

NEW EASTERN ANTHRIBIDAE.

BY DR. KARL JORDAN.

1. *Phloeopemon acuticornis continentalis* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Proboscis thicker than in the Malayan form, its dorsal surface more curved in a lateral aspect; thorax a little wider posteriorly; elytra less coarsely seriate-punctate; black markings of upperside rather larger.

Hab. Assam (type from the Khasia Hills), Burma, Tonkin, Annam.

2. *Sintor rhabdotus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Rufescenti-brunneus, supra ochraceo-luteo tomentosus, brunneo vittatus, subtus pube grisea obtectus, rostro supra fossa mediana postice angustata instructo, pygidio apice acuminato, submucronato; antennis pedibusque ex maxima parte rufis.

Long. (cap. excl.*) 6.7 mm., lat. 2.7 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), ex coll. van de Poll, 2♂♂, 1♀; a ♂, likewise in Mus. Tring, labelled "Malacca."

Mouth-parts with the exception of the mandibles rufous; shaft of antenna and the legs dull rufous; body rufescent brown, densely pubescent clayish ochraceous above and grey beneath. The sides of the rostrum, a double stripe on the head, four stripes on the pronotum, and two on each elytrum blackish brown, the two dorsal pronotal stripes being broader than the median clayish stripe and narrower than the dorsal lateral clayish ones. The stripes of the elytra are continuations of the pronotal ones, the dorsal stripe being somewhat irregular and bearing some clay irrorations, the lateral one being limbal, occupying the margin and one interspace and being interrupted behind the shoulder, where it is widened into a spot; suture brown posteriorly. Scutellum clayish grey. The median groove of the rostrum deep, posteriorly narrowed, extending a little on to the frons, and continued almost to the apex of the rostrum, the ridge bordering the groove on each side distant from the eye; the apical lateral edge of the rostrum not merged together with the dorsal edge of the antennal groove. The frons convex centrally.

Prothorax slightly broader than long. Pygidium rounded, a little shorter than broad, ending with a short projection.

3. *Blabirhinus obliquus* spec. nov.

♂. Niger, supra tomento fulvo-ochraceo, subtus griseo obtectus, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, elytris duabus fasciis valde obliquis angustis obsolescentibus dorsalibus nigro-brunneis notatis; rostro late impresso carina mediana instructo, pronoti carina dorsali in medio angulata, carinula dorsali completa.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4.8 mm., lat. 2.4 mm.

* In all cases the length is measured in a straight line from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the apex of the pygidium.

Hab. Banguay I., north of Borneo (J. Waterstradt), ex coll. van de Poll, 1 ♂.

The rostrum thick and apically very slightly widened, broadly impressed above, the impression being bounded on each side by a subcariniform ridge, the two ridges converge towards the middle posteriorly, the impression narrowing perceptibly towards the frons; a strong central carina extends from the apex to the base, just entering on to the frons. Antennae rufescent, probably rufous in live specimens, segment 9 a little longer than 8, 10 proximally very strongly rounded, apically truncate-emarginate, broader than long, 11 a little longer than broad.

Prothorax almost twice as wide before the base than at the apex, sides beneath black, on upperside at the base two indistinct brownish streaks, one at the angle, slightly outlined in grey, the other half-way to the centre; both the dorsal transverse carina and carinula angulate in the middle and both complete, the carinula (between transverse carina and basal margin) not being obsolete centrally as is usually the case in this genus.

Elytra convex basally, depressed above the shoulders, rounded-declivous in lateral aspect, flattened together posteriorly, almost gradually narrowed from base, tawny-ochraceous, a faint, interrupted, oblique, brown line dorsally to the basi-humeral depression, followed by faint brown dots in the alternate interspaces, a more distinct brown line from about the middle of the third interspace obliquely backwards to near outer margin, ninth and tenth interspaces indistinctly dotted with brown; basal and lateral margins, above and behind the brownish shoulder-angle, slightly grey. Legs rufous and like the underside of the body pubescent grey, tibiae with three brownish rings or spots.

Near *Sintor vethi* Jord. (1912), from Java, but in the latter the rostrum is distinctly dilated at the apex, the pronotum is less widened posteriorly, the dorsal carina of the pronotum is not distinctly angulated in the centre, the carinula is incomplete, the elytra are parallel from the base to the middle, and bear a broad subbasal transverse brown fascia.

4. *Blabirhinus plumbeus* spec. nov.

♀. Niger, omnino pube grisea tectus, subcoerulescens, setis brevibus nigris in punctis nigris sitis adpersus abdomine excepto; rostro late depresso bicarinato.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5 mm., lat. 2.5 mm.

Hab. Perak, Malay Peninsula (W. Doherty), 1 ♀ ex coll. van de Poll.

Black, uniformly clothed with a grey pubescence, the insect appearing bluish grey on account of the black background; with the exception of the abdomen the body is densely irrorated with numerous black punctures, each bearing a short black bristle. The rostrum, its apex excepted, is broadly impressed, the impression being bounded by a sharply marked carina, which terminates at the frontal edge of the eye, the two carinae being slightly divergent posteriorly; the non-impressed apical portion is subcarinate in the centre and carinate above the antennal groove. Club of antenna black, broad, the segments broader than long, 10 being about twice as broad as long.

Prothorax shorter than broad, convex; carina extending to the middle of the sides, dorsally its central half slightly concave, while towards the sides the carina is somewhat convex; dorsal carinula complete, lateral carinula distinct, but anteriorly abbreviated. Scutellum twice as broad as long. Elytra evenly

convex, widest at the base, finely striate, basal margin curved forward near scutellum.

The derm of the underside faintly rufescent in places, femora likewise rufescent.

Eupanteos gen. nov.

♂. Rostrum supra 3-carinatum, margine antennarum acetabulorum etiam in forma carinae oculos versus continuato. Antennae breves, crassae, articulo 3^{io} secundo paululo longiore, 3^{io}-8^o hirsutis, clava crassa, leviter complanata, inter segmenta constricta, 11^o ovato; acetabula sulciformia, oblique in longitudinem posita. Elytra basi truncata. Tarsorum articulus i^{us} brevis, secundo paulo longior.

Genotypus: *E. ornatus*.

Near *Eusintor* Jord. (1904); rostrum shorter, dorso-lateral carina joining the raised frontal margin of the eye; shaft of antenna shorter, segments 3 to 8 hirsute, club densely ciliated, not more hairy below than above. Last abdominal segment of ♂ with a half-circular apical impression.

We know two species only, both ferruginous scarlet.

5. Eupanteos ornatus spec. nov.

♂. Ferrugineo-coccinus, infra parum griseo pubescens. Antenna nigra, articulis 1^o et 2^o et 3^{io} basi rufis, 10^o et 11^o pallidissimis pube griseo-alba dense obtectis. Rostrum cum capite flavo-luteo bivittatum, capite fortiter rugato-carinulato, vitta media eodem colore. Pronotum nigro-quadrimalaculatum maculis parvis luteo-griseis notatum. Elytra ante medium fortiter depressa, in depressione macula nigra suturali signata, macula dorsali postmediana et duabus limbalibus etiam nigris. Infra latus prosterni et genua et femorum bases nigrescentes.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5.7 mm., lat. 2.7 mm.

