticis* apice bispinosis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* angustissimum, apice transversim dilatatum; *acetabulis* anticis integris. *Mesosternum* angustum,

elongatum, apice emarginatum. *Metasternum* magnum, tumidum.

Type, *Eutrea Bowringii*.

Eutrea and *Xenaltica* (described below) are the only two forms of *Halticinae* known to me in which the apices of the hinder pair of tibiae are armed with a double spine; all other genera belonging to the group (*Nonarthra* excepted, where the spine is obsolete, the margin of the apex being bordered by a row of small teeth) are furnished only with a single spine.

Eutrea Bowringii.

Elongata, convexa, picea, pube adpressâ, hic illic (luce mutante) chalceo-micanti, dense vestita; antennarum basi, pedibus anticis quatuor et tibiis tarsisque posticis obscure fulvis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Hongkong; collected by Mr. Bowring.

Body elongate, densely covered with adpressed silvery hairs, which, seen in certain lights, have a brassy reflection. Head exserted far beyond the eyes, the latter large, coarsely granulose; labrum and clypeus rufo-piceous; vertex finely rugose. Thorax scarcely broader than long; sides straight and parallel, slightly sinuate behind the anterior angle, very narrowly margined; upper surface subcylindrical, flattened on the disk, finely rugose, closely covered with decumbent silvery hairs. Elytra much broader than the thorax, oblong, moderately convex, slightly depressed below the basilar space; whole surface rugose, closely covered with adpressed hairs, which are arranged in patches with their apices directed different ways, so that the metallic lustre varies according to the position in which the insect is viewed. Body beneath less densely clothed with hairs than the upper surface.

Genus XENALTICA.

Corpus subelongatum aut oblongum, convexum. *Caput* modice exsertum; *antennis* 11-articulatis, filiformibus; *carinâ* lineariformi; *encarpis* distinctis, medio contiguis. *Thorax* transversus, ante basin leviter transversim impressus, basi utrinque sulco brevi longitudinali instructo; lateribus reflexo-marginatis. *Elytra* oblonga, modice convexa, infra basin transversim excavata, confuse punctata.

Pedes: coxis anticis transversis, non contiguis; *femoribus* posticis incrassatis; *tibiis* anticis quatuor apice spinâ parvâ armatis; *tibiis* posticis bispinosis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* anguste oblongum, apice leviter ampliatus; *acetabulis* anticis apertis. *Mesosternum* transversum, apice concavum.

Type, *Xenaltica Murrayi*.

Although agreeing with *Eutrea* in possessing a double spine at the apex of the hinder tibiæ, the present genus differs so completely in all other characters, that it is not necessary to point them out. In facies it closely resembles *Ædionychis* and allied genera, but is separated from them not only by the double spine of the hinder tibiæ, but also by each of the four anterior tibiæ being armed with a small spine.

Xenaltica Murrayi.

Subelongata, modice convexa, nigra, nitida; abdomine flavo.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Old Calabar.

Head moderately exserted; antennæ filiform, half the length of the body, first joint moderately thickened, second short, third longer than the fourth, fifth nearly equal in length to the third; epistome large, triangular, transversely elevated between the eyes; extreme apex strongly punctured; carina narrow, linear; encarpæ subovate, narrowed above; vertex smooth, separated from the encarpæ by a transverse groove. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides nearly parallel, straight at the base, slightly rounded in the middle, then nearly straight to the apex; anterior and posterior angles acute, the former curved distinctly outwards, lateral margin reflexed; disk moderately convex, impressed at the base on either side with a short slightly curved longitudinal groove, and between them with a faint ill-defined transverse sulcation; surface finely and remotely punctured. Scutellum subtrigonal, its apex broadly rounded. Elytra oblong, transversely excavated below the basilar space, the latter on each elytron distinctly raised; humeral callus thickened; surface finely and subremotely punctured.

Xenaltica picea.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, pallide picea, nitida, antennis (basi exceptâ) nigris; thorace sat fortiter punctato, lateri-

bus subangulatis; elytris obscure piceis, distincte punctatis, utrisque spatio basilari elevato, fere impunctato.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Madagascar.

