CORYLOPHIDÆ AND SPÆRILIDÆ.
A MONOGRAPH

OF THE

COLEOPTEROUS FAMILIES

CORYLOPHIDÆ AND SPHÆRIIDÆ.

BY

THE REV. A. MATTHEWS, M.A.

EDITED BY


With Nine Plates.

LONDON:
O. E. JANSON & SON, 44, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, WC.
1899.
TO THE MEMORY
OF
DR. JOHN LAWRENCE LE CONTE
THIS MONOGRAPH
OF THE
CORYLOPHIDÆ
IS DEDICATED BY
THE AUTHOR.
AUTHOR'S NOTE.

It was at the instigation of my much-lamented friend Dr. John Lawrence LeConte that the idea of monographing the Corylophide first entered into my mind; and this fact would alone be sufficient to induce me to dedicate the work to his memory, even if I were not impelled to do so by veneration for his character, both as a man of science and a sincere Christian. In these days of scepticism and infidelity, it is refreshing to find an intellect like LeConte's free from the pride of human knowledge, and imbued with higher and more spiritual aspirations; ever seeking through the works of creation to promote the glory of the Creator.

In his Address to the Academy of Philadelphia, in 1875, Dr. LeConte set forth his views of the true harmony of science with religion, in language scarcely to be surpassed for power or elegance. And in the following lines he has left a faithful portrait of his own character, and a lesson which many would do well to learn. Speaking of the evident proofs of intelligence, as distinguished from instinct, which are so commonly found, even in the insect world, he says: "Since it is so difficult for us to understand the mental processes of beings more or less similar but inferior to ourselves, we should exercise great caution when we have to speak of the designs of One who is infinitely greater. Let us give no place to the crude speculations of would-be teleologists, who are indeed in a great part already refuted by the progress of science, which continually exhibits to us higher and more beautiful relations between the phenomena of Nature than it hath entered into the heart of man to conceive. Let not our vanity lead us to believe that, because God has deigned to guide our steps a few paces on the road of truth, we are justified in speaking as if He had taken us into intimate companionship, and informed us of all His counsels."

A. MATTHEWS.
EDITOR'S PREFACE.

By a mutual arrangement made with my lamented friend the late Rev. Andrew Matthews, shortly before his decease, I agreed to lend him my assistance in the publication of the present work. Unfortunately it was not destined that he should live to see it actually in print, and at his decease his MSS., as well as his most important collections of Micro-Coleoptera, passed into my possession, and I have used every endeavour to fulfil my obligation in regard to the present work, although I fear many errors and omissions will be found that would probably have been rectified had he lived to revise the work as it was passing through the press.

In the systematic and descriptive part of this monograph the author only includes those species that he had an opportunity of examining himself, and for the most part contained in his own collection. This collection now forms part of my museum, and I have given a list—which will be found at p. 46 and p. 215—of the species of Corylophide and Sphaeriiide not represented in it: and have indicated, so far as I have been able, the collections in which these are to be found, as a guide to anyone wishing to consult the types.

Species only known to Mr. Matthews by description are included under the various authors in the "Literature," and to these I have added some species that were either overlooked by him or published since he had completed his MS.; other omissions that were discovered after this portion of the work had been printed will be found in the Addenda.

The general arrangement of the matter and the descriptions are entirely the author's own work, and are given just as he left them, except the correction of any obvious errors that were detected, and in a few cases where he had left lacunae; in filling these up I have found his copious original notes, now in my possession, of great assistance.
The Plates I. to VIII. have been prepared from the original drawings made by Mr. Matthews with his well-known accuracy, the figures having been most carefully and successfully transferred to zinc by Mr. J. Collin, of Newmarket, and I have to thank him for the trouble he has taken to make them accurate copies. Mr. Matthews has unfortunately left no note of the names of the species figured, and I have been unable to trace in his collection which are the actual specimens from which he made his drawings. Plate A of the metamorphosis has been copied from the figures accompanying M. Perris's memoirs, as acknowledged.

I have also to thank Mr. George Lewis, Mr. Champion, Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, Herr Reitter, and Signor Fiori (who acquired the Reitter collection), for assistance given me; and, above all, Mr. O. E. Janson, who has rendered most valuable help in reading the proofs, in obtaining and verifying references to the literature, and generally in getting the book through the press.

PHILIP B. MASON.

Burton-on-Trent.

November, 1899.

WINGS OF CORYLOPHIDÆ.
The Corylophideae were first formed into a separate family by Mr. Stephens in 1830. The few species which had been discovered previously to that date were promiscuously distributed among various genera, to which they bore little or no affinity. Starting from the small foundation thus laid by Mr. Stephens, the Corylophideae have gradually expanded and increased, until at the present time they form a numerous and very natural group, anatomically, if not superficially, congruous in itself, and abundantly distinct from any other family.

The principal characters which distinguish the Corylophideae from other groups consist in the form and peculiar folding of their antennae; the great size of the second joint of both the maxillary and the labial palpi; the elongate and prominent anterior coxae; the minute size of the third joint of the tarsi; and the great enlargement of the first ventral segment; to these may also be added the constant, though less conspicuous, unilobed maxillae.

The antennae are divided into three main portions, of which the apical portion is composed of three joints, and the basal of two joints, except in Oligarthrum, in which genus the basal portion consists of a single joint only; the intermediate portion, or funiculus, varies to a great extent in the number of its joints, and on this variation the distinction between many closely allied genera chiefly depends, and, moreover, the relative proportions of these joints is a specific character of the utmost importance. When the antennae are withdrawn for the purpose of concealment, or rest, the apical portion is folded vertically back upon the funiculus, and in this position is received into a hollow space, for it can scarcely be called a groove, extending along the inner side of the eye as far as the anterior coxae. It is obvious, therefore, that such a position renders it a matter of considerable difficulty to extend the antennae sufficiently to obtain a correct view of the number and proportions of the minute joints of the funiculus. But, however difficult it may be, such an investigation is indispensable, for, as I have already said, on the number and proportion of these joints both the generic and specific distinctions often entirely depend.

In this family, the organs of the mouth and proportions of the skeleton of the under side, and also of the tarsi, are very characteristic, and generally
uniform. The unusual development of the second joint of the maxillary and the labial palpi distinguishes the Corylophide from many other families, and prevails, with trifling modifications, through all the genera; although in the maxillary palpi of Scirium and Arthrolips this character is somewhat evanescent, yet in their labial palpi it becomes so strongly developed that these organs present the appearance of small circular plates attached to the anterior extremity of the labium, and it is only after immersion in Canada balsam that their true character can be ascertained. In these two genera, and indeed in almost all the Corylophide, the organs of the mouth are so exceedingly delicate and fragile, that their dissection is a far more difficult operation than it would be in the case of the smallest Trichopterygian.

The two curious genera, Aphanocephalus and Phanaecephalus, discovered by Mr. Lewis in Japan, and described as Corylophide by Mr. Wollaston, differ so widely in many essential points from the Corylophide type that a mere tribal separation becomes wholly inadequate. *Aphanocephalus* exhibits, instead of the normal unilobed maxilla, a maxilla with three separate lobes, resembling the maxilla of all the Trichopterygide except in this one point—that the outer lobe, an integral part of the stipes, is not placed, as in the Trichopterygide, on the same level as the true lobes, but rises from the middle of the outer disc of the stipes, and does not extend for more than half of its own length beyond the base of the other lobes. This lobe is very conspicuous without dissection in the mouth of any *Aphanocephalus*.

The stipes itself, which in the true Corylophide is always small, sometimes almost rudimentary, is in this genus as long and as large as it is in the Trichopterygide. Again, in the rounded and wholly enclosed anterior coxae, and in the enormous size of the mesosternal epimera, *Aphanocephalus* assimilates the Trichopterygide; but in the shape and disposition of the coxal cavities it is unlike that family or the Corylophide; the same remark also applies to its antennae, whose club appears to consist of a single articulation, and, although the separation of the joints may be discerned under a high power, at first sight it much resembles the solid club of *Sphaerius*. In *Aphanocephalus* all the tarsi are distinctly three-jointed, without any trace of the usual small penultimate joint; its wings are also formed on a very different plan, and in shape and neuration resemble the wings of the Silphide. In short, the large size of the first ventral segment is the only Corylophide character in the skeleton of *Aphanocephalus*, although some affinity is shown in the shape of the palpi and some other organs of the mouth. It is, therefore, impossible to retain *Aphanocephalus* among the Corylophide; and, since the genus cannot be placed in any other family, I have designated its species as *Pseudecorylophide*.

An almost similar isolation occurs in the case of *Phanecephalus*; for, while it possesses no single character in common with *Aphanocephalus*, its bilobed maxilla and Silphide posterior coxae effectually prevent its association with the true Corylophide. The only practicable course to pursue is to consider the genus as a distinct family in itself.
It is not easy to determine correctly the systematic position of the Corylophidae; from the peculiar formation of the antennæ, from their position when at rest, and from the large, elongate, and free or prominent anterior coxae, and also from the general arrangement of the skeleton of the under side, it is impossible to ignore their close affinity to the Silphidae. And for these reasons I believe that to place the Corylophidae before the Silphidae would be the most natural arrangement that could be made. In external appearance many genera of this family present a resemblance to the Anisotominae so striking, that it is difficult at first sight to determine whether they do not really belong to the Silphidae. In Pelitius and some others the prosternum is reduced, as in Agathidium, to the smallest possible dimensions, and leaves the coxal cavities open in front and behind. If, therefore, the Corylophidae are placed before the Silphidae in proximity to the Anisotominae, a much greater harmony of form and anatomy would be attained than by leaving them where they now stand, or by removing them to any other position.

In the foregoing remarks I refer to the true Corylophidae alone; those species which I have separated into a distinct family, the Pseudocorylophidae, I would retain in the position now occupied by the whole family—I mean in the vicinity of the Coccinellidae.

The Phanecephalidae make a yet further approach towards the Silphidae by their bilobed maxillæ, and by the contiguity of their posterior coxae, which are very widely separated in all the Corylophidae. Like many Silphidae, the posterior coxae of Phanecephalus are also furnished with prominent trochantins, a structure never found in the true Corylophidae. It may be thought unadvisable to create a separate family for the reception of a single species, at present represented by a single specimen. But I do not see any other course to pursue. The bilobed maxillæ and Silphide posterior coxae are anatomical characters of too much importance to permit the association of Phanecephalus with the Corylophidae, and it is still farther removed from the Pseudocorylophidae by every part of its anatomy. Since, then, the very same characters which remove Phanecephalus from the Corylophidae indicate its affinity to the Silphidae, I feel that I am justified in placing Phanecephalus as a connecting family between the true Corylophidae and the Silphidae.

By the above arrangement the Families would stand in the following order.

viz.:—

Leptinidae.
Corylophidae.
Phanecephalidae.
Silphidae.

And thus a greater harmony of both form and anatomy would be effected than is presented by any existing systematic arrangement.

In this work, as well as in others, I have often described the anterior coxal cavities as "open in front and behind." Some entomologists, I find, object to the use of that term, but I do not think that any other definition could express so accurately the form of the part in question. It would be manifestly absurd to describe a cavity
as "closed at the sides," which has no side wall to enclose it. The coxal cavity is understood to be a more or less cup-shaped hollow in the sternum, fitted to receive that portion of the leg called the coxa. This cavity is often so far closed on its upper side that it becomes difficult to withdraw the coxa, and the articulation thus formed assumes the shape of a ball-and-socket joint; but, on the other hand, as in many Staphylinidae, the hinder part of the sternum is sometimes excised, and the coxa left free and unconfined; between these two extremes there exists every possible modification in the form of this cavity. In the case of the genera referred to above, it becomes a mere depression of the surface of the sternum without any side walls in front or behind, and can therefore only be described as open in front and behind.

By their geographical distribution, the Corylophidae seem to prefer the warmer regions of the world; the majority of those found in Europe occur in the more southern parts of that continent, and very few above the latitude of Greenwich. The comparatively large number of the European species may readily be accounted for by the greater length of time since they attracted the notice of entomologists, and the greater number of workers engaged in their pursuit. But, nevertheless, like the Trichopterygidae, they have been much neglected; and the numerous species lately added to their list prove that the Corylophidae are more abundant than they were hitherto supposed to be.

In the following list I have included only those species which I have myself examined; many of those omitted are doubtless true species, but I cannot speak of them from personal knowledge; all such are, however, referred to in my extracts from the works of other authors. Vide pp. 7-21.

GEOPHAGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES DESCRIBED IN THIS WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Found in</th>
<th></th>
<th>Peculiar to</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Islands</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Atlantic Islands</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indian Islands</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>West Indian Islands</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common to Europe, Asia, Africa 1

Europe, Africa 2

Asia, America 1

Africa, Atlantic Islands 1

America, Oceania 1

America, West Indian Islands 1
The Species found in America are thus distributed:—

America—Northern ............... 15
" Central.................. 34
" Southern .................  7

It now only remains to me to express my warmest thanks to all who have kindly assisted me: to Dr. Horn, Mr. Schwartz, Capt. T. L. Casey; to MM. C. Brisout de Barneville, Borre, Van de Poll, Fleutiaux, Salle, and Prof. Fiori; to my lamented friends, Dr. Leconte, Dr. N. A. C. Dohrn, Mr. E. W. Janson, MM. de Marseul and Perris; in my own country, to Dr. Sharp, Messrs. Champion, Lewis, and Waterhouse, and especially to Herr Reitter and Dr. P. B. Mason, I am indebted for the means of bringing this work to completion. Without their help any investigation of these obscure classes of Coleoptera must have been hopeless; and, indeed, to the generosity of my last-mentioned friend, Dr. Mason, its present publication is entirely due.
LITERATURE.

In this part of my work I shall not translate the descriptions of antecedent authors into Latin, as I did in my 'Trichopterygia Illustrata,' in order both to avoid the charge of pedantry, unjustly imputed by some hypercritical reviewers, and also because the original descriptions are for the most part fully and accurately detailed, and of modern date. To facilitate reference, I have arranged the various authors alphabetically, and not in chronological order.

BRISOUT DE BARNEVILLE (CH.)
Catalogue des Coléoptères Européens, Grenier (1863).
Sacium brunneum.—In the Appendix to M. Grenier's Catalogue this species is fully described (vide Matériaux pour la Faune Française, p. 70).

BROUN (THOS.)
Holopsis nigellus.
" pallidus.
" Lawsoni.
These species are described, somewhat cursorily, by Mr. Broun in the above work as belonging to Holopsis, which he terms a genus of 'Cranophorites' having nine jointed antennae. The first and last named I have dissected, and found to be perfectly normal species of Corylophodes. H. pallidus is, I feel sure, a variety of H. nigellus. H. Lawsoni was originally regarded by Mr. G. R. Crotch as a Coccinellid.

COMOLLI (ANT.)
Coleopt. Provincie Novocomi, p. 50 (1887).
Clypeaster piceus (Kunzé, 1834).—This species (now Arthrolips piceus) is well described by M. Comolli; by the reference to Kunzé, it would appear that the species had previously been named by that entomologist in MS.

DUVAL (CL.)
Sacium rufithorax, p. 232.
... discedens, p. 233.
Corylophus subtawipennis, p. 234.
Moronillus ruficollis, p. 234.
Orthoperus pilosiusculus, p. 236.
I have received types of these species from Herr Reitter and several other experienced entomologists, and, having compared them with M. Duval's original and very accurate descriptions, I believe that the following notes will prove to be correct:—

S. rufithorax seems to be a good and distinct species of Arthrulips.
S. dissectus is identical with, and long posterior to, "f. obscurus," Sahlberg.
C. sublaevipennis is a well-known and genuine species.
Moronillus ruficolis.—This is also a well-known species, but the generic name is posterior to Rhypopius, Le Conte.

Orthoperus piliosicusculus.—M. Duval's description of this insect appears to point unmistakably to the species generally known as O. curiosus, Rey., and, since M. Duval's name possesses an undoubted claim to priority, it should be retained. The author appears to have had some doubt on this point, and retained the name curiosus for the species in the descriptive part of his MSS.—Ed.

---

ERICHSON (W. P.)
Archiv fur Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 1842, i. p. 240.

Corylophus thoracicus.

Both species are well described. By the shape of its thorax the former evidently belongs to Sericoderus, and in size and colour agrees well with dark examples of S. lateralis. The latter, "f. fasciatus," is the American Suciun fasciatum, which, like many of its congeners, varies much in size.

---

GYLLENHAL (L.), Eq. aurat.
Insecta Suecica.

Cryptophagus brunipes, vol. i. pt. i. p. 185 (1808).
atomus, l. c.

Until lately several species of Orthoperus have been comprised under the name "brunipes," Gyll.; but through the exertions of M. Wankowicz and Herr Reitter these have now been satisfactorily separated upon very evident superficial characters, and the original name retained for that form alone which agrees the most closely with Gyllenhal's description.

A very similar confusion has also occurred in the case of Cossyphus pusillus; this name has been applied to several species of Sature, any one of which would agree fairly well with Gyllenhal's characters. I have therefore chosen as my type of Saturum pusillum the species which bears that name in most of the chief continental collections.

In Pt. iv. App. p. 516, Gyllenhal has accurately described Sericoderus lateralis, also as a species of Cossyphus.

---

KIRSCH (TH.)

Arthrulips posticus.—Ovalis, postice truncatus, pubescens, ferrugineus, prothorace semicirculari, margin antice deplanato, testaceo; elytris dimidio posteriori (margin apicali et laterali excepto) nigris. Long. 1 1/2; lat. 1 mill.

Arthrulips thoracicus.—Oblongo-ovalis, pubescens, fusca, subitus diluitur, prothoracic margine antico utrinque atque elytrorum apice flavescensibus. Long. 1; lat. 3/8 mill.

Sericoderus tropicus.—Ovatus, glaber, subitus fuscos, abdomen pedibusque dilatioribus; supra fusco-testaceis; prothorace semicirculari, lateribus angustis marginao, angulis posticis acuminatis; elytris subtilissime crebre punctatis. Long. 1 1/2; lat. 1 mill.

 Twice larger than S. lateralis, base of the elytra dark, thorax semicircular, with the margin slightly reflexed, without hairs, finely and densely punctured.
Corylophus Peruanus.—Breviter ovalis, glaber, levis, nigro, prothorace antico pedibusque testaceis, prothorace antice rotundato, margine panillo (lateraliter magis) deplanato; coeleptericis apice rotundatis, lateribus marginatis. Long. 13; lat. 1 mill.—Brighter than C. cassidoides, black, shining, front of thorax and legs yellow, thorax semicircular, with the margins slightly reflexed, posterior angles acute, elytra moderately convex, sides margined.

Although the foregoing descriptions are too imperfect for identification without the aid of types, the species seem to be distinct, since the characters given do not agree with any others with which I am acquainted; but from such scanty material it is not possible to form any reliable opinion.

KRAATZ (G.)

In this paper Dr. Kraatz reviews the nomenclature of several species of Sacium and Arthrolips, and gives the following synonymic list as the result of his observations:

Sacium pusillum, Gyll.; Thoms.

" obscurum, Sahl., not Dejean.
" corticium, Thoms.
" pusillum, Redtenb.
" atrum, Parreyss; Zeigl.; Dejean.
" ! discdens, Duval.
" nanum, Mals.
" brunneum, Brisout.
" Madera, Kraatz.
" pusillum, Wollaston.

Arthrolips piceus, Comolli.

" obscurum, Duval.
" obscurum, Dejean, not Sahlberg.
" var. convexincus, Motsch.
" humilis, Rosenhauer.
" rufithorax, Duval.

Judging by the miscellaneous condition of the nomenclature of this family, it would seem to me very doubtful whether some of the specimens submitted to Dr. Kraatz possessed any affinity to the species whose name they bore on their labels; at any rate, after a careful examination of a large number of individuals, I have arrived in some instances at a conclusion differing from that expressed in the foregoing synonymy. All the examples of Sacium obscurum which I have seen belong to the genus Arthrolips, and are totally distinct from A. piceus. Of Sacium corticium I have only seen a single example, but this exhibited 11-jointed antennae. With regard to S. discdens, I quite agree with Dr. Kraatz that it is synonymous with S. obscurum. Arthrolips rufithorax is a distinct and good species (if I can judge from types in M. Jekel's collection, and cannot be associated with any other. In the same collection there was a Sacium labelled S. nanum which was clearly identical with Arthrolips rufithorax, and, since this is the only specimen I have met with bearing the name "nanum," I am unable to express any opinion as to that species; in Gymniger and Harold's Catalogue S. nanum is quoted as a synonym of S. pusillum. I have often seen examples of A. humilis with their thorax rufescent, but these are totally different from A. rufithorax both in size and shape. In this paper Dr. Kraatz very properly changes the name of a Sacium found in Madeira by Mr. Wollaston, and called by him S. pusillum, into S. Madera.

LATREILLE (P. A.)
Cuvier, Règne Anim. ed. ii. t. v. p. 162 (1858).

Cossyphus pusillum, Gyll., is made a separate genus by M. Latreille in the above work, under the name Clypeaster; but, since that name had been previously used for a genus of Echinoderms, it was subsequently cancelled by Dr. Le Conte, and "Sacium" substituted in its stead.
LE CONTE (J. L.)

In the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philad. vol. vi. p. 112 et seq. (1852), Dr. Le Conte described many new species of Corylophidae, and one new genus, Rhypobius; he also proposed the term Sacium for the genus previously known as Typhaea, a name which had been already used to designate a genus of Echinoderms. In this paper he adopts Microsphaera, Redt. in the place of Orthopennis, Steph.; but seems afterwards to have changed his mind, for in his latter works he again uses Orthopennis for that genus; in so doing he appears to have acted judiciously, for, although he accuses Stephens of having inaccurately described the antennae of his genus, yet immediately after he blames Redtenbacher for a very similar fault, and, when errors are mutual, it is certainly preferable to retain the name originally given.

Dr. Le Conte's descriptions are good and characteristic, and easily recognized; some of them I have transcribed below, as I have been unable to obtain any authentic types of those species; but the rest I have myself described in the present work from specimens kindly presented by Dr. Horn and others.

The following new species are here described by Dr. Le Conte, viz.:—

Sacium lugubre.  
Sacium obscurum.  
Sacium amabile.  
Sacium decolor.  
Sacium scitulum.  
Sericiderus obscurs.  
Sericiderus flavidus.  
Sericiderus subtilis.  
Corylophus marginicollis.  
Rhypobius, gen. nov.  
Rhopbuss.  
Orthop. (Microsphaera), glabra.

"Sacium obscurum. — Elongato-ellipticum, dense subtiliter punctubitis, atrum, thorace utrinque testaceo, elytris dense subtiliter punctatibus. Long. '08. North shore of Lake Superior, two specimens. This is very similar to S. lugubre, but the elytra are much more finely punctured."

"Sacium amabile. — Elongato-ellipticum, thorace testaceo medio nigro, elytris subtiliter punctatibus, piecis, macula basali, altrna ad medium, apicibusque testaceis, pedibus flavis. Long. '07-'06. Junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers.—Similar in form to S. obscurum, clothed with fine prostrate hairs; head yellow, thorax semi-elliptical, a little longer than wide, sinuate at the base, moderately margined on the sides, testaceos with a black vitta reaching from the apex almost to the base; elytra scarcely wider than the thorax, broadly subtrnnate at the apex, finely punctulate, black with a spot at the base, another transverse one just behind the middle, and the apex testaceos; suture not elevated. Beneath black, feet yellow."

"Sacium decolor.—Ellipticum, rufo-piceun, subtiliter punctubitis, thorace pallidiiori, medio obscno, elytris subtiliter punctatibus, pedibus flavis. Long. '03. Two specimens, San Jose, California.—Elliptical, rufo-piceus, finely punctus, thorax paler, diaphanous at the sides, dark in the middle, almost semicircular, slightly sinuate at the base, elytra very finely punctulate, rounded at the apex; body beneath pale, abdomen paler, feet yellowish."

"Sacium scitulum.—Late ellipticum, nigrum, subtilissime punctubitis, thorace flavo, puncto antico obscuro, elytris subtiliter punctatibus, fascia postica lata, margine apicale pedibusque flavis. Long. '02. Colorado River, California.—Smaller than the others, and more broadly oval, very finely punctate. Thorax semicircular, with a dark spot near the anterior margin. Elytra black, very finely punctulate, with a broad testaceous fascia behind the middle, scarcely reaching the sides, apex rounded, narrowly margined with yellow. Body beneath black; abdomen testaceos, feet yellow."

"Sericiderus flavidus. — Flavo-testaceos, flavo-piceunos, thorace macula antica obscura notato, bapi late sinuato, elytris subtilissime punctatulis. Long. '03. New York and Lake Superior.—Ovate, one-half longer than wide, uniformly yellowish testaceos, densely punctate. Thorax semicircular, margined, with a fuscos spot at the apex; base broadly rounded in the middle, sinuate each side, posterior angles moderately produced. Elytra very finely and densely punctulate, very slightly narrowed to the apex, which is broadly truncate. Pectus dusky."

[I find a note among the MSS. that this is identical with S. lateralis.—Ed.]
Sericoderus obscurus.—Rafo-piceus, flavo-pubescent, thorace lateribus rufis, basi utrinque subangulato, elytris subbilater punctulatis, apice pedibusque flavis. Long. .025. One specimen, New York.—Smaller than S. flavicollis and a little narrower; the thorax is more broadly rounded in the middle, and the posterior angles are more produced, forming with the middle of the base a distinct angle; the elytra are a little more narrowed behind, and seem more distinctly punctured; the truncated margin is yellowish; beneath dusky, feet and tip of the abdomen yellowish.

Sericoderus subtilis.—Flavo-testaceus, flavo-pubescent; thorace macula antica obscura notato, angulus posticae valde productis; elytris punctulatis. Long. .02. Illinois, Wilcox.—Smaller and more convex than S. flavicollis, with the thorax not so transverse, and the posterior angles much more produced; the elytra are more narrowed posteriorly and more distinctly punctured; the pectus is scarcely darker than the abdomen.

In the Proc. Amer. Philosoph. Soc. xvii. p. 399 (1878), Dr. Le Conte described three species of Orthoperus, viz. O. scutellaris, O. saturalis, and O. elongatus; of these I have only seen O. scutellaris, but this proved on dissection to belong to Sphinxus. The following are his own descriptions of the other two:

"Orthoperus saturalis.—Oval, rounded, slightly convex, piceous-black, glabrous, shining, scutellum distinct, elytra with a very fine sutural stria slightly visible from the middle to the tip. Long. .05 mm. = .02 inch. Enterprize, Florida.—Smaller, or of the same size as O. galaeus, but easily known by the distinct scutellum, and fine sutural stria; the elytra are very sparsely and indistinctly punctulate, as in the preceding.

"Orthoperus elongatus.—Oval, elongate, convex, piceous, moderately shining; scutellum distinct; elytra with a very fine sutural stria, effaced behind, but curving in front around the base, and ending half-way between the scutellum and the humerus, tips separately rounded; with the apex of the abdomen more prominent than in the other species. Long. .05 mm. = .02 inch. Tampa, Florida.—Smaller and narrower than the other species, very much the form of a Prionus."

(This species is described in the Biol. Centr. Amer. col. ii., part i. p. 105 (1887), as Enigmaticum ptiloides, n. s.—Ed.)

In the Bull. U. S. Geograp. and Geol. Survey, v. p. 512 (1879), Dr. Le Conte described a new species of Saeicium, which he named S. biguttatum; but, since I have not seen any type of this species, I can only quote his original description:

"Saeicium biguttatum. — Elongate, black, very finely pubescent; prothorax not wider at the base than its length, sides and apex strongly margined, diaphanous in front for nearly one-third of its length; elytra each with a rounded red spot a little behind the middle and half-way from the suture to the side; under surface and legs black. Long. 1.6 mm. Vita Pass, Colo.—Of the same size as S. ingulare and S. obscurum, but the prothorax is rather longer, and the elytral spot distinguishes it at first sight."

MARSHAM (T.)
Coleoptera Britannica (1802).

Dermestis Cassidoides, p. 77.
... picatus, p. 80.
... punctum, p. 80.

To attempt to identify a species by the vague remarks which represent descriptions in this work would be perfectly useless. D. Cassidoides has nevertheless been retained for the Corylophus which now bears that name, owing to its subsequent adoption by Mr. Stephens. — D. picatus and D. punctum are supposed to represent respectively the well-known species of Orthoperus—O. atomus, Gyll., and O. atomarius, Heer.
MOTSCHULSKY (VICTOR v.)

Bullatin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou, t. xxiv. p. 90 (1849).

Clypeaster convexiusculus. M. — Oblongum, subovatum, depressum, nigrum, glabrum, thorace, fascia postica elytrorum, pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. 3 l.; lat. 4 l. Hab. South of Spain.

Shape of t. pusillius, but twice smaller, rather more convex, and more elongate, &c.