Hab. Richmond R., N.S. Wales, 1 ♂ ex coll. French.

Pronotum about $\frac{1}{10}$ broader than long, not quite twice as broad at the carina as at the apex, with a widely interrupted thin median stripe and at each side of it in middle a small spot luteous grey, further sideways before and behind this spot a larger, distinct, rounded black spot, further laterad a curved spot near apex and a smaller one at carina luteous grey, inconspicuous; carina black, distant from base, slightly interrupted in middle, quite gradually rounded laterally, extending but little forward at the sides; dorsum finely punctate, sides with dispersed large punctures and before middle a little swollen.

Scutellum ovate. Elytra widest at base, strongly impressed transversely behind the subbasal swelling, the impression curving forward laterally, extending to base above shoulder, but here less deep than further back, apical third strongly convex-declivous; punctate-striate, the punctures large and deep, each with a short erect bristle (most of them broken in our specimen); a sutural spot in ante-median depression, a median dorsal spot from 2nd stripe sideways, another obliquely behind it at side, and a more rounded lateral one before middle in a depression all black; from the dorsal spot backwards a pale low crest of erect pubescence, at sides three greyish spots and a fourth before the apex. Pygidium rounded.

Abdomen with greyish lateral spots, sides of prosternum, knees, and base of femora blackish. Tooth of claw in anterior and middle tarsi subapical.

Third segment of antenna (σ) half as long again as broad at apex, 7 and 8 slightly broader than long, 9 as long as broad, broadest at apex, which is truncate, 10 shorter than 9, slightly transverse, 11 a little longer than broad, widest near base, half as long again as 9, both 10 and 11 cream colour.

6. *Eupanteos doddi* spec. nov.

Praecedenti similis, maculis nigris fere nullis, pronoto multo fortius inaequali, elytris ante medium levius depressis, pilis erectis adpersis.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda, i. 1904 (F. P. Dodd), 1 σ , type; in D. Ent. Mus. 1 σ , 2 $\sigma\sigma$ from the same place.

A little smaller than the previous species. Entirely red, the black spots faintly indicated on the elytra, absent from the pronotum, the most distinct spot being the antemedian limbal one of the elytra; pronotum with a faint trace of a grey median streak and of two lateral spots. The chief differences are structural: the sides of the disc of the pronotum are more strongly elevate and the oblique impression in front of these swellings is deeper than in *E. ornatus*; the antemedian depression of the elytra, on the contrary, is less deep, the subbasal swelling less elevate, and the posterior portion of the elytra is more gradually slanting. Antenna a little slenderer, 3rd segment over twice as long as broad.

7. *Litocerus didymus* spec. nov.

σ . Statura et colore *L. khasiano* simillimus. Niger, supra albo-maculatus, subtus albo-griseo-pubescent; pronoto inter apicem et carinam decem-maculato, post carinam maculis tribus notato, carina laterali obliqua recta, angulo valde rotundato; elytris maculis ut in *L. khasiano* fere dispositis, macula scutellari transversa majore.

Hab. Toli-Toli, North Celebes, Nov.-Dec. 1895 (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 σ .

Black, the derm rufescent under the spots of white pubescence. The spots of the pronotum and elytra occupy less space than the black ground. The prothorax is more strongly rounded at the sides than in *L. khasianus*, agreeing in the shape of the outline better with *L. sticticus* Jord. (1904), from Tonkin and Formosa. The pronotum has a slightly uneven surface, the transverse antemedian sulcus is indistinct, the punctures are a little less distinct than in *L. khasianus* and *sticticus*, the dorsal carina is angulate in the centre, the lateral angle of the carina less rounded than in *L. sticticus*, but more so than in *L. khasianus*, the lateral carina being almost straight in a lateral aspect; two median markings, one being subapical, the other short, triangular, placed in front of the carina and forming one spot with the antescutellar dot, four spots on each side, of which one is elliptical, slightly transverse, placed at the end of the discal sulcus, the second and third ones behind the other, subapical and subbasal respectively, and the fourth placed at the lateral carina and somewhat resembling a swimming bird. The basal sutural spot of the elytra is the largest of all, it is transverse, occupying the scutellar and first interspaces and part of the second, being moreover continued laterad at the basal margin half-way to shoulder; on suture an elongate-elliptical spot before middle and a smaller spot behind middle, a round one on subbasal

callosity, an irregular ovate spot above shoulder, a rather large and very conspicuous median spot, subquadrangular, from second row of punctures to fifth interspace, and about 13 additional, smaller spots on each elytrum, of which five are placed on the apical declivity (1, 2, 2).

The white ring of the tibia conspicuous on the upperside, its width about equalling the distance from the base; tarsi with sparse white pubescence at the apex of the first segment and along the centre of the second.

8. *Litocerus effatus* spec. nov.

♂. *L. philippinensi* Jord. (1895) similis, antennis pedibusque minus rufescentibus, maculis centralibus pronoti in formam crucis dispositis separatis, elytris nigris maculis luteis dispersis notatis.

Hab. Balabac (type) and South Palawan; 2 ♂♂.

Antenna dark brown, the first two segments and the base of the third paler, but not so pale as in *L. philippinensis*. The six spots on the disc of the pronotum are all separated, in the Palawan example also the lateral luteus pubescence is broken up into spots.

Elytra with the luteous spots isolated, excepting the humeral spot, which is connected with a basal sutural spot by means of short basal longitudinal lines; behind the basal callosity a transverse, sublunifform, spot, on the suture an elliptical spot before the middle, a small subrectangular one behind the middle, between these two spots, but more laterally, the largest spot of all, subrotundate, expanding between the second and fifth lines of punctures, slightly encroaching upon the second and sixth interspaces; on apical declivity two spots at suture and two at lateral margin, with a longitudinal dash between (but a little forward) the first lateral and the first sutural spots, at or near the lateral margin; moreover, a spot behind shoulder, a double one before and a single one behind middle, on disc a few dashes.

Legs rufescent brown, segments 2 to 4 of tarsi as dark brown as first segment.

9. *Litocerus plagiatus doximus* subsp. nov.

♂. Pronoto vitta mediana grisea quam vitta fusca multo angustiore, lateribus late griseo-pubescentibus; elytris area luteo-grisea post medium ad limbum extensa, macula subapicali fusca magna.

Hab. Toli-Toli, North Celebes, Nov.-Dec. 1895 (H. Fruhstorfer); 1 ♂.

