

ancient genus preserving most of the essential features of *Belogona Euadenia*, and *Helicella*, an early branch of the *Belogona Siphonadenia*, but decidedly nearer to the latter genus. Should the myologic character mentioned prove to be as in ordinary Helices, *Cylindrus* will stand near *Helicella* and the genus *Hygromia* (*Fruticicola* of authors).

In either event, I contend that *Cylindrus* is a genus of Helicidæ belonging to the division *Belogona Siphonadenia*; that it has no affinity with the *Pupa* or *Buliminus* groups beyond the bond uniting all Pulmonata Geophila; and that it is only another instance of that parallelism or homoplasy which has in many times and places moulded creatures of widely diverse structure into a deceptive external similarity.

XXI.—*Descriptions of new Coleoptera in the British Museum.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE, F.E.S.

Lucanidæ.

DIGONOPHORUS, gen. nov.

General form parallel, depressed. Mentum transverse, obliquely narrowed in front, with the front margin emarginate. Antennæ not very long, flattened, and, when at rest, lying in a distinct but shallow impression at the side of the submentum; the seventh joint about as broad as long, shining; the eighth, ninth, and tenth forming a rather small club, the joints pilose, except the base of the eighth. Prosternal process horizontal, convex, nearly parallel, narrow, only very slightly narrowed towards the apex, vertical posteriorly. Mesosternum swollen and convex between the coxæ, only slightly sloping, almost vertical anteriorly. Anterior tibiæ formed much as in *Cladognathus bison* ♂, four posterior tibiæ without spines. Tarsi densely pilose below.

I think this curious insect must be placed next to *Cladognathus*, from which it differs in the small antennal club, short transverse mentum, narrow subparallel prosternal process, and convex rather prominent mesosternum, &c.

The female is unknown to me.

Digonophorus Atkinsoni, sp. n.

♂. Elongatus, parallelus, depressus, piceo-rufus, nitidus; mandibulis capite duplo longioribus, depressis, parallelis, ante apicem intus processu valido antrorsum oblique directo instructo; capite

postice leviter angustato, antice supra impresso, arcuatim late emarginato; thorace antice angustato, lateribus pone medium denticulis duobus sat approximatis instructis, dein oblique sinuatim angustatis; elytris thorace angustioribus, subparallelis, ad latera minus nitidis, subtiliter granulosis, sutura anguste infuscata; tarsis nigris.

Long. (mandib. incl.) 17, lat. 4 lin.

Hab. Singapore (*Coll. Atkinson*).

This species has somewhat the colour of *Cladognathus MacClellandi*, but it is more shining, much depressed. The head is broadest at the eyes, moderately narrowed to the base, the sides almost rectilinear; the surface is densely and extremely finely punctured. In front it is widely emarginate, the part in front of this emargination vertical. The mandibles are twice the length of the head, flat, shining, rather widely separated at the base, nearly straight and subparallel, and without teeth for three quarters their length; from this point to the apex they are curved inwards, and are pointed at the apex. At one quarter from the apex there is a large, flat, oblong process directed forwards, having three blunt teeth at its apex; between this process and the apex there are four small teeth. The thorax has the usual angle at the sides before the base, and has another angle just in front of it slightly more projecting. The anterior tibiæ have on the outer edge near the apex three small acute teeth.

Rutelidæ.

ECHMATOPHORUS, gen. nov.

Form short oblong. Epistome narrowed anteriorly, bidentate. Mandibles with the apex visible from above, reflexed, obliquely truncate, appearing slightly bidentate in certain positions. Thorax short and very broad, the sides impressed and with incrassate margins, the posterior angles slightly projecting beyond the shoulders. Scutellum moderately large, about twice as broad as long. Elytra as broad as long, with an impression within the shoulder, which consequently appears raised. Pygidium exposed. Legs short, especially the anterior; the anterior tibiæ with three teeth on the outer edge; intermediate tibiæ with apical half of the outer edge emarginate, so that the apical half of the tibia is much narrower than the basal half, the apical angle produced into a sharp spine; the posterior tibiæ also narrowed beyond the middle, but not in such a marked degree. Claws of the anterior tarsi small, simple; the anterior claw of the intermediate and posterior tarsi strongly bifid. Sternal process

very long, sloping down, rounded at the apex, the apical portion rather narrow, subcylindrical.