C. ptiiioiides.—This species is mentioned casually without remark or reference.

Études Entomologiques, vii. p. 121 (1858).

Sacium unifasciatum. — Oblongum, subovatum, depressum, nigro-piceum, thorace, pedibusque testaceis. Long. 3 l.; lat. 4 l. Hab. Birma.

Shape of S. pusillius, but smaller, with the thorax longer, and a broad testaceae band on the posterior part of the elytra.

A second species, rather smaller, distinguished from the preceding by its browner colour, and by a second transverse testaceae band placed on the anterior part of the elytra near the base, which is brown. Hab. Birma.—S. bifasciatum.

A third species of the size of S. unifasciatum, but more oval, and more attenuated posteriorly: the whole surface covered with a velvety pubescence, testaceae brown, darker on the upper part of the elytra and on the under side. Hab. Birma.—S. Indicum.

A fourth species, almost as large as S. pusillius, but more narrow and elongate, more parallel and less depressed, with the thorax shorter, reddish testaceae, narrowly infuscated on the suture and margins of the elytra. Hab. India.—S. convexiusculus.


Sacium convexiusculus, Mot-ch.—3 l. +.

Sacium picipenne, Motsch.—Statura et color S. pusilli, sed thorace testaceo, elongato-ellipticum, depressum, nitidum, nigro-piceum, thorace pedibusque testaceis. Long. 3 l.; lat. 4 l.—"Des montagnes d' Nura Ellia."

Sacium luridum. Motsch.—Statura S. pusilli, sed paulo minor, elongato-ellipticum, parallelum, nitidum, lurido-testaceum, elytris antice pano infuscatis. testaceo-puberulis. Long. 3 l.; lat. 4 l.—Nura Ellia.

Sericoderus infuscatus, Motsch.—Statura S. laterali, sed duplo major, subovatum, subconvexus, cineraceo-sericeus, rufo-testaceus, elytrorum marginibus lato infuscatis. Long. 4 l.; lat. 4 l.—Nura Ellia.

Moronillus orientalis, Motsch.—Statura et color M. rugicollis, sed duplo major et thorace piceo; subrotundatis, convexus, nitidus, nigro-piceo, thorace piceo, antice testaceo-marginate. Long. 3 l.; lat. 4 l.—Nura Ellia.

Obs. In the long essay from which the foregoing descriptions have been transcribed most of the species appear to have been found on the "Mountains of Nura Ellia," but on p. 117 one is mentioned from Colombo, Ceylon.

It is much to be regretted that references to Col. Motchulsky's types is now impossible, except by a pilgrimage to Moscow. From my own experience of his correctness in distinguishing the species of Trichopterygidae, I believe that the greater part of those named by Col. Motschulsky in the foregoing extracts would prove to be good and genuine species. But, since the descriptions are wholly inadequate for identification, his species must be held in abeyance until some naturalist, well qualified for the task and favoured by accidental advantages, may be able to restore their names to the muster-roll of science.
MULSANT ET REY.

Annales de la Soc. Linn. de Lyon, t. viii. (1861).

Clypeaster nanus, p. 118. — Oblongus, leviter convexus, subnitidus, subtilissime alutaceus, subglaber, nigro-piceus, pronoti lateribus et elytrorum apice dilutioribus, antennis pallidis, clava infuscatis, pedibus fusco-testaceis; pronoti angulis posticis obtusiusculis. Long. 0,0014; larg. 0,001.

Body oblong, moderately convex, finely and faintly punctured, clothed with a fine grey pubescence; colour picceous, more or less dusky.

Antennae long, testaceose, club dusky.

Prothorax large, semicircular, almost as broad at the base as the elytra. slightly convex, very finely and closely punctured, picceous with two large pale transparent spots in front.

Elytra oblong, faintly rounded at the sides, faintly convex, faintly and closely punctured, pitchy brown.

Legs rather short, dusky testaceose.

Obs. Closely resembles C. pusillus, Gyll.; differs only in its fine pubescence.

Orthoperus anxius, p. 115. — Breviter ovalis, leviter convexus, subnitidus, subtilissime alutaceus, subglaber, nigro-piceus, pronoti lateribus et elytrorum apice dilutioribus, antennis pallidis, clava infuscatis, pedibus fusco-testaceis; pronoti angulis posticis obtusiusculis. Long. 0,0005; larg. 0,001.

Body oval, rather short, slightly convex, almost smooth, obsoletely alutaceous, shining pitchy black.

Prothorax large, as wide at the base as the elytra, posterior angles almost right angles, slightly convex, smooth, shining pitchy black. sides rather paler.

Elytra short, oval, slightly rounded at the sides, moderately convex, obtusely truncate, smooth, obsoletely alutaceous, shining pitchy black, apex paler.

Legs short, dusky testaceose.

Differs from O. corticalis in its smaller size, dusky legs, elytra more distinctly alutaceous. sides of the thorax more rounded, less margined.

Orthoperus coriaceus, p. 116. — Breviter ovalis, leviter convexus, subnitidus, subglaber, nigro-piceus, pronoti lateribus et elytrorum apice sensim dilutioribus, pedibus antennisque testaceis, parum clava infuscata, pronoti angulis posticis subrectis, elytris subtilissimae alutaceae, et præterea obsoletæ punctulatae. Long. 0,0005; larg. 0,001.

Body short, oval, moderately convex, almost smooth, shining pitchy black.

Antennae large, testaceose, club dusky.

Prothorax large, transverse, as wide at the base as the elytra, sides slightly rounded and slightly margined, posterior angles nearly right angles, slightly convex, smooth, very obsoletely alutaceous, shining pitchy black. sides slightly paler.

Elytra short, oval, slightly rounded at the sides, obtusely truncate, moderately convex, smooth, shining pitchy black, with the apex ferruginous, very finely alutaceous and very finely punctured.

Legs short, testaceose.

"This species has been confounded with O. corticalis, but is smaller, sides of the thorax more rounded and less margined, elytra more distinctly alutaceous, and less distinctly punctured. Intermediate between O. corticalis and O. pilosiusculus."

Obs. In the foregoing extracts from MM. Mulsant and Rey I have transcribed the Latin, and quoted the more important parts of the French descriptions, for I cannot perceive any character by which O. anxius can be distinguished from O. coriaceus; but, since I have never seen an authentic type of the former species, it would be unfair to express any opinion as to their identity; and the same observation applies equally to C. nanus.

On p. 121 of this work the new genus Pettinus, and its species P. celatus, are fully and accurately described.
PERRIS (E.)

Annales de la Societe Entomologique de France, 1852, p. 587.


In the former of these publications M. Perris describes in an exhaustive manner the various stages of *Orthoperus picus brunneus*, Gyll., and in the latter those of *Arthraops pieus*.

These original observations of a naturalist so well known and so distinguished as M. Perris form an invaluable record of the life-history of the *Corylophida*; and, since it has never been in my power to make any similar investigations, I have availed myself of the researches of M. Perris, and in their proper place have transcribed at great length his descriptions, and have carefully copied his figures of the larva and pupa of both species. From the strong resemblance which these two extreme forms bear to each other, it may well be concluded that the intervening genera would not differ much from their type.

PHILIPPI (R. A., and F.)


*Clypeaster variegatus.*—L. c. 1/4 lin. Ovatus, pubescent; prothorax sordide carneo, punctus maculisque fuscescibus minusve picto; elytris sordide carneis, maculis punctisque fuscescetibus et nigris marmoratis; corpore subutus. pedibusque rufo fusceis. Hab. Valdivia.'

I have copied Dr. Philippi's description verbatim, because it is not sufficiently definite to justify any positive conclusion; but I am much inclined to believe that probably both *Sacium.xpaththuri*, Reitter, and *S. incertum*, Matthews, will prove to be identical with *S. variegatum*, Philippi, although the fact can be ascertained only by comparison with the type-specimens in the collection of Dr. Philippi.

In extensive genera, like *Sacium* or *Eucharctops*, it must inevitably happen that many species of science will prove to be merely local forms of more comprehensive species of nature. But it is far preferable to consider as distinct species those forms which exhibit distinctive specific characters, such as shape of outline, sculpture, convexity, &c., than to amalgamate indiscriminately diverse forms under one specific name, which would thereby lose its identity, or to have recourse to the objectionable habit of creating subspecies or subgenera.

REDTENBACHER (L.)

Fauna Austriaca, ed. ii. p. 299 (1858); ed. iii. p. 327.

*Orthoperus corticalis.*—The only copy of the Faun. Aust. to which I have had access was one of ed. iii.; but the short description of *A. corticalis* given on p. 327 agrees perfectly with types of that species in the collections of Herr Reitter and other continental entomologists. On p. 513 of the same edition Herr Reitter Redtenbacher appears to consider that his genus *Clypeaster* is identical with *Sexsterus*.

REY (C.)

L'Échange, Revue Linnéen (Lyons), No. 50, February 15th, 1889.

In this periodical M. Rey has published some critical notes on various species of *Corylophida*. Of many of these notes I am unable to form any trustworthy opinion, and in all such cases must be content to transcribe his observations, confining my own remarks to those species with which I possess a more perfect acquaintance.

*Sacium Rhenanum*, Reitter.—"This species corresponds with *Clypeaster nanus*, Mulsant and Rey. The latter is distinguished by the obsolete punctuation of the elytra, and an oblong sutural impression situated behind the middle."

*Clypeaster lividus*, Dejean.—"This is a testaceous variety of *C. brunneus*, Brisout."
Clypeaster discedens, J. Duv.—"This seems to me to be distinct from C. obscurus, Sahll. It is rather more compact (ramassé), the elytra are more faintly punctured, and their suture more finely, or scarcely at all, elevated behind."

Clypeaster nitens, Rey.—"Closely allied to S. densatum, Reitter. It is nevertheless distinguished by its rather more parallel shape, more shining surface, and especially by its more rounded sutural angle of the elytra.—Spain."

Arthrolips regularis, Reitt.—"This species is found in Provence. The variety A. laricollis, Rey, is possibly a distinct species. It is perceptibly smaller, the prothorax is almost smooth on the disc, the elytra are very obsoletely punctured, and more contracted behind.—Hyères."

Corylophus nigripennis.—"I have separated from C. subcleripennis a Corylophus of a slightly smaller size, with almost entirely black elytra, equally finely punctured, but with the interstices smoother and more shining. It may be merely a variety."

Orthoperus peregrinus "is perhaps O. anxius. It is smaller, rather smoother and more shining than O. anxius; less shining and less distinctly punctured than O. pilosiscutatus."

Of the species thus noticed by M. Rey, I have not seen types of Clypeaster nitens, Arthrolips laricollis, Corylophus nigripennis, or Arthrolips peregrinus, and therefore cannot express any opinion of their merits; but I have received from various sources specimens labelled "S. nanum." Of these some were identical with S. densatum, others with S. pusillum, and one with Arthrolips rugithorax; but none resembled Sacium Rhenannum.

The only type of Clypeaster hiericus which I have seen was identical with Sericoderus lateralis.

I have examined many examples of C. discedens, and all have proved identical with Arthrolips obscurus.

In the foregoing observations I have merely recorded my own experience, but in the confused state of nomenclature prevailing in this family it would be rash to assert any claim to infallibility. Specimens often seem to have been labelled promiscuously or by conjecture; in one collection I met with Sacium pusillum represented by a miscellaneous series comprising S. Damryi, densatum, and latum, Arthrolips humilis, Sericoderus lateralis, and Anis. Verlelii.

Rye (E. C.)


A new species of Aphanocephalus is here described by Mr. Rye under the name of A. Wollastoni. The description is short, and does not enter into details.

Reitter (E.)

Herr Reitter has done much good work among the Corylophidae, and increased the list by the addition of twenty new species, separated with correct discrimination, and described with his wonted accuracy.

In 'L'Abeille,' vol. xvi. pp. 1-12 (1877), he has given a revision of the species Sacium and Arthrolips, and to those previously described added the following new species, viz.:—

Sacium Rhenannum.

" latum.

" orientale.

" densatum.

Arthrolips regularis.

", ferrugatus.

To these he subsequently added many other species at different times, and in various publications.
In Mittteilungen des Münchener Ent. Vereins, 1877, p. 126:—

Sacium atrum.
Sericoderus castaneus.
  ..  fulvicollis.
  ..  pallidulus.

In Verhandlungen der Kaiserliche-Königlichen Zool.-botanisch Gesellschaft in Wien, 1878, pp. 183-191, he describes the following species, etc.:—

Arthrolips similaris.
  ..  Oberthuri.
  ..  fenestratus.
Sericoderus pallidulus.

I have not seen a type of A. similaris, but the immense series of A. (Sacium) Oberthuri taken by Mr. Champion in Central America proves beyond a doubt that that species is liable to vary much both in size and in the markings of the elytra, and for this reason I am inclined to think that A. similaris is a variety of A. Oberthuri. The former of these is thus described by Herr Reitter:—

"Arthrolips similaris, n. sp.—Oblongo-ovalis, breviter pubescens, fuscus, prothorace (macula oblonga in medio sita excepta) fascia elytrorum transversa communis, extus abbreviata, paulo pone medium, et margine apicali, pygidio, antennis pedibusque, plus minusve rufo-testaceis. Long. plus 1 mm."

To this description he adds that it is "quite like the following (A. Oberthuri) in form and colour, but smaller, more closely and more finely punctured, and chiefly distinguished by the shorter and more silky pubescence; the spots on the base of the elytra appear to be wanting in this species."

In Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1884, p. 58, he describes:—

Sacium Damryi.

In Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1884, p. 117:—

Moronillus pumilus.

And in Wiener Ent. Zeit. iv. p. 273 (1885):—

Arthrolips Simonii.
Pelitinus Matthewsii.
  ..  alutaceus.

It would be useless in this place to transcribe verbatim the accurate and satisfactory descriptions of Herr Reitter, especially since all the species except two will be fully described in the subsequent pages from authentic types kindly transmitted to me by himself.

Among the foregoing notices of Herr Reitter's publications, I find that I have omitted to mention the following in their proper places:—

In Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1878, p. 126:—

Sericoderus Revelieri.

In Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1876, p. 312; 1878, p. 199:—

Orthoperus punctulatus.

Also many notes on other species.

ROSENHAUER (W. G.)
Thiere Andalus. p. 317 (1856).
Arthrolips (Sericoderus) humilis.
Rhypobius (Moronillus) discolor.

These are well described, and the distinctive characters of A. humilis clearly defined in the following words:—"Distinguished from S. pieus by the greater and more regular
roundness of its body, by the elytra being scarcely enlarged behind the shoulders, and by the smooth interstices of the thorax."

M. Duval is probably correct in supposing *M. discolor*, Rosenh., to be merely an immature condition of *M. radicollis*, Duv.

---

**STEPHENS J. F.**

*Illustrations of British Entomology*, Mandib. ii. p. 185 (1829).

- Clypeaster, (Ander.) n. gen.
  - cassidioides, Marsh.
- Orthoperus. n. gen.
  - picea.
  - truncatus.
  - nigricans.
  - atomus.
- Sericoderus, n. gen.
  - thoracicus.

The generic names given by Mr. Stephens have been universally accepted by subsequent writers more from courtesy to their author than from any inherent validity; indeed, the claim of priority is the only plea that can be urged in their favour, for it is impossible to say that they were described by him. But, although his genera have thus been allowed to stand, a similar concession could not be extended to his species, for even conjecture would fail to identify any of them. The term *Corylophus* was substituted by Mr. Stephens in his 'Manual' for *Clypeaster*, Latr.

---

**SCHWARTZ (H.)**


Mr. Schwartz, in this paper, has very accurately and distinctly described two new species, viz. *S. mollinum* and *S. splendens*, and very kindly sent types of both species to me, from which I have made my own descriptions. I have placed both species in the genus *Artrolips*, since their antennae, when immersed in Canada balsam, exhibit only ten articulations.

---

**THOMSON (C. G.)**


*Saciun corticinum*.

The only type of *S. corticinum* which I have seen was in the collection of M. S. de Marsou; this specimen distinctly exhibited 11-jointed antennae, although in size and colour it much resembled *Artrolips obscurus*. The species is carefully and accurately described by M. Thomson.

---

**WANKOWICZ (M.)**


- Orthoperus punctatus.
  - Kluki.

These two species are shortly but very distinctly described.

* It appears to have been quite overlooked by authors that the alteration of this generic name was made by Stephens in his 'Illustrations of British Entomology,' Mandib. vol. v. (Supplement), p. 405 (1832), seven years prior to the date of his 'Manual of British Coleoptera.'—O. E. J.
WOLLASTON (T. V.)

Insecta Madrensis, pp. 474–481 (1854).

Clypeaster pusillus.  
Arthrolips, gen. nov.  
Corylophus tectiformis.  
Glæosoma, gen. nov.  
.. velox.

Arthrolips æqualis.

Microstagetus, gen. nov.  
.. parvulus.

Coleopt. Hesperidum, p. 51 (1868).  
Arthrolips testudinalis.

Ent. Month. Mag. ix. p. 278 (1873).  
Aphanocephalus, gen. nov.  
.. hemisphericus.

Ent. Month. Mag. x. p. 167 (1873).  
Phænocephalus, gen. nov.  
.. castaneus.

In these works Mr. Wollaston has described with his well-known accuracy all the genera and species mentioned above. Of his genera, Arthrolips has been universally accepted; Glæosoma had been previously described by Dr. Le Conte under the name of Typhoidius; Aphanoccephalus and Phænocephalus are still retained for their respective species, but I have separated them from the Corylophidae on account of their totally diverse anatomy.

All the species described by Mr. Wollaston as new to science still bear the names which he gave them, but the one which he supposed to be identical with C. pusillum, Gyll., subsequently proved to be entirely distinct from that species, and was redescribed by Dr. Kraatz as S. nudera. My own descriptions have been made from types kindly presented to me by Mr. Wollaston and Mr. Dale.

In order to bring the résumé of the literature of the Corylophidae up to the present date (March, 1899), I have extracted the subjoined notes from various papers which were either unknown to Mr. Matthews, or have been published subsequently to the time when he completed his MSS.

I have in all cases quoted the original words, and not translated them. These are arranged in chronological order. I have to thank Herr Leitler for directing my attention to some of the papers, especially those published in ‘L’Échange,’ a paper unfortunately without any index, although it contains original descriptions.—Ed.
REITTER (E.)

Sericoderus basalis, n. sp.—Subrotundatus, nigro-fuscus, subtilissime pubescens, parum nitidus, antennis (clava subinfuscata) pedibusque testaceis, capite prothoracea flavo-rufis, nitidis, unicoloribus, oculis nigris, elytris rufo-testaceis, basi nigris aut infuscatis. Long. 1 mm.

Kasalinsk.

Sericoderus flaviventris, n. sp.—Kleiner als der vorige, ähnlich geformt, oben ganz gleich gefärbt, glanzender, unten samt Fühlern und Beinen einfarbig blass braungelb. Long. 0·8 bis 0·9 mill.

Tunis.

Meronilus sibiricus, n. sp.—M. ruficollis valde similis sed major, magis rotundatus, fortiter nitidus, supra haud alutaceus, punctura elytrorum distinctiore, simplicia differt.

Chaborowa in Oststirien.

ABEILLE de PERRIN (E.)

Peitinus gigas, n. sp.—1 mm. Fuscus, nitidus, globosus, leviss, sub oculo fortissime armato subtiliter punctulatus; thorace dilutior, praesertim ad marginem anticam rufotestaceo, antice angulatim rotundato; elytris breviter ovatis, ad apicem haud truncatis, sed conjunctim rotundatis.

Algérie, in montis Edough muscis a me lectus.


Arthrolips sanctæ-balmeæ, n. sp.—Nigro-piceum, breviter ovatum ♂, subquadra-tum ♀, pube brevissima et fugace indutum, thoraces limbo antico pallido-pellucido; antennis fuscis; pedibus dilutoribus; thoraces basi vix bisinmata. Long. 1·2 mill.

D’un brun de poix, avec la partie antérieure du corselet d’un jaune translucide, ainsi que les bords latéraux. Tête petite; antennes d’un brun foncé. Corselet transversal, large, à peu près en demi-cercle, régulièrement convexe, un peu plus clair que les élytres, à points très fins et assez serrés; à base sinuée presque insensiblement. Écusson conçave, arrondi. Élytres à peine plus larges que le corselet à leur base, larges, arrondis sous l’épaule et rétrécis de là au sommet, où ils sont arrondis séparément; à épaules encloses intérieurement par une petite ligne courbe, fine; à ponctuation extrêmement fine et assez dense, plus forte et accentuée dans le bas; à pubescence courte et rare, de couleur violette. Pieds d’un roux obscur, plus clairs que les antennes, surtout ceux des deux premières paires.

♂. Élytres obscur plus fortement sous l’épaule, rétrécis fortement de là au sommet.

♀. Élytres presque parallèles, à peine rétrécis de l’épaule au sommet.

Among damp dead leaves at St. Baume, Var, France.

M. Abeille de Perrin notes here that he possesses the types of Sacium nanum, Muls., and that these are not identical with (Arthrolips) obscurum, Sahl. They are, however, the same thing as S. brunneum, Briss., of which that author had given him types. The latter name therefore sinks into the synonymy of Sacium nanum, Muls.

GUILLEBEAU (F.)

Arthrolips Sicardi, n. sp.—Long. 1–2 mill. D’un noir de poix, le bord antérieur du corselet avec deux taches translucides assez étroites, le sommet des élytres plus ou moins rougeâtre, la pubescence fine et couchee.

Tête testacée; antennes à base testacée, la masse noirâtre. Corselet bien plus étroit que les élytres, suboviforme, le pourtour très finement relevé, la base légèrement arquée, très finement rebordée, les angles postérieurs droits. Écusson arrondi en arrière, presque lisse.
Élytres, deux fois et demi aussi longs que le corselet, arrondis sur les côtes, la suture déprimée dans le premier quart, relevée et finement rehaussée ensuite jusqu’au sommet, le pointillé très fin. Dessous d’un noir de poix ; le bord postérieur des segments ventraux largement testacé, le meta sternum et le premier segment ventral avec un pointillé extrêmement fin ; pattes d’un testacé ferrugineux, les cuisses plus ou moins reimbrunies. On rencontre des exemplaires entièrement ferrugineux.

Tunisie. Gabès.


Arthrolips vittatus, n. sp.—aussi grand mais plus large que réguläre, Reitt. Tête, corselet et élytres d’un testacé ferrugineux, une bande suturale commune plus étroite à la base, une autre latérale et les épauleres noirs ; dessus assez densément et finement pubescents.

Corselet transverse, convexe, arrondi en avant, un peu plus étroit que les élytres brillants, étroitement rembruni à la base, à punctation assez serrée, mais peu distincte ; la base arquée en arrière, un peu avancée au-devant de l’écusson. Élytres légèrement arqués sur les côtés, un peu plus étroits au sommet où ils sont séparément et faiblement arrondis, la suture très finement rehaussée près du sommet. Dessous finement pubescents, noir, les segments ventraux étroitement à leur bord postérieur et le segment anal testacés. Antennes et pattes d’un testacé ferrugineux.

Un exemplaire. Marignane.

REITTER (E.)


Arthrolips Doderoi, n. sp.—Regulariter oblongo-ovalis, subtilissime griseo-puberalus, testaceo-rufras, prothoraco leviter pallidiore, elytris apice vix infuscatis, antennis pedibusque pallide flavis; prothorace semirotundato, longitudine paullo latiore, vix perspicue punctulato, elytris ovatis, dense subtilissime punctatis, pygio pallido, minutissime punctulato; subitus concolor, dense punctulato et subtiliter puberulus. Long. 1-1.1 mm. Süd-Margelan.

Corylophus punctipennis, n. sp.—Dum C. cassidiformis ahnlch, ahnlch gefärbt, aber grosser, im Unriss viel breiter, fast rund, was Veranlassung war, dass ich diese Art lange für einen Philophorus hielt und ihm auch so Herrn Standinger, von dem er stammt, bestimmte. Er unterscheidet sich ausserdem durch die dichte und ziemlich starke Punktur der Flügeldeeken, die Basis derselben ist breit geschwärzt, die dunkle Färbung weniger gesättigt, die Hälfte der Deeken einnehmend und hinter weniger begrenzt, die Grenzen überall verwachsen. Die Brust ist auf der Unterseite dunkelbraun, die Bauchsegmente heller braun, die Vorderbrust, der Mund, die Fühler und Beine gelb. Long. 1 mm. Süd-Margelan, in Turkestan.

Corylophus sublevipennis, v. n., politus, m.—Der Stammforn ganz ahnlch, aber noch feiner und spärlicher punkirt, die Punktur nur bei starker Vergrösserung erkennbar, Oberseite heller gelbrot gefärbt, die Flügeldeeken zur Spitze heller, ohne deutlichen dunklen Lateraldeeken; Unterseite schwarz, Mund, Fühler und Beine gelb. Grösse wie die Stammform. Ist vielleicht eine besondere Art.

Moronillus sibircicus, Ritt., is a genuine Corylophus.

Orthoperus duplicatus, n. sp.—Kurz-oval, gewölbt, feh glanzend, schwarzbraun oder bräunlichschwarz, die Rand der Halschilde, die Seiten und Naht der Flügeldeeken verwachsen, heller rotbraun gefärbt, Mund, Fühler und Beine gelb, die Fühlerkeule angedunkelt. Oberseite des Halschilde und der Flügeldeeken am Grunde hautartig reticulirt, darzwischen wenig dicht, ausserst fein, nur bei starker Vergrösserung wahrnehmbar, einfach punkirt, und mit kurzen, angelegenden, mikroskopischen Härchen besetzt, die unter der Lunge noch nicht zu sehen sind. Halschldl doppelt so breit als lang, von den fast spitzwinkligen Hinterlecken nach vorne verengt, der Hinterrand leicht gerundet. Flügeldeeken kurz, eiformig gewölbt. Long. 1 mm.

Aus dem Quellgebiete des Irkut in Ostasibirien.
GANGLBAUER (L.)


This author gives the following synonymy:

Sacium nanum, Muls.; rhenoum, Reitter.

Arthrolips obscurus, Sahli.; Sancta-Balma, Abeille de Perrin.

Orthoperus pilosiusculus, Duval; corticalis, Kraatz (1874); atomus, Matth.,
Ent. Month. Mag., 1885.

The following species are more or less fully described. viz.:—

Sacium pusillum, Gyll.
    " nanum, Muls.
    " brunneum, Bris.

Arthrolips obscurus, Sahli.
    " piceus, Com.
    " humilis, Rosenh.
    " vittatus, Guilleb.

Peltinus velatus, Muls.
    " alutaceus, Reitt.

Corylophus cassidioides, Marsh.
    " sublævipennis, Duv.

Sericoderus lateralis, Gyll.
    " Revelieri, Reitt.

Moronillus ruficollis, Duv.

Orthoperus punctulatus, Reitt.
    " punctatus, Wank.
    " brunnipes, Gyll.
    " atomus, Gyll.
    " pilosiusculus, Duv.
    " coriaceus, Muls.
    " anxius, Muls.
    " atomarius, Heer.
CORYLOPHIDÆ.

METAMORPHOSIS AND LIFE-HISTORY OF THE CORYLOPHIDÆ.

(Plate A.)

We are indebted for all that is known of the life-history and metamorphosis of the Corylophide to the researches of the late M. Perris, of Mont de Marsan. In the 'Annales de la S. Ent. de France,' 1852, p. 587, he gives a detailed account of the larva and pupa of Orthopera; and in an essay, published in the 'Memoires de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège,' t. x., 1855, p. 270, &c., he describes at great length and with great perspicuity the anatomy, as well as the outward form, of the various stages of Arthrolips. He also adds many valuable observations on their habits and mode of life, and in plate v. of the same work gives excellent figures of the larva and pupa with many dissections; and, since in this part of the world we have no opportunity of making such investigations, I shall, in their proper place, transcribe almost verbatim M. Perris's descriptions. With regard to their mode of life, M. Perris seems to think, although he mentions it in a conjectural manner, that these animals are more or less carnivorous (a fact asserted in the 'Fourth Report of U. S. Entomological Commission,' p. 97, in the case of a kindred genus Sricoderus), and I think that the anatomy of the mouth in all the tribes of the Corylophide except Saciina fully corroborates this idea. In the Saciina alone the mandibles are of a feeble character, but even among them the single lobe of the maxilla is of a decidedly carnivorous type. It seems more than probable that the food of the Corylophide is of a varied description, and that M. Perris, judging from the condition in which he found the larva, as well as the perfect insect—i.e. under the decaying bark of trees—is right in supposing their nourishment to consist, in part at least, of detritus, or of the excrement left by xylophagous animals. The observations of M. Perris refer especially to the Saciina, and throughout that tribe the shape and peculiar articulation of the mandibles, and the fact that their edges do not traverse each other, but close together after the fashion of pincers, combine to give these organs the action of a spoon—a very necessary power if M. Perris's conjecture as to their food is correct.