The light-coloured pubescence grey, with hardly a trace of yellow; antennae and legs darker rufous than in *L. plagiatus plagiatus* Jord. (1895), from the Philippines; the grey median stripe of the pronotum about as wide as the antescutellar spot, constricted at the carina, about half as wide as the dark brown stripes, which are straight; the sides grey, a brown median spot joined to the brown dorsal stripe. The grey sutural area of the elytra, as in *L. p. plagiatus*, extended from base to apex, invaded from the sides by a large brown-black area, which is irregularly triangular, almost reaches to the sutural line of punctures and encloses a rather large grey limbal spot and a minute dot situated behind this spot; before apex a large, somewhat reniform, brown-black spot, reaching the sutural stripe and enclosing a small grey sublimbal spot and two minute dashes; between the two brown-black limbal patches the grey sutural area

extends to the lateral margin as a narrow uninterrupted oblique band. On underside two brown spots on the metasternum and a row of spots on the abdomen, all lateral.

10. *Litocerus plagiatus semnus* subsp. nov.

♀. Pronoto vitta mediana grisea recta quam macula antescutellaris parum angustiore, maculis lateralibus parvis; elytris areae suturalis lobo postmediano angusto brevi; pedibus fere nigris, tarsorum segmento 2° haud rufo.

Hab. Palawan (W. Doherty); 1 ♂.

The sides of the pronotum and elytra are black and show only traces of markings, being somewhat soiled and abraded. The median stripe of the pronotum is slightly broader than in *L. plagiatus doximus*. The postmedian projection of the sutural area is narrow and reaches only to the sixth interspace.

11. *Litocerus zosterius* spec. nov.

♂. Speciei *L. histrio* Gylh. (1833) dictae valde affinis, antennarum articulo primo brevior, quarto et sequentibus minus clavatis, fronte latiore, elytris fascia lata sinuata transversa nigra diversus.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty); 1 ♂.

Frons as broad at the narrowest point as the apex of the third antennal segment. Antenna slenderer than in *L. histrio*, segment 1 shorter, 3 somewhat longer, 3 to 7 apically less widened, and more compressed, also more extended rufous.

Pronotum less distinctly punctate, greyish luteous, with a brown stripe half-way between centre and sides, this stripe broadened at apex, between it and centre an elongate brown spot reaching neither carina nor transverse sulcus, another brown spot between lateral carina and apex; angle of carina a little less rounded than in *L. histrio*.

Elytra the same colour as the pronotum, with some black-brown small spots and very short lines behind the base and on the apical declivity, in middle a broad black transverse band from side to side, sharply defined dorsally as far as the sixth stripe, anteriorly sinuate once, in third interspace, posteriorly twice, broadest laterally, but here bearing some greyish luteous spots. In *L. histrio* the black band is broader, antemedian, and much more irregular.

12. *Phaulimia dissensa* spec. nov.

♂♀. *Ph. schaumii* simillina; elytris sine macula subapicali nigro-velutina, margine lato apicali cum toto pygidio luteo-griseo tomentoso.

Hab. Madura district, South India; a small series.

The apical border of the elytra is sharply defined and ends laterally about on a level with the middle of the lateral margin of the second abdominal segment. The large velvety black basal sutural patch of the elytra varies slightly in size and, as in *Ph. schaumii*, has a narrow luteous grey border.

13. *Xylinades vicinus* spec. nov.

♂♀. *X. nodicorni* Web. (1801) simillimus; pronoto fortius granulato-rugoso, abdomine maculis rotundatis nigris lateralibus, tibiis absque macula mediana nigra, maris segmento anali ventrali interno diverso distinguendus.

Hab. Borneo (type from Brunei), Sumatra, Perak.

We have no specimen from Java, all our Javan examples of this type of *Xylinades* belonging to *X. nodicornis* (= *westermanni* Fahrs. 1839), which occurs also in Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca.

The abdominal spots of *X. vicinus* are more or less rounded and completely brownish black; in *X. nodicornis* they are either rings with a grey centre, or sickle-shaped, or are reduced to longitudinal dashes. The tibiae of *X. nodicornis* always have a black median spot or half-ring, which is absent from *X. vicinus*. The (nearly) smooth apical area of the pronotum is larger in *X. nodicornis* than in *X. vicinus*, and on the whole the third segment of the antenna is slightly longer. The most important evidence that *X. vicinus* is independent of *X. nodicornis* is furnished by the internal anal sternite. The two lobes of this sternite are broad, narrowing from the middle to the apex, while in *X. vicinus* they are strongly narrowed from base to apex, curved, and pointed, resembling a tarsal claw to some extent, but are flattened.

14. *Phloeobius stenus* spec. nov.

♂. *P. alternantis* structura, sed multo angustior, oculis crassioribus magis remotis, pronoti carina laterali magis prominente, elytris ad suturam depressis, processu mesosternali angustiore distinctus. Pronotum lateribus atque elytra area suturali ante plagam apicalem griseam optime definitam ad latera usque dilatata nigrescentibus.

Long. 8.5–11 mm.

Hab. Shanghai, 3 ♂♂.

As in *P. alternans* Wied. (1819), the frons with 2 distinct carinae, the under-side of the head without a groove-like transverse depression from eye to eye, the labiophore not being sharply separated from the throat. The lateral carina of the prothorax much more prominent anteriorly (i.e. in middle of side) than in *P. alternans*, the sides of the prothorax from this angle forward gradually rounded-narrowed, without an apical projecting angle. Rostrum and head yellowish grey, this colour continued as a sort of median band to base of pronotum, sides of pronotum brownish, slightly relieved with luteous spots. Scutellum white. Elytra nearly twice as long as broad, much narrower than in *P. alternans*, sub-basal swelling less distinct, sutural interspace more distinctly depressed from base to apex, sutural area much spotted with blackish, rather strongly contrasting with the lateral area, which is not spotted with blackish, but with greyish white in the alternate interspaces, the dark area continued laterad in front of the grey apical patch.

Prosternum not quite so long in front of the coxae as in *P. alternans*, with transverse groove. Mesosternal process narrower than the coxa. Tarsi as much dilated as in *P. alternans*. Pygidium barely one-third broader than long.

15. *Pioenina poecila* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brunneo-nigra, supra luteo-pubescent, brunneo-maculata, albo-griseo-subtessellata, scutello albo-griseo, subtus omnino albo-grisea. Pronoti carina dorsalis basalis, carina lateralis fere ad apicem extensa. Pygidium tam longum quam latum, apice truncato (♂) vel rotundato (♀). Tibia postica (♂) curvata, apice producto penicillo instructo, tarso postico longo.

Long. 5.8 mm.

Hab. Borneo : Doesonlanden (Wahnes), 1 ♂, type ; "Borneo," 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Head longitudinally plicate, with a slightly more prominent median carina on frons, anteriorly a transverse non-plicate space separating frons from rostrum. Laterally the dorsal surface of rostrum rugate, medianly punctate. Pubescence of head and rostrum shaded with grey, not very dense, the brown ground shining through in middle of head, where there is an indication of a whitish spot. Antennal segment 3 half as long again as 4, also longer than 2, 8 somewhat broader than 7. Pronotum rugate-granulate, smooth at apex under the pubescence, across disc a transverse row of three large spots, a smaller spot further towards side, two dorsally at apex and four dorsally before carina, and indications of spots laterally, all variable and sometimes more or less connected with one another, in middle of apex an indication of a greyish white line, vestigial greyish white spots on disc and sides, all very indefinite ; dorsal carina basal, lateral carina extending forward to near apex, but not reaching apical margin. Scutellum transverse. Elytra rather strongly punctate-striate ; a round shoulder-spot, another on subbasal callosity, an antemedian spot between third and fifth or sixth stripe and joined to the corresponding spot of the other elytrum by some smaller, more or less confluent, spots, a largish spot on apical declivity half-way between suture and outer margin, a lateral spot before middle and a number of smaller spots brown, behind the larger brown spots indications of greyish white ones. Pygidium as long as broad, in ♂ truncate and slightly emarginate, in ♀ more strongly narrowed and the rounded apex somewhat turned up.