Head subquadrate; epistome thickened, transversely sulcate just behind the anterior margin, the sulcation narrowly interrupted in the middle; anterior border notched on either side close to the outer angle; encarpæ separated from the front by a deep transverse depression, trigonate, contiguous above, separated below by the apex of the epistome; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, moderately robust. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides distinctly margined, bisinuate behind the middle, the latter obtusely angulate; posterior angles produced, acute, anterior obliquely truncate; upper surface coarsely but not closely punctured, transversely excavated just behind the anterior border; basal groove more distinct than in *Xenaltica Murrayi*, extending the whole length between the longitudinal sulci, the latter ill-defined. Elytra broader than the thorax, convex, distinctly and somewhat strongly punctured, the punctures less coarse than those on the thorax; each elytron depressed along the suture and also transversely below the basilar space, the latter distinctly raised, nearly impunctate; humeral callus thickened.

Genus EUPHITREA.

Corpus rotundatum, convexum. *Caput* breve; *antennis* 11-articulatis, filiformibus, articulo secundo brevi, tertio illo vix longiori; *oculis* modice prominulis; *encarpis* obliquis, non contiguïs; *carinâ* obsoletâ. *Thorax* transversus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, confuse punctata, limbo inflexo concavo. *Pedes* modice robusti; *coxis* anticis vix elevatis; *femoribus* posticis modice incrassatis; *tibiis* posticis non aut vix canaliculatis, apice spinâ acutâ armatis; *tibiis* anticis quatuor muticis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* coxis fere æquialtum, dorso canaliculatum, apice transversim dilatatum; *acetabulis* anticis integris. *Mesosternum* breve, erectum, metasterni apice occultum. *Metasternum* inter mesocoxas ad prosterni marginem productum.

Type, *Euphitrea Wallacei*.

Euphitrea resembles in general form and colour the

European genus *Sphæroderma*; it is separated, however, very readily by the structure of the sternum.

Euphitrea Wallacei.

Subrotundata, valde convexa, fulva, nitida, mandibulis apice oculisque nigris, antennis corporis dimidio æqualibus, thorace minute punctato, elytris confuse tenuiter punctatis.

Var. A. Minor, picea.

Long. 4—4½ lin.

Hab.—Sumatra, Java; var. A. Tringanee.

Head short; epistome transversely trigonate, sinuate on either side; encarpæ oblique, narrowly oblong, not contiguous; front with its lower end more or less angulate, sometimes obtuse, divided from the encarpæ by a distinct groove; it is also sharply bounded on either side by a broad sulcation, which separates it from the eye; surface of front and vertex impunctate. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; base bisinuate on either side; medial lobe broadly truncate; sides rounded, nearly straight and parallel behind the middle, converging in front, all the angles acute, the anterior produced slightly outwards; upper surface very minutely and somewhat remotely punctured. Scutellum semiovate, its apex acute. Elytra broader than the thorax, shoulders rounded; upper surface more distinctly but not more closely punctured than the thorax.

Euphitrea micans.

Subrotundata, convexa, fulva aut fulvo-picea, nitida, mandibulis apice oculisque obscure nigris; thorace tenuiter punctato, basi utrinque lineâ brevi perpendiculari impresso, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis fere obsoletis, anticis acutis; elytris basi thorace multo latioribus, lateribus infra humeros ad apicem rotundato-angustatis; supra æneo-micantibus, distincte punctatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Java, Sumatra, Malacca.

Head deeply immersed in the thorax; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, third joint distinctly longer than the second; labrum impressed with a single row of small foveæ; epistome transversely trigonate, its apex obtuse; encarpæ linear, remote; front raised, its anterior apex rounded, its sides sharply defined, bounded on either

side by a large depression, bordering the eye. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; base bisinuate on either side, medial lobe obtusely rounded; sides rounded, converging in front; anterior angles acute, posterior nearly obsolete; disk finely punctured, impressed on either side at the base by a short longitudinal groove. Elytra much broader at the base than the thorax; shoulders more prominent than the former species, rounded; sides rounded and converging from before the middle to the apex, the latter conjointly rounded; disk distinctly punctured.

Genus XANTHOCYCLA.