LARVA OF ARTHROLIPS.

L. c. 2 mm.—Body elliptic, depressed, greyish-white above, paler beneath, upper surface covered with robust, truncate, rufescent hairs, either cylindrical or inversely conical, longest on the back and sides, interspersed with a few longer hairs.

Stigmata, nine on each side; of these two are on the mesothoracic segment, and two on each abdominal segment.
Head small, much narrower than the thorax, suborbicular, rather flat, dusky rufescent, with two small longitudinal channels on the disc, furnished in front and on the sides with fine hair.

Epistoma transversely linear.

Labrum very small, transverse, semicircular.

Mandibles moderately long, narrow, arcuate, pointed, but not dentate.

Maxillae and mentum large, forming a single organ, distinguished from each other by a superficial channel on each side, together occupying more than half of the under side of the head. Maxillae ovate, without any visible lobe.

Maxillary palpi prominent, three-jointed; one very short; two rather longer; three slender, as long as the preceding two.

Labium short, transverse, very faintly emarginate.

Labial palpi small, biarticular, extending slightly beyond the second joint of the maxillary palpi.

All these organs are rufescent.

Antennae inserted on the sides of the head, moderately long, four-jointed; one short and thick; two slightly longer; three nearly as long as the preceding two, furnished at its extremity with three or four small hairs; four, the longest of all, slender, and furnished with one long and two or three shorter hairs.

Below each antenna and opposite to its base there is a round ocellus.

Prothorax nearly twice as long as the head, rather narrowed anteriorly, deeply bisinuated at the sides, with a large subtriangular brown spot on the disc, divided in the middle by a whitish longitudinal line, with an indistinct transverse fold near the posterior margin.

Mesothorax and metathorax each shorter than the prothorax, with a rather indistinct fold on the middle.

Abdomen subconical, composed of nine segments, nearly equal in length, the four first gradually broader, the five last gradually narrower; all except the last very convex, with deep intersections, and marked with a deep fold on the middle. The apical segment is semidiscoidal, rufescent, flat, and subcorneous above, furnished on the under side with an extensible process.

Legs six, two on each thoracic segment, short, subconical and livid; coxae robust; trochanters very small; femora strong, cylindrical; tibiae as long as the three preceding articulations, conic, and furnished with hairs; tarsi represented by a long subulated claw, dilated beneath at the base, and furnished with a very long bristle spatuliform at its extremity.

PUPA.

M. Perris does not give any detailed description of this stage; he merely makes the following observations:

"The nymph is at first white, afterwards rufescent. Its various parts are closely wrapped together, and but little elevated. The margin of the prothorax, the sides, and the dorsal surface are covered with fine and very close hairs of unequal length. The extremity of the abdomen is entire, and almost smooth."

LARVA OF ORTHOPERUS.

L. c. 1–1½ mm.—Body composed of twelve segments, elliptic, depressed, livid-white, paler on the under side, covered with very minute tubercles regularly arranged, bearing stout conical hairs forming a fringe at the sides; thoracic segments strongly developed, especially the first, marked with a transverse fold terminating in a depression on each side, giving the appearance of a double segment; on the prothoracic segment is a subquadrate brown spot, divided longitudinally by a white line; abdominal segments short; apical segment semicircularly, furnished beneath with a small extensible protuberance.

Head small, oval, livid-white, darker towards the base, furnished with a few hairs.
Antennae inserted on the hinder part of the head, slightly arcuate, three-jointed; one short; two nearly twice as long as the first; three as long as the preceding, but more slender and rather subulated.

Epistoma short. Labrum broad and prominent, circularly rounded in front.

Maxillary palpi very prominent, three-jointed; one rather long and stout; two shorter and more slender than the first; three as long as the two preceding, robust, incrassate near the middle, especially on the inner side, with a single long hair at the apex.

Maxille unilobed; lobe large, trapeziform, with the anterior angle acute.

Labium short, not prominent, quadrately truncate.

Labial palpi small, two-jointed.

Mandibles moderately robust, slightly arcuate, acutely pointed, and rufescent.

Legs short, three-jointed, furnished with bristles, and terminating in a faintly curved hook or claw.

PUPA.

Of the pupa of Orthoperus, M. Perris merely says that is fixed in position by its posterior part encased in the white skin of the larva, and is divested of every hair and every appendage.
LIST OF SPECIES.

In the following list the region inhabited by each species is denoted by these abbreviations, viz.:

Europe ........................................ E.
Asia ........................................... As.
Africa .......................................... Af.
Atlantic Islands ............................... At.
Australasia ................................... Aust.
America, North ............................... Am.
America, Central .................... Am. c.
America, South ............................... Am. m.
Oceania ........................................ O.

Fam. CORYLOPHIDÆ.

Tribe PHANEROCEPHALI.N.A.

Gen. Enigmaticum, Matth.
Sp. elongatum, Le Conte Am. e.

Gen. Ectinocephalus, Matth.
tropicus, Matth. Am. e.

Gen. Conodes, Matth.
centricus, Matth. Am. c.

Tribe SACI.N.A.

Gen. Sacium, Le Conte.

Imperiale, Matth. Am. c.
Obertthuri, Reitter Am. c.
incertum, Matth. Am. c.
fasciatum, Erichson Am. c.
balteatum, sp. n. Am. c.
lunatum, Le Conte Am. c.
tropicum, Matth. Am. c.
latifasciatum, Matth. Am. c.
bicolor, sp. n. As.
indefinitum, sp. n. As.
politum, sp. n. As.
quadrimaculatum, sp. n. As.
flaviventre, sp. n. As.
bifasciatum, sp. n. As.
instabile, sp. n. Am.
formosum, sp. n. As.

Sp. feasteratum, Reitter concinnum, sp. n. Am. c.
orientale, Reitter Am. c.
Mexicanum, Matth. E.
latum, Reitter Am. c.
Daunyi, Reitter Am. c.
atrum, Reitter Am. c.
pulchrum, Gyll. As.
crassatum, Reitter As.
pubescens, sp. n. As.
assimile, sp. n. As.
Rhenanum, Reitter As.
lugubre, Le Conte As.
oblongum, sp. n. As.
palvum, Matth. As.
collare, Matth. As.
marginatum, Matth. As.
altacum, Matth. As.
undatum, sp. n. As.
corticium, Thoms. As.
brunneum, Brissart As.
elongatum, sp. n. As.
humerale, sp. n. As.
Walkeri, sp. n. As.
Madera, Kraatz As.
aureum, sp. n. As.
rufulum, sp. n. As.
piceicornis, sp. n. As.
brevicornis, sp. n. As.
rugosum, sp. n. As.
flavum, sp. n. As.
flavicorne, sp. n. As.
lonipes, sp. n. As.
Marselli, Matth. As.
laticolle, Matth. Am. c.
Californicum, sp. n. Am. c.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pubipennis, Sharp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fulvicollis, Reitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pallidulus, Reitter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>subquadratus, Nieter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minutus, sp. n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parvulus, Wollaston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Peltinus, Mulsant.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tectiformis, Wollaston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Japonicus, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cassidioides, Marsham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sublævipennis, Duval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reitteri, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Micróum, Matth.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ovoforme, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Lepadodes, Matth.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chilensis, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Corylophodes, Matth.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Championis, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>glabratus, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>punctipennis, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>torquatus, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jansoni, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>brevicornis, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orbicularis, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>marginicollis, Le Conte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ater, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pusillus, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nigelius, Broun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unicolor, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>castaneus, Matth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rotundus, Sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>truncatias, Le Conte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>suturalis, Sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawsoni, Crotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ochraceus, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pollucidus, sp. n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Am. c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sr. Schwartzii, sp. n. n. insignis, Matthi.

Gen. Hoplicnema, gen. nov.
Sallier, sp. n. Am. c.

Gen. Lewisium, gen. nov.
Cylonicum, sp. n. As.
Japonicum, sp. n. As.

Gen. Catopyx, Matth.
Bowringii, Matth. As.

Tribe ORTHOPERINA.
Gen. Rhypobius, Le Conte.
marius, Le Conte Am.
Dohrnii, sp. n. As.
Florianus, Matth. E.
Japonicus, sp. n. As.
ruficollis, Duval E.
velox, Wollaston At., Af.
brevicornis, sp. n. Am. c.
obtusus, Matth. E.
punilus, Reitter Am. c.
Guatemalensis, Matth. E.
dissimilis, sp. n. Am.

punctulatus, Reitter E.
Kluki, Wankowicz E.
punctatus, Wankowicz E.

Gen. brunnipes, Gyllenhal E.
punctulatus, Matth. E.
corticis, Redtenbacher E.
Japonicus, sp. n. As.
atomus, Gyllenhal E.
orbis, Matth. Am. c.
Columbianus, Matth. Am. E.
Borrei, Matth. E.
cerbatus, sp. n. Am.
mundus, Matth. E.
gracilipes, sp. n. Am.
nigricans, Matth. Am. c.
ovatus, Matth. Am. c.
coriaceus, Rey. Am.
glaber, Le Conte E.
sequalis, Sharp Am.
atomus, Heer Am. c.
perpusillus, Matth. Am.
Crotchii, sp. n. Am.
[minissimum, sp. n.] Am.

Fam. PSEUDOCORYLOPHIDÆ.
impunctatus, Matth. Am. m.
emisphericus, Wollaston. Am.
Wollastonii, Rye At.
vitreus, Matthus. As.
quadriramaclatus, Matth. As.
dissimilis, Matth. As.

Fam. PHAENOCEPHALIDÆ.
castanens, Wollaston At.

Mr. Matthews unfortunately did not label the specimens he described as types; he only put the same number on each specimen of a species. Some of these are to be found in various collections, and not always labelled with the names he finally adopted. I have, therefore, thought it would be useful, as far as I am able, to give a list of those species which are not represented in his own collection, now in my possession. A few species, which I have not been able to trace, have been left blank in the subjoined list.—Ed.

Sacium
incertum, Matth. Godman & Salvin.
bicolor, Matth. G. Lewis, as dimidia-
Mexicanum, Matth. Kraatz.
orientale, Reitter G. Lewis.
assimile, Matth. Museum Britannicum
Rhenanum, Reitter De Marsuel.
altaeccum, Matth. G. Lewis.
corticium, Thomson picicorne, Matth. G. Lewis.
brevicorne, Matth. G. Lewis.

flavum, Matth. G. Lewis.
flavicorne, Matth. Godman & Salvin.
laticolle, Matth. G. Lewis.
longipes, Matth. G. Lewis.

Arthrolips
bimaculatus, Matth. Mus. Brit., as bigut-
lipidus, Le Conte Le Conte.
Simoni, Reitter A. Dodero.
Fiorii, Matth. Fiorii.
ovatus, Matth. Godman & Salvin.

**Anisomeristes**

castaneus, Reitter  | Dodero; Mus. Brit., [as attenuatus.

**Sericoderus**


**Oligarthrum**


**Peltinus**


**Corylophodes**

Reitteri, Matth.  |  

---

**Corylophodes**

orbicularis, Matth.  |  Godman & Salvin.
at, Matth.  |  Dr. Dohrn.
ochraceus, Matth.  |  G. Lewis.
pellucidus, Matth.  |  Salié.

**Rhypobius**

Guatemalensis, Matth.  |  Godman & Salvin.

**Orthoperus**

ovalis, Matth.  |  Godman & Salvin.
nigricans, Matth.  |  Godman & Salvin.

**Phænocephalus**

castaneus, Woll.  |  G. Lewis.

---

*Note.*—The name *O. minutissimus* does not occur in the manuscript list; but, as there are numerous specimens in the collection labelled with this name, and also a full description of the species in Mr. Matthews's note-books, I have thought it best to insert both name and description in brackets. From the description and the specimens, it is, I think, synonymous with *O. perpusillus.*—Ed.
CORILOPHIDÆ.

CHARACTERES DIAGNOSTICI.

_Antennae_ articulis duobus basalibus semper magnis, primo maximo, recurvato; funiculo articulis 4-6 composito, quorum penultimus sepe incrassatus est: clava triarticulata, valde incrassata, plerumque subfoliata.

_Palpi maxillares_ 4-articulati, plerumque valde robusti, articulo secundo turgide incrassato, tertiio brevissimo, transverso, quarto plerumque elongato, subconico. In _Saciœ_ et _Arthroöpside_ palpi maxillares magis elongati et graciles articulis subequales habent.

_Palpi labiales_ triarticulati articulo secundo plerumque maximo, sepe turgide incrassato, tertiio forma variabili, sepe conico. In _Saciœ_ et _Arthroöpside_ articulus secundus latissime cyathiformis est, atque tertius permagnus, obtusissimus.

_Caput_ plerumque sub pronoto totum occultum, generibus paucis plus minusve exsertum, semper parvum; oculis lenticulis paucis, sit magnis, compositis, sepe prominentibus.

_Pronotum_ parvum, margine anteriori plerumque integra, vel circulariter vel ovaliter rotundatum, interdum ad caput accipiens plus minusve excisum.

_Venter_ segmento basali semper permagno ecteris omnibus conjunctis plerumque aquat.

_Tarsi_ semper 4-articulati articulo tertiio minuto.

_Coxæ anteriores_ fere contingentes, plus minusve liberae.

_intermediae_ plus minusve distantes.

_posteriores_ semper remote.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.

_Body_ variously formed, elongate, more or less oval (Saciina); short, more or less attenuated posteriorly (Sericoderina); rounded (Orthoperina); or more or less hemispheric (Corylophina).

_Head_ generally small, often completely covered by the pronotum, sometimes more or less exposed; _eyes_ often large and prominent, with the facets large and few in number.

_Antenna_ very variable generally in the number of the joints, the two basal joints always large, and the apical forming a much incrassated club; sometimes one or more of the intermediate joints are enlarged, but all are generally short and small.

_Palpi_ short and often very robust, _maxillary_ four-jointed, and _labial_ three-jointed. Their most distinctive characters are the excessive enlargement of the second joint of both labial and maxillary, and the small size and shortness of the third joint of the maxillary; the apical joint is generally slender and subconical. In _Saciœ_ and _Arthroöpside_ the labial palpi are circularly rounded on the outer side, the second joint being broadly cyathiform, and the third very large and very broad.

_Labrum_ variable in size, generally oval or rounded, and often emarginate in front. In _ Aphamonephalus_ the labrum is furnished with a semi-oval lamina attached to the middle of its upper surface, and extending beyond its anterior margin.

_Mandibles_ variable, generally very strong, and much rounded at the back, strongly hooked at the apex, and often armed with long and sharp teeth. In _Rhypobius_ the mandibles are long and very slender, deeply bifid at the apex, with each extremity terminated with a sharp hook.

_Mandible_ short, unilobed in all tribes, with the lobe long and strong; armed at its apex with sharp curved teeth. In _Rhypobius_ and some other genera the inner edge of the lobe is simple.
Mentum moderate, subquadratc, or transversely oblong, sometimes dilated at the base.
Labium oblong, sometimes very short, generally furnished with paraglossae at its anterior extremity. In Saciina and Arthrolips the labium is long and narrow, strengthened at the sides by strong and apparently articulated costae.
Lingua, in many genera, large and very broad, usually more or less emarginate in front.
Promon with its anterior margin generally entire, and circularly or ovaly rounded; but in some genera excised to receive the head.
Scutellum generally small, rounded or subtriangular; subscutellum very large and broad.
Elytra variable in form, generally rounded at the extremities, sometimes entire.
Wings ample, narrow and strongly nervcd at the basal third of their length, and from thence expanded into a broad oval membrane, in which the neuration is inconspicuous; hinder margin fringed with short setae. In Corlyphodes the basal portion is furnished on its hinder margin with a long oval winglet.
Abdomen composed of apparently seven segments, of which the two apical are corneous, and the rest membranaceous.
Prothorax generally very small, with the prosternum very short, often elevated between the coxae; episterna minute, often inconspicuous; epimera moderate, generally enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities oval or elongate, not contingent. In Corlyphus and Corlyphodes the coxal cavities are open on both sides.
Venter with the mesosternurn generally short; episterna large; epimera numerous and narrow, not reaching the coxal cavities in any genus except Micrurum and Extinoscelus; coxal cavities rounded and moderately distant.
Metasternum often very large, not extending to the sides of the body, with its hinder margin straight between the coxae; episterna very long and large, sometimes reaching to the hinder coxae; epimera long and narrow, generally concealed by the epipleural fold of the elytra, sometimes with their extremities inflexed beyond the episterna. Posterior coxae always remote.
Venter composed of six segments, the basal segment is nearly equal in length to one half of the venter, the other segments are generally equal to each other, the apical being simple.
Legs, anterior, with the coxae generally oval, sometimes elongate and narrow, more or less free or prominent; trochanters small, trigonal; femora simple, often robust; tibiae generally simple, sometimes dilated near the middle, in Orthoperna elongate and incurved, and bluntly hooked at the apex, with the tarsi articulated above the extremity of the tibia; tarsi four-jointed, one generally long and simple, two rather shorter than one, generally much produced and deeply bifid at the lower side of its apical extremity, three usually very minute, four slender and long, thickened towards its extremity; clavae generally slender and faintly curved, sometimes with an obtuse denticulation on the under side of the base.
intermediate and posterior very similar to the anterior, but much longer.
Coxae, anterior, nearly contingent, more or less prominent.
intermediate moderately distant.
posterior always remote.

Some additional observations seem to be needed with regard to the mandibles, since it is difficult to express by delineation the correct form of these organs in many genera of Corlyphidae.
In the Saeina and in some others the stipes is long and flat, placed at the side of the head, and connected at its extremity with the mandible by an almost straight transverse suture. The mandible itself is short and broad, very convex on the outer side, and on the inner side deeply concave, in the form of a spoon or scoop.
In front it meets its fellow mandible, after the manner of pincers. This may be regarded as the typical form among the Corylophide; it attains its utmost development in Corylophidae, and seems to indicate that their food would consist in soft decaying vegetable matter.

In Eupholus and several other genera the mandible assumes a totally different shape. It is very long and slender, armed at its extremity with hooks; it is attached to the stipes much in the same way as the Saciina, but the stipes itself is free and folded back within the mouth, so that it appears capable of extruding the mandible considerably in front of the head.

In Peltinus and Orthoperina the form of the mandible approaches more closely the carnivorous type.

The Corylophide thus constituted may be divided into five tribes, distinguished from each other by the following characters:—

| Head exposed | Phanerocephalina. |
| Concealed, or nearly concealed, by the pronotum. | Sacina. |
| Maxillary palpi with the second joint simple | Soricoderina. |
| " with the second joint strongly incrassated. | Corylophina. |
| Flute truncate | Orthoperina. |
| Entire. | |
| Head entirely concealed | |
| " partly visible. | |

**Tribe I.—Phanerocephalina.**

This tribe is simply a miscellaneous collection of genera which are elongate in form, but agree in no external character except the protrusion of the head. I have thought it better to class them thus together than to divide them into separate tribes, since, if this were done, each genus would require a tribe for itself. If in process of time other genera should be discovered bearing affinity to either of those at present known, a further subdivision might then be properly made.

The genera now constituting the Phanerocephalina may be distinguished from each other by the following characters, viz.:—

**Ænigmaticum.** Pl. i., A.


Corpus elongato-ovale.

Caput sat magnum, prominens, totum exsertum: ore dentato; parte gulari convexâ; oculis magnis, valde prominentibus; antennis prope oculos insertis.

Antennae (Pl. i. A. fig. 7) novem-articulata, 1 prælongo, pyriformi, leviter recurvato; 2 magno, primo sat minori, elongato-ovato; 3 et 4 perparvis, gracilibus; 5 quarto longiori et crassiori; 6 perparvo, 7-9 valde et gradatim incrassatis, clavum moniliformem formantibus, apicis majori, apice subtruncato.

Palpi maxillosi (Pl. 1. A. fig. 5, w) magni, 4-articulati, 1 minuto; 2 permagno, ovato, turgide incrassato, antice truncato; 3 perbrevi, transverso, secundo multum angustiori; 1 elongato, gracili, obtuse-conico, ad apicem setis instructo.
Palpi labiales (Pl. I., A, fig. 6, m) sat breves, robusti, triarticulati, 1 parvo, subtriangulari; 2 permagnos, turgide ovato; ad apicem truncato; 3 conico, sat brevi atque gracili.

Labrum (Pl. I., A, fig. 3) modicum, fere quadratum, margine anteriore dentibus exquis quatuor armata.

Mandibulae (Pl. I., A, fig. 4) modice, fere simplices, parum recurvate, fortiter et acute uncinatae, processu corneo intus ciliato ad basim instructae.

Maxille (Pl. I., A, fig. 5) modice, unilobate, lobo sat gracili, leviter sinuato, simplici, apice acuto, leviter uncinato; stipes parvus.

Mentum (Pl. I., A, fig. 6, j) breve, latum, transverse oblongum.

Labium (Pl. I., A, fig. 6, k) breve, latum, ad latera costis latis, robustis, firmatum.

Lingua (Pl. I., A, fig. 6, l) angusta, valde elongata, palpis pariter longa, apice fere recte truncato.

Promontum sat magnum, margine anteriori et posteriori rectis, lateribus valde rotundatis; angulis posterioribus haud productis.

Scutellum modicum, subtriangularum.

Elytra longa, ovata, apicibus subtruncatis, rotundatis.

Alæ ample, membranæ elongato-ovali, nervis solitis, sed fortioribus, firmatis, margine posteriori finibus.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, tribus apicalibus corneis, quatuor basalibus coriaceis.

Prothorax (Pl. I., A, fig. 2, a) prosterno magno, inter coxas late elevato, postice producto, et valde dilatato; episternis longis, linearibus; epimeris magnis, receptacula coxarum sat late cingentibus; coxarum receptaculis ovalibus, sat distantibus.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. I., A, fig. 2, d) sat parvo, episternis longis, sat angustis; epimeris humeralibus, parvis, brevibus, ad coxarum receptacula non extendis; coxarum receptaculis rotundatis, modice distantibus.

Metasterno (Pl. I., A, fig. 2, g) magno, longo, ad latera corporis non ex tenso, margine posteriori inter coxas leviter rotundatâ; episternis longis, sat angustis, metasterno pariter longis; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, 1 longo, magno; 2–6 brevibus, scipsis fere aqualibus, apicali integro; quatuor basalibus processibus lateralisibus parvis instructis, sub elytris occultis.

Pedes antei trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus modicis; tibiiis simpli- cibus, apices versus parum dilatati; tarsis 4-articulati, 1 et 2 perbrevibus, 2 sat dilatato et profunde bilobato; 3 exiguo; 4 ceteris omnibus pariter longo, gracili; unguis sat parvis.

Pars intermedia atque posteriores antecis similis.

Coxae antaeiores ovoides, sat distanties, vix prominentes.

Pars intermedia rotundate, sat distanties.

Pars posterores pyriformes, ad episterna extensa, longius remotæ.

Body elongate-oval.

Head rather large, prominent, wholly exserted; mouth deflexed; gular portion convex; eyes large and very prominent; antennæ inserted very near the eyes.

Antennæ (Pl. I., A, fig. 7) nine-jointed—1 very long, narrowly pyriform, and slightly recurved; 2 large, but smaller than the first, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 very small, slender; 5 longer and thicker than the fourth; 6 very small; 7–9 gradually incrassated, forming a moniliform club with the apical joint largest, and subtruncate at the extremity.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. I., A, fig. 5, w) large, four-jointed—1 minute; 2 very large, ovate, turgidly incrassate, and truncate at the apex; 3 very short, transverse, much narrower than the second; 4 elongate, slender, obtusely conic, furnished with a few setæ at the apex.
Labial palpi (Pl. 1., A, fig. 6, m) rather short, robust, three-jointed—1 small, sub-triangular; 2 very large, turgidly ovate, truncate at the apex; 3 conic, rather short and slender.

Labrum (Pl. 1., A, fig. 3) moderate, almost quadrate, armed on the anterior margin with four minute teeth.

Mandibles (Pl. 1., A, fig. 4) moderate, almost simple, slightly reenerved, strongly and acutely hooked, and furnished with an erect horny process at their base, ciliated on the upper part of its inner edge.

Maxille (Pl. 1., A, fig. 5) moderate, unilobed, with the lobe simple, rather slender, and lightly sinuated, acute and faintly hooked at the apex; stipes small.

ments (Pl. 1., A, fig. 6, J) short and broad, tranversely oblong.

Labiun (Pl. 1., A, fig. 6, k) short and broad, strengthened at the sides with broad and strong costa.

Lingua (Pl. 1., A, fig. 6, l) elongate, narrow, as long as the palpi, nearly straight at its extremity.

Promoton rather large, with the anterior and posterior margins straight, sides strongly rounded, posterior angles not produced.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular.

Elytra long, ovate, subtruncate and much rounded at their extremities.

Wings ample, with the membrane elongate-oval, neuration strong but normal. Posterior margin ciliated.

Abdomen composed of seven segments, four basal coriaceous, and three apical, large and cuneiform.

Prothorax (Pl. 1., A, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum large, broadly elevated between the coxae, produced and much dilated posteriorly; episterna long and linear; epimera large, rather broadly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities oval, rather distant.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. 1., A, fig. 2, d) rather small; episterna long, and rather narrow; epimera humeral, small, and short, not extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded, moderately distant.

Mesosternum (Pl. 1., A, fig. 2, g) large and long, not extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin between the coxae slightly rounded; episterna long and rather narrow, as long as the metasternum; epimera narrow, entirely concealed by the epipleural fold of the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments—1 long and large; 2–6 short, equal to each other in length, apical segment entire; the four basal segments furnished with small lateral processes reflexed beneath the elytra.

Legs anterior with the trochanters small, trigonal; femora moderate; tibiae simple, slightly dilated toward the apex; tarsi four-jointed—1 and 2 very short, the second rather dilated, and deeply bilobed; 3 minute; 4 as long as all the others united, slender; claws rather small.

Intermediate and posterior like the anterior.

Coxe anterior oval, rather distant, scarcely prominent.

Intermediate rounded, rather distant.

Posterior pyriform, remote, extending to the episterna.

This genus is the most abnormal of all the Corylophide, and in outward form bears no resemblance to any of the family. But its whole anatomy is so purely Corylophide, that no doubt can exist as to its proper position. In this respect Enigmaticum affords an apt illustration of the importance of the external skeleton of the under side, combined with the organs of the mouth, in seeking a correct clue to the systematic position of an unknown genus. In all these points it differs but little from the most normal type of the family. This is clearly shown by the unilobed maxilae, the large size of the second joint of all the palpi, and the length of the first ventral segment, although on the upper side the antennae alone present any Corylophide character.
Ænigmaticum elongatum, LeConte.


L. c. <sup>e</sup> lin. = 75 mm.—Elongato-ovale, modice convexum, per totum fortiter eleganterque alutaceum, rufo-brunneum, parum metallescens; capite modico, antice producto, prominenti, alutaceo, punctis sat magnis remotis impresso; oculis magnis, valde prominentibus; pronoto sat magno, prope medium latissimo, profunde alutaceo, punctis magnis, remote et regulariter dispositis, ornato, lateribus valde rotundatis, marginatis, et minute crenulatis, margine basali fere recta, angulis fere rectis; elytris magnis, capite atque pronoto parum latoribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, profunde alutaceis, punctis remotis, striatim dispositis, indistincte notatis, stria saturlali circa scutellum ad humeros elytrorum extensa, lateribus ovaliter rotundatis, leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis; pygidio exserto, rufo-piceo; pedibus rufo-piceis; antennis flavesccentibus, clavis obscurioribus.

Body elongate-oval, moderately convex, strongly and elegantly alutaceous throughout, reddish-brown, with a metallic gloss.

Head moderate, produced in front, prominent, alutaceous, marked with a few large, remote punctures; eyes large and very prominent; antennae rather long, flavescent, with the club dusky.

Thorax rather large, widest near the middle, deeply alutaceous, elegantly marked with large, remote, and equidistant punctures; sides much rounded, margined, and minutely crenulate at the edge; basal margin nearly straight, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, obtusely triangular, alutaceous.

Elytra large, rather broader, and more than one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, deeply alutaceous; indistinctly marked with remote punctures arranged in longitudinal striae; sutural stria distinct, and produced round the scutellum to the humeral angle of the elytra; sides oval, rounded, and slightly margined; extremities broad and much rounded.

Abdomen with two and part of the third segments exposed, rufo-piceous.

Legs rather long, rufo-piceous.

Under-parts pitchy-black.

Habitat, Central America, found by Mr. Champion in the city of Guatemala, and near Capetillo, Guatemala.