Underside without spots, excepting a lateral one on last sternite. In ♂ the metasternum and abdomen strongly depressed, with silky hairs in the depression, last sternite impressed, the impression somewhat rounded anteriorly, deepest apically, the margin of the segment excised, with a distinct angle on each side of the sinus. Hindtibia of ♂ also modified, slightly curved, convex ventrally, the apex ventrally produced and acuminate, with a minute brush close to the tip, the tarsus inserted on dorsal (hollow) side of the process. First hindtarsal segment in ♂ one-half and in ♀ one-fifth longer than claw-segment ; hindtarsal claw without tooth in ♂.

16. *Pioenia pulchrina* spec. nov.

♀. *P. poecilae* simillima, maculis multo melius circumscriptis, magis numerosis, pygidio semicirculari.

Long. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Borneo : Sarawak, Matang Road, July 1914, type, and December 1920, from the Sarawak Museum.

Broader than *P. poecila*. Pronotum with fifteen dark brown spots in three transverse rows : 4 behind apical margin, 7 in middle, of which the second from the side is shifted backwards, and 4 before carina, behind or between the spots indications of white markings, white median line more distinct, interrupted by the brown middle spot. Elytra more finely striated than in *P. poecila*, the alternate interspaces spotted with dark brown and white, two dorsal subbasal spots and a shoulder spot on each elytrum, a sutural spot in middle and a subsutural one at some distance from apex larger, the last spot connected across suture with the spot of the other elytrum. Pygidium half as broad again at base as long,

semicircular, i.e. much shorter than in the ♀ of *P. poecila*, at each side of centre a brownish spot.

Second tarsal segment, tips of tibiae, and a lateral spot on anal sternite dark brown. Dorsal carina of pronotum laterally subbasal. Sutural and limbal impressed lines of elytrum connected with one another across apex, this apical sulcus incurved.

17. *Pioenia irrorata* spec. nov.

♂♀. Nigra, supra schistaceo-pubescent, guttulatim griseo-notata, subtus grisea, tarsi plus minus nigris. Caput cum rostro longitudinaliter rugosum. Antenna pronoti basim superans (♂) vel vix attingens (♀), segmento 2° tertio aequali (♂) vel parum longiore (♀). Carina lateralis versus apicem pronoti extensa, carina dorsalis versus latus subbasalis. Elytra leviter striato-punctata, sat dense guttulata. Pygidium tam longum quam latum, subtriangulare, granulolum, apice acuminato (♂) vel rotundato (♀).

Long. 5.5–6 mm.

Hab. Philippines: Samar, vi. vii. 1896 (J. Whitehead), 2 ♂♂, type; Borneo: Doesonlanden (Wahnes), ex coll. van de Poll, 1 ♀, and Sarawak, 1 ♀.

No smooth space between rostrum and frons. Pronotum rather coarsely rugate longitudinally, reticulate in front of the carina, apex almost smooth under the pubescence; numerous small grey specks, condensed at the sides of the pronotum; dorsal carina laterally subbasal, the basal carina visible behind it (not placed below it). Scutellum semicircular, not transverse, whitish grey. Elytra with the rows of punctures feebly impressed, these rows (not the interstices) dotted with grey, the dots slightly more concentrated near the suture in basal fourth and in the ♀♀ again dorsally in middle and at apex. The basal median groove of the propygidium extending for some distance on to the pygidium, gradually fading away beyond centre; apex of pygidium acuminate and turned up in ♂, two rows of granules extending from this projection on to the pygidium, forming two indistinct ridges; in ♀ the apex much less acuminate, rounded, with the margin slightly turned up. Metasternum and base of abdomen flattened in ♂, anal sternite shorter than in ♀, the apex rounded in both sexes. Second and third foretarsal segment broad in ♂ and segment 4 as long as 1 to 3 together.

The cariniform dorsal margin of the antennal groove remains distant from the eye and is more ventral than in the previous species, the direction of the margin being below the sinus of the eye.

18. *Pioenia pannosa* spec. nov.

♂. Nigro-brunnea, supra pube lutea et alba variegata, pronoto medio nigro-brunneo, luteo-triguttato, elytris undulatim subfasciatis, pygidio truncato, albo et luteo pubescente; subtus griseo-flava, tarsi apice plus minus nigris. Metasternum cum abdomine medio deplanatum, segmento anali late impresso, emarginato. Tibia postica apice minus quam in *P. pulchrina* producta, intus nota apicali e granulis acutis composita instructa.

Long. 5.6 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♂ ex coll. van de Poll.

Head and rostrum covered with luteous and whitish pubescence, the white

colouring more prominent at the sides of the rostrum and in the centre of the frons. Antenna brownish black, club slightly paler, segment 3 one-third longer than 4, club rather slender, two and one-half times as long as broad, 11 a little longer than 9. Antennal groove large, its cariniform dorsal margin extending close to eye; upper lobe of eye projecting farther orad than lower lobe.

Pronotum granulate-rugate, almost smooth anteriorly; a broad central band, widened in middle, blackish brown, with three small luteous spots placed in a triangle, sides clay-colour, with several brown spots and two or three white ones; dorsal carina basal, laterally nearer basal carina than in *P. pulchrina*, the lateral angle of the carina less broadly rounded than in that species, lateral carina not quite extending to apex. Elytra as in *P. pulchrina* with the stripes hardly at all impressed, apart from the sutural and limbal ones, which are connected with one another along apical margin, the connecting ridge very distinct incurved, not interrupted; colouring different from that of *P. pulchrina*: basal third of suture occupied by a broadish streak pointed behind and connected with a basal spot along basal margin; behind subbasal swelling a transverse band from sutural streak to lateral margin, zigzagging and sending in fifth interspace a branch towards shoulder, behind middle a similar band, from this band to apex the suture rather broadly clayish, apex coloured like the transverse band clayish and white, the rows of punctures here and there with some clayish pubescence, particularly towards the sides in between the bands, the incrassate lateral margin of the elytrum with hardly any spots. Scutellum clayish white, transverse, slightly smaller than in *P. pulchrina*. Pygidium longer than broad, finely punctate, apex truncate and slightly emarginate, the angles rounded.