Corpus subrotundatum, valde convexum; *caput* breve, thorace fere immersum; *carinâ* et *encarpis* obsoletis; *oculis* subprominulis, remotis, rude granulosus; *antennis* filiformibus, 11-articulatis. *Thorax* transversus. *Elytra* thorace paullo latiora, punctato-striata. *Pedes*: *coxis* anticis prosterno paullo altioribus, transverso-ovatis; *femoribus* posticis valde incrassatis; *tibiis* anticis quatuor apice muticis; *tibiis* posticis brevibus, a basi ad apicem incrassatis, paullo remotis, dorso canaliculatis, apice spinâ validâ armatis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* oblongum, apice abrupte transversim dilatatum; *acetabulis* anticis vix apertis. *Mesosternum* parvum, metasterni apice occultatum. *Metasternum* inter mesocoxas ad prosternum productum.

Type, *Xanthocycla Chapuisii*.

Xanthocycla somewhat agrees with *Euphitrea* in the structure of the meso- and meta-sterna, but differs in the form of the hinder tibiæ and in the punctate-striate elytra.

Xanthocycla Chapuisii.

Subrotundata, valde convexa, fulva, nitida, oculis nigris, capite thoraceque crebre punctatis, obsolete rugulosis; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—India.

Head rather broad, short, face flat, sutural lines marking out the epistome, the carina and the encarpæ entirely obsolete; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, rather slender. Thorax much more than twice as broad as long, basal margin oblique and bisinuate on either side,

medial lobe distinctly produced, rounded; sides rounded, converging from base to apex; hinder angle acute, anterior curved slightly outwards, its apex obtuse; upper surface transversely convex, closely and rather coarsely, but not deeply punctured, faintly rugulose, interspaces granulose-punctate; scutellum small, triangular; elytra strongly punctate-striate, interspaces finely but distinctly punctured.

Genus RHYPETRA.

Corpus elongato-ovatum, convexum, subnitidum. *Caput* modice exsertum; *antennis* 11-articulatis, filiformibus, corporis dimidio longioribus; *carinâ* distincte elevatâ; *encarpis* distinctis; *oculis* sat magnis, prominulis. *Thorax* transverso-quadratus, lateribus fere rectis, angulis distinctis; disco ante basin lineâ transversâ, utrinque ad marginem basalem curvatâ, impresso. *Elytra* thorace latiora, ovata, convexa, longitudinaliter costata. *Pedes*: *coxis* anticis vix elevatis; *femoribus* posticis modice incrassatis; *tibiis* posticis apice spinâ acutâ armatis; *quatuor anticis* apice inermibus; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* elongatum; *acetabulis* anticis late apertis. *Mesosternum* cuneiforme.

Type, *Rhypetra costata*.

Rhypetra costata.

Elongato-ovata, convexa, viridi-metallica, subnitida, thorace basi lineâ transversâ curvatâ impresso, granuloso, minute sed subremote punctato; elytris æneo-micantibus, utrisque quadricostatis, interspatiis transversim ruguloso-strigosis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Columbia.

Head triangular, face elevated between the eyes, carina linear, ill-defined, encarpæ pyriform, their lower halves separated by the apex of the carina; antennæ more than two-thirds the length of the body. Thorax about one-fourth broader than long; sides straight, slightly converging near the apex; posterior angles acute, anterior subacute; upper surface somewhat flattened, closely granulose. Elytra oval, each with four broad longitudinal costæ, interspaces coarsely rugulose-striate.

Genus PARADIBOLIA.

Corpus ovato-rotundatum. *Caput* breve, thoraci in totum insertum; *antennis* filiformibus, 11-articulatis; *carinâ* male definitâ; *encarpæ* distinctæ; *oculis* magnis, subreniformibus, planis, apice fere contiguus. *Thorax* transversus, lateribus fere rectis, a basi ad apicem convergentibus. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora, confuse punctata, obsolete sulcato-striata. *Pedes*: *coxis* anticis transversis, prosterno æquialtis; *femoribus* posticis valde incrassatis; *tibiis* quatuor anticis apice muticis; *tibiis* posticis dorso canaliculatis, apice spinâ latâ, apice truncatâ armatis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* elevatum, antrorsum productum, postice rotundatum, non dilatatum; *acetabulis* anticis late apertis. *Mesosternum* obliquum, apice concavo-marginatum, prosterno fere occultatum. *Metasternum* inter mesocoxas fere ad prosternum protensum, mesosterni apici insertum.

Type, *Paradibolia indica*.

Paradibolia is very closely allied to *Dibolia*, but may be at once known by the very large subcontiguous eyes and by the short subrotundate form.