Ours.—I described this as a new species in the Biologia Cent. Amer. Col. II., Pt. I., p. 105, 1887, from specimens taken by Mr. Champion in Guatemala, but I have lately (January, 1894) been informed by Capt. T. L. Casey, U.S. Engineers, that it is identical with Orthoperus elongatus described by Dr. Le Conte in the Proc. of the American Philosophical Society, xvii. p. 399, 1878. Capt. Casey has carefully examined the original types in the collection of Dr. Le Conte, now preserved in the University Museum at Cambridge, Mass., and, from his accurate knowledge of minute Coleoptera, I feel no doubt that his determination will prove to be correct. In this case the specific name given by Dr. Le Conte must be retained, and the species be termed in future Ænigmaticum elongatum, Le Conte.

ECTINOCEPHALUS. Pt. I. D.


Corpus elongatum, obconicum, pubescens.

Caput totum exsertum, hand retractile, ad marginem anteriorem pronoti aptatum, ore prominenti, parte gulari convexa; oculis modicis, prominentibus; antennis sat longe ante oculos insertis.
Antenne (Pl. 1., B, fig. 7) deöem-articulata, 1 permango, robusto, recurvato; 2 primo molto gracilior, et dimidio breviarior; 3-7 brevibus, transversis, gradatim dilatatis; 8-10 valde incrassatis, elevam moniliformem, gradatim amplificatam, formantibus, articulo apicali rotundato.

(Partes oris non dissecata.)

Pronotum parvum, breve, margine anteriore integrâ, rotundata, margine basali leviter arcuata, angulis parum productis.

Scutellum sat magnum, breve, latum, obtuse triangulare.

Elytra elongata, postice valde attenuata, apicibus rotundatis, lateribus subtus late inflixis.

Alio non examinatæ.

Abdomen segmentis ultimis exsertis, alioque non examinatum.

Prothorax (Pl. 1., B, fig. 2, a) prosterno sat magno, inter coxas elevato, et postice producto atque dilatato; episternis minutis; epimeris magnis, receptaculis coxarum late cingentibus; coxarum receptaculis ovalibus, obquis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. 1., B, fig. 2, d) magno; episternis elongatis, angustis, humeralibus; epimeris longis, ad receptacula coxarum externis; coxarum receptaculis magnis, rotundatis, et late distantibus.

Metasterno (Pl. 1., B, fig. 2, g) magno, ed latera corporis non extenso, margine posteriori inter coxas recta; episternis longis, latis, metasterno pariter longis; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, 1 permagno, metasterno pariter longo, lateraliiter ad femora accipienda late depresso; 2-6 selipsis pariter longis, apicis integro, obtuso.

Pedes antici trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus longis, latis, et deplanatis; tibiis femoribus brevioribus, ante apices valde dilatatis, simplicibus; tarsis brevibus, robustis, 4 articulatis, 1-3 fere paribus, 4 elongato, tenuiori, unguibus gracilibus.

Intermediæ antici similes, sed longiores.

Postici trochanteribus modicis, trigonalibus, angulo apicali producto; femoribus valde elongatis, robustis; tibiis longis, simplicibus, ante apices dilatatis; tarsis intermediis similibus.

Coxae antiores ovata vix prominentes, sat distantes.

Intermediæ rotundatae, longinis distantes.

Posteriores sat parvae, pyriiformes, sat remotæ, ad latera corporis non extense.

Body elongate, obconic, pubescent.

Head wholly exserted, not retractile, fitted to the margin of the thorax by an occipital ridge, mouth prominent; gular portion convex; eyes moderate, prominent; antennæ inserted considerably in front of the eyes.

Antenne (Pl. 1., B, fig. 7) ten-jointed, 1 very large, robust, and recurved; 2 half as long and much more slender than the first; 3-7 short, transverse, and gradually increasing in breadth; 8-10 much incrassated, gradually increasing in size, and forming a moniliform club with the apical joint rounded.

Parts of the mouth not dissected.

Pronotum small and short, with the anterior margin entire and rounded, basal margin slightly arcuate with the angles rather produced.

Scutellum rather large, short and broad, obtusely triangular.

Elytra elongate, attenuated posteriorly, with the extremities rounded, epipleural folds very broad.

Wings not examined.

Abdomen with the two apical segments exserted; in other respects not examined.

Prothorax (Pl. 1., B, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum large, elevated between the coxae, and produced and much dilated behind them; episterna minute; epимера large, broadly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities oval and oblique.
Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. I., B, fig. 2, d) large; episterna humeral, long and narrow; epimera long, extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, rounded, and rather widely distant.

metasternum (Pl. I., B, fig. 2, g) large, not reaching to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna long and broad, as long as the metasternum; epimera narrow, entirely concealed by the epipleural folds of the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments, 1 very large, as long as the metasternum, depressed at the sides to receive the femora; 2-6 short, equal to each other in length, apical segment entire, obtuse.

Legs anterior with the trochanters small, trigonal; femora long, broad and flattened; tibiae shorter than the femora, much dilated before the apex, simple; tarsi short and robust, four-jointed, 1-3 nearly equal in size; 4 elongate and slender; claws slender and moderately curved.

intermediate like the anterior, but rather longer.

posterior with the trochanters moderate, trigonal, with the apical angle produced; femora very long and robust; tibiae long and simple, dilated before the apex; tarsi like the intermediate.

Coxae anterior ovate, scarcely prominent, rather distant.

intermediate rounded and more distant.

posterior rather small, pyriform, moderately remote, not extending to the sides of the body.

In outward appearance both this genus and Conodes bear much resemblance to the Cryptophagidae, but the resemblance is merely superficial, and does not extend to any anatomical structure. Ectinocephalus differs from most of the Corylophidae in the mesosternal epimera, which extend to the coxal cavities, and from all in the shape of its head. The head is wholly prominent, and is fitted to the anterior margin of the pronotum by an occipital ridge, after the manner of the Cholevina.

Ectinocephalus tropicus.


L. c. 1%. lim. = 1.25 mm.—Obconic, modice convexus, nitidus, rufo-testaceus, pilis brevibus aureis parce vestitus; capite prominenti, parvo; oculis magnis, prominentibus; pronoto modico, antice semicirculariter rotundato, margine anteriori integra, et leviter reflexa, minute et confertim tuberculato, sive alutaceo, lineae transversae prope basim impressa, margine basali fere recta, angulis fere rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum latioribus et fere duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, profunde punctatis, intersitis nitidis, stria suturali profunde impressa, lateribus latius marginatis, apicibus rotundatis; pygidio exserto; pedibus atque antennis robustis, flavis.

Body obconic, moderately convex, shining, rufo-testaceus, sparingly clothed with short golden hair.

Head small, prominent; eyes large, prominent; antennae robust, yellow.

Thorax moderate, circularly rounded in front, anterior margin entire and slightly reflexed, minutely and closely tuberculato, or alutaceus, with a transverse line near the base, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large and broad, rounded.

Elytra rather broader, and nearly twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, attenuated posteriorly, very deeply punctured, with the interstices shining, sutural stria deep, sides broadly margined, extremities rounded.
Ablomen with the pygidium exposed, rufescent.

Legs rather long, robust, yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceous.

Habitat, Central America; found near Capetillo, Guatemala, by Mr. Champion.


Corpus elongatum, conicum, modice convexum, pubescent.

Caput modice exertum, sessile, deflexum, sat magnum, ore produto, parte gulari convexa; oculis magnis, non prominentibus; antennis sat longe ante oculos insertis.

Antennæ (Pl. I., C, fig. 7) decem-articulata, 1 et 2 robustis, 2 primo breviori, rotundato; 3-5 perparvis, rotundatis, scipis paribus; 6 quinto majori, transverso; 7 sexto breviori, transverso; 8-10 valde incassatis, clavam sat compactam, gradatim incassatum, formantibus, apicali majori, rotundato.

Partes oris non dissecatae.

Pronatum modicum, transversum, ante ocus excisum, lateribus circulariter rotundatis, margine basali leviter arcuata.

Scutellum magnum, latum, leviter rotundatum.

Elytra elongata, postice attenuata, apicibus rotundatis, fere truncatis, lateribus subutus late inflexis.

Aede non examinata.

Ablomen segmentiis duobus ultimis partim expositis, aliqui non examinatum.

Prothorax (Pl. I., C, fig. 2, a) prostono sat magno, inter coxas elevato, et postice producto atquo dilatato; episternis parvis, angustis; epimeris magnis, receptaculo coxarum late cingentibus; coxarnum receptaculis ovalis, obliquis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. I., C, fig. 2, d) sat magno; episternis elongatis, angustis, humeralibus; epimeris brevibus, ad receptaculum coxarum non extensis; receptaculis coxarum ovalibus, modice distantibus.

Metasterno (Pl. I., C, fig. 2, g) sat magno, ad latera corporis non extenso; margine posteriore inter coxas recta; episternis magnis, latis, metasterno pariter longis; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis quinque compositus, 1 permagno, metasterno longiori, lateraliter ad femora accipienda late depresso; 2-4 multo brevioribus, scipis pariter longis; 5 precedentii multo longiori, integro, obtuso.

Pedes antici trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus robustis; tibiis simpli- eibus, ante apices valde dilatatis; tarsis brevibus, robustis, 4 articulatis, 1 sat longo; 2 et 3 primo brevioribus; 1 sat brevi, gracili; ungubus prolongis, gracilibus, congergentibus.

Intermedii antici similis, sed tarsis longioribus.

Postici trochanteribus intus valde productiis, aliqui intermedii similis.

Costa anteriors ovata, vix prominentes, sat distantiae.

Intermedii rotundatae, modice distantae.

Posterioris pyriformes, oblique, longe remote, ad latera corporis non extae.
Parts of the mouth not dissected.

Pronotum moderate, transverse, excised in front to receive the head, with the sides circularly rounded, basal margin slightly arcuate.

Scutellum large and broad, slightly rounded.

Elytra elongate, attenuated posteriorly, extremities subtruncaete and rounded, sides broadly inflected beneath.

Abdomen with the last two segments partly exposed, in other respects not examined.

Wings not examined.

Prothorax (Pl. I., C, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum rather large, elevated between the coxae, and produced and dilated behind them; episterna small and narrow; epimera large, broadly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities ovate and oblique.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. I., C, fig. 2, d) rather large; episterna long and narrow, humeral; epimera short, not reaching the coxal cavities; coxal cavities oval, moderately distant.

Metasternum (Pl. I., C, fig. 2, g) rather large, not extending to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna large and broad, as long as the metasternum; epimera narrow, concealed by the epipleural fold of the elytra.

Venter composed of five segments, 1 very large, rather longer than the metasternum, with the sides broadly depressed to receive the femora; 2—4 much shorter, equal to each other in length; 5 much longer than the preceding, simple and obtuse.

Legs anterior with the trochanters small, triangular; femora robust; tibiae simple, much dilated before the apex; tarsi short, robust, four-jointed, 1 rather long; 2 and 3 shorter than the first; 4 rather short, slender; claws very long and slender, convergent at the points.

Intermediate like the anterior, but with longer tarsi.

Posterior with the upper angle of the trochanters much produced, and slightly recurved, in other respects like the intermediate.

Coxa anterior ovate, scarcely prominent, rather distant.

Intermediate rounded, moderately distant.

Posterior pyriform, oblique, considerably remote, not reaching the sides of the body.

This pretty genus is distinguished from the rest by its depressed conical form, deflexed and sessile head, and by the deep excision of the front of the thorax. Like Ectinocephalus it bears an external resemblance to the Cryptophagidae, but is strictly Corylophide in its anatomy. On account of their rarity I have not ventured to dissect the mouth of this or the preceding genus, and therefore cannot accurately describe their buccal organs, but the more prominent parts, especially the maxillary palpi, are sufficiently visible under a high magnifying power to convince anyone that they are of the usual Corylophide type.

Conodes conicus.


L. c. $\frac{15}{16}$ lin. = 1 mm.—Obconicus, sat depressus, nitidulus, testaceus, pilis brevibus aureis parce vestitus; capitale parvo, antice producito, oculis magnis, nigris, non prominentibus; pronoto brevi, transverso, ad basim parum dilatato, leviter alutaceo, lateribus valde rotundatis et marginatis, margine basali fere rectis, angulis obtusis; elytris longis, capitale atque pronoto hand latoribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, profunde et rugose punctatis, striis subutali profunde impressa, lateribus fere rectis, late marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; pygidio exserto, testaceo; pedibus atque antennis robustis, late flavis.
Body obconic, rather depressed, moderately shining, testaceous, sparingly clothed with short golden hair.

Head small, produced in front; eyes large and black, not prominent; antennae large, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax short, transverse, rather dilated towards the base, finely alutaceous, sides much rounded and margined, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum large, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra long, not broader, but more than twice longer than the head and thorax, widest at the shoulders, attenuated posteriorly, deeply and rugosely punctured, sutural stria very deep, sides nearly straight and broadly margined, extremities much rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, testaceous.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts testaceous.

Habitat Central America; found near Capetille, Guatemala, by Mr. Champion.

---

**Tribe II.—Sacium.**

This tribe contains a greater number of species than either of the others, distinguished chiefly by their small narrow head, and by the peculiar form of their palpi. They may also, with but few exceptions, be recognized by their elongate oval shape, pubescent surface, and great convexity of their under side.

The four genera at present known may be distinguished from each other by the following characters, viz.:

Antennæ 11-jointed ... ... ... ... ... ... Sacium.

" 10-jointed

Thorax with the posterior angles not produced.

"  moderate; maxillary palpi narrow and elongate ...

"  very small; maxillary palpi very broad, patelliform

"  with the posterior angles produced ...

**Sacium.** Pl. I., D.


Clypeaster, Latreille.

Corylophus, p. Erichs.

Cossyphus, p. Gyll.

Corpus elongatum, ovale vel oblongum, plus minusve pilosum; subtests convexum.

Caput minutum, angustum, deplanatum, ore prominenti, parte gulari minuta, deplanata; oculis parvis, humd prominentibus; totum sub prono occultum.

Antennæ (Pl. I., D, fig. 7) modicea, sape breves, 11-articulata, 1 longo, incassato, valde recurvato; 2 primo multo brevieri, incassato; 3-6 brevibus, plurumque gracilibus, raro transversis; 7 sape incassato; 8 parvo, transverso; 9-11 valde incassatis, clavam foliatam formantibus.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. I., D, fig. 5, w) sat longi, robusti, 4-articulati; 1 parvo, gracili; 2 magnö, subpyriformi, antice excavato; 3 subquadrato, secundo brevieri; 4 elongato, obtuso conico.

Palpi labiales (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, m) brevissimi, latissimi, triarticulati; 1 minuto; 2 perierci, latissimo, cyathiformi; 3 cæteris multo majori, subquadrato, margine anteriori leviter concavata, et minute denticulata.

Labrum (Pl. I., D, fig. 3) semiovale, ad apicem emarginatum.
Mandibulae (Pl. I., D, fig. 4) parvae, costà validà, dorsali firmatae, apicem versus dentibus robustis, acutis, armatae.

Maxillae (Pl. I., D, fig. 5) magne, unilobate, lobo longo, valido, ad apicem recurvato fortiter uncinato, et dentibus quatuor magnis, acutissimis armato, atque processu coriaceo ad basis externam instructo; stipes perparvus.

Mentum (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, f) subquadratum, antice excavatum, angulis acutis.

Labium (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, k) elongato-oblongum, costis lateralis firmatum, paraglossis duplicibus, erectis, ad apicem instructum.

Lingua (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, l) parva, flabelliformis, antice emarginata.

Pronotum plerumque parvum, margine integro integra, vel circulariter vel ovaliter rotundatum, angulis posterioribus laud productis.

Scutellum parvum, plerumque rotundatum.

Elytra elongata, apicibus rotundatis.

Alae magnae, elongatae, membranae ovale, ad basis latae, nervis solitibus firmatae, superficie pilosa.

Abdomen segmentis septum compositis, quatuor basalis coriaceis, tribus apicalibus corneis.

Prothorax (Pl. I., D, fig. 2, a) prosterne parvo, inter coxas elevato, et postice longisins productus atque dilatato; episternis exignus; epimeris sat magnus, receptaculam coxarum postice circumdatis; receptaculis coxarum magnis, rotundatis, antice partim apertis, non contingentibus.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. I., D, fig. 2, d) modico; episternis modicis; epimeris sat magnus, humeralibus receptaculis coxarum sat remotis; coxarum receptaculis sat late distantiis.

Metasterno (Pl. I., D, fig. 2, g) magno, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso, margine posteriori recta; episternis magnis, postice angustatis, metasterno parum longioribus; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultatis.

Venter segmentis sex compositis, 1 permagno, ceteris omnibus fere pariter longo: 2-6 sibiipsis paribus, apicali integro.

Pedes antei coxis parvis, rotundatis; trochanteribus angustis, elongatis; femoribus simplicibus; tibiae odicis; tarsiis robustis, 4-articulatis; 1 et 2 fere paribus; 2 bilobato; 3 minuto; 4 elongato, gracili; unguibus odicis, plerumque fortiter curvatis, et subitus ad bases incassatis.

Intermedii antici longiores, tarsiis elongatis, gracilibus, articulis duobus basalis bilobatis, 1 secundo longiori; alioqui antici similès.

Postici intermediis consimiles.

Coxae anteriores non contingentes, vix prominentes.

Intermediæ sat late distantes.

Posteriores late pyriformes, ad latera corporis non extenso, inter se sat late distantes.

Body elongate, oval or oblong, more or less densely covered with hair, convex on the under side.

Head very small, narrow and flattened; mouth prominent; gular region small and flattened; eyes small, not prominent; the whole head completely covered by the thorax.

Antennae (Pl. I., D, fig. 7) moderate, often short, 11-jointed; 1 long and incassate, strongly recurved; 2 much shorter than the first, incassate; 3-6 short, often slender, rarely transverse; 7 often much enlarged; 8 small, transverse; 9-11 much incassate, forming a foliate club.

Maxillarí parpí (Pl. I., D, fig. 5, w) robust, rather long, 4-jointed; 1 small and slender; 2 large, subpyriform, excavated at the extremity; 3 subquadrate, shorter than the second; 4 elongate, obtusely conical.

Labial parpí (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, m) very short and very broad, 3-jointed; 1 minute; 2 very short and very broad, cyathiform; 3 much larger than the others, subquadrate, with its anterior margin slightly concave, and minutely denticulate.
**Labrum** (Pl. I., D, fig. 3) semi-oval, emarginate at the apex.

**Mandibles** (Pl. I., D, fig. 4) small, strengthened with a strong dorsal costa, armed with many sharp teeth near apex.

**Maxillae** (Pl. I., D, fig. 5) large, unilobed, with the lobe long and strong, abruptly recurved near the apex and very strongly hooked, armed with four large and very sharp teeth at the extremity, and furnished with a short and broad coriaceous process near the outer basal angle. Stipes very small.

**Mentum** (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, j) subquadrate, anterior margin excavated, with the angles acute.

**Labium** (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, k) elongate-oblung, strengthened with lateral costae, and furnished at the extremity with two sharp erect paraglossal processes on each side.

**Lingua** (Pl. I., D, fig. 6, l) small, fan-shaped, emarginate in front.

**Prosternum** generally small, with the anterior margin entire, either circularly or ovaly rounded, posterior angles not produced.

**Scutellum** small, generally rounded.

**Elytra** long, with their extremities rounded.

**Wings** large, elongate, with the membrane oval, broad at the base, hairy on the upper surface, and strengthened with the usual neuration.

**Abdomen** composed of seven segments, with the four basal coriaceous, and the three apical corneous.

**Prothorax** (Pl. I., D, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum small, elevated between the coxae, and produced and much dilated behind them; episterna minute; epimera rather large, enclosing the coxal cavities behind; coxal cavities large, rounded, and not contiguous, partly open in front.

**Pectus** with the mesosternum (Pl. I., D, fig. 2, d) moderate; episterna moderate; epimera rather large, humeral, not extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded and rather widely distant.

**Mesor sternum** (Pl. I., D, fig. 2, g) large, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna large, much narrowed posteriorly, and rather longer than the metasternum; epimera narrow, wholly covered by the epipleural fold of the elytra.

**Venter** composed of six segments, with the basal segment very large, nearly as long as all the rest united, the remainder equal to each other in length; apical segment entire.

**Legs anterior** with the coxae small, rounded; trochanters narrow, elongate; femora simple; tibiae moderate; tarsi robust, 4-jointed; 1 and 2 nearly equal; 2 bilobed; 3 minute; 4 elongate and slender; claws moderate, generally much curved, and incrustate on the under side of the base.

**Intermediate** longer than the anterior, with the tarsi long and slender, with the two basal joints bilobed, the first longer than the second, in other respects similar to the anterior.

**Posterior** like the intermediate.

**Coxae anterior** not contiguous, scarcely prominent.

**Intermediate** rather widely distant.

**Posterior** broadly pyriform, not extending to the sides of the body, and widely distant from each other.

The species of this extensive genus are in many cases difficult to distinguish from each other, chiefly on account of the similarity of their superficial sculpture. The slight differences which do exist, although sufficiently perceptible to the eye, are extremely difficult to define intelligibly by description; to say that one species is more deeply punctured than some other implies the necessity of comparison, a process often unattainable, especially among the rarer kinds. I have reason to think that some of the species described in the following pages are merely local races, but, since they have been considered by other authors to be distinct, I have
retained them as such in this work; to sink a species is always an invidious task, and should never be attempted, except on the clearest evidence, founded upon a far more perfect knowledge of their history than we at present possess. I shall merely indicate a doubt where any may exist, and leave the solution of the problem to future investigations.

Except in the number of the joints of the antennæ, *Sacium* differs but little from *Artroclips*; in all other respects its anatomy presents only such modifications as might be expected to occur between species of the same genus. Among the species of *Sacium* a very great difference exists in the length and shape of the joints of the antennæ; in some species they are short and transverse, but between the two extremes of variation every intermediate grade can be found.

**SPECIERUM EPITOMA.**

**FORMA LATISSIME OVATA.**

L. c. 2:25 mm.—Latissime ovatum, modice punctatum, castaneum elytris variegatis, ped. late flavis, ant. obscureribus . . . imperiale.

**FORMA OBLONGA, AUT OVALIS, AUT OVATA.**

**ELYTRIS VARIEGATIS.**

L. c. 1-0-75 mm.—Elongato-ovatum, modice punctatum, prono antice attenuato, elytris raro nigris, plerunque rufo-fasciatis, aliquando etiam maculatis, ped. atque ant. rufis . . . . .

L. c. 1-50 mm.—Ovale, leviter punctatum, prono antice hand attenuato, elytris fusco-castaneis, rufo-fasciatis, et diffuse maculatis, ant. perbrevis atque ped. late flavis . . . . .

L. c. 1-75 mm.—Elongato-ovale, valde convexum, elytris nigro-piceis, fasciæ mediali et apicibus late rufis, ped. atque ant. flavis . . . . .

L. c. 1-30 mm.—Oblongum, convexum, sat profunde punctatum, pictum, macula sublunata rufescenti in elyro utroque notatum, ped. atque ant. flavis . . . . .

L. c. 1-12 mm.—Ovale, nitidissimum, sat profunde punctatum, elytris nigris fasciæ mediali atque apicibus late rufis, ped. atque ant. late flavis . . . . .

L. c. 1-30 mm.—Elongato-ovale, prono flavescenti, elytris rufo-piceis, macula magna rotundâ atque apicem versus fasciæ lunatâ flavescenctibus in utroque notatis, ped. atque ant. late flavis . . . .

L. c. 1-30 mm.—Late ovale, leviter punctatum, fusco-castaneum, prono antice atque fasciac rectâ pone media et apicibus elytrorum flavis, ped. longis late flavis, ant. brevibus piceis . . . .

L. c. 1-37 mm.—Ovale, latissimum, subtiliter punctatum, piceo-castaneum, fascia late indefinita rufa pone media elytrorum notatum, pedibus rufescentibus . . . . .

L. c. 1-63 mm.—Oblongo-ovale, nitidissimum, profunde punctatum, piceum, maculis quatuor rufis notatum, pedibus late flavis, ant. piceis . . . .

L. c. 1-37 mm.—Late ovale, nitidissimum, remote punctatum, prono rufo, elytris rufo-piceis, macula humerali et fasciæ mediali rufis, abdomen flavescenti, ped. et ant. late flavis . . . .

L. c. 1-25 mm.—Ovale, nitidissimum, distincte punctatum, prono rufo, elytris nigris, fascia humerali atque alta apices versus late rufis, ped. atque ant. late flavis . . . .

L. c. 1-37 mm.—Subovatum, nitidissimum, leviter punctatum, prono rufo, elytris nigrescentibus, macula magna ovalis flava utrisque notatis, ped. atque ant. late flavis . . . .

**SPECIES:**

- Oberthuri.
- incertum.
- fasciatum.
- lunatum.
- politum.
- fenestratum.
- balteatum.
- indefinitum.
- 4-maculatum.
- flaviventre.
- bifasciatum.
- formosum.
L. c. 1 mm.—Ovale, nitidissimum, profunde punctatum, piceo-castaneum, macula magna flavescenti in elytra utroque notatum, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 1-25 mm.—Oblongo-ovale, modice punctatum, fusco-nigrum, prono to antice atque extremis elytorum rufescentibus, ped. late flavis, ant. flavescentibus.

L. c. 1-12 mm.—Oblongum, minutissime punctatum, castaneum, vitta dilutiori in elytro utroque notatum, ped. atque ant. rufescentibus.

L. c. 1-57 mm.—Oblongum, profunde punctatum, prono rufescente, elytris nigris, fascia lata rufa, postice in angulum acutum utrinque producta, ped. atque ant. rufescentibus.

L. c. 1-37 mm.—Elongato-ovatum, subtiliter punctatum, prono rufo, elytris nigris, macula humerali atque fascia lata pone media rufis ornatis, ped. atque ant. longis flavis.

L. c. 1-37 mm.—Ovale, profundissime punctatum, prono rufo, elytris nigris, dimidio apicali rufo, ped. flavis, ant. obscurs.

L. c. 1-25 mm.—Oblongo-ovale, convexum, nitidulum, pilis aureis vestitum, castaneum, faceis duabus undulatis, aut maculis quatuor flavis ornatum, ped. obscurae, ped. late flavis.

**ELYTRIS NIGRIS.**

L. c. 1-05 mm.—Late ovatum, convexum, modice punctatum, prono postice plus minusve rufo, ped. atque ant. late flavis.

L. c. 1-15 mm.—Subovale, ant angustum, prono rufo, in disco plus minusve obscuro, ped. rufescensibus, ant. late flavis.

L. c. 1-20 mm.—Oblongum, sat profunde punctatum, nigro-piceum, prono to antice, atque apicibus elytorum rufo-ferrugineis, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 1-70 mm.—Elongato-oblongum, profunde punctatum, prono parvo, antice albidum, ped. atque ant. piceo-nigris.

L. c. 1 mm.—Ovalum, nitidum, margine anteriori pronoti flavâ, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 1-45 mm.—Oblongo-ovale, sat latum, margine anteriori pronoti anguste ferrugineâ, ped. atque ant. pico testaceis.

**ELYTRIS FUSCIS, AUT PICEIS.**

L. c. 1-45 mm.—Oblongum, modice punctatum, fusco-castaneum, prono to antice dilutiori, ped. ferrugineis, ant. longis, flavescentibus.

L. c. 1-50 mm.—Oblongum, confertim punctatum, rufo-piceum, margine anteriori pronoti flavescenti, ped. rufo-testaceis, ant. perbrevibus, flavescentibus.

L. c. 1-12 mm.—Ovale, confertim punctatum, prono proparvo, fusceum, ped. flavis, ant. flavescentibus.

L. c. 1 mm.—Ovale, distincte punctatum, margine anteriori pronoti flavâ et late reflexa, ped. flavis, aut. obscurs.

L. c. 1 mm.—Oblongo-ovale, sat profunde punctatum, prono rufe, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 1 mm.—Ovatum, convexum, piceum, margine anteriori pronoti anguste dilutiori, ped. atque ant. brevibus, pico-testaceis.

L. c. 1-87 mm.—Oblongum, latum, minute punctatum, pico-castaneum, ped. longis, rufescensibus, ant. brevibus, obscurs.

L. c. 1-75 mm.—Elongato-oblongum, profundissime punctatum, rufo-piceum, prono rufescenti, ped. atque ant. rufe-piecis.

L. c. 1-12 mm.—Ovale, sat obtusum, nitidum, minute punctatum castaneum, prono flavescente, ped. atque ant. brevibus, ferrugineis collare.