Hindfemur more strongly incrassate than in *P. poecila* ♂, with brown apical patch; apex of hindtibia slightly produced on underside, the tarsus being inserted on the upperside; on the inner surface of the apical projection there is a patch of sharp tubercles (the patch also present in *P. poecila* ♂, but smaller), but no pencil of hairs; hindtarsus half as long again as hindtibia, claw with tooth near base.

19. *Pioenia spilosa* spec. nov.

♂♀. Nigra, dorso nigro-brunneo-pubescent, omnino albo-guttulata, scutello albo, subtus albo-pubescent, lateribus nigro-brunneo-maculata, tibiis nigro-brunneo-bimaculatis.

Rostrum et caput et pronotum rugosa. Labrum pallidum. Antenna basi rufescens, clava triarticulata.

Long. 4-6 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Doesonlanden (Wahnes), a series ex coll. van de Poll.

The dark brown upper surface is almost evenly dotted with white, the spots being variable in size and shape, but always small. Antenna longer in ♂ than in ♀, shaft almost naked, with the exception of segments 7 and 8, which are pubescent white, 3 longer (♂) or shorter (♀) than 2, club thrice (♂) or less than thrice (♀) as long as broad, 9 longer (♂) or a little shorter (♀) than apically broad; sometimes the whole shaft rufescent, as a rule only the basal segments. Pygidium as long as broad, slightly narrowing apically, apex broadly rounded; propygidium with white middle keel. Abdomen of ♂ somewhat flattened. Femora usually with blackish brown patch at apex. Tarsi white, segment 4 and tip of 5 blackish brown.

20. *Pioenia divisa* spec. nov.

♂♀. Nigra, dense luteo-cinereo-pubescent, capite pronotoque medio atque elytrorum fascia latissima postmediana communi nigris cinereo-irroratis; antenna et pedibus plus minus rufis, clava atque tarsorum apice nigris. Antennarum segmentum 3^{ium} longius quam 2^{um}, 3^{io}-8^o maris apice penicillo instructis.

Long. 6.5-9 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Kuching, April, type, 1 ♂; Sumatra: Palembang, 1 ♀.

Less convex above than *P. pilosa*. Frons plicate. Antenna much longer in ♂ than in ♀; shaft pubescent greyish white, pubescence densest on distal segments, apices slightly dilated, in ♂ with tuft on inner side on segments 3 to 8, the tuft indicated in ♀ by the pubescence being rather longer at the apices of the segments; club black, in ♂ twice as long as broad, in ♀ a little more than half as long again as broad, segment 8 broader than 7, 10 transverse, shorter in ♀ than in ♂, in ♀ width 19, length 7, in ♂ width 22, length 12.

Pronotum punctate-rugate, anteriorly minutely and densely punctate. Scutellum a little broader than long, narrowing anteriorly. Black, or brownish black (type), band of the elytra about twice as broad as the grey apical area. Pygidium slightly broader than long, rounded. Abdomen of ♂ flattened, anal sternite short, subtruncate, with the lateral angle distinctly projecting; in ♀ anal segment much longer, its apical margin laterally very slightly incurved.

21. *Pioenia canuta* spec. nov.

♀. Nigra, rufescens, albo-griseo-pubescent, supra maculis griseo-albis et nigris ornata, antennis pedibusque rufis, illarum clava 4-articulata nigra, segmento 8^o basi rufa.

Long. 9 mm.

Hab. Batjan (Wallace), 1 ♀.

Differs from the preceding species considerably in the eighth segment of the antenna being gradually widened and forming part of the club, 9 correspondingly modified, being transverse, about half as broad again as long, base of 8 rufous like the shaft, proportional length of segments two to four 3 : 5 : 4.

Proboscis almost smooth in middle. Head plicate. Pronotum transversely rugate, finely rugulose, and punctate at apex. Pubescence condensed around eye. On pronotum two brown apical spots close together separated by a greyish white line which is indistinctly continued to base, behind apical margin two more whitish lines, of which the lateral one reappears posteriorly, on each side of disc a whitish spot, on the outer side of this spot a brownish one. Scutellum a little broader than long, narrowed anteriorly. Elytra cylindrical, posteriorly slightly flattened along suture; interspaces 3, 5, 7, and 9 with inconspicuous, short, whitish linear markings; about 8 black spots on each elytrum: one on shoulder rounded, another at base half-way to scutellum irregular, a larger one in centre between stripes 2 and 6 very irregular, two on apical declivity, and three at the sides, besides these spots (which probably are variable in shape and size) a small number of minute blackish specks. Pygidium and anal sternite with a blackish spot each side. Second tarsal segment measured along centre a little less than one-third the length of the first.

Tropidobasis gen. nov.

♂♀. Near *Penestica* Pasc. (1859) and *Paraphloeobius* Jord. (1912). Rostrum very short, sublaterally only half as long as the eye, apically very shallowly and very broadly emarginate, without median carina. Eye coarsely granulated, its dorsal lobe much further extending orad than the ventral lobe. Antennal groove large, its cariniform dorsal margin running into the sinus of the eye, extending backward much farther than the anterior point of the eye. Antenna short, club not compact, constricted at the joints, 11 ovate or elongate. Pronotum longer dorsally than at the side, the apex projecting over the occiput, dorsal carina basal, lateral carina reaching to apex, but often the anterior portion not so much raised as the posterior portion. Basal margin of elytrum curved forward. Pygidium semicircular in both sexes. Prosternum flattened medianly, short, intercoxal process much lower than coxae. Legs short, foretarsal segment 1 only one-fifth longer than the tibia is broad. Genotype: *T. plasta* spec. nov.

22. **Tropidobasis plasta** spec. nov.

♂. Rufo-brunnea, supra griseo-pubescens, maculatim et guttulatim brunneo-variegata, elytro inter striam 1^{am} et 5^{am} macula brunnea rotundata majore notato, tibiis basi apiceque brunneo-maculatis. Caput cum rostro punctato-rugatum. Segmentum tertium antennae quarto dimidio longius; clava altero et dimidio tanto longior quam latior, segmento 9^o decimo paulo longiore, 11^o nono triente longiore. Pronotum sat grosse et confertim punctatum. Elytra striato-punctata, transversim et longitudinaliter convexa. Pygidium (♂) leviter convexum. Tarsus posticus tibia parum brevior. Metasternum leviter deplanatum. Segmentum anale abdominale nec impressum nec sinuatum, sed ejus margo fere rectus.

Long. 4.3 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Kina Balu (J. Waterstradt), 1 ♂.

In colouring similar to *Dendrotrogus hypocrita* Jek. (1855). Much shorter, almost evenly convex from side to side and from head to pygidium. Underside rufous, without spots on sterna and abdomen. The brown antemedian spot on each elytrum is rather conspicuous; there is another brown spot on a level with it at the lateral margin; in front of and behind these spots, and again at a short distance from the apex, the grey pubescence is slightly more concentrated than elsewhere.

23. **Tropidobasis vicina** spec. nov.

♀. Speciei praecedenti persimilis, latior, pronoto minutius punctato, albo signato, carinae lateralis dimidio apicali minus elevato, macula elytrorum brunnea minore.

