

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- Fig. 1.—Larva of *Aleurodicus anonæ*, n. sp., surrounded with white secretion.  
 „ 2.—Mouth organs of same: *a*, mandibular; *b*, maxillary setæ; *c*, labium;  
*d*, labrum.  
 „ 3.—Imago, same species, ♀. × 22.  
 „ 4.—Genital organs of male: *a*, penis.  
 „ 5.—Posterior leg of imago.  
 „ 6.—Labium of same.  
 „ 7.—Genital organs of ♀ imago: *a*, colon.  
 „ 8.—Larva, deprived of the white secretion. × 22.  
 „ 9.—Leg of same.  
 „ 10.—Lateral funnel-shaped secreting gland of same.  
 „ 11.—Anus, colon and ilium of same.  
 „ 12.—Marginal secreting glands of same.

Villa Nova da Gaya, Portugal:  
 December, 1891.

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DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS  
*PHANÆUS*, MACLEAY.

BY B. G. NEVINSON, M.A., F.Z.S.

*PHANÆUS FLOHRI*, n. sp.

Dark blackish-blue. Clypeus entire, rugosely punctate. Head horn long, erect, recurved at the apex, incrassate just above the base, strongly punctate. Thorax with the anterior angles sharp, slightly produced; the sides minutely granulate, faintly flushed with green; the disc quite flat, sparsely vermiculate-granulate, with no tubercles or elevations, having nearly circular margins, the marginal carinæ elevated at their bases, forming two blunt prominences, between them a shining, scarcely punctate, triangular space, with a shallow central sulcus, and enclosing two indistinct basal foveolæ. Elytra striate, the striæ foveolate at their bases, interstices broad and flat, minutely punctate. Pygidium dark blue, closely punctate. The under-side blackish-blue, the metasternum shining, closely punctate, with a central sulcus and two shallow basal impressions. Anterior tibiæ tridentate. Pubescence and antennæ dark piceous. Long., 21 mm.

Mexico, Jalapa (*Flohr*).

*Mas effem.*—Head horn produced to a sharply pointed tubercle. Thoracic surface strongly punctate, with a very small circular disc just above the anterior margin, and two distinct basal foveolæ.

*Female.*—With a strong carina on the vertex of the head, the usual three tubercles thereof barely indicated. Thorax strongly punctate, with a broad central prominence, limited in front by a faint carina, and with a depression, nitid and more sparsely punctate on either side. A distinct impression runs from the carina to the base, where there are two rather large foveolæ. The striæ of the elytra in the undeveloped males and in the females are rather broader than in the perfect male, the



interstices therefore rather narrower, but still very flat on their summits. This difference in striation is to be observed in other species, *e. g.*, *Endymion*, Har., and *Pyrois*, Bates.

On the whole I am of opinion that it is convenient to retain the name *Oxysternon* suggested by Castelnau (Hist. Nat., vol. ii, p. 82, 1840) for the group of *Phanæi* characterized by the spiniform prolongation of the metasternum, coupled with a scutelliform lobe at the middle of the basal margin of the thorax. Hope was the first to separate them (Coleop. Man., p. 51, 1837), but under the already occupied generic name of *Sternaspis*. Lacordaire, on the other hand, does not deem these characters sufficient for generic distinction; but having examined and dissected numerous examples, it appears to me that this is a very well defined little group, having a characteristic facies in both sexes, quite worthy of a separate name. The two species here described fall naturally into this group.

#### OXYSTERNON MACLEAYI.

Head black, with a metallic-green patch in front of the eyes; clypeus slightly emarginate, rugosely punctate. Head horn erect, rather short and slender. Thorax smooth, shining green, anterior angles hardly produced; centre with broad, somewhat bilobed, excavation, bordered laterally by triangular laterally compressed elevations, the apices of which, broadly black, are slightly incurved; the basal portion connecting these elevations is smooth, flat, and black in colour. The excavation, and those places generally where the dark colour meets the green, usually flushed with orange or carmine. A strong black carina runs on each side from the lateral margin to the base of the elevations. Elytra purplish-black, with metallic-green margins, strongly striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and minutely punctate. Pygidium brilliant green, closely punctate. Under-side entirely purplish-black. Metasternum black, with long anterior spine, smooth, with very minute punctures; central sulcus ill defined, sometimes flushed with red or green at its lateral margins. Femora and tibiæ black. Anterior tibiæ bluntly tridentate. Pubescence dark fulvous. Antennæ bright fulvous.

*Female* with simple straight carina on head. Thorax broad, green, with a slender, slightly trituberculate carina above the anterior margin. Behind the central tubercle, which is the largest and most advanced, and on either side of the carina, is a shallow depression. Centre of thorax occupied by a large black macula of varying form, sometimes nearly covering the entire surface. Anterior tarsi very slender, with two long apical bristles.

Long., 17 mm.

*MacLeayi*, Reiche, *in litt.*

Para and Amazons generally.

#### OXYSTERNON PTERODERUM.

Dark bluish-green. Clypeus slightly emarginate, with a blackish border, coarsely punctate; on the vertex is a smooth quadrate plate, sparsely punctate, bordered in



front by a feebly raised carina. No trace of horn in any of the eight specimens seen by me. Thorax very shining, with fine but distinct punctures. The anterior two-thirds occupied by a broad, and in the middle very deep, excavation, from within which on either side near the lateral margin rises a lofty, laterally compressed, bluntly triangular elevation, the apex of which is slightly incurved. The centre of the excavation is occupied by a slender carina running from the base to the anterior margin, which is slightly raised. Anterior angles of thorax sharp and rather produced. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, interstices broad and flat, minutely punctured. Pygidium dark green, sparsely punctate. Under-side blackish-green. Metasternum smooth, but with a few coarse punctures at its lateral margins; a slight central sulcus; anterior spine very long. The prosternal ridge terminates in front in a minute sharply pointed spine. Femora blackish-green; tibiæ black, the anterior pair bluntly tridentate. Antennæ piceous, with the basal joint very long. Pubescence dark piceous, almost black. Long., 16 mm.

*Pteroderus*, Reiche, *in litt.*

The specimen here described was kindly lent me by Dr. Sharp. It is now in the collection of Mons. R. Oberthür. The label on this example states that it was found at Monte Video, but the majority of those that have come under my notice have been from much further north, Espiritu Santo and Rio Janeiro.

6, Tite Street, Chelsea:

December, 1891.

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## ANNOTATED LIST OF BRITISH *TACHINIIDÆ*.

BY R. H. MEADE.

(Continued from page 20).

### 22.—TACHINA, Mgn.

*Gen. ch.*—Eyes nude, or finely pubescent, rather widely separated in both sexes, but nearer together in the males than in the females; forehead not usually very prominent; facial angle mostly straight; antennæ nearly drooping, with the second joint elongated, and half, or rather more than half, as long as the third joint; arista bare, and usually thickened for half its length; facialia bare, or only ciliated along their lower halves with short fine bristles; cheeks nude; fronto-orbital setæ usually extending half way down the face; abdomen mostly conico-elliptical in the male, ovoid in the female, and either with or without discal setæ on the middle segments; wings with the fourth longitudinal vein usually bent at a sharp angle, and often furnished with a spurious, or nearly spurious, cubital appendix.



Nevinson, B. 1892. "Description of three new species of the genus *Phanaeus* Maclay." *The Entomologist's monthly magazine* 28, 33–35.

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