**ELYTRIS CASTANEIS, AUT FLAVIS.**

L. c. 1-70 mm.—Late ovatum, modice punctatum, castaneum, ped. atque ant. flavis.

Lon. 1â°1â€²—1â°9â€² lin. = 2:12—2:37 mm. Lat. 1â°5â€² lin. = 1:50 mm. — Latissime ovatum, modice convexum, vix nitidum, modice et sat confertim punctatum, pilis brevissimis aureis vestitum, castaneum, pronoti marginibus, macula humerali, maculaque magna aquiliformi in disco, atque marginibus elytrorum late rufis; *pronoto* sat parvo, antice circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, rufo, disco castaneo, modice et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis indistincte alutaceis, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* castaneis, macula humerali, maculaque magna aquiliformi in disco, atque marginibus totis late rufis, *pronoto* multum latoribus, duplo longioribus, et magis profunde punctatis, ante media latissimis, lateribus sat late marginatis, apiceibus angustatis et valde rotundatis; abdomine longe exerto, valde attenuato, sat confertim punctato, castaneo, apicem versus late flavo, segmentis tribus expositis; pedibus longis, gracilibus, late flavis; antennis longis, gracilibus, articulis duobus apicalibus late flavis, ceteris obscurioribus, articulo septimo vix incrassato.

*Body* ovate, very broad, moderately convex, scarcely shining, moderately and rather closely punctured, clothed with very short golden hairs, castaneous with the edges of the thorax, a spot on the shoulders, a large aquiliform mark on the disc, and the margins of the elytra bright rufous.
Head rather large, yellow; eyes small and prominent, black; antennæ long and slender, with the two apical joints bright yellow, the others dusky yellow.

Thorax rather small, circularly apical joints bright yellow, the others dusky yellow.

with the disc castaneous, moderately and rather closely punctured, with the interstices indistinctly alutaceous; basal margin faintly sinuate, with the angles right angles.

Sentellum moderate, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra castaneous, with a spot on the shoulders, a large aquiliform mark on the disc, and all the margins bright rufous, much broader, twice longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest before the middle, sides rather broadly margined, extremities narrowed and much rounded.

Abdomen much exserted, attenuated towards the extremity, with part of three segments exposed, rather closely punctured, castaneous, with the apical segments yellow.

Legs long and slender, bright yellow.

Under parts remotely punctured, castaneous, with the head, prothorax, and apical segments of the venter yellow.

Differs from all others in its very large size, broad form, and peculiar markings.

Habitat, Mysol. Taken by Mr. Wallace.

I have carefully examined the external anatomy of this very fine species, and dissected the organs of its mouth, and, with the single exception that the prothorax is unusually short, can find no difference in any respect from the most normal type of Sacium.

Sacium Oberthuri.


Sacium LeConti, Matthews, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. ii. pt. i. p. 109, tab. 15, a, b.

L. c. 14 14 lin. = 1·50-1·75 mm.—Elongato-ovale, modice convexum, nitidulum, modice et distincte punctatum, pilis aureis vestitum, nigrum, interdum concolor, interdum pronoto atque elytris plus minusve rufo-maculatum; pronoto parvo, antice valde attenuato atque ovaliter rotundato, margine anteriori modice reflexa, distincte punctato, interstitiis nitidis, plus minusve rufo, linea basali sat distincta, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris magnis, pronoto multum latioribus et duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, distincte et sat profunde punctatis, stria suturali distincta, nigris aut nigro-piceis, plerumque fascia transversa, recta, lata, pone media, atque aliquando apicibus, maculisque nonnullis humeralibus, plus minusve luteus rufis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus parum attenuatis, rotundatis; pygidio piceo; pedibus atque antennis Rufis.

Body elongate-oval, moderately convex and shining, moderately and distinctly punctured, clothed with golden hair, sometimes wholly black, generally with a straight, transverse red fascia on the elytra, and often with the thorax and shoulders and extremities of the elytra more or less marked with red.

Head small, rufous; eyes small, not prominent; antennæ moderate, rufous, with the club large and dusky.

Thorax small, much attenuated, and ovaly rounded in front, with the margin moderately reflexed, distinctly punctured, with the interstices shining, more or less suffused with red; basal line distinct, basal margin deeply sinuate, with the angles rather acute.

Sentellum moderate, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra large, much broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, distinctly and rather deeply punctured, interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sometimes wholly black, generally black or piceous, with a rather broad, straight, transverse red fascia beyond the middle, and
occasionally with the shoulders and extremities more or less brightly spotted with red, sides margined, extremities rather attenuated and rounded.

*Abdomen* with the pygidium exposed, piceous or rufescent.

*Legs* rather long and slender, rufous.

*Under parts* piceous or rufescent, moderately and distinctly punctured.

*Differs* from all other species in the attenuation of the front of the thorax, and generally of the extremities of the elytra.

*Habitat*, Central America. Found plentifully in Vera Paz and many parts of Guatemala, Mexico (Sallé).

This species is subject to much variation in colour; some examples are black, with merely the front of the thorax pellucid white or yellow, and present no vestige of the median fascia on the elytra; while others may be described as rufescent, with dark markings on the thorax and elytra; but between these two extremes every intermediate variety occurs. All these varieties are, however, perfectly consimilar in form and sculpture, and may be distinguished from the other fasciated species by the peculiar attenuation of the front part of the thorax; this character is persistent throughout the very extensive series of specimens collected by Mr. Champion, and appears sufficient to justify the claim of *S. Oberthuri* to be considered a distinct species.

It is very difficult to decide with any amount of certainty between local races and true species; in *Sacium*, for instance, and many other genera, groups of so-called species occur which bear a family likeness to each other strong enough to cause a doubt as to their actual specific distinction. These may be, and probably are, local forms of but one true species; nevertheless, to regard them as species of the present epoch for all descriptive or systematic purposes seems to be a course less liable to error than to attempt to trace them back to some conjectural primitive stock.

*Sacium incertum.*


L. e. 1:50 mm.—Ovale, modice convexum, nitidulum, leviter et confertim punctatum, pilis aureis dense vestitum, fusco-castaneum, fasciis maculisque rubris variegatum; *pronoto* magni, antice hand attenuato, ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, modice et confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali sat profunda, rufescenti, disco plus minusve obscuro, margine basali sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* prono vix latoriibus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope numeros latissimis, postice hand attenuatis, leviter et confertissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, fusco-castaneis, fasciis mediali lata, transversa, recta, maculisque rufis ad humeros atque apiaces variegatis, striis suturali indistincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apiciis latissimis, minime rotundatis; pygidio rufo; pedibus atque antennis late flavis, his per brevibus.

*Body* oval, moderately convex and moderately shining, finely and closely punctured, thickly clothed with golden hair, fusco-castaneous, marked on the elytra with a medial fascia and red spots.

*Head* yellow; eyes small; antennae very short, bright yellow.

*Thorax* large, moderately reflexed and ovaly rounded, but not attenuated in front, finely and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining; basal line rather deep, rufescent, with the disc more or less clouded, basal margin sinuated, with the angles right angles.

*Scutellum* rather small, rounded.

*Elytra* scarcely broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, not attenuated posteriorly, finely and very closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, fusco-castaneous, with a broad,
red, transverse, straight fascia near the middle, and red markings on the shoulders and posterior extremities, sutural stria indistinct, sides slightly margined, extremities very broad and very little rounded.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed, rufo-uis.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-testaceus, with the metasternum dusky.

**Differ** from *S. Oberthuri* in its smaller size, broader and more depressed form, much broader and not attenuated thorax, and finer and closer sculpture.

**Habitat**, Panama. Found near Tolé and Bugaba by Mr. Champion.

_Sacium fasciatum_, Erichson.

_S. fasciatum_, Erichson (Cori/lophus), Archiv für Nat. i. p. 240, 1842.

L. c. 14 mm. = 1.75 mm.—Elongato-ovale, valde convexum, sat nitidum, pilis auruis brevisbus sat dense vestitum, nigro-piceum, pronoto plus minusve rufo-testaceo elytrorumque apicibus atque fascia mediali recta transversa rufis: _prono_to parvo, brevi, antice parum attenuato, ad basin latissimo, sat confertum distinte punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, margine anteriori modice reflexa, margine basali ad seutellum sat fortiter producta, et lineæ ante basin impressa, angulis basalius sat obtusis; _elytra_ pronoto latioribus et duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, postice sat attenuatis, pronoto magis confertum et magis profunde punctatissim, sutura media elevata, lateribus marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; abdomine longius exserto, picco-nigro; pedibus late flavis; antennis flavescentibus.

**Body** elongate-oval, very convex, rather shining, rather closely covered with short golden hair, pitchy black, with the thorax more or less rufo-testaceus, and the extremities of the elytra and broad straight medial fascia bright red.

**Head** rufo-testaceus; eyes rather prominent; antennae short, flavescent.

**Thorax** small and short, rather attenuated in front, widest at the base, distinctly and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin moderately reflexed, basal line distinct, basal margin much produced towards the seutellum, with the angles rather obtuse.

**Scutellum** small, rounded.

**Elytra** broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, rather attenuated towards the extremities, more closely and more deeply punctured than the thorax, suture elevated in the middle, sides margined, extremities much rounded and together with straight medial fascia bright red.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed, and rufo-piceous.

Legs rather long, bright yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-testaceus, ventral segments 2-5 dusky.

**Differ** from _S. Oberthuri_ in its smaller size, much smaller and shorter thorax, attenuated elytra, and deeper sculpture.

**Habitat**, North America.

_Sacium balteatum_, sp. n.

L. c. 14-15 mm. = 1.25-1.37 mm.—Late ovale, modice convexum, nitidulum, pilis auruis vestitum, sat leviter punctatum, fusco-castaneum, pronoti fronte, fascia mediiali atque apicibus elytrorum, flavescentibus; _prono_to magno, lato, antice circulariter rotundato, leviter et sat remote punctato, interstitiis leviter reticulatis, linea basali indi-tincta, margine anteriori reflexa, pellucide flavs, margine basali leviter simula, angulis fere rectis; _elytra_ pronoto und latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, modice et sat remote punctatis, interstitiis nitidis, levissime reticulatis, stria suturali profunda, fusco-castaneis, fascia transversa post media atque apicibus flavescentibus, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, valore
rotundatis; pygidio flavescenti; pedibus praelongis, gracilibus, late flavis; antennis
perbrevisibus, robustis, piceis.

Body broadly oval, moderately convex, rather shining, clothed with golden hair,
rather finely punctured, fusco-castaneous, with the front of the thorax, a
straight fascia behind middle of the elytra, and their extremities, pale yellow.
Head small, yellow; eyes moderate; antennae very short, robust, piceous; club
large.

Thorax large and broad, circularly rounded in front, lightly and rather distantly
punctured, with the interstices slightly reticulate, basal line indistinct, anterior
margin reflexed, pellucid-yellow, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles
nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, subtriangular.

Elytra nearly twice longer, but not broader, than the thorax, widest near the
shoulders, moderately and rather distantly punctured, with the interstices
shining and very faintly reticulate, sutural stria deep, fusco-castaneous, with a
straight transverse fascia behind the middle, not extending to the sides, and
also the extremities, pale yellow, sides margined, extremities broad and much
rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, yellow.

Legs very long and slender, bright yellow.

Under parts flavescent, with the metasternum dusky.

Differs from others in its very broad form, flavescent markings of the elytra, very
longer and slender legs, and very short robust antenna.

Habitat, America. Found in North Carolina by Mr. Morrison.

Sacium lumnatum, LeConte.


L. c. \( \frac{10}{16} \) lin. — 1·25–1·37 mm. — Oblongum, valde convexum, nitidum, sat
profunde punctatum, pilis pallidis vestitum, piceum, macula sublunata pallida pone
medium utriusque elytri, apicibusque elytrorum flavescentibus; prono to sat magnro,
antice circulariter rotundato, rufo-piceo, margine anteriori late pallida, sat profunde
punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali sat profunda, margine anteriori
modice reflexa, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris oblongis, sat
brevisibus, prono haud latioribus et sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, sat
profunde et confluent punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali profunda,
piceis, macula sublunata pallida pone medium utriusque, atque apicibus flavescenti-
bus, lateribus fere rectis, leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis;
pygidio piceo; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, flavis, articulo septimo harum
minus producto.

Body oblong, very convex, shining, rather deeply punctured, clothed with short pale
hair, piceous, with a pale sublunate spot behind the middle of each elytron,
and their extremities flavescent.

Head rufo-testaceus; eyes small; antennae short, yellow, with the seventh joint
much produced inwardly.

Thorax rather large, circularly rounded in front, rufo-piceous, with the anterior
margin broadly pale, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and
shining, basal line deep, anterior margin moderately reflexed, basal margin
slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, subtriangular.

Elytra oblong, rather short, not broader, but one-half longer than the thorax,
widest at the shoulders, rather deeply and closely punctured, with the inter-
stices smooth and shining, sutural stria rather deep, piceous, with a pale
sublimate spot on each elytron beyond the middle, extremities flavescent, and
much rounded, sides nearly straight, slightly margined.
Abdomen with pygidium exposed, piceous.
Legs short, yellow.
*Under parts* wholly rufo-testaceous.
*Differs* from *L. occidentum* in its broader and not attenuated form, much deeper
sculpture, and in the shape and colour of the marks on the elytra.
Habitat, North America.

Saciun tropicum, sp. n.

*L. c. *l. lin. — 1:37 mm. — Oblongo-ovale, valde convexum, vix nitidum, pilis
aurcis dense vestitum, profunde et confertissime punctatum, pronoto rufescenti,
elytris nigris, fascia lata rufa postice in angulum acutum utrinque producta ornatis;
pronoto sat parvo, antice attenuato, rufescenti, in disco obscuriori, antice ovaliter
rotundato, reflexo et late pellucido, sat profunde et confertissime punctato, inter-
stites glabris, nitidis, linea basali obsoluta, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis
acutis; *elytris* nigro-piceis, fascia lata rufa, postice in elytro utroque acute angu-
lata, pone media ornatis, pronoto sat latioribus et plus quam sesqui longioribus,
propo humeros lattis-imis, profunde et confertissime punctatis, interstites glabris,
nitidis, stria suturali profunda, lateribus marginatis, apieibus valde rotundatis et
late rufis; abdomen parum exserto, piceo; pedibus atque antennis rufescentiibus,
femoribus obscuratis.

Body oblong-oval, very convex, scarcely shining, thickly clothed with golden hair,
deply and very closely punctured; thorax rufescent; elytra black, with a
broad fascia beyond the middle, angulated at its hinder margin, and the
extremities red.

Head small, rufescent; eyes moderate; antennae rufous.
Thorax rather small, attenuated, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and broadly pellucid in
front, rather deeply and very closely punctured, interstices smooth and shining,
basal line obsolete, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles acute.
Scutellum large, rounded at the apex, very closely and deeply punctured.

Elytra nigro-piceous, with a spot, often indistinct, on the shoulder, and a broad red
fascia beyond the middle, angulated at its hinder edge; rather broader and
more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, deeply
and very closely punctured, interstices smooth and shining, sutural stra deep,
sides margined, extremities much rounded and broadly red.

Abdomen not much exserto, piceous.

Legs moderate, rufescent; femora dusky.

*Under parts* piceous; mouth, prothorax, and first ventral segment red; meta-
sternum and first ventral segment closely and minutely punctured.

*Differs* from others in its deep and close sculpture, dense pubescence, and angulated
fascia on the elytra, and short yellow antennae, of which the fifth joint is not
enlarged.

Habitat, America. Received from Mexico, and from Venezuela, by M. Sallé.

Saciun latifasciatum.

*S. latifasciatum*, Matthews, Biol. Cent.-Amer., Col. iii. pl. i. p. 110, 1889.

*L. c. *l. lin. = 1:37 mm. — Elongato-ovale, convexum, nitidulum, pilis aureis
modice vestitum, subtiliter punctatum, nigro-piceum, pronoto, macula humerali,
atque fascia lata transversa pone media elytrorum rufis; *pronoto* sat lato, antice
ovale rotundato late reflexo atque pellucido, rufo, plus minusve in disco obscurato,
minute et confertim punctato, interstites glabris, nitidis, linea basali distincta, mar-
gine basali sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* nigro-piceis, macula ad basim utriusque
atque fasciá latá communi pone media rufis, pronoto vix latoribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, leviter et confertim punctatis, interstitioniis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali indistincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus angustatis, leviter rotundatis; abdomen longius exserto, piceo; pedibus longis, lute flavis; antennis longis, obscure flavis, articulis 5 et 7 incrassatis.

Body elongate-ovate, convex, rather shining, moderately clothed with golden hair, moderately punctured, nigro-piceous, with the thorax, a spot near the shoulder, and a very broad fascia beyond the middle of each elytron, red.

Head small, castaneous; eyes small; antennae long, dusky yellow, with the fifth and seventh joints incrassated.

Thorax rather broad, ovately rounded, broadly reflexed, and pellucid in front, red with the disc more or less dusky, minutely and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum moderate, obtusely triangular.

Elytra nigro-piceous, with a spot at the base of each and a very broad transverse fascia beyond the middle red, scarcely broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather attenuated posteriorly, lightly and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria indistinct, sides slightly margined, extremities narrow and slightly rounded.

Abdomen much exposed, piceous.

Legs long, bright yellow.

Under parts entirely castaneous.

Difères from others in its semi-ovate thorax, attenuated elytra, fine sculpture, disposition and shape of the markings, and enlarged fifth joint of its antennae.

Habitat, Central America. Found in Mexico near Guanajuato.

Saccom bicolor, sp. n.

L. c. 1 1/2 lin.=1·37 mm.—Oval, modice convexum, baud nitidum, pilis aureis dense vestitum, profundivssimé punctatum, elytrorum dimidio basali nigro, dimidio apicali atque pronoto rufis; pronoto sat magnó, rufo, antice circulariter rotundato, reflexo, et pellucido, profundissimé et remote punctato, interstitioniis glabris, nitidis, linea basali obsoléta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris sat brevibus, pronoto baud latoribus, sesqui longioribus, prope media latissimis, profunde et remote punctatis, interstitioniis glabris, nitidis, dimidio basali nigro-piceo, apicali rufo, stria suturali distincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus contractis, modice rotundatis; abdomen rufo, modice exserto; pedibus robustis, lute flavis; antennis brevibus, obscuris.

Body oval, moderately convex, not shining, thickly covered with golden hair, very deeply punctured, basal half of the elytra nigro-piceous, apical half and the thorax rufous.

Head moderate; eyes small and prominent; antennae short, dusky.

Thorax rather large, rufous, circularly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, very deeply and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, no basal line, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, rufous, and punctured.

Elytra rather short, not broader, but one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, deeply and remotely punctured, interstices smooth and shining, basal half nigro-piceous, apical half rufous, sutural stria distinct, sides slightly margined, extremities contracted and moderately rounded.

Abdomen rufous, moderately exserted.

Legs robust, bright yellow.
*Under parts* rufo-castaneous, metasternum and first ventral segment deeply punctured.

*Differs* from others in size, short oval form, coarse pubescence, colour, and deep sculpture.

*Habitat,* Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.

*Obs.—* This species resembles *Arthrorips Lewisii* in colour, but differs from it in size of the thorax, and in its darker and more slender eleven-jointed antenna.

*Sacium indefinitum,* sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{11}{10} \) lin. = 1.37 mm.—Ovale, latissimum, modice convexum, nitidulum, pilis brevibus inescentibus sat dense vestitum, subtiliter et sat confertim punctatum, obscure castaneum, fascia lata aut macula indefinita rufa pone media elytrorum notatum; *pronoto* sat magno, rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato et leviter reflexo, minunte et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali modice impressa, margine basali sat profunde simulata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* latis, brevibus, obscure castaneis, fascia lata aut macula indefinita rufa pone media notatis, pronoto longioribus, vix laticius, prope humeros latissimis, leviter sed confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria sutorali distincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, valde obtusi, rufescentibus; pygprob castaneo, minime exserto; pedibus modicis, obscure rufis; antennis maxima parte effractis, quoad judicandum valeat, parvis, rufescentibus.

*Body* oval, very broad, moderately convex, and moderately shining, rather thickly clothed with fuscous hair, finely and rather closely punctured, dark castaneous with a broad red fascia, or suffused spot beyond the middle of the elytra.

*Head* small, rufescent; eyes very small; antennae imperfect, probably small and short, rufescent, with the club dusky.

*Thorax* large, rufescent, ovalis rounded and slightly reflexed in front, minutely and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line moderate, basal margin rather deeply sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

*Scutellum* moderate, triangular.

*Elytra* broad and short, dusky castaneous, with a broad red fascia or suffused spot beyond the middle, longer but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, lightly and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutorial stria distinct, sides slightly margined, extremities broad, much rounded and rufescent.

*Legs* moderate, rufescent.

*Under parts* castaneous.

*Differs* from all other fasciated species in its short and broad form and indistinct markings.

*Habitat,* South America. Found in Brazil.

Owing to the fragmentary condition of its antenna it is impossible to determine accurately whether this species belongs to *Sacium* or *Arthrorips,* in general appearance it is more like the former.

*Sacium politum,* sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{16}{10} \) lin. = 1.12 mm.—Ovale, convexum, nitidissimum, pilorum expers, pronoto rubro, elytris nigris, fascia mediale atque apicibus late rufis; *pronoto* parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, rufo, sat profunde et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali modice impressa, margine anteriore late reflexa, margine basali leviter simulata, angulis acutis; *elytris* pronoto parum laticius, fere duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, modice et remote punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, nigris, fascia mediale, lata, sinuata, atque ad latera non extensa,
apicibusque late, lute rufulis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, rotundatis; pedibus robustis, sat brevibus, lute flavis; antennis brevibus, robustis, lute flavis, clavis brevibus, valde incrassatis.

Body oval, convex, very shining without hair; thorax red, elytra black, with a medial fascia and extremities broadly bright red.

Head small, rufo-piceous; eyes small; antennæ short and robust, bright yellow, club short and much incrassated.

Thorax small, red, ovaly rounded in front, rather deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line moderate, anterior margin broadly reflexed, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large and rounded.

Elytra rather broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, moderately and remotely punctured, interstices smooth and very shining, black, with a broad, sinuated, medial fascia not extending to the outer margin, and the extremities broadly bright red, sides margined, extremities broad and rounded.

Legs rather short, robust, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous, with the apical segment of the venter pale.

Differs from all others in its very shining, smooth, and hairless surface, and bright red markings.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Of this beautiful and very distinct species I have only seen one example.

Sacium quadrimaculatum, sp. n.

L. c. \(\frac{13}{16}\) lin. — Oblongo-ovale, convexum, nitidissimum, pilorum expers, profunde et confertissime punctatum, piceum, maculis quatuor rufulis in elytris notatum; pronoto modico, antice fere circinatarer rotundato, reflexo et pellucidō, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, basim versus rufo, antice late flavescenti, linea basali obsoleta, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris sat longis, pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, profunde punctatis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, piceis, macula oblonga rufo ad humerum, atque alia apicem versus utrisque ornatis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis; abdomen modice exserto, piceo, profunde punctato, segmentorum marginibus rufuliscentibus; pedibus sat brevibus, lute flavis; antennæ piceis.

Body oblong-oval, convex, very shining, without hair, deeply and very closely punctured, piceous, with four red spots on the elytra.

Head moderate, piceous; eyes rather large; antennæ moderate, piceous.

Thorax moderate, almost circularly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, red towards the base and broadly yellow in front, basal line obsolete, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, rounded at the apex, deeply punctured.

Elytra rather long, a little broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, piceous, with an oblong red spot on the shoulder, and another near the apex of each, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, extremities broad and much rounded.

Abdomen moderately exposed, deeply punctured, piceous, with the edges of the segments rufulcent.

Legs rather short, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous.

Differs from other species in its size, colour, and sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.
Saciun flaviventre, sp. n.

L. c. $\frac{11}{12}$ lin. = 1·37 mm.—Late ovale, convexum, nitidissimum, modice et sat remote punctatum, pilorum exprs, pronoto rufo, elytris rufo-piceis, macula magna humerali rufo atque fascia rufa, suffusa, pone media notatis; *pronoto* sat magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, late reflexo, atque pellucido, modice et remote punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, rufo, lineâ basali obsolete, margine basali vix sinuate, angulis acutis; *elytris* pronoto parum latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, modice et sat confertim punctatis, interstiiis glabris, striâ suturali distinctâ, piceis, fasciâ latâ suffusa pone media atque humeris late rufis, lateribus marginatis, apieibus contractis, modice rotundatis, diluitioribus; abdomine modice exserto, rufescenti, profunde punctato; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, late flavis.

*Body* broadly oval, convex, very shining, moderately punctured, without hair, thorax red, and elytra rufo-piceous, with a large red spot on the shoulders and a broad, suffused red fascia beyond the middle.

*Head* moderate, rufescient; *eyes* moderate; *antenna* short, bright yellow, with the eighth joint minute.

*Thorax* rather large, red, ovaly rounded, broadly reflexed, and pellucid in front, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin scarcely sinuate, with the angles acute.

*Scutellum* rather large, subtrangular, rufescent, punctured.

*Elytra* rather broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, moderately and rather closely punctured with the interstices smooth, sutural stria distinct, piceous, with a broad, suffused fascia beyond the middle, and the shoulders broadly red, sides margined, extremities contracted, moderately rounded and pale.

*Abdomen* rufescent, moderately exserted, and deeply punctured.

*Legs* short, bright yellow.

*Under parts* castaneous with the venter pale.

*Differs from* S. bifasciatum *in its smaller size, broader form, fainter sculpture, short, bright yellow antenna, and in colour.*

*Habitat* Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.

Saciun bifasciatum, sp. n.

L. c. $\frac{19}{16}$ lin. = 1·25 mm.—Ovale, valde convexum, nitidissimum, minute, distincte et regulariter punctatum, pilorum exprs, pronoto rufo, elytris nigris, fascia interruptâ, late rufa prope humeros, atque alia integrâ prope apices ornatis; *pronoto* modico, rufo, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo et pellucido, minute et regulariter punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali leviter impressa, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; *elytris* nigris, fascia late rufa prope humeros, in medio elytrâ utriorque interruptâ, atque alia integra, angusta, late rufa, apices versus ornatis, pronoto haud latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, minute et regulariter punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidissimis, striâ suturali modica, lateribus marginatis, apieibus angustatis, rufas, et rotundatis; abdomine rufescenti, modice exserto; pedibus atque antennis robustis, latissime flavis.

*Body* oval, very convex, and very shining, minutely, distinctly and regularly punctured, without hair, thorax red, elytra black with a bright red, interrupted fascia near the shoulders, and another near the apex.

*Head* moderate, flavescent; *eyes* moderate, piceous; *antenna* robust, very bright yellow, club large.
Thorax moderate, red, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, minutely and regularly punctured, interstices smooth and very shining, basal line faint, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, subtriangular, minutely punctured.

Elytra black, with a blood-red fascia, interrupted in the middle of each elytron, near the shoulders, and another, narrow and entire, near the apex, not broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, minutely and regularly punctured, interstices smooth and very shining, sutural stria moderate, sides margined, extremities red, narrow, and much rounded.

Abdomen moderately exerted, rufescent.

Legs robust, very bright yellow.

Under parts piceous; head, prothorax, and two last segments of the venter flavescent.

Differs from all others in the ornamental markings of its elytra, and from many in the pale and brightly polished surface of its whole body, fine and regularly distributed punctation, and in its robust and very bright yellow antenne.

Habitat, Africa. Found in Madagascar; received from Mr. Lewis.

Saccium instabile, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{9}{10} - \frac{11}{10} \) lin. = 1\'12—1\'36 mm. — Oblongo-ovale, convexum, nitidulum, pilis aureis sat dense vestitum, punctis minutis confertim impressum, castaneum, fasciis transversis undulatis duabus, aut maculis quatuor flavis in elytris ornatum; capite perparvo, testaceo, oculis nigris, antennis obscurae flavis; pronoto modico, rufescentis, disco plus minusve obscurato, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo, et late translucido, ad basim latissimo, punctis minutis confertim impresso, intersticiis glabris, nitidis, margine basali leviter simuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris sat longis, castaneis, fascia transversa, aut macula rotundata, prope humeros, atque fascia altera fortiter undulata, aut macula rotundata, pone media, ornatis, fasciis atque maculis flavis, ad suturum non extensis; elytris pronoto plus quam sesqui longioribus, vix latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, minute et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, striis suturali distincta, lateribus leviter rotundatis, apicibus obtusis; pedibus flavis.

Body oblong-oval, convex, moderately shining, rather thickly covered with golden hair, minutely and closely punctured, castaneous, ornamented on the elytra with two transverse undulated yellow fasciae, or four yellow spots of variable size.

Head very small, testaceuous, eyes black, antenne short, dusky yellow.

Thorax moderate, rufescent with the disc more or less dusky, ovaly rounded, moderately reflected, and broadly translucent in front, widest at the base, minutely and closely punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra rather long, more than one-half longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, minutely and closely punctured with the interstices smooth, castaneous, ornamented with a transverse yellow fascia or a rounded spot near the shoulders, and another strongly undulated yellow fascia, or a rounded spot beyond the middle on each elytron; the fascie do not extend to the suture, and, together with the spots, vary much in size in different individuals, sutural stria distinct, sides faintly rounded, extremities rounder and paler.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts castaneous, pale or more or less dusky, metasternum deeply punctured.
Differa from all other species in the peculiar yellow marking of the elytra.