Long. 5-6 mm.

Hab. Philippines: North Luzon (J. Whitehead), 3 ♀♀.

More robust than the previous species, less elongate. The brown pubescence on pronotum forms anteriorly on disc an indistinct semicircle open behind, in centre of disc a brown spot, at anterior angle a white suffusion, and in front of carina, nearer middle than side, a distinct white spot more or less bounded by brown. Scutellum almost circular, greyish white like the base of the suture. Sutural and seventh interspaces almost regularly dotted with brown, the other

interspaces also with a few brown dots, between brown patch and apex a slight concentration of brown, at lateral margin before middle a brown spot, which extends on to the underside in two specimens. Pygidium flat, semicircular. Tibiae with basal and subapical brown spots, which are conspicuous on account of the light colour of the pubescence of the tibiae. Abdomen with indication of a lateral row of brown spots, spot on last sternite distinct.

Pubescence of upperside clayish or more grey.

24. *Tropidobasis parilis* spec. nov.

♂. Speciebus praecedentibus similis, elytro absque macula majore brunnea, antennae clava laxa, segmento 9° et 10° triangularibus atque 11° elongato-ovato bene distincta.

Long. 4.5 mm.

Hab. Singapore, one ♂.

In shape similar to *T. plasta*, being narrower than *T. vicina*. Upperside densely variegated with greyish white, the elytra appearing almost tessellated. Pronotum without definite markings, dotted and irrorated with greyish white, behind centre a diffuse brown patch; puncturation coarse; lateral carina continued to apex, but quite low at apex. Scutellum nearly circular, greyish white like the base of the suture. Pygidium slightly convex, nearly semicircular, greyish white, with a faint brown median patch at base. Tibia with two faint brown spots.

Club of antenna slenderer than in the previous species, loose, all three segments quite narrow at base, 9 and 10 triangular, 11 twice as long as broad, proportional lengths 8 : 7 : 12.

25. *Tropidobasis gemella* spec. nov.

♂♀. *T. plastae* simillima, elytro ante et post medium macula irregulari sat magna griseo-alba notato, maculis anticis trans suturam conjunctis; carina pronotali laterali antice abbreviata.

Long. 3.2-4.6 mm.

Hab. Ceylon, one ♀ (type), and one ♂ without antennae.

Chitin as pale as in *T. parilis*. Club of antenna brown (♀, antennae of ♂ missing), segments 9 and 10 nearly equal, 11 pale at apex, half as long again as 10 and not quite half as long again as broad. Pronotum coarsely punctate, irrorated with grey, derm deep brown except at sides and apex, which are paler rufous with a slightly denser grey pubescence and indications of some brown spots; lateral carina reaching beyond middle, obsolete further forward. Elytrum dotted with brown in the alternate interspaces, a basal patch above shoulder, a large one behind subbasal swelling, connected with the patch of the other elytrum by means of a spot placed in the sutural interspace, and another patch behind the middle greyish white, conspicuous. Tibiae with a brown spot near base and another at apex, both prominent. Abdomen with brown lateral spots at the bases of the segments.

26. *Tropidobasis discophora* spec. nov.

♂♀. Brevis, lata, valde convexa, nigro-brunnea, antenna pedibusque rufis, pronoto macula magna nigro-velutina rotunda griseo-cincta ornato.

Long. 5-5.7 mm. ; lat. 3-3.3 mm.

Hab. Borneo : Matang Road, Sarawak, July 1909, 1 ♂, type. East Sumatra : Sibolangit, 550 m., October 1921, Tanah Besik, May 1919, Boscher Bander, September 1919 (J. B. Corporaal), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Less than twice as long as broad, strongly convex, resembling in shape *Pioenia pulchrina*. Rostrum rugosely punctate. Head rugulate. Pronotum finely rugate-punctate, apex minutely punctate, lateral carina extending to apex, high throughout, ending abruptly close to apical margin, forming here a kind of tubercle ; from carina to near apex a round velvety black spot, a little longer than broad, edged with grey, rest of pronotum brown slightly intermingled with grey. Scutellum transverse. Elytra regularly punctate-striate, brown, with some grey dots, especially around scutellum, behind middle and at apex, suture convex behind scutellum ; sutural and limbal impressed lines connected across apex as in *Pioenia*. Pygidium semicircular, minutely coriaceous, in ♂ somewhat convex.

Underside grey ; tibiae brown at base and apex, with large white median spot. In ♂ metasternum and abdomen flattened, hairy, as are also the undersides of the femora, tibiae, and first and second tarsal segments ; anal sternite emarginate.

Antennae rufous, club loose, segments 9 and 10 triangular, more dilated towards one side than the other, 11 elliptical, as long as 9, 10 much shorter.

27. *Paraphloeobius sodalis* spec. nov.

♂♀. Statura et color *Penesticae ineptae* Pasc. (1859), sed rostrum ut in specie *Paraphloeobius tricolor* Jord. (1912) dicta levissime emarginatum atque carina basali mediana instructum ; oculus levius emarginatus.

Brunneus, rufescens, supra pube lutea et alba et brunnea variegatus, elytris macula magna basali atque fascia lata communi mediana brunneis manifeste notatis, tibiis ante medium brunneo-maculatis.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Borneo : Matang Road, Sarawak, 3,200 ft., August 1909, 1 ♂, type ; Kuching, May 1900, 1 ♀. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Pubescence of upperside pale clay-colour, much variegated with white. On head and rostrum the middle and sides white. On pronotum a brown basal spot half-way between middle and side, continued forward across the carina and joining the outside of a brownish discal patch, in centre of disc a largish patch and half-way between it and side a small one, and an apical patch each side of middle brown and ill-defined ; a median stripe interrupted by the central brown patch, a somewhat triangular patch, posteriorly emarginate, in front of the submedian discal brown patch, and some indefinite spots in the lateral area white ; dorsal carina subbasal. Scutellum white, slightly clayish. Elytra with a broad brown median band across suture, obsolescent at sides, a patch on subbasal swelling, a small one at base and a few dots here and there brown, lateral margin dotted with brown, between band and apex a largish brown shadowy patch, alternate interspaces 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 more or less luteous, as is the base around the brown subbasal patch, rest of elytra greyish white. Pygidium white variegated with pale luteous, in ♂ truncate with the angles rounded, very little shorter than basally broad, in ♀ rounded, one-fifth broader than long.

Underside greyish white, with sparse luteous shading. Tibiae with conspicuous brown antemedian spot. Tarsal segment 4 and apex of 2 brown. Metasternum of ♂ depressed, with silky median patch invaded by the median groove. Abdomen broadly depressed medianly, the impression of the last segment narrowing frontad, trapezoidal, anal sternite medianly longer than the two previous segments together, apex truncate, not sinuate, the angles rounded.

28. *Nerthomma dorsalis* spec. nov.

N. stictico similis, sed rostro brevior apice distincte sinuato, cum capite et pronoto densissime reticulato, elytris postice parum dilatatis, pygidio truncato-rotundato, fere semicirculari, tibiarum dimidio apicali et tarsorum articulis 2°-4° nigrescenti-brunneis.

