

shorter than the præfrontals; latter entering the eye; frontal slightly longer than broad, much longer than its distance from the end of the snout, a little shorter than the parietals; loreal short, entering the eye; no præocular; two postoculars; temporals 2+2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, seventh very long; first lower labial narrow, forming a suture with its fellow behind the symphysial; second lower labial in contact with an azygous chin-shield; three pairs of large chin-shields, followed by a very large azygous one, all broader than long. Body strongly compressed, keeled above. Scales smooth, in 15 rows, vertebrales strongly enlarged. Ventrals 194; anal entire; subcaudals 63 (♀). Reddish brown above, with small dark brown spots and ill-defined dark cross-bands; an interrupted yellow vertebral line, formed by a small spot on each median scale; labials and chin-shields yellowish, edged with dark brown; belly yellowish, with some brown spots on the sides.

Total length 460 millim.

A single specimen from Maxwell's Hill, Larut, 3000 feet elevation.

Most nearly allied to *A. monticola*, Cantor, which differs in the presence of a præocular below the loreal and the different arrangement of the shields on the chin.

XL.—*Description of a new Genus and Species of Longicorn Coleoptera from Central Formosa.* By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

DICELOSTERNUS, gen. nov.

Head vertical in front, deeply concave between the antennal tubercles; the latter deeply emarginate, with an acute process on the inner side of the emargination and on the outer side a cariniform ridge which extends downwards between the side and front of the head. Antennæ of the female reaching to about the apex of the elytra; first joint stout, with a foveate impression near the base; third joint longer than first or fourth, slightly thickened at the apex, the joints from the fourth to tenth each widened gradually from base to apex, narrowed to an acute edge on the anterior side, and more or less acutely angulate at the apex. Prothorax armed with a conical tubercle just behind the middle on each side; the disk strongly elevated, the elevation being highest just behind the middle, sloped gradually to the base in front, and more abruptly sloped behind. Scutellum elongate, sharply acuminate

behind, and canaliculate in the middle near the base. Elytra slightly depressed and canaliculate along each side of the scutellum, rounded at the apex. Legs increasing in length from the first to the third pair; femora stalked at the base, thickened into a fusiform club between the middle and the apex. Intercostal part of prosternum furnished with a downwardly-directed conical tubercle; mesosternum with a large subcylindrical process, which projects downwards for some distance below the level of the coxæ.

This genus must be placed in Lacordaire's "groupe" *Stenaspides*. In many of its characters it seems to come nearest to *Euryphagus*, Thoms., but in the structure of the head it is quite different, being in this respect very like the genus *Philagathes*, Thoms.

Dicelosternus corallinus, sp. n.

Rufus; prothorace opaco, disco valde elevato et punctato-rugoso, versus marginem anticum et ad latera plus minusve transversim rugoso, lateribus pone tuberculos sat abrupte constrictis, et ab tuberculis usque ad marginem anticum gradatim convergentibus; scutello elongato, postice acuminato, supra ad basin canaliculato; elytris rufo-politis, fere impunctatis, fascia transversa nigro-velutina pone medium; pedibus rufo-nitidis, coxis genubusque nigris, antennis articulis 3^o ad 7^{um} apice, et sequentibus fere totis, nigris.

Long. 21-27, lat. 8-10 mm.

Hab. Central Formosa (*Holst*).

Almost entirely of a bright reddish colour, the prothorax being rugosely sculptured and opaque, and the rest of the body, including the legs and elytra, more or less highly polished. A little behind the middle of the elytra there is a transverse band, narrowed near the suture, made up of short black hairs springing from small and very closely placed punctures, these punctures being easily seen under a lens near the edges of the band; the rest of the elytral surface is almost wholly impunctate. The coxæ, trochanters, and the tips of the femora and tarsal joints are black, and there is a fringe of short black hairs on the upperside of the hind femora in the middle third of their length. The third and succeeding joints of the antennæ are blackish at the apex and, to a greater or less extent, along the anterior border, the last three or four joints being almost entirely dark brown.



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