Habitat, America. Found abundantly by Mr. Smith in the island of Grenada, in the West Indies.

Sacium formosum, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{1}{2} \) lin. = 1:37 mm.—Subovatum, valde convexum, nitidissimum, pilorum fere exsers, levier et sat remote punctatum, pronoto rufo, elytris nigrescentibus, macula magna ovali flava utrisque notatis; *pronoto* rufo, disco plus minusque obscurato, antice ovaliter rotundato, foritier redexo et pellucide flavo, distincte et sat remote punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, marginis basalis levier sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, levier et remote punctatis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, nigrescentibus, macula magna, ovali, flava pone media utrisque notatis, lateribus levier marginatis, apicibus flavescencibus, modice rotundatis; abdomine rufo, parum exserto; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, robustis, lute flavis.

Body subovate, very convex, and very shining, almost without hair, faintly and rather remotely punctured, with the thorax red, and elytra black with the apex and a large oval spot on each yellow.

Head moderate, rufescens; eyes moderate; antennae short, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax red, more or less dusky on the disc, ovaly rounded, much reflexed, and pellucid yellow in front, distinctly and rather remotely punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum rather large, rounded at the apex.

Elytra rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, lightly and remotely punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, black with a large, oval, bright yellow spot on each beyond the middle, sides slightly margined, extremities flavescens, moderately rounded.

Abdomen red, not much exposed.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, venter rufescens.

Differa from *S. occellatum* in its rather larger size, broader form, longer thorax, much larger and differently placed spots, and concolorous suture of the elytra, and in sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.

Sacium fenestratum.


L. c. \( \frac{10}{6} - \frac{12}{6} \) lin. = 1:25—1 mm.—Elongato-ovale, modice convexum, nitidum, pilis brevibus aureis vestitum, rufo-piecinum, pronoto plus minusve flavescenti, elytris fascia angusta luniformi flavâ intra apices, atque macula magna, rotundata flavâ in disco, notatis; *pronoto* parvo, antice angustato, marginis anteriori modice reflexa, minute sed distincte punctato, interstitiiis nitidis, linea basali sat profunda, margine basali sinuata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* sat brevibus, pronoto latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, confertim et sat profunde punctatis, striæ suturâ profunda, postice attenuatis, apicibus rotundatis; pygidio longe exserto, flavescenti; pedibus atque antennis lute flavis.

Body elongate-oval, moderately convex, shining, clothed with short golden hair, rufo-piecinus with the thorax more or less flavescens, and a crescent-shaped yellow fascia near the apex, and a large round yellow spot on the hinder part of the disc of the elytra.
Head very small, long and narrow, yellow; mouth very prominent; eyes very small and prominent; antennae moderate, bright yellow.

Thorax small, narrowed and slightly reflexed in front, minutely but distinctly punctured with the interstices shining, basal line rather deep, basal margin sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small and rounded, testaceous.

Elytra rather short, attenuated posteriorly, broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, closely and rather deeply punctured, sutural stria deep, extremities rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium much exserted, flavescent.

Legs slender, bright yellow.

Under parts pale castaneous, or testaceous.

Differs from A. mollisimus in its much larger size, longer thorax, finer and closer punctuation, and in the marking of the elytra; from S. lunatum in its narrower and attenuated form, finer sculpture, the markings of the elytra, and much smaller thorax.

Habitat, Central America.

Saciun concinnum, sp. n.

L. c. 8₃₄ lin. = 1 mm. — Ommino ovale, valde convexum, nitidissimum, pilorum expers, per totum profunde et confertim punctatum, piceo-castaneum, macula magna flavescenti in elytro utroque notatam; pronoto magnu, antice ovaliter rotundato, leviter reflexo, et minute pellucido, piceo-castaneo, supra caput solum flavo, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali modice impressa, margine basali leviter sinata, angulis fere rectis; elytris brevibus, pronoto parum longioribus, hund latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, piceo-castaneis, macula magna, ovali, obliqua, flavescenti, in utroque pone media ornatis, profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus levissime rotundatis; pygidio minime exserto, piceo; pedibus modicis, flavis; antennis longis, obscure flavescentibus.

Body perfectly oval, very convex and very shining, without hair, deeply and closely punctured throughout, pitchy-castaneous with a large flavescent spot on each elytron.

Head moderate, yellow; eyes moderate, black; antennae rather long, dusky-yellow, with the seventh joint very slightly enlarged.

Thorax large, piceo-castaneous, ovaly rounded and slightly reflexed in front, pellucid yellow over the head only, deeply and closely punctured with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line moderate, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, subtriangular, deeply punctured.

Elytra short, rather longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, piceo-castaneous with a large oblique, oval, flavescent spot on each beyond the middle, deeply and closely punctured with the interstices smooth and very shining, sides margined, extremities very little rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium very little exposed, piceous.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts pale castaneous, rather deeply punctured throughout.

Differs from S. formosum in its much smaller size, deep sculpture, and indistinctly defined and differently shaped spot on the elytra; and from other species in its minute size, and peculiar colour and sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.
Sacium orientale, sp. n.

S. orientale, Reitter, L’Abbeille, t. xvi. p. 5, 1877.

L. c. 1.5 lin. = 1.25 mm.—Oblongo-ovale, modice convexum, nitidum, fuscum, pronoti fronte atque apicibus elytrorum rufescensibus, pilis pallidis parce vestitum; pronoto sat magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, ad basim latissimo, modice punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea sat profunda prope basim impresso, margine anteriori modice reflexa, late rufescenti, margine basali simmata, angulis acutis; elytris modicis, pronoto baud latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, magis leviter punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria satulatis sat profunda impressis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis, rufescensibus; pedibus hinc flavis; antennis lavescentibus, clavis atque articulis basaliibus obscures.

Body oblong-oval, moderately convex, shining, fuscous, with the front of the thorax and extremities of the elytra rufescent, sparsely clothed with pale hair.

Head moderate, rufescent; antennae pale yellow with the basal joints and club dusky.

Thorax rather large, ovaly rounded in front, widest at the base, moderately punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, with a rather deeply impressed line near the base, anterior margin moderately reflexed and broadly rufescent, basal margin sinmated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra moderate, not broader but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, more finely punctured than the thorax, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria rather deep, sides slightly margined, extremities broad and much rounded, rufescent.

Legs bright yellow.

Under parts fuscous, finely punctured, thorax and venter rufescent.

Differs from others in its brown colour, with the front of the thorax and extremities of the elytra broadly rufescent.

Habitat, Sclavonia (Reitter).

Sacium mexicanum.

Scircoederus mexicanus, Chev. in litt.

L. c. 1.9 lin. = 1.12 mm.—Oblongum, modice convexum, nitidum, minutissime et remote punctatum, castaneum, vitta dilutiori in elyro atque rotundato, magno, antice ovaliter rotundato et reflexo, minutissime et remote punctato interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali profunda, margine basali simmata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto baud latioribus, vix duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, minutissime et sat conirtim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; pygidiio exserto, castaneo; pedibus atque antennis rufescensibus.

Body oblong, moderately convex, shining, very minutely and remotely punctured, castaneous, with a pale longitudinal vitta on each elytron.

Thorax large, ovaly rounded and reflexed in front, very minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line deep, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum small, subtriangular.

Elytra not broader and scarcely twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, very minutely and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides margined, extremities very much rounded.
Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, rufescent.

Legs and antennae rufescent.

Differs from others in its minute sculpture, and pale vitta on the elytra.

Habitat, Central America. Found in Mexico.

In the collection of M. des Gozis I found a single example of this species, labelled "Sericoderus mexicanus," but, as it was deeply embedded in shellac, I am not able to say whether it belongs to this genus or to Arthrolips. In colour it closely resembles Arthrolips simoni, Reitter, but in shape appears more like a Sacium.

Sacium latum.

S. latum, Reitter, L'Abbeille, t. xvi. p. 3, 1877.

L. c. $\frac{1}{3}$–1 lin. = 1.87–2 mm.—Late ovatum, valde convexum, nitidum, pilis flavis vestitum, modice punctatum, nigrum, pronoto antice rufescenti, postice plus minusve rufo; pronoto ovaliter rotundato, sat profunde punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali inconspicua, pone medium plus minusve rufescenti, margine anteriori late reflexa et sat late rufescenti, margine basali modice sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris magnis, latis, apices versus attenuatis, pronoto multum latioribus et duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, modice punctatis, interstitiis profunde reticulatis, stria suturali sat profunda, lateribus magnatis, apicibus sat angustis, modice rotundatis, dilatioribus; pygidio longius exserto, segmentorum marginibus rufescentibus; pedibus sat longis, late flavis; antennis robustis, late flavis.

Body broadly ovate, very convex, shining, clothed with yellow hair, moderately punctured, black, with the thorax yellow in front and more or less red behind the middle.

Head piceous, eyes moderate, antennae robust, bright yellow, with the seventh joint enlarged.

Thorax ovaliy rounded in front, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line very faint, more or less red towards the base, anterior margin broadly reflexed and rather broadly rufescent, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra large and broad, attenuated towards the extremities, much broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, moderately punctured, with the interstices deeply reticulated, sutural stria rather deep, sides and margins, extremities rather narrow, moderately rounded, and pale.

Abdomen much exserted, with the edges of the segments rufescent.

Legs rather long, bright yellow, femora dusky.

Under parts rufo-piceous, rather deeply and remotely punctured, edges of the ventral segments paler.

Differs from S. pusillum in its rather larger size, much broader shoulders, and attenuated apex of the elytra.

Habitat, Asia. Found on the range of the Caucasus.

Sacium Damryi.


L. c. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ lin. = 1.37–1.50 mm.—Subovale, convexum, nitidum, pilis flavis brevibus vestitum, elytris nigris, pronoto plus minusve rufescenti; pronoto modico, ovaliter rotundato, conflerim et sat profunde punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali leviter impressa, margine anteriori modice reflexa, margine basali
Elytris antenuis black, eyes pedibus pygidio rufo-testaceis; antennis brevibus, late flavis, articulo septimo valde dilatato.

Body oboval, convex, shining, clothed with short yellow hair, elytra black, thorax more or less rufescent.

Head small, flavescent, eyes large and prominent, antennæ short, bright yellow, with the seventh joint much enlarged.

Thorax moderate, more or less rufescent, ovaly rounded in front, closely and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line faintly impressed, anterior margin moderately reflexed, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum rather large, rounded.

Elytra rather broader, twice longer, and more remotely punctured than the thorax, widest before the middle, sutural stria faint, sides margined, extremities broad and much rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exserted.

Legs long, rufo-testaceus, femora dusky.

Under parts piceous, mouth yellow.

Habitat, Corsica, Sardinia.

Sacium atrum.


L. c. 1/16 lin. = 1:12 mm.—Ovatum, convexum, nitidum, pilis pallidis vestitum, nigrum, margine anteriori pronoti ovaliter rotundata, tota flavescenti; pronoto sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, margine reflexa, tota flavescenti, modice, sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali leviter impress, margine basali modice sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris pronoto latioribus, et duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, modice punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturalis modice impressa, lateribus marginatis, epipleuris flavescentibus, apieibus rotundatis; pygidio piceo; pedibus late flavis; antennis flavis, elavis piceis.

Body ovate, convex, shining, clothed with pale hair; black, with the whole of the anterior margin of the thorax yellow.

Head small, flavescent; eyes moderate; antennæ short, yellow, with the club piceous.

Thorax rather small, ovaly rounded, and rather produced in front, black, with the whole anterior margin flavescent and reflexed, moderately and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line rather faint, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, triangular, punctured.

Elytra broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather attenuated posteriorly, black, with the epipleural folds yellow, moderately punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria moderate, sides margined, extremities rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, piceous.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts pitchy-black, with the head and edges of the ventral segments paler.

Differs from *S. densatum* in its ovate form, smaller thorax, ovaly rounded and produced in front, attenuated elytra, and finer and closer sculpture.

Habitat, Central America. Found in Mexico.
Sacium pusillum.


L. c. $\frac{13}{16}$ – $\frac{13}{16}$ lin. – 1·12 – 1·25 mm. – Oblongum, modo convexum, sat profunde punctatum, pilis flavidis vestitum, piceo-nigrum, pronoti fronte atque apicibus elytrorum plus minusve rufescetibus; *pronoto* modo, antice ovaliter rotundato, modo reflexo, atque rufescenti aut ferrugineo, sat profunde punctato, interstítiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basalis profunda, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis rectis; *clytris* oblongis, pronoio vix latioiribus, duplo longioribus, atque multo magis profunde et magis confertim punctatis, ante media latissimis, stria suturali profunde, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, modo rotundatis, rufescetibus; pygidio exserpto, piceo; pedibus modicis, obscure flavis; antennis sat brevibus, obscure flavis, articulo septimo humano incassato.

*Body* oblong, moderately convex, rather deeply punctured, clothed with yellow hair, pitchy-black, with the front of the thorax and extremities of the elytra rufescent or ferruginous.

*Head* rather large, ferruginous; eyes prominent; antennae rather short, dusky yellow, with the seventh joint not incrassated, scarcely larger than the eighth.

*Thorax* moderate, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed, and rufescent or ferruginous in front, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line deep, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

*Scutellum* subtriangular, punctured.

*Elytra* oblong, scarcely broader, twice longer, and much more deeply and closely punctured than the thorax, widest before the middle, sutural stria deep, sides slightly margined, extremities very broad, not much rounded, and rufescent.

*Abdomen* with the pygidium exposed, piceous.

*Legs* moderate, dusky yellow.

*Under parts* ferruginous, more or less dusky, metasternum finely and closely punctured.

*Differs* from others in its intermediate size, oblong form, rather small thorax, and short dusky yellow antennae, with the seventh joint scarcely longer than the eighth.

"Habitat sub cortice arborum emortuarum, presertim abietis; in Westrogothiae Silva Kimmensi exueta."—Gyllenhal.

Obs.—There appears to be a great diversity of opinion regarding this species; owing to a want of care in determination, or perhaps from still greater carelessness in affixing labels, I have found *S. pusillum* represented in various collections by examples of the following extremely dissimilar species, viz. *S. Damryi*, *S. densatum*, *S. latum*, *Arthrolips humilis*, *Sericodorus lateralis*, *Ainsiom. Reuterii*, &c. In the collections of M. de Marseul, M. des Gozis, and Herr Reitter the exponents of *S. pusillum* are uniform, and I have followed their guidance in my own description of the species.

Sacium densatum.

*S. densatum*, Reitter, L'Abbeille, t. xvi. p. 6, 1877.

L. c. $\frac{11}{16}$ – $\frac{13}{16}$ lin. = 1·37 – 1·50 mm. – Oblongo-oval, sat latum, valde convexum, nitidulam, pilis brevibus pallidis sat dense vestitum, confertim et profunde punctatum, nigrum, pronoti fronte angustae ferrugineae; *pronoto* sat brevi, antice circulariter rotundato, ad basis latissimo, confertissime et profunde punctato, interstítiiis leviter reticulatis, linea basalis leviter impressa, margine anteriori modice reflexa, ferrugineae, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; *clytris* sat magnis, pronoio duplo longioribus, vix latioribus, ante media latissimis, profundissime et
Pygidio eyes elytris antennis abdomine pedil U9 Sacium antennje pronoto Body septimo tanco plus tlavescenti, basim vestitum, Legs Elytra Scutellum Thorax Head diffuse Habitat, France (Reitter).

Observe.—It is not easy to distinguish this species from S. pusillum; the most evident character exists in the umbilicate form of the punctures on the elytra of S. densatum.

Sacium pubescens, sp. n.

L. c. 14° lin. = 1·87 mm.—Oblongum, latum, convexum, pilis aureis dense vestitum, vix nitidum, minute punctatum, piceo-castaneum; pronoto sat magno, basim versus rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato, leviter reflexo, et anguste flavescenti, minute et remote punctato, interstitialis glabris, nitidis, linea basali distincta, margine basali simillata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto haud latoribis, plus quam sesqui longioribus, atque obscurioribus, ad humeros latissimis, minute et regulariter punctatis, interstitialis glabris, nitidis, spuria suturali distincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, vix rotundatis; abdomine parum exserto, castaneo; pedibus longis, rufescentibus; antennis sat brevibus, obscuris, articulo septimo incrassato.

Body oblong, broad, convex, thickly covered with golden hair, scarcely shining, minutely punctured, dusky castaneous.

Head rufescent; eyes rather large, prominent; antennae rather short, dusky, with the seventh joint incrassated.

Thorax rather large, rufescent towards the base, ovaly rounded, slightly reflexed, and narrowly flavescent in front, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, obtusely triangular, rufescent.

Elytra not broader, more than one-half longer, and more dusky than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, minutely and regularly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides slightly margined, extremities broad, scarcely rounded.

Abdomen not much exserted, castaneous.

Legs long, rufescent.

Under parts castaneous, head and coxae rufescent.
Differs from others in its large size, broad oblong form, dusky colour, and dense pubescence.


*Sacium assimile*, sp. n.

L. c.  \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\text{lin.} = 1.75\) mm.—Elongato-oblongum, modice convexum, nitidum, profundissime punctatum; pilis brevibus albidis vestitum, rufo-piceum, prono rufescenti; prono parvo, basim versus parum contracto, antice ovaliter rotundato, late reflexo, et modice pellucido, profunde et regulariter punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali profunda, margine basali fortiiter sinuata, angulis rectis; elytris longis, prono sat latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, prope humeros latisimis, profunde et regulariter punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali profunda, lateribus marginatis, apicibus angustis, valde rotundatis; abdomen piceo, minime exserto; pedibus atque antennis rufo-piceis, harum articulo septimo valde incassato.

**Body** elongate-oblong, moderately convex, shining, very deeply punctured, clothed with short white hair, rufo-piceous with the thorax rufescent.

**Head** small, rufescent; eyes moderate, prominent, black; antennae moderate, rufo-piceous, with the seventh joint much incrassated.

**Thorax** small, rather contracted near the base, ovalily rounded, broadly reflexed, and moderately pellucid in front, deeply and regularly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line deep, basal margin strongly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

**Scutellum** rather large, subtriangular, deeply punctured.

**Elytra** long, rather broader, and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, deeply and regularly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria deep, sides margined, extremities narrow and much rounded.

**Abdomen** piceous, very little exposed.

**Legs** moderate, rufo-piceous.

**Under parts** deeply and closely punctured, piceous, with the head rufescent.

Differs from all others in its large size, oblong form, thorax contracted near the base, long elytra, rufo-piceous colour, and deep sculpture.

**Habitat**, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

*Sacium Rhenanum.*

*S. Rhenanum*, Reitter, L’Abeille, t. xvi. p. 6, 1877.

L. c.  \(\frac{1}{4}\) \(\text{lin.} = 1.50\) mm.—Oblongum, convexum, nitidum, pilis brevibus pallidis vestitum, rufo-piceum, margine anteriori prono\(\text{t}i\) anguste flavescenti; prono modico, ovaliter rotundato, antice sat producto, modice sed conflertim punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, line\(\text{a} basali levissime impress\(\text{a}\), margine anteriori reflexa, anguste flavescenti, margine basali sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris prono vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, modice et conflertim punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali levissime impressa, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis; pedibus rufo-testaceis; antennis brevissimis, robustis, flavescentibus.

**Body** oblong, convex, shining, clothed with short pale hair, rufo-piceous, with the anterior margin of the thorax narrowly flavescent.

**Head** piceous, antenne very short, with the club compact and much incrassated.

**Thorax** moderate, ovalily rounded in front, rather produced anteriorly, moderately but closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line very
faintly impressed, anterior margin reflexed and narrowly flavescent, basal margin sinuate, with the angles nearly right angles.

**Scutellum** small, obtusely triangular.

**Elytra** twice longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest at the middle, moderately and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutureal stria very faint, sides margined, extremities broad and much rounded.

**Legs** rufo-testaceus.

**Under parts** piceous.

**Differs** from other species in its rufo-piceous colour, finer sculpture, more shining surface, and very short antennae.

**Habitat**, Europe. Found in the Rhine provinces.

**Saciwm lugubre.**


L. c. \(\frac{13}{15}-\frac{1}{2}\) lin. = 1'63 - 1'75 mm.—**Elongato-oblongum**, modice convexum, nitidulum, profunde punctatum, pilis fuliginosis sat dense vestitum, nigrum, pronoto antice pellucidulo albo; **pronoto** sat parvo, angusto, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo, et pellucide albo, modice et remote punctato, interstitiis indistincte alutacea, linea basali vix conspicua, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis acutis; **elytris** longis, pronoto parum latoriibus, plus quam duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, remote et profundissime punctatis, interstitiis indistincte alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, apieibus valde obtusis, et valde rotundatis; *pygidio* piceo; pedibus longis, piceis; *antennis* longis, piceo-nigris, articulis quinto et septimo incrassatis.

**Body** elongate-oblong, moderately convex, and moderately shining, deeply punctured, clothed with sooty hair, black, with the front of the thorax pellucid white.

**Head** very small, piceous; eyes moderate; **antennae** very long, pitchy-black, with the fifth joint slightly, and the seventh joint largely incrassated.

**Thorax** rather small and narrow, ovalily rounded, moderately reflexed, and pellucid white in front, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices indistinctly alutaceous, basal line indistinct, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles acute.

**Scutellum** large, rounded, and punctured.

**Elytra** long, rather broader, and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, remotely and very deeply punctured, with the interstices indistinctly alutaceous, sides margined, extremities very obtuse and very much rounded.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed, piceous.

**Legs** very long, piceous.

**Under parts** testaceus.

**Differs** from others in its large size, elongate form, small and narrow thorax, very long and pitchy-black legs and antennae, black colour, and dark pubescence, and especially in the enlargement of the fifth as well as the seventh joints of the antennae.


**Saciwm oblongum, sp. n.**

L. c. \(\frac{14}{15}-\frac{1}{2}\) lin. = 1'37-1'50 mm.—** Oblongum**, modice convexum, nitidnum, pilis brevibus flavis vestitum, fusco-custaneum, pronoto antice dilutiori; **pronoto** magnno, circulariter rotundato, modice punctato, interstitiis leviter alutaceis, linea basali profunda, margine anteriori late reflexa, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis acutis; **elytris** oblongis, pronoto parum angustioribus, plus quam sesquii longioribus, prope
humeros latissimis, et sat depressis, punctis modice umbilicatis confertim impressis, interstitiis leviter alutaceis, striā saturali profunda, lateribus marginalibus, apicibus latissimis, modice rotundatis; pygidio dilutiori; pedibus ferrugineis; antennis longis, flavescentibus, articulo septimo haud incrassato.

Body oblong, moderately convex, shining, clothed with short yellow hair, fuscoscastaneous, with the front of the thorax pale.

Head ferruginous, eyes moderate, antennae very long, yellow, the seventh joint not enlarged.

Thorax large, circularly rounded in front, moderately punctured, with the interstices lightly alutaceous, basal line deep, anterior margin broadly reflexed, and broadly pale, basal margin scarcely sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular, punctured.

Elytra oblong, rather narrower and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest and rather depressed near the shoulders, closely marked with moderate umbilicated punctures, with the interstices slightly alutaceous, sutural stria deep, sides margined, extremities very broad and moderately rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, pale.

Legs long, ferruginous.

Under parts pale castaneous.

Differs from others in its broad oblong form, very large thorax, and sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Found in Italy by Mr. Grey (Janson).

**Sacium parvum.**


L. c. 3.16—4.00. lin. = 1.12—1.25.—Ovale, modice convexum, fuscum, pubescens flavus, modice vestitum; pronoto parvo, antice sat producto, sat confertim minute punctato, interstitiis glabra, nitida, margin anterior superior leviter reflexa, basi levissime sinuato, angulis sat acutis; elytrarum pronoto multum latioribus, et plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, sat confertim modice punctatis, interstitiis profunde alutaceis, striā saturali modice impressis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis, late dilutioribus; abdome longissimo exserto, ad apicem dilutiori; pedibus flavis; antennis flavescentibus, clavis atque articulis basalibus infuscatis.

Body oval, moderately convex, fuscous, moderately covered with yellow pubescence.

Head very small, pale; antennae flavescent, with the club and basal joints dusky.

Thorax very small, rather produced in front, widest at the base, minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin moderately reflexed, base faintly sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra much broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, rather closely but moderately punctured, with the interstices deeply alutaceous, sutural stria moderately impressed, sides slightly margined, extremities much rounded and broadly pale.

Abdomen considerably exserted, with the apex pale.

Legs yellow.

Under parts fuscous, with the venter pale.

Differs from others in its small size, perfectly oval form, very small thorax, and broad elytra, and long antenna.

Habitat, Italy. Found near Bologna by S. A. Fiori.
Siacum collare.


L. c. $\frac{3}{8}-\frac{5}{8}$ lin. — 1-1½ mm.—Ovale, sat obtusum, modice convexum, nitidissimum, pilis flavescenbibus dense vestitum, castaneum, pronoto flavescenti; *pronoto* modico, semiobovati, ad basim latissimum, minute sed distincte punctato, interstitialis glabris, nitidis, fronte et lateribus leviter marginatis et levissime reflexis, margine basali leviter bisinuata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* sat brevibus, pronoto lato latioribus, fere sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, minute sed distinctissime punctatis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis, dilutoriibus; pedibus atque antennis sat brevibus, ferrugineis.

*Body* oval, rather obtuse, moderately convex, very shining, thickly clothed with flavescent hair, castaneous, with the thorax flavescent.

*Head* piceous, eyes moderate; antennae rather short, ferruginous.

*Thorax* moderate, semiobovate, widest at the base, minutely but distinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, front and sides slightly margined and very slightly reflexed; basal margin faintly bisinuated, with the angles nearly rectangular.

*Scutellum* moderate, obtusely triangular.

*Elytra* rather short, one-half longer but not broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, minutely but very distinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, extremities broad and much rounded, paler.

*Legs* rather short, ferruginous.

*Under parts* castaneous.

*Differs from S. marginatum* in its small size, very slightly reflexed margins of the thorax, and in sculpture.

*Habitat*, North America. Found in Mexico (Salle).

Siacum marginatum.


L. c. $\frac{16}{20}-\frac{35}{36}$ lin. — 1-1½ mm.—Ovale, modice convexum, nitidum, distincte punctato, pilis flavis vestitum, piceum, pronoti marginis anterioris flavo; *pronoto* lato, margine anteriori rotundate, late reflexa, flavo, distincte et sat profunde punctato, interstitialis glabris, nitidis, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, pronoto magis profunde punctatis, apicibus sat angustatis, valde rotundatis, dilutoriibus; pedibus robustis, flavis; antennis obscurioribus.

*Body* oval, moderately convex, shining, distinctly punctured, clothed with yellow hair, piceous, with the whole anterior margin of the thorax yellow.

*Head* small, ferruginous; *eyes* moderate; *antennae* dusky yellow, with the club darker.

*Thorax* broad, anterior margin broadly reflexed, yellow, distinctly and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin scarcely sinuated, with the angles right angles.

*Scutellum* rather large, rounded, and deeply punctured.

*Elytra* rather broader, twice longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather narrowed posteriorly, extremities much rounded and pale.

*Abdomen* with the pygidium exposed, ferruginous.
Legs robust, bright yellow.  
Under parts distinctly punctured, piceous, with the edges of the ventral segments pale.  
Differ from others in its intermediate size, broad thorax with its anterior margin broadly reflexed and yellow, robust legs, and deep sculpture.  
Habitat, Central America.  Found by Mr. Champion in Guatemala.

This species may be distinguished from S. densatum by the broad reflection of the anterior margin of the thorax, which extends to the posterior angles.

**Sacium alutaceum.**


L. e. 15 lin. — 1mm. — Oblongo-ovale, modice convexum, sat profunde punctatum, totum alutaceum, pilis aureis parce vestitum, pronoto rufescenti, elytris piceis; pronoto sat longo, antice ovaliter rotundato, et fortiter reflexo, sat profunde et sat confertim punctato, interstitis nitidis, alutaceis, linea basali distincta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis rectis; elytris piceis, pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, modice punctatis, interstitis profunde alutaceis, stria sutureal distincta, lateribus fere rectis, late marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis, anguste rufescentibus; pygidio parvo, rufescenti; pedibus robustis, late flavis; antennis modicis, flavis, articulo septimo haud incrassato.

Body oblong-oval, moderately convex, rather deeply punctured and alutaceous throughout, sparingly clothed with golden hair, with the thorax rufous and elytra piceous.

Head moderate, rufescent; eyes rather large, dusky; antennae moderate, yellow, with the seventh joint not enlarged.