Long. 6.1 mm., lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Borneo: Pontianak.

Much less cylindrical than the other known species of this genus, the elytra distinctly widened behind. Rostrum shorter, with a small median sinus, no carina. Frons about one-fourth the width of the rostrum. Pronotum with three greyish-white stripes connect in middle by a transverse band, a window of four panes being formed, the median stripe widened into a patch before the scutellum, these markings very prominent. Carina a little nearer the base than in *N. stictica*. Elytra in a lateral aspect convex from base to apex, more strongly so near base, gradually slanting posteriorly, brown like head and thorax, the sutural area from basal sixth and laterally as far as the third line of punctures greyish white, suture dotted with brown, third interspace with a larger, oblong, brown spot in middle and two smaller ones further back, in front of apical margin across the suture a brown spot, lateral area shaded with grey, and spotted with grey and brown, but these markings not so prominent as the dorsal ones. Pygidium grey at the sides.

Underside grey. Apical three-fifths of foretibia, half of midtibia, and two-fifths of hindtibia, tip of first tarsal segment, and the entire second to fourth segments blackish brown.

29. *Protaedus pallidus* spec. nov.

♂. Pronotum ante medium transversim depressum, lateribus fortius quam in specie *P. moerens* dicta explanatis.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. New Guinea: Humboldt Bay (W. Doherty), 2 ♂♂.

Rostrum, frons, pronotum, base of elytra, nearly the whole of the sterna, and the antenna and legs pale buff, the rest more or less brownish black, club of antenna also brown, on pronotum an elongate, curved, spot on each side of middle, and another spot (divided in second specimen) towards the sides blackish. Grey markings of elytra essentially as in *P. moerens* Pasc. (1860), suture grey from basal fifth to near apex as in that species.

Pronotum much more uneven than in *P. moerens*, the posterior depression deeper, and the disc transversely depressed before middle. The derm of the elytra is paler in the second specimen.

30. *Protaedus suturalis* spec. nov.

♀. *P. moerenti* similis, rostro parum angustiore, pronoto ante medium subhiimpreso, tota sutura alba.

Long. 3.6 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Antenna entirely pale rufous buff. Pronotum as uneven as in *P. pallidus*, the lateral margin less explanate than in that species, and the angle of the carina a little less obtuse. Subbasal callosity of elytrum brown, this patch widest at white sutural stripe, continued backwards in interspace 2 and joined to a large brown median area which extends sideways to interspace 5 and also is broadest near suture, on apical declivity a third, smaller brown area, irregular and ill-defined, rest of elytrum with somewhat dispersed narrow luteous scales intermingled with white ones, behind brown median area a white band-like area running obliquely forward to the side, conspicuous on account of the whiteness of the scales, but rather indefinite, ninth interspace dotted with white and tenth almost entirely white from middle forward, some white scaling dorsally in ante-median depression. Pygidium white, as long in middle as broad at base, gradually narrowing apicad, apex rounded. Underside with a somewhat dispersed white pubescence, densest on side of metasternite. Legs pale rufous buff.

31. *Protaedus schistaceus* spec. nov.

♀. Niger, pube alba sparsim vestitus, elytris pone basim et in medio et ante apicem transversim nigris, antennis pallide rufo-luteis, articulo 2° tertio fere aequali, hoc quarto paululo longiore; pedibus paulo rufescentibus, apice tarsorum pallidioribus. Rostrum ante antennas dorso parum concavum, haud sulcatum, margine antennarum fossae elevato triangulari. Caput cum pronoto sat fortiter granulato-rugosum. Pronotum convexum, ante carinam sat fortiter depressum, carina antebasali, concava, ad latera rotundatim antrorsum flexa, apicem haud attingente. Elytra fortissime striata, interspatiis subcariniformibus. Pygidium granulatum, gradatim angustatum, longitudine parum latius, apice rotundato. Prosternum grosse rugoso-foveolatum.

Long. 2.4 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Carina further away from the base than in the previous species, the lateral angle of the previous species replaced by a gradual curve, the side-carina is much less elevate anteriorly than posteriorly and does not quite extend so close to the apical margin as in the previous species. The derm, especially of the head and prothorax, is much more coarsely sculptured than in *P. moerens* and allies, agreeing in this respect better with the following species.

32. *Protaedus lugens* spec. nov.

♀. Niger, pube alba sat dispersim vestitus, elytris duabus fasciis nigris, una basali communi humeros non attingente, altera mediana completa lateribus parum antrorsum flexa, antennis rufis, pedibus paulo rufescentibus, tarsis apice pallidioribus.

Rostrum inter antennas concavum, haud sulcatum, apice medio parum emarginatum. Caput cum pronoto modice granulato-rugulosum. Antenna

articulo 2° tertio multo brevior, 3° et 4° aequilongis. Pronotum ante carinam deplanatum, carina antebasali, lateribus gradatim antrorsum flexa, haud angulata. Elytra fortiter striata, intervallis minus quam in *P. schistaceo* elevatis. Pygidium granulatum, triangulare, apice rotundato, longitudine parum latius. Prosternum fere laeve.

Caput inter oculos elevatum, oculis distincte emarginatis.

Long. 3.7 mm.

Hab. Perak (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Differs from all the previous species in the eye being distinctly sinuate and the frons elevate above the level of the eyes, a broadish depression or groove surrounding the eye dorsally.

The basal transverse black band of the elytra is incurved behind in middle, whereas the median band is incurved in front; this second band is narrowest at the fourth interspace.

33. *Protaedus humeralis* spec. nov.

♂. Rufo-brunneus, hic et inde nigro-brunneus, pube grisea sat sparsim vestitus, macula humerali alba, antennis pedibusque luteo-rufis. Oculi sinuati. Angulus carinae prothoracicalis obtusus apice rotundatus.

Long. 3.2–3.4 mm.

Hab. Entrecasteaux Is.: Fergusson, ix–xii. 1894 (A. S. Meek), 2 ♂♂.

Elongate, cylindrical. Rostrum strongly impressed behind apical margin, and medianly sulcate between the antennae. Frons convex, but not so much raised as in *P. lugens*. Eye sinuate, sinus a little larger than in *P. lugens*. Antennal segments 2 to 5 measure 10, 15, 22, 26 respectively. Pronotum like the head rather finely coriaceous, somewhat longer than in *P. moerens* (proportions 28:38), depressed along the carina, and slightly also longitudinally at each side of the middle, a transverse dark brown median shadowy mark curved backwards at the sides and here reaching the carina; angle of carina more rounded than in *P. moerens*, but much less than in *P. lugens*, dorsal carina as in *P. moerens* near base and slightly concave, lateral carina reaching apical fifth, low anteriorly. Elytra strongly striated; subbasal swelling distinct, brown, in middle a brown band extending from side to side, narrowest at suture, and extending forward laterally, with a branch running from the lateral portion upwards on to the antemedian depression, before apex a broad brown band, all these markings rather indefinite, behind shoulder a prominent white spot between stripes 5 and 8, the greyish white pubescence in between the brown areas here and there condensed. Pronotum minutely coriaceous.