This genus must be placed near *Cælidia*, from which it differs in the long subcylindrical sternal process and the somewhat curiously formed intermediate tibiæ, &c.

Echmatophorus Pascoei, sp. n.

Breviter oblongus, crassus, sat depressus, niger, nitidus; capite antice rugoso, postice punctato; thorace rufo-flavo, basi medio macula magna nigra notato; scutello lævi; elytris brunneo-flavis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis, humeris nigro cinetis; abdomine supra pygidioque brunneo-flavis, hoc transversim subtiliter striolatis, medio macula ovali signato.

Long. 6-7, lat. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Penang.

This species has somewhat the appearance of some *Antichiræ*. The epistome is much narrowed in front, terminating in two short, triangular, reflexed teeth. Between the antennæ there is a slight transverse ridge, which is interrupted in the middle. The thorax is very distinctly punctured, except at the extreme base, the punctures moderately separated from each other. The sides are somewhat impressed posteriorly, with a distinct but shallow fovea close to the posterior angle.

Rhipiceridæ.

Callirhipis Pascoei, sp. n.

♀. Elongatus, ellipticus, convexus, niger, nitidus; thorace elytrorumque fascia lata rufo-ochraceis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Penang.

Head deflexed, convex, closely and strongly punctured, with a transverse impression between the eyes and a longitudinal one on the convex forehead. Antennæ with the second joint reddish; the fourth to tenth joints about twice as long as broad, the branch emitted by the sixth to tenth joints about four times the length of the joint from which they arise. Thorax convex, with three impressions at the base, moderately strongly and rather closely punctured, the punctures a little more separated from each other on each side of the disk than in the middle, where there is an indication of a slight channel which terminates anteriorly in a shallow impression. The anterior angles (which are scarcely visible

from above) and all the margins are narrowly edged with black. The elytra are subparallel for two thirds their length, and then are arcuately narrowed to the apex, very coarsely punctured except at the base, with a tendency to form lines on the disk only; the reddish-yellow fascia occupies about one third of the length. The tibiæ are densely clothed with short black pubescence; the anterior and intermediate pairs beset on their outer edge with short acute spines, which make them appear crenulate in certain positions. Tarsi stout, the fifth joint longer than the four previous joints taken together; claws red at their base. Trochanters more or less red.

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XXII.—*Preliminary Diagnoses of new Mammals from Northern Luzon, collected by Mr. John Whitehead.* By
OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE following new mammals, which are so distinct from anything hitherto known as to represent quite a new fauna, have been obtained by Mr. John Whitehead in the highlands of Northern Luzon. A full account of the collection will, it is hoped, be published later.

RHYNCHOMYS, gen. nov.

Muzzle enormously elongated. Incisors short and feeble. Molars minute, only two in number above and below.

Form not unlike that of a gigantic shrew. Feet and tail rat-like.

Rhynchomys soricoides, sp. n.

Size about that of *Mus rattus*. Fur very thick, close and velvety. General colour uniform dark olivaceous grey, without decided markings anywhere. Under surface dirty grey, not sharply defined; a white patch on throat sometimes present. Ears about as in *Mus rattus*, their visible surface, when folded, clothed with blackish hairs. Metapodials brown, digits whitish. Tail shorter than head and body, fairly clothed, but not tufted, blackish above, scarcely paler below.

Dimensions of type (♂):—

Head and body 215 millim.; tail 146; hind foot (moistened) 41.

Skull: basal length 44; diastema 16·8; length of the two upper molars 2·5.



Waterhouse, Charles Owen. 1895. "XXI.—Descriptions of new Coleoptera in the British Museum." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 157–160. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939508680245>.

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