Thorax rather long, rufous, ovaly rounded and strongly reflexed in front, rather deeply and rather closely punctured, with the interstices alutaceous and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum long, rounded, and alutaceous.

Elytra piceous, scarcely broader, but twice longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, moderately punctured, with the interstices deeply alutaceous, sutural stria distinct, sides nearly straight and strongly margined, extremities much rounded, narrowly rufous.

Abdomen with the pygidium small, rufous.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, distinctly punctured, and sparingly clothed with golden hair, with the prothorax and apex of the venter flavescent.

Differ from others in its rufous thorax and piceous elytra, and in its deeply alutaceous sculpture.

Habitat, South America.  Found near Maldonado.

In the collection of the British Museum there is a single specimen of this very distinct and pretty species; in life the thorax and apex of the elytra are probably bright red.

**Sacium mundum**, sp. n.

L. e. 12 lin. = 1-1-12 mm. — Ovatum, valde convexum, haud nitidum, pilis brevissimis pallidis sparse vestitum, nigro-piceum, pronoto antice anguste pallido; pronoto parvo, ovaliter rotundato, antice sat producto, minute et remote punctato, interstitiis alutaceis, linea basali leviter impressa, margine anteriori leviter reflexa, anguste pallidi. margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis: elytris
Body ovate, very convex, not shining, clothed with very short pale hair, nigro-piceous, with the front of the thorax narrowly pale.

Head moderate, pitchy-testaceous; eyes moderate; antennae short, pitchy-testaceous, with the seventh joint not enlarged.

Thorax small, ovaly rounded and slightly produced in front, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices deeply alutaceous, basal line faint, anterior margin slightly reflexed and narrowly pale, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, triangular.

Elytra very convex, posteriorly attenuated, rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, minutely punctured, with the interstices deeply alutaceous, sutural sriata very deep, sides margined, extremities rather narrow and moderately rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium considerably exposed and piceous.

Legs short, pitchy-testaceous.

Under parts piceous, with the venter pale.

Differs from others in its small size, very convex and attenuated form, small thorax, and general sculpture.

Habitat. South of Europe. From the collection of Mr. Grey.

Saciurn corticinum.


L. c. \[\frac{13}{16}\] lin. 1'67-1'75 mm.—Late ovatum, convexum, nitidulum, modice punctatum, pilis aureis vestitum, castaneum; pronoto magno, antice ovate rotundato, modice reflexo, et anguste pellucido, remote et sat profunde punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali indistincta, margine basali simuata, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto latoriibus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, atque magis confertim punctatis, ante media latissimis, postice attenuatis, lateribus marginatis, apice angustato, fere integro; pygidio castaneo; pedibus sat longis, gracilibus, hæte flavis; antennis flavis, articulo septimo valde incassato.

Body broadly ovate, convex, moderately shining and moderately punctured, clothed with golden hair, castaneous.

Head rather large, castaneous; eyes moderate, castaneous; antennæ moderate, yellow, with the seventh joint much incassated.

Thorax large, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed and narrowly pellucid in front, remotely and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line indistinct, basal margin sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum large, rounded, and closely punctured.

Elytra broader, more than one-half longer, and more closely punctured than the thorax, widest before the middle, attenuated posteriorly, sides margined, apex narrow and almost entire.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, castaneous.

Legs rather long and slender, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, head and edges of the ventral segments pale, metasternum and first ventral segment finely punctured, epipleural fold of the elytra yellow.

Differs from others in its large size, broad ovate form, and castaneous colour.

Habitat, Europe.
This species in outward appearance so closely resembles *Arthrolips obscurus* that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from each other except by the antenna. They differ, however, comparatively in the following characters: in *S. corticinum* the thorax is smaller and more deeply punctured, and the elytra much attenuated posteriorly, with the apex almost entire; in *A. obscurus* the thorax is larger, broader, and more finely and more closely punctured, and the elytra are not attenuated, but broad and much rounded at the extremities.

**Sacium brunneum.**

*S. brunneum*, Brisout de Barneville, Cat. Gren. p. 70, 1863.

L. c. \(\frac{13}{16}\) lin. \(= 1.63\) mm.—Ovale, valde convexum, sat nitidum, sat profunde punctatum, fusco-castaneum, pilis flavescentibus vestitum; *pronoto* sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo, et pellucido, modice et sat remote punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, margine basali sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* *pronoto* parum latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, atque magis profunde punctatis, ad media latissimis, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali indistincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; abdomen segmentis duobus expositis; pedibus sat longis, flavis; antennis brevisibus, flavis.

*Body* oval, very convex, moderately shining, rather deeply punctured, fusco-castaneous clothed with flavescent hair.

*Head* moderate; eyes rather large, dusky; antennae very short and robust, flavescent, with the seventh joint slightly enlarged.

*Thorax* small, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed and pellucid in front, moderately and rather distantly punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin sinuata, with the angles right angles.

*Scutellum* moderate, rounded.

*Elytra* rather broader, more than twice longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest at the middle, interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria indistinct, sides faintly margined, extremities very much rounded.

*Abdomen* with two segments exposed, flavescent.

*Legs* yellow, long and slender.

*Under parts* flavescent.

*Differs* from *S. corticinum* in its much smaller size, narrower form, and much shorter antennae. Immature specimens of *S. latum* are often mistaken for this species, but may be recognized by their larger thorax, broad-shouldered elytra, and longer antenna.

*Habitat*, Europe. Found in France and other countries.

**Sacium elongatum, sp. n.**

L. c. \(\frac{13}{16}-\frac{14}{16}\) lin. \(= 1.63-1.75\) mm.—Valde elongatum, fere lineare, modice convexum, modice et regulariter punctatum, pilis aureis vestitum, rufo-castaneum, *pronoto* rufescens; *pronoto* parvo, angusto, antice ovaliter rotundato et late reflexo, modice et regulariter punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali sat profunda, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis rectis; *elytris* praelongis, angustis, *pronoto* plus quam duplo longioribus, vix latioribus, ante media latissimis, castaneis, humeris atque apicibus rufescensibus, modice et regulariter punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali profunda, lateribus marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; abdomen rufescenti, segmentis tribus expositis; pedibus longis, gracilibus, late flavis; antennis flavescentibus, articulo septimo valde incassato.
Body very long, almost linear, moderately convex, moderately and regularly punctured, clothed with golden hair, rufo-castaneous, with the thorax rufescent.

Head small, rufescent; eyes black and prominent; antennae rather long, flavescent, with the seventh joint much enlarged on the inner side.

Thorax small and narrow, ovally rounded and broadly reflexed in front, moderately and regularly punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line rather deep, basal margin scarcely sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum large, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra very long, more than twice longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest before the middle, castaneous with the shoulders and extremities rufescent, moderately and very regularly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutureal stria deep, sides margined, extremities scarcely rounded.

Abdomen rufescent, with three segments exposed.

Legs long and slender, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the prothorax and venter flavescent, deeply and regularly punctured.

Differ from all the others in its elongate, almost linear form, narrow thorax, and long elytra with their apex almost entire.

Habitat, Australasia. Found in New Zealand.

Sacium humerale, sp. n.

L. e. \(1^{1/3}-1^{5/3}\) lin. - 1:37-1:50 mm. - Oblongum, modice convexum, nitidissimum, alutaceum et minute punctatum, pilis aureis vestitum, late rufo-castaneum; pronoto magno, longo, antice ovaliter rotondata, sat minute punctata, interstites nitidis, alutacess, lineae basali modice impressae, margine anteriori pellicudi, late reflexa, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris praelongis, pronoto baud latoriibus, plus quam duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice parum attenuatis, humericis atque apice late rufis, sat minute et confertim punctatis, interstites alutaceis, sutura depressa, stria suturala distincta, lateribus fere rectis, late marginatis, apice integro, late et rotundato; pygidio parvo, flavescenti; pedibus longis, late flavis; antennis longis, late flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

Body oblong, moderately convex, very shining, alutaceous and minutely punctured, clothed with golden hair, bright rufo-castaneous.

Head large, bright yellow, mouth much produced; eyes black, large and prominent; antennae long, bright yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax large and long, ovally rounded in front, rather minutely punctured, with the interstices alutaceae, basal line moderate, anterior margin pellicuid and broadly reflexed, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, rounded, and moderately punctured.

Elytra very long, with the shoulders and apex bright rufous, not broader, but more than twice longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather attenuated posteriorly, rather minutely and closely punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, suture rather depressed, satural stria distinct, sides nearly straight and broadly margined, apex entire, broad and rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, pointed and flavescent.

Legs very long, bright yellow.

Under parts bright rufo-castaneous, metasternum and basal segments of the venter dusky, metasternum rather deeply punctured.

Differ from all others in its elongate, almost linear form, bright rufo-castaneous colour, large thorax, fine sculpture, and long bright yellow legs.

Habitat, Australasia. Found near Auckland, New Zealand.
Sacium Walkeri, sp. n.

L. c. 1½ lin. = 1·63 mm.—Elongato-oblongum, sat depressum, nitidulum, pilis pallidis brevissimis sparse vestitum, profunde punctatum, obscure castanenum, elytris dilutoribus; *capite* parvo, piceo, oculis modicis, castaneis; *pronoto* magno, antice dilatato, postice contracto, obscure castaneco, maculis duabus translucidis ad marginem anteriorem notato, profunde et sat remote punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus profunde marginatis, pone media latissimis, basim versus contractis, depressione basali profundë, margine basali reflexa, profunde sinuata, angulis fere rectis; *elyris* longis, *pronoto* bis longioribus, paulo latioribus, prope media latissimis, testaceo-pallidis, modice punctatis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, stria saturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus rotundatis; abdomen nigro-piceo, sat exsercio, apice obtuso; pedibus sat longis, piceis; antennis modicis, piceis, funiculo dilutiori.

Body oblong-elongate, rather depressed, moderately shining, thinly clothed with short pale hairs, deeply punctured, dark castaneous, with the elytra paler.

Head small, piceous; eyes moderate, castaneous; antennae moderate, piceous, with the intermediate joints paler.

Thorax large, dilated in front and contracted behind, dark castaneous, with two transverse spots in front, deeply and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides strongly margined, widest behind the middle, contracted towards the base, basal depression deep, basal margin reflexed, strongly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum rather large, semioval, and punctured.

Elytra long, twice longer and slightly broader than the thorax, widest near the middle, pale testaceous, moderately punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides margined. Extremities rounded.

Abdomen nigro-piceous, moderately exserted, apex obtuse.

Legs rather long, piceous.

Under parts piceous, with the mesosternum yellow.

Differs from others in its large size, oblong form, large peculiarly shaped thorax, and long testaceous elytra; the testaceous colour of the elytra may be caused by immaturity.

Habitat, Australasia. Found at Albany, W. Australia (J. J. Walker).

Sacium Maderæ.


L. c. 14-15 lin. = 1·37–1·50 mm.—Ovale, latum, modice convexus, rufo-castaneum, pilis flavescentibus vestitum, totum profunde et confertim punctatum; *pronoto* magno, lato, antice ovaliter rotundato, et abrupte reflexo, basim versus leviter contracto, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali leviter impressa, margine basali sinuata, angulis sat acutis; *elytris* pronoto vix latioribus, sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, stria surturali modica, lateribus late marginatis, apicibus minime rotundatis; pygidio dilutiori; pedibus longis, flavis; antennis robustis, sat brevibus, flavis, clavis obscure turati, articulis 1–8 brevissimis, transversis, gradatim dilatatis, 9 sequentibus multo majoris.

Body broadly oval, moderately convex, rufo-castaneous, clothed with yellow hair, deeply and closely punctured throughout.

Head rather large; eyes moderate; antennæ short and robust, yellow, with the club dusky, with joints 4–8 very short, transverse, and gradually increasing in width on both sides, 9 much larger than 10 or 11.
Thorax large and broad, ovaly rounded and abruptly reflexed in front, sides slightly contracted towards the base, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line faint, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum large, triangular, and punctured.

Elytra scarcely broader, but one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria moderate, sides very broadly margined, extremities very slightly rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed and paler.

Legs long, yellow, with third joint of the tarsi distinct.

Under parts rufo-ferruginous, with the mouth and apical segments of the venter paler.

Differa from all other species in its broad oval form, large thorax, long legs, and robust and peculiarly formed antennae.

Habitat, the Atlantic Islands. Found in Madeira by Mr. Wollaston.

Sacium aureum, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{1}{42} - \frac{1}{3} \) lin. = 1'63-1'75 mm.—Oblongo-oval, valde convexum, ntitidulum, modice et distincte punctatum, late flavum, pilis aureis sat dense vestitum; promoto modoio, antice ovoiditer rotundato et modice reflexo, flavo, modice punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali obsolete, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis sat acutis; eyltris flavis, promoto haud latioribus, duplo longioribus, propc hurneros latissimis, modice et remote punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria guturali distincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; abdomine flavo, longius excerto; pedibus longis, flavis; antennis modicis, obscuris, articulo septimo incassato, octavo minuto.

Body oblong-oval, very convex, moderately shining, moderately and distinctly punctured, bright yellow, rather thickly clothed with golden hair.

Head small, dusky; eyes small, not prominent; antennae moderate, dusky, seventh joint incassate, eighth minute, club much incassate.

Thorax moderate, ovaly rounded, and moderately reflexed in front, yellow, moderately punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra yellow, twice longer, but not broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides slightly margined, extremities very much rounded.

Abdomen yellow, much excorted.

Legs long, yellow.

Under parts castaneous, finely and closely punctured, and thickly clothed with hair.

Differa from all other species in its uniform bright yellow colour, dark antennae, and the peculiar sculpture of the elytra.

Habitat, South America. Found in Brazil, near Blumenau, and sent to Hr. Reitter.

Sacium rufulum, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{1}{42} \) lin. 1'63 mm.—Ovale, convexum, nitidulum, sat profunde punctatum, rufum, pilis aureis dense vestitum; promoto magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, valde reflexo, et pelliculo, sat profunde et sat remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali distincta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis tere rectis; eyltris
postice sat attenuatis, pronoto hau'd latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, modice et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus sat angustatis, leviter rotundatis; abdomine minime exserto, rufescenti; pedibus atque antennis longis, robustis, rufescentibus.

Body oval, convex, rather shining, rather deeply punctured, rufous, thickly covered with golden hair.

Head moderate, rufous; eyes large, rufous; antennae long, robust, rufescent.

Thorax large, ovaly rounded, much reflexed, and pellucid in front, rather deeply and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, rounded at the apex.

Elytra rather attenuated posteriorly, not broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, moderately and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, extremities narrowed, not much rounded.

Abdomen very little exposed, rufescent.

Legs long and robust, rufescent.

Under parts rufo-castaneous, metasternum deeply punctured.

Differs from others in its large size, uniform rufous colour, long pubescence, and long legs and antennae.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Sacium picicorne. sp. n.

L. c. ¼ lin. — 1.37 mm.—Ovale, convexum, nitidum, modice punctatum, rufo-testaceum, pilis aureis vestitum; pronoto modice, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo et pellucido, modice et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris. nitidis, linea basali obsoleta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto latioribus et duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, leviter et sat confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, rotundatis; abdomine modice exserto, rufo-testaceo; pedibus parvis, brevibus, laete faveis: antennis brevibus, piceis, articulo septimo incrassato.

Body oval, convex, shining, moderately punctured, rufo-testaceous, clothed with golden hair.

Head small; eyes small, not prominent; antennae short, piceous, with the seventh joint incrassated.

Thorax moderate, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, moderately and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, lightly and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides slightly margined, extremities broad and rounded.

Abdomen moderately exserted, rufo-testaceous.

Legs small and short, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-castaneous, metasternum and first ventral segment very closely punctured.

Differs from S. rufulum in its smaller size, broader form, finer sculpture, and very short piceous antennae, with the seventh joint much incrassated.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.
Sacium brevicorne, sp. n.

L. c. 4\textsuperscript{13}/16 lin. 1·25 mm.—Ovale, sat angustum, convexum, nitidum, pilis auris modice vestitum, sat profunde punctatum, rufo-testaceum; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo, et pellicido, sat profunde punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali sat profunda, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, profunde et confertum punctatis, stria suturei distinctâ, lateribus marginatis, apicibus angustatis, valde rotundatis; abdomine parum excerto, rufo-testaceo; pedibus sat parvis, flavis; antennis perbrevibus, lute flavis.

Body oval, rather narrow, convex, shining; moderately clothed with golden hair, rather deeply punctured, rufo-testaceous.

Head moderate, rufescent; eyes large and prominent, black; antennae very short, bright yellow.

Thorax small, ovaliy rounded, reflexed and pellucid in front, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line rather deep, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum obtusely triangular, punctured.

Elytra rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, deeply and closely punctured, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, extremities narrow, much rounded.

Abdomen not much exserted, rufo-testaceous.

Legs small, yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceous, with the venter pale.

Differ from others in its small size, small thorax, very short antennae, short pubescence, and uniform rufo-testaceous colour.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Sacium rugosum, sp. n.

L. c. 4\textsuperscript{13}/16 lin. = 1·25 mm.—Ovale, valde convexum, vix nitidum, rugose punctatum, pilis longis auris dense vestitum, rufo-castaneum, elytris obscurioribus; pronoto parvo, antice sat attenuato, pellicido et late reflexo, confrictum et profundissime punctato, linea basali modica, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis, rufescenti, disco obscuriori; elytris in disco late obscurioribus, pronoto multum latioribus et plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope media latissimis, confrictum et rugose punctatis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apice fere integro; abdomine minime exserto, flavescenti; pedibus parvis, lute flavis; antennis modicis, rufescentibus, clavis obscurioribus, articulo octavo exguo.

Body oval, very convex, scarcely shining, rugosely punctured, thickly covered with long golden hair, rufo-castaneous, with the elytra dusky.

Head large, flavescent; eyes black, large and prominent; antennae moderate, rufescent, club dusky, eighth joint minute.

Thorax small, rather attenuated, broadly reflexed, and pellucid in front, closely and very deeply punctured, rufescent, with the disc dusky, basal line moderate, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, subtrangular, deeply punctured.

Elytra with the disc broadly dusky, much broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, closely and rugosely punctured, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, apex almost entire.

Abdomen very little exposed, flavescent.

Legs small, bright yellow.
Under parts rufo-castaneous, with the pectus dusky, metasternum and first ventral segment deeply punctured.

Differs from others in its short, broad, and almost ovate form, rugose sculpture and very long pubescence.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Sacium flavum, sp. n.

L. c. 7/10 lin. — Ovale, convexum, sat nitidum, profunde et confertim punctatum, pilis aureis vestitum, totam flavum; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflecho et pellucido, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, linea basali modica, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto sat latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, stria suturela profunda, lateribus marginatis, apicibus attenuatis, leviter rotundatis; abdomine flavo, minime exserto; pedibus atque antennis modicis, late flavis.

Body oval, convex, rather shining, rather deeply and closely punctured, clothed with golden hair, entirely yellow.

Head small, dusky; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, bright yellow.

Thorax moderate, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line moderate, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular.

Elytra rather broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, deeply and closely punctured, sutureal stria deep, sides margined, extremities attenuated, slightly rounded.

Abdomen yellow, very little exposed.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceus, metasternum deeply punctured.

Differs from others in its oval form, uniform yellow colour, and bright yellow legs and antennae.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Sacium flavicorne, sp. n.

L. c. 7/10 lin. — Oblongo-ovale, convexum, nitidum, castaneum, pilis perbrevisibus aureis vestitum; pronoto parvo, rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflecho et late et pellucide flavo, modice et confertim punctato, interstitiis alutaceis, linea basali distincta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope numeros latissimis, minute et confertissime punctatis, stria suturela modica, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice fere integro; abdomine castaneo, minime exserto; pedibus modicis, rufescentibus; antennis modicis, late flavis, clavis valde incrassatis.

Body oblong-oval, convex, shining, castaneous, clothed with very short golden hair.

Head small, dusky; eyes small, not prominent; antennae moderate, bright yellow, with the club much enlarged.

Thorax small, rufescens, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and broadly pellucid-yellow in front, moderately and closely punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, basal line distinct, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, subtriangular.

Elytra scarcely broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, minutely and very closely punctured, satureal stria moderate, sides slightly margined, apex nearly entire.
Abdomen castaneous, very little exposed.

Legs moderate, rufescent.

Under parts castaneous, month and venter paler.

Differs from others in its small size, narrow form, dark castaneous colour, short pubescence, and fine and close sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Sacium longipes, sp. n.

L. c. 10.16 lin. 1.12-1.25 mm.—Ovale, convexum, nitidum, pilis flavis parce vestitum, piece-castaneum, pronoto rufescenti; pronoto modo, ovaliter rotundato, remote non profunde punctato, interstititis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali sat profunda, margine anteriori modice reflexa, margine basali sat profunde sinuata, angulis sat acutis; elytris sat brevibus, pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profunde et remote punctatis, interstititis glabris, nitidissimis, stria suturea leviter impressa, lateribus marginatis, rufescentibus, apicibus latis, modice rotundatis, rufescentibus; pygidio rufo; pedibus late flavis; antennis brevibus, robustis, late flavis, elavis valde incrassatis, articulo septimo parum incrassato.

Body oval, convex, shining, sparingly clothed with yellow hair, dark castaneous with the thorax rufescent.

Head flavescent, eyes moderate, antennae short and robust, bright yellow, with the club much incrassated and the seventh joint slightly enlarged.

Thorax moderate, ovalily rounded in front, remotely and not deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line rather deep, anterior margin moderately reflexed, basal margin rather deeply sinuated with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum rather large, rounded, deeply punctured.

Elytra rather short, scarcely broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, deeply and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, sutureal stria faint, sides margined, rufescent, extremities broad, moderately rounded, rufescent.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, and rufons.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous.

Differs from other in its short and broad form, rufescent and attenuated thorax, short robust and bright yellow antennae, and sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Syria, near Haifa (Reitter).

Sacium Marsculi.


L. c. 10 lin. = 1 mm.—Late ovale, valde convexum, nitidum, sat profunde punctatum, pilis flavescentibus parce vestitum, pallide castaneum; pronoto magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, sat late reflexo, et modice pellicido, modice punctato, interstititis nitidis, linea basali profunda, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutis; elytris brevibus, pronoto sesqui longioribus, haut latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, punctis umbilicatis confluenti impressis, interstititis leviter alutaceis, stria suturea profunda, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; pygidio castaneo; pedibus atque antennis modicis, late flavis, harum articulo septimo humer incrassato.

Body broadly oval, very convex, shining, rather deeply punctured, sparingly clothed with yellow hair, pale castaneous.
Head large, ferruginous; eyes large, ferruginous; antennae moderate, yellow, with the seventh joint not enlarged.

Thorax large, ovaly rounded, rather broadly reflected, and moderately pellucid in front, moderately punctured, with the interstices shining, basal line deep, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum rather large, subtriangular, closely and deeply punctured.

Elytra short, one-half longer, but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, very closely marked with unibilicated punctures, with the interstices slightly alutaceos, sutural stria deep, sides slightly margined, extremities scarcely rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, castaneous.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, metasternum closely and deeply punctured.

Differ from others in its small size, large thorax, and in sculpture; from S. parvum it may be known by its much larger thorax and peculiar sculpture.

Habitat, Europe.

Sacium laticolle.

S. laticolle, Matthews, Biol. Cent.-Amer. Col. ii. pt. i. p. 113, 1887.

L. c. \( \frac{7}{10} \) in. = 0·75 mm.—Elongatum, modice convexum, haud utidum, sat profunde punctatum, pilis flavis vestitum, rufo-testaceum; pronoto magno, minute sed distincte punctato, interstitiis glabris, nikiis, antice lato, circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, linea basali distincta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis rectis; elytris angustis, sat longis, pronoto parum angustioribus, sesqui longioribus, et magis confertim atque profundius punctatis, ad numeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, lateribus rectis, apicibus obtuse rotundatis; pedibus atque antennis flavis.

Body elongate, moderately convex, not shining, rather deeply punctured, clothed with yellow hair. rufo-testaceos.

Head very small, testaceos; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, yellow.

Thorax large and broad, minutely but distinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, circularly rounded and moderately reflected in front, basal line distinct, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra rather long and narrow, rather narrower, one-half longer, and more closely and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, attenuated posteriorly, sides straight, extremities obtusely rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed, testaceos.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts rufo-ferruginosus, rather deeply punctured.

Differ from all other species in the large size of its thorax, and narrow, linear elytra.

Habitat, Central America. Found by Mr. Champion in Guatemala.

Sacium Californicum, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{7}{10} \) in. = 0·87 mm.—Late ovale, modice convexum, nitidum, rufo-testaceum, pilis brevibus aureis vestitum; pronoto magno, antice circulariter rotundato, late reflexo et pellucido, ad basim latissimo, minute et remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nikiis, linea basali distincta, margine basali recta, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto sat latioiribus, sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, confertim et sat profunde punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, modice rotundatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis, dilatioribus; abdomine parum exserto, flavescenti; pedibus longis, robustis, late flavis; antennis modicis, flavis.
Body broadly oval, moderately convex, shining, rufo-testaceus, clothed with short golden hairs.

Head moderate, flavescent; eyes moderate, piceous; antennae moderate, yellow.

Thorax large, circularly rounded, broadly reflexed, and pellucide in front, widest at the base, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin straight, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum rather large, triangular, smooth.

Elytra rather broader and one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, closely and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, sides margined and moderately rounded, extremities broad, much rounded, and pale.

Abdomen not much exposed, flavescent.

Legs long, robust, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceus.

Differs from other species in its small size, broadly oval form, large thorax, and testaceus colour.

Habitat, North America. Found in California by Mr. Casey.

[Sacium ochraceum, sp. n.]

[L. c. 1 2 lin. = 1:50 mm.—Oblongum, sat latum, modice convexum, nitidum, pilarum expers, modice et sat remote punctatum, totum ochraceum prono sat magnno, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo, et pellucido, modice, sat remote punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali obsoleta, margino basali leviter sinuata, angulis sat acuta; elytris prono parum latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, modice et sat remote punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidis. lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus perlatis, leviter rotundatis; abdomine parum exsero, flavescenti, segmento apicali setoso, et punctato; pedibus modicis, late flavis; antennis modicis, piecis.

Body oblong, rather broad, moderately convex, shining, without hair, moderately and rather remotely punctured, entirely ochraceous.

Head flavescent; eyes moderate, flavescent; antennae moderate, piceous.

Thorax rather large, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, moderately and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum rather large, subtriangular, punctured.

Elytra a little broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, moderately and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, extremities very broad, slightly rounded.

Abdomen not much exposed, flavescent, with the apical segment setose and punctured.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceus.

Differs from others in its oblong form, uniform ochraceous colour, and in sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.

I have retained this description, not thinking it would be right to omit it altogether, but it is probably not a good species. Mr. Matthews had written at the top of his original description "immature 135," and this number refers to S. flavicentre. Among the specimens returned to Mr. Lewis, there is nothing named S. ochraceum; but there is an immature specimen among those of S.favicentre.

—Ed.]
ARTHROLIPS, Pl. II. A.

Saccum, p. Le Conte.
Clypeaster, p., Conolli, Sahlberg.
Sericoderus, p., Rosenhauer.

Corpus ovale, plerunque latum, plus minusve longius pilosum; subitus convexum.

Caput minutum, totum sub pronoto occultum, angustum, deplanatum, ore prominenti, parte gulari minuta, deplanata; oculis parvis, haud prominentibus.

Antennae (Pl. II., A, fig. 7) plerunque breves, decem-articulata, 1 permagno, robusto, fortiter recurvato; 2 primo breviori et minori; 3 gracili, secundo breviori; 4-6 brevibus, transversis, inter seae fere paribus; 7 subtriangularis, antice latissimo, sexto multo et longiori et latiori; 8-10 valde incassatis, elavam foliatam formantibus.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. II., A, fig. 5, w) sat longi, robusti, 4 articulati, 1 parvo, recurvato, ad apicem dilatato; 2 magno, robusto; 3 transverso, secundo breviori, haud angustiori, antice oblique truncato; 4 alii longiori, obtusissime conico, leviter incurvato.

Palpi labiales (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, m) brevissimi, latissimi, triarticulati, 1 perpusillo; 2 magno, latissimo, cyathiformi; 3 magno, latissimo, subtriangulari, externe rotundato, interne levissime concavato, apice acuminato, secundo parum longiori.

Labrum (Pl. II., A, fig. 3) sat magnum, transversum, antice leviter emarginatum, lateribus rotundatis, et ad basim costis brevibus firmatis.

Mandibulae (Pl. II., A, fig. 4) modice, costa dorsali pervalida firmatae, apicem versus dentibus robustis, acutissimis armate.