34. *Protaedus bryanti* spec. nov.

♂. Rufo-brunneus vel rufus, pube alba sparsim vestitus ac maculatus, antennis pedibusque pallide rufis, clava brunnescente. Rostrum antice fortiter depresso-impressum, inter antennas convexum sulco mediano instructum, margine acetabulorum fortissime elevato, album ut latera capitis. Frons convexa ad oculos subito declivis. Oculi sat magni sinuati. Antenna longa, articulo 1° crasso, 2° et 3° aequilatis et aequilongis et caeteris latitudine similibus, 4° dimidio longiore quam 3°, 5° quarto paululo longiore. Pronotum cum capite rugulosum, subreticulatum, longitudine triente latius, ad carinam late depressum, carina

dorso leviter concava, lateribus arcuatim antrorsum flexa, pube alba ad margines parum densiore.

Scutellum album. Elytra cylindrica fortiter punctato-striata, interspatiis convexis, ab limbi medio ad suturae apicem atque dorso ante apicem declivem nonnullis maculis variabilibus albis notata, sutura inter scutellum et depressione antemediana nigricante, deinde ad apicem declivem usque alba, plaga a limbo subhumerali oblique dorsum ac posticum versus continuata, et altera minore transversa communi ante apicem ipsum brunneis indefinitis variabilibus. Pygidium sparsim albo-pubescent, gradatim rotundato-angustatum, apice rotundatum, longitudine parum latius. Subtus prosternum subtilissime coriaceum, metasternum lateribus dense albo-pubescent ac nonnullis punctis grossis haud profundis instructum.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Queensland: Kuranda (F. P. Dodd) ex coll. G. E. Bryant, 2 ♂♂.

Pronotum slightly depressed before middle on each side of disc. Carina almost basal in middle, curving away from base laterally.

Differs from the other species with sinuate eyes especially in the 2nd and 3rd antennal segments being alike.

35. *Protaedus insignis* spec. nov.

♀. Brunneus, tomento albo vestitus, elytris brunneo tomentosis, quatuor maculis magnis albis, una antemediana rotundata suturali, altera postmediana transversa, ad suturam latiore, ad latus antrorsum continuata, atque una utrimque supra humerum.

Long. 2.9 mm.

Hab. Banguay I. (J. Waterstradt), 1 ♀.

Antenna pale rufous buff, segments 2 to 4 measuring 9, 12, 11. Rostrum concave near apex, subsulcate between the antennae. Frons feebly convex. Eye sinuate. Pronotum rugate-coriaceous, more coarsely so at the sides than in middle, one-fifth shorter than broad, transversely convex in middle, white tomentum slightly more concentrated in centre, carina with the angle more oblique and more rounded than in *P. humeralis*, lateral carina extending close to apical margin. Elytra strongly striated, interspaces convex; the white postmedian band produced forward and backward on the suture. Pygidium as long as broad, gradually narrowed, with the apex rounded. Prosternum minutely coriaceous.

36. *Protaedus leucomelas* spec. nov.

♀. Brevis, latus, brunneo-niger, pedibus rufescentibus, antennis rufis basi pallidioribus, rostro cum capitis lateribus albo, pronoto linea tenui indistincta mediana, macula in utroque angulo carinae sita, elytrorum maculis sat bene expressis, pygidii basi atque mesosterni latere albis. Rostrum antice planatum, inter antennas parum elevatum atque subsulcatum, margine acetabuli valde elevato. Caput vix convexum. Oculi valde elevati, sinuati. Antenna articulis 3^{io} et 4^o aequilongis. Pronotum minutissime coriaceum, longitudine dimidio latius, transversim leviter convexum, ante carinam late deplanatum, angulo carinae valde rotundato, carina laterali apicem fere attingente. Elytra latitudine triente longiora, a latere visa valde convexa, basi depressa, fortiter striata, inter-

vallis granulatis. Pygidium longitudine paululo latius, granulatum, gradatim rotundato-angustatum. Prosternum impunctatum. Processus mesosternalis coxae fere aequilatus.

Long. 3.5 mm., lat. 2.5 mm.

Hab. New Guinea : Humboldt Bay (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

Very much broader and more rounded than any of the previous species of this genus. Proportional lengths of segments 2 to 4 of antenna 9, 12, 11. The elytra are strongly depressed around the scutellum and above the shoulder, the subbasal swelling is distinct, but the depression behind it feeble, the sutural interspace not depressed from behind base to near apical declivity, but rather higher than the second interspace. The white spots nearly all well defined : a sutural basal one triangular, transverse, another basal spot above shoulder, two somewhat elongate spots in third interspace, one before and one behind middle, traces of spots between the first of these two and the side-margin, and a triangular spot on each elytrum at apex. On metasternite and laterally at apices of fourth and fifth abdominal segments the white pubescence denser.

37. *Mauia squalens* spec. nov.

♀. Rostrum late concavum. Oculi valde prominuli subsinuati. Antenna multo brevior quam in *Protaedo*, articulis 1° et 2° crassis, 2° tertio parum longiore, 3° et 4° aequilongis, 5°-8° gradatim brevioribus, clava distincta, 9° et 10° aequilongis apice truncatis pyriformibus, 11° eadem longitudine elongato-elliptico. Caput antice valde convexum.

Rufo-brunnea, supra sparsim albo-griseo squamosa, macula transversa communi indefinita ante elytrorum apicem sita brunnea, infra sparsim albo-griseo pubescens ; antennis pedibusque pallide rufis.

Long. 3 mm., lat. 1.3 mm.

Hab. New Guinea : Andai (W. Doherty), 1 ♀.

No markings except the brown transverse space on the apical declivity of the elytra. Cylindrical, slightly flattened above. Eye small, very strongly elevate. Frons vertical at eyes, strongly convex anteriorly in a lateral aspect, this convex portion very prominent on account of the rostrum being concave. Apex of rostrum truncate. Margin of antennal groove triangularly raised. Antenna reaching beyond basal margin of elytra, segment 2 slightly longer than 3, 9 one-third longer than 3, as long as 7 and 8 together, and twice as broad near apex as long, the distal segments 9 to 11 gradually narrowed to a basal stalk, 3 to 8 somewhat clavate.

Pronotum transverse, strongly narrowed from middle to apex, minutely coriaceous; feebly convex, depressed along the carina, which is basal and slightly concave ; angle of carina completely rounded, lateral carina extending to four-fifths ; anterior and posterior margins paler rufous than disc. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, interspaces moderately convex, basal margin incurved from shoulder to shoulder, subbasal swelling feeble. Pygidium faintly coriaceous, gradually rounded-narrowed, somewhat broader than long. Metasternum convex in middle between mid- and hindcoxae. Last abdominal sternite granulated.



1923. "New Eastern Anthribidae." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 30, 167–185.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.28983>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/22599>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.28983>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/28983>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <http://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.