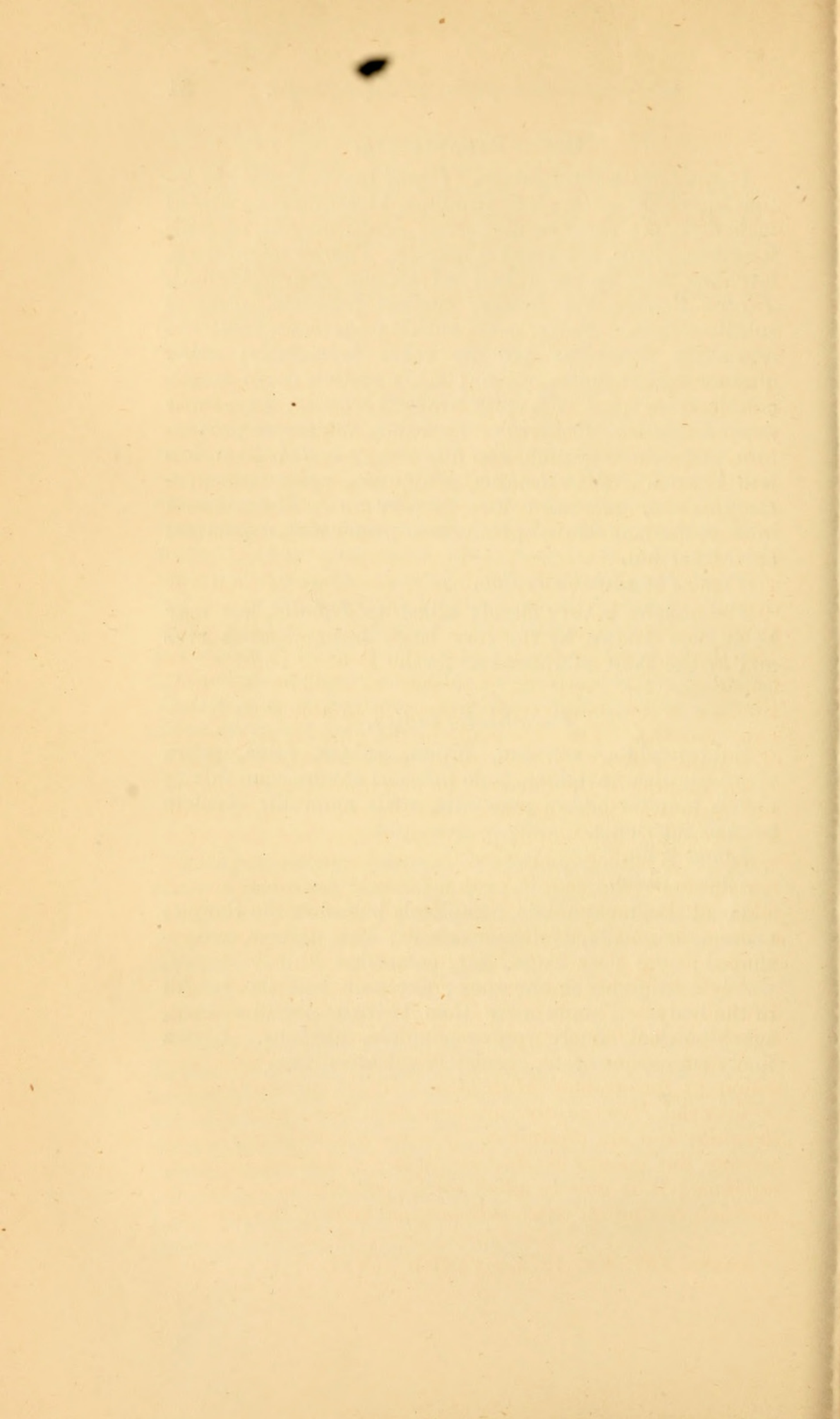
Paradibolia indica.

Subrotundata, convexa, nitida, subtus fulva, supra viridi-cærulea, metallica, facie inferiori antennisque fulvis; elytris tenuiter crebre punctatis, striis nonnullis obsolete sulcatis instructis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—India.

Head small, rotundate, completely buried in the thorax; encarpæ trigonate, contiguous above; front narrow, wedge-shaped; eyes very large, flat, somewhat kidney-shaped, nearly contiguous at the apex; antennæ half the length of the body. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, subcylindrical, finely rugose-punctate, nitidous. Elytra finely rugose-punctate, obsoletely sulcate-striate.





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