Maxilla (Pl. II., A, fig. 5) valde, unilobata, lobo longo, lato, externe ad apicem abrupte recurvato, et fortissime uncinato, dentibus tribus, validis acutissimis armato. Stipes sat magnum.

Mentum (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, j) sat magnum, quadratum.

Labium (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, k) magnum, elongatum, costis lateralibus, latis, subarticulatis, firmatum, paraglossis dupllicibus, longis, erectis, acutissimis, antice ad angulum utrumque instructum.

Lingua (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, l) parva, pone palpos et paraglossis fere tota occult.

Pronotum plerunque parvum, margine anteriori integra, plerunque ovaliter rotundatum, angulus posterioribus haud productus.

Scutellum parvum, vel subtriangulare, vel rotundatum.

Elytra modica, apicibus rotundatis. Ale magna, elongata, membrana ovali, ad basim lata, nervis solitis firmatae, superficie pilosa.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, quatuor basalibus coriaeis, tribus apicalibus cornensis, quinto aliiis multo longiori, apicali minuto.

Prothorax (Pl. II., A, fig. 2, a) parvus, prosterne parvo, inter coxas elevato, et postice producto et dilatato; episternis exiguis; epimeris modicis, receptacula coxarum postice circumdatis; receptaculis coxarum modicis, ovalibus, antice partim aperiti.

Plecutus mesosterno (Pl. II., A, fig. 2, d) modico, antice excavato; episternis longis, angustis; epimeris modicis, humeralibus, ad coxarum receptaculam non extensus; receptaculis coxarum rotundatis, sat distantibus.

Metasterno (Pl. II., A, fig. 2, g) modico, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso, margine posteriori recta; episternis sat magnis, postice angustatis, metasterno pariter longis; epimeris angustis, apicibus ultra metasternum inflexis, reliquis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, basali magno, longo, coeteris seipsis pariter longis, apicali integro.
Pedes antici coxis rotundatis; trochanteribus parvis, elongato-conicis; femoribus simplicibus; tibias apices versus parum dilatatis, et scosis; tarsis 4-articulatis, 1 et 2 aequilibus; 3 parvo; 4 elongato, gracili; unguibus validis, fortiter curvatis, subitus ad basim denticulatis.

Intermedii anticus param longiores, femoribus robustis; tarsis articulo primo elongato: secundo perbrevis, profunde bifido; tertio minuto, alioqui anticus similis.

Possici intermediis consimiles.

Coxae antiores non contingentes, sat prominentes.

Intermediae sat distantes.

Posteriora longius distantes, ovata, ad latera corporis non extensa.

Body oval, generally broad, pilose, sometimes clothed with long hair; convex on the under side.

Head very small, completely covered by the thorax, narrow, and flattened; mouth prominent; gular portion short, and flattened; eyes small, not prominent.

Antennae (Pl. II., A, fig. 7) generally short, ten-jointed, 1 very large, robust, and strongly recurved; 2 shorter and smaller than the first; 3 slender, shorter than the second; 4–6 short, transverse, equal to each other; 7 subtriangular, widest anteriorly, much longer and broader than the sixth; 8–10 much incrassated, forming a foliate club.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. II., A, fig. 5, w) rather long, robust, four-jointed, 1 small, recurved, dilated at the apex: 2 large, robust; 3 transverse, shorter than the second, but not narrower, obliquely truncate at the extremity; 4 longer than any other, very obtusely conical, and slightly recurved.

Labial palpi (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, m) very short, and very broad, three-jointed, 1 very minute: 2 large, and very broad, cyathiform; 3 longer than the second, large and very broad, subtriangular, rounded on the outer side, and faintly concave on the inner side, with the apex acuminate.

Labrum (Pl. II., A, fig. 3) rather large, transverse, slightly emarginate in front, with the sides rounded, and strengthened at the base with short costa.

Mandibles (Pl. II., A, fig. 4) moderate, with a very strong dorsal costa, armed below the apex with long and very sharp curved teeth.

Mandible (Pl. II., A, fig. 5) strong, unilobed, with the lobe long and broad, abruptly recurved at the back near the apex, and very strongly hooked, armed on the inner side of the apex with three strong and very sharp curved teeth. Stipes rather large.

Mentum (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, p) rather large, quadrato.

Labium (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, k) large, elongate, strengthened at the sides with broad and apparently articulated costa; furnished at the anterior extremity with two long, erect, and very sharp paraglossal processes on each side.

Lingua (Pl. II., A, fig. 6, l) small, almost hidden by the palpi and paraglossal processes.

Pronotum generally small, with the anterior margin entire, generally ovaly rounded, posterior angles not produced.

Scutellum small, either subtriangular or rounded.

Elytra moderate, with their extremities rounded.

Wings large, elongate, with the membrane oval and broad at the base, hairy on the surface, and strengthened with the usual neuration.

Abdomen composed of seven segments, the four basal coriaceous, and the three apical coriaceous, the fifth segment much longer than any other, and the apical very small.

Prothorax (Pl. II., A, fig. 2, a) small, prosterna moderate, elevated between the coxae, and posteriorly produced and much dilated: episterna minute and
inconspicuous; epiptera moderate, enclosing the coxal cavities behind; coxal cavities moderate, oval, partly open in front.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. II., A, fig. 2, d) moderate, excavated anteriorly; episterna long and narrow; epimera moderate, humeral, not reaching the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded, rather distant.

metasternum (Pl. II., A, fig. 2, g) moderate, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna rather large, narrowed posteriorly, as long as the metasternum; epimera narrow, with their apical extremities flexed beyond the episterna, their other parts concealed by the epipleural fold of the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments, with the basal segment long and large, the rest short, equal to each other in length, the apical entire.

Legs anterior with the coxae rounded; trochanters small, elongate and conical; femora simple; tibiae slightly dilated and setose towards the apex; tarsi four-jointed, 1 and 2 equal; 3 small; 4 elongate and slender; claws strong, much curved, and obtusely denticulate on the under side of the base.

intermediate rather longer than the anterior, with the femora robust, and the first joint of the tarsi elongate, the second short and deeply bifid, in other respects like the anterior.

posterior like the intermediate.

Coxae anterior not contingent, rather prominent.

intermediate moderately distant.

posterior widely distant, ovate, not reaching to the sides of the body.

Except its ten-jointed antennae this genus possesses no structural character by which it may be distinguished from Sectum. In many species of Arthrolips the antennae are very small and short; this fact, combined with the close manner in which they are concealed in the cavity of the prothorax, renders the operation of extending the antennae both difficult and hazardous, and when they have been extended, or more generally broken off, the articulations of the funiculus cannot be correctly counted without the help of a very high magnifying power, so that it cannot be a matter of surprise that its species have often been placed in the preceding genus.

**SPECIERUM EPITOMA.**

**Forma latissima, subovata.**

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Ovatus, latissimus, profunde punctatus, ped. atque ant. flavis...rotundatus.

L. c. 1·40 mm.—Subovalis, latus, convexus, minutissime punctatus, late flavus, ped. atque ant. late flavis...elegans.

**Forma oblonga, aut ovalis, aut ovata.**

**Elytris variegatis.**

L. c. 1·45 mm.—Elongato-ovalis, convexus, sat profunde punctatus, nigro-piceus, pronoto atque dimidio apicali elytrorum late rufis, ped. atque ant. late rufis...Lewisii.

L. c. 1·37 mm.—Late ovalis, profunde punctatus, castanensis, pronoto atque vitta suffusâ in elytro utroque rufis, ped. atque ant. late flavis...suffusus.

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Late ovalis, levier punctatus, piceus, pronoto antice rufescenti, macula magna ovali late rufâ in elytro utroque notatus, ped. atque ant. flavis...bimaculatus.
L. c. 1'25 mm.—Oblongus, minute punctatus, castaneus, pronoto et macula magna rotundata in elyтро utroque atque apicibus hete rufris, ped. lute flavis, ant. perbrevivibus, flavis.

L. c. 1'12 mm.—Brevis, latus, oblongus, convexus, sat profunde punctatus, rufo-testaceus, pronoto discio et sutura elytironumque lateribus piccis, ped. atque ant. brevibus, lute flavis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Ovalis, angustus, nitemus, minute punctatus, castaneus, pronoto atque vitta in elyтро utroque flavescentibus, ped. atque ant. lute flavis.

L. c. 1'12 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, sat angustus, pronoto atque humeris elytironum levissime punctatis, rufo-castaneus, elytrorum rufo-secentibus, ped. lute flavis, ant. parvis, flavis.

L. c. 0'90 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, nitidus, distincte punctatus, castaneus, pronoto antice fascia humerali, atque fascia lata mole media elytironum rufo-secentibus, ped. lute flavis, ant. brevibus flavescentibus.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Subovatus, sat attenuatus, minutissime punctatus, rufo-pieceus, pronoto et macula lata, lanata, mole media, atque apicibus elytironum rufris, ped. atque ant. brevibus, lute flavis.

L. c. 0'75 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, angustus, nitidissimus, leviter punctatus, pronoto atque fascis duabus in elyтро flavis, ped. atque ant. lute flavis.

ELYTRIS FLAVIS, AUT TESTACEIS.

L. c. 1'50 mm.—Obconicus, convexus, indistinctce punctatus, vel totus rufo-testaceus, vel plus minusve obscuratus, ped. atque ant. lute flavis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Ovalis, minute punctatus, totus flavus, ped. atque ant. lute flavis.

L. c. 0'95 mm.—Ovalis, nitidissimus, sat profunde punctatus, rufo-testaceus, ped. lute flavis, ant. obtusioribus.

L. c. 0'75 mm.—Ovalis, leviter et confertum punctatus, testaceus, pronoto flavo, ped. atque ant. lute flavis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Lute ovalis, totus rugoso alutaceus, rufo-testaceus, pronoto parvo, ped. atque ant. flavis.

ELYTRIS CASTANEIS.

L. c. 0'85 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, nitide fuscus breviter pubescens, minute et confertum punctatus, pronoto magno, ant. brevibus atque ped. lute flavis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Ovalis, angustus et convexus, castaneus, pronoto antice flavescenti, elytris punctatis et alutaceus, ped. flavis, ant. flavescentibus.

L. c. 0'95 mm.—Ovalis, sat angustus, nitidus, castaneus, pronoto angusto, antice flavescenti, ped. atque ant. lute flavis.

L. c. 1'50 mm.—Ovalis, postice attenuatus, nitidus, sat profunde punctatus, castaneus, ped. atque robustus, lute flavis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Ovalis, obtuse attenuatus, nitidus, sat profunde punctatus, castaneus, pronoto rufo-secenti, ped. atque ant. rufus flavis.

L. c. 0'87 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, angustus, nitidissimus, minute punctatus, pallide castaneus, pronoto parvo, elytris longis, ped. atque ant. flavis.

ELYTRIS FUSCIS.

L. c. 1'14 mm.—Latus, ovalis, leviter punctatus, fusces, pronoto antice rufo-secenti, ped. atque ant. rufo-secentibus.

L. c. 1'20 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, profunde punctatus, fuscospikeus, pronoto antice flavescenti, ped. atque ant. piccis.

dimidiatus.

testudinalis.

Simoni.

Senegalensis.

tollus.

lepidus.

splendens.

Westwoodii.

croceus.

semipunctatus.

flavicollis.

scaber.

innotabilis.

regularis.

ferrugatus.

Fiorii.

rufithorax.

nitidus.

obscurus.

aequais.
ELYTRIS NIGERIS, AUT PICEIS.

L. c. 1'30 mm.—Oblongus, convexus, profunde punctatus, piceus, pronoto antice atque elytrorum extremis rufescensibus, ped. atque ant. lete flavis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, molice punctatus, piceus, pronoto antice atque elytrorum extremis dilutioribus, ped. atque ant. piceo-testaceis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, confertim punctatus, piceus, pronoto rufescenti, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 0'75 mm.—Brevis, ovalis, convexus, profunde punctatus, piceus, pronoto rufescenti, ped. atque ant. testaceis.

L. c. 0'80 mm.—Ovatus, convexus, sat profunde punctatus, ater, pronoto antice pellucide albo, ped. atque ant. piceis.

L. c. 0'87—1'25 mm.—Ovalis, latus, remote punctatus, plerunque hirsutus, ater, pronoto antice pellucido, ped. atque ant. piceis.

L. c. 1'0 mm.—Late ovatus, convexus, nitidus, niger, pronoti fronte atque elytrorum apicibus translucidus albidis, ped. atque ant. testaceis.


Arthrolips Lewisii, sp. n.

L. c. 12=13 / 16 lim = 1'37—1'50 mm.—Elongato-ovale, valde convexum, sat nitidum, sat profunde punctatum, pilis brevibus aureis vestitum, piceo-nigrum, pronoto atque posteriori elytrorum lete rufis; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato, lete rufo, profunde et confertim punctato, interstices glabris, nitidis, margine anteriori late reflexa, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris nigrescentibus, apices versus lete rufis, pronoto hauz latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, interstices glabris, stria suturali profunde, lateribus marginatis, apicibus sat angustis, leviter rotundatis; pygidio longius exserto, rufo; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, lete flavis.

Body elongate-oval, very convex, moderately shining, rather deeply and closely punctured, clothed with short golden hair, pitchy black, with the thorax and apical half of the elytra bright rufous.

Head piceous; eyes large and prominent; antennae short, bright yellow, with the apical joint abruptly truncate.

Thorax large, circularly rounded in front, bright rufous, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin rather broadly reflexed, basal margin scarcely sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra black, with nearly all their apical half bright rufous, not broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth, sutural stria deep, sides margined, extremities rather narrow and faintly rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium much exserted, rufous.

Legs short, bright yellow.

Under parts with the pectus and basal half of the venter piceous, prothorax and apical half of the venter bright rufous, metasternum punctured.

Differ from others in its long oval shape, deep sculpture, and conspicuous colour.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

I have named this handsome species in honour of my friend Mr. Lewis, whose entomological researches in Japan are so well known.
Arthrolips suffusus.


L. c. 14 lin. = 1*37 mm.—Late ovalis, convexus, nitidus, elytris profunde punctatis, pilis aureis sat dense vestitus, obscure castaneus, pronoto rufo rufescenti, atque vittâ suffusa late rufa in disco elytris utrinque; pronoto magnco, rufescenti, antice fere circulariter rotundato et levissime reflexo, levissime punctato, intersticios glabris, nitidis, lineâ basali distincta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto lato latio-ribis, duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde punctatis, intersticios glabris, nitidis, obscure castaneis, vittâ late rufa, interdum sat indistincta, in disco utroque, lat-ribis mfrginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis, anguste rufo; abdomine modice exserto, rufescenti; pedibus robustis, late flavis; antennae modicis, late flavis.

Body broadly oval, convex, shining, elytra deeply punctured, rather thickly clothed with golden hair, dark castaneous, with the thorax rufescens, and a bright red suffused vitta on the disc of each elytron.

Head moderate, flavescent; eyes small, black; antennae moderate, bright yellow.

Thorax large, rufo rufescent, almost circularly rounded, and slightly reflexed in front, faintly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra not broader but twice longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, dark castaneous, with a broad red vitta, sometimes indistinct, on the disc of each elytron, sides margined, extremities broad, much rounded, and narrowly red.

Abdomen moderately exserted, rufescent.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, head, prothorax, disc of the metasternum, and terminal segments of the venter pale, metasternum and basal segment of the venter closely punctured.

Diffters from A. Lewisii in its less reflexed and minutely punctured thorax, longer elytra, and suffused colour.

Habitat, Asia. Found in China by Mr. Bowring.

Arthrolips bimaculatus.


L. c. 14 lin. 1*25 mm.—Late ovalis, valde convexus, nitidulus, modice punctatus, pilis flavescentibus sat dense vestitus, pictus, margine anteriori pronoti rufescenti, atque macula magna ovali, late rufa elytri utrinque apicem versus metatus; pronoto magnco, lato, modice sed confertim punctato, intersticios glabris, nitdis, antice circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, picto, antice late rufescenti, linea basali distincta, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto lato latio-ribis, vix sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, confertim et profunde punctatis, intersticios glabris, nitidis, pictis, macula magna ovali pone media late rufa, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis; abdomine parum exserto, picto; pedibus atque antennae flavis, elavis rufescentibus.

Body broadly oval, very convex, rather shining, moderately punctured, rather thickly clothed with flavescent hair, piceous, with anterior margin of the thorax rufescent, and a large oval bright red spot beyond the middle of each elytron.

Head castaneous, mouth yellow; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, yellow, with the club rufescens.
Thorax large and broad, moderately but closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, circularly rounded and moderately reflexed in front, piceous, anteriorly rufescent, basal line distinct, basal margin almost straight, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum small, obtusely triangular.

Elytra not broader, and scarcely one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, closely and deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, piceous, with a large bright red oval spot beyond the middle of each elytron, sides margined, extremities broad and much rounded.

Abdomen slightly exposed, piceous.

Legs rather robust, yellow, with the femora dusky.

Under parts dark castaneous, with the mouth and edges of the ventral segments paler, metasternum closely and regularly punctured.

Differs from others in the bright red spots on the elytra.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Burmah by Mr. Bowring.

Of this conspicuous species there is a single example in the collection of the British Museum.

Arthrolips dimidiatus.


L. c. 0.1–0.15 mm.—Oblongus, convexus, nitidus, sat minute et sat remote punctatis, pilis muricis vestitus, castaneous, pronoto, atque apicibus et macul:i magna pone media elytrorum, plus minusve late rufis: pronoto magno, antice circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, minute et sat remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali leviter impressa, margine basali sinuata, angulis sat acutis; elyris pronoto vix laticibus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, sat minute et remote punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, dimidio basali obscure castaneo, apicali late rufo, interdum, medio obscurato, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, vix rotundatis; pygidio flavescenti; pedibus sat brevibus, robustis, late flavis; antennis perbrevibus, flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

Body oblong, convex, shining, rather minutely and remotely punctured, clothed with golden hair, castaneous, with the thorax and apical half of the elytra more or less brightly red.

Head rather large, yellow; eyes moderate, yellow; antennae short, yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax red, large, circularly rounded and moderately reflexed in front, minutely and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line faint, basal margin sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum large and rounded.

Elytra scarcely broader but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, with the basal half dark castaneous, and the apical bright red, sometimes dusky on the middle of the red half, sides margined, extremities broad and very little rounded.

Abdomen yellow, pygidium moderately exposed.

Legs short, robust, bright yellow.

Under parts yellow, metasternum finely punctured.

Differs from all other species in its very ornamental colour and fine sculpture.

Habitat, Central America. Found near Tolé, Panama, by Mr. Champion.

This very pretty species in shape and colour looks much more like a Sacium than an Arthrolips, but by its ten-jointed antennae clearly belongs to the latter genus.
Arthrolips Senegalensis.


L. c. 16 lin. = 1·12 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, sat angustus, valde convexus, nitidus, pilis aurvis sat longis dense vestitus, rufescens, elytris pone humeros fasciatim obscuratis; pronoto sat parvo, rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato, et modice reflexo, levissime sed confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali obsolete, margine basali vix simmata, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto vix lateribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, rufescens, pone humeros fasciatim obscuratis, in humeris levissime, postice profunde punctatis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; pygidio exserto, rufescenti; pedibus robustis, hete flavis; antennis parvis, gracilibus, flavis.

Body oblong-oval, rather narrow, very convex, shining, thickly clothed with rather long golden hair, rufescent, with the elytra marked with a transverse dusky band before the middle.

Head small, flavescens; eyes small; antennae rather short and slender, yellow, club not much incrassated.

Thorax rather small and short, rufescent, ovaly rounded, and moderately reflexed in front, very finely and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin scarcely sinuate, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular.

Elytra scarcely broader, but more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, rufescent, with a transverse dusky band before the middle, very finely punctured on the shoulders and deepy punctured beyond the middle, sides margined and nearly straight, extremities scarcely rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, rufescent.

Legs very robust, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceoous.

Differs from A. suffusus in its smaller size, narrower form, smaller thorax, shorter and more slender antennae, and peculiar sculpture of the elytra.

Habitat, Africa. Found in Senegal.

In the collection of the British Museum, one specimen.

Arthrolips splendens.


L. c. 16 lin. = 0'75 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, angustus, modice convexus, nitidissimus, pilorum fere explic, sat leviter punctatulatus, castaneus, pronoto fascia angusta humerali, atque fascia lata prope media elytrorum flavis; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo et pellicido, flavescenti, ad latera plus minusve obscurato, sat leviter et sat remote punctulato, interstitis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali modica, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris angustis, pronoto vix latoribus, duplo longioribus, lateribus fere parallelis, leviter punctatulatis, interstitiis levissime alatae, nitidissimis, castaneis, fascia angusta ad humeros, alia lata prope media, atque apicibus extremis flavis, lateribus flavis, fortiter marginatis, apicibus latis rotundatis; pedibus atque antennis late flavis.

Body oblong-oval, narrow, moderately convex, very shining, almost void of hair, finely punctured, castaneous, with the thorax, a narrow fascia on the shoulders, and a broad fascia near the middle of the elytra yellow.

Head small, flavescens; antennae bright yellow.
Thorax small, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed and pellucid in front, flavescent, more or less dusky at the sides, rather finely and remotely punctured with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line moderate, basal margin nearly straight, angles rectangular.

Scutellum moderate, triangular, castaneous.

Elytra narrow, scarcely broader, but twice longer than the thorax, sides almost parallel, faintly punctulate, interstices faintly alutaceous and very shining, castaneous, with a narrow fascia on the shoulders, a broad fascia near the middle, the sides and apex yellow, sides strongly marginated, extremities broad and rounded.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts flavescent.

Differs from A. mollinus in its narrow parallel form, very shining surface, and want of pubescence.

Habitat, North America. Found by Mr. H. Schwarz in Florida on Pinus palustris.

It seems possible this and the following may prove to be the sexes of one species.

Arthrolips mollinus.


L. c. lß lin.=1 mm.—Ovalis, convexus, nitidus, leviter et confertim punctatus, pilis anreis sat dense vestitus, castaneus, elytris flavo-bifasciatis; pronoto rufescenti, magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, fortiter reflexo et pellucido, minute punctato, interstitis glabris, nitidis, marginis basali leviter sinuata, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto vix laticoloribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, leviter punctatis, castaneis, fasciis duabus flavis, altera humerali, altera sinuata, pone media ornatis, lateribus flavis, leviter rotundatis, et leviter marginatis, apicibus latis; pygidio flavo; pedibus atque antennis robustis, late flavis.

Body oval, convex, shining, very finely and closely punctured, rather thickly clothed with golden hair, castaneous, with two transverse yellow fascie on the elytra.

Head yellow; eyes moderate, flavescent; antennae robust, bright yellow.

Thorax large, rufescent, ovaly rounded, strongly reflexed and pellucid in front, minutely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum rather large, rounded.

Elytra scarcely broader, more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, lightly punctured, castaneous, with two transverse yellow fascie, one on the shoulder, and the other, sinuated, behind the middle, sides yellow, faintly rounded and slightly marginated, apex obtuse.

Abdomen yellow, scarcely exposed.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts flavescent, metasternum dusky.

Differs from others in its oval form, fine sculpture, and transverse yellow fascie on the elytra.

Habitat, North America. Found by Mr. H. Schwarz in Florida on Pinus palustris.

The specimen from which the foregoing description was made was kindly presented to me by its captor. But the humeral fascia seems liable to vary much in size, and in some individuals is reduced to a mere spot.
Arthrolips lepidus.


L. c. \( \frac{1}{5} \) lin.=1 mm. — Subovalis, postice sat attenuatus, modice convexus, sat nitidus, confertim et minutissimè punctatus, rufo-piceus, pronoto et macula lata lunata pone media apiceque elytrorum rufis; pronoto parvo, rufo, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo et pellucido, confertim et minute punctato, interstitiis glabris, linea basali leviter impressa, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis obtusis; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, confertim et minutissimè punctatis, rufo-piceis, macula lata lunata pone media flavescenti, apicibus rufis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice fere integra, angustata, attenuato; abdomine minime excerto, flavescenti; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, late flavis.

Body suboval, attenuated posteriorly, moderately convex, rather shining, closely and very minutely punctured, rufo-piceous, with the thorax, a broad lunate spot behind the middle, and the apex of the elytra rufous or flavescent.

Head flavescent; eyes moderate; antennae bright yellow.

Thorax small, rufous, ovaliy rounded, reflexed and pellucid in front, closely and minutely punctured, with the interstices smooth, basal line faint, basal margin scarcely sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum rather large, rounded at the apex.

Elytra rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, closely and very minutely punctured, rufo-piceous, with a broad lunate flavescent spot beyond the middle, sides slightly margined, apex attenuated, almost entire, red.

Abdomen very little exposed, flavescent.

Legs short, bright yellow.

Under parts flavescent.

Differs from others in its small size, attenuated form, ornamental colour, and fine sculpture.

Habitat, North America. Found in the United States.

Arthrolips rufithorax.


L. c. \( \frac{1}{5} \) lin.=1 mm.—Ovalis, convexus, nitidus, castaneus, pronoto rufescenti, pilis auricis vestitus, sat confertim punctatus; pronoto sat magno, rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo, atque pellucido, modice, sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali indistincta, margine basali fere recta, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto vix latoribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali sat profunda, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus obtusis, rufescentibus; pygidio castaneo; pedibus atque antennis robustiss, late flavis.

Body oval, convex, rather closely punctured, shining, castaneous, with the thorax rufescent, clothed with short golden hair.

Head yellow; eyes yellow, not prominent; antennae robust, bright yellow.

Thorax rather large, rufescient, ovaliy rounded, reflexed and pellucid in front, moderately and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line indistinct, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum rather large, rounded, and distinctly punctured.
Elytra scarcely broader, more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, deeply and very closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria rather deep, sides slightly margined, extremities rounded and rufescent.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Abdomen with the apical segment exposed, castaneous.

Under parts castaneous, with the head and prothorax yellow, metasternum punctured.

Diffsers from others in its moderate size, oval form, rather large rufescent thorax, robust bright yellow antennae, and close sculpture.

Habitat, Africa. Found in Algeria (Jekel).

Arthrolips testudinalis.


L. e. \( \frac{1}{10} \) lin. = 1.12 mm. — Brevis, latus, oblongus, valde convexus, nitidulus, in pronoto leviter in elytris profunde punctatus, pilis aureis sat dense vestitus, rufo-testaceus, pronoti disco atque elytrorum limbo et lateribus plus minusve piecis; pronoto magno, antice fere circulariter rotundato, rufo-testaceo, disco infuscato, levissime et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali leviter impressa, margine anterior modice reflexa, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris piecis, apicibus atque vittis latis medialibus hacte rufo-testaceis, pronoto vix lateribus, sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profunde punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus late marginatis, fere rectis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis; pygidio hacte flavo; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, robustis, hacte flavis.

Body short and broad, oblong, very convex, rather shining, with the thorax lightly and the elytra deeply punctured, rather thickly clothed with golden hair, rufo-testaceus, with the disc of the thorax and suture and sides of the elytra more or less piceous.

Head yellow; eyes moderate, black; antennae short, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax large, almost circularly rounded in front, rufo-testaceus, with the disc infuscate, very finely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line faint, anterior margin moderately reflexed, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum very large, subtriangular, punctured.

Elytra piceous, with the extremities and a broad vitta on each bright rufo-testaceus, scarcely broader, and one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides strongly margined, almost straight, extremities broad and much rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, bright yellow.

Legs short, robust, bright yellow.

Under parts yellow, with the metasternum and basal segments of the venter castaneous, metasternum finely punctured.

Differs from others in its short, broad, and oblong form, and conspicuous colours.

Habitat, Madeira.

Arthrolips Simoni.


L. e. \( \frac{8}{9} \) lin. = 1 mm. — Ovalis, angustus, convexus, nitidissimus, pilis pallidis vestitus, pronoto flavescenti, elytris castaneis, vitta longitudinali pallida utrisque ornatis; pronoto sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, minute et remote punctato,
interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali modice impressâ, margine anteriori fortiter reflexâ, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, apices versus parum attenuatis, modice punctatis, interstitiis glabris, castaneis, vitta longitudinali pallida ornatis, stria suturali sat profunda, lateribus marginatis, apicibus late pallidis, vado rotundatis; pygidio castaneo; pedibus atque antennis lute flavis, harum articulo apicali abrupte truncato.

Body oval, narrow, convex, very shining, clothed with pale hair, thorax flavescent, elytra castaneous, with a pale longitudinal vitta on each.

Head yellow; eyes moderate; antennae bright yellow, apical joint abruptly truncate.

Thorax flavescent, rather small, ovaly rounded in front, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line moderately deep, anterior margin strongly reflexed, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum small, subtriarangular.

Elytra scarcely broader, but twice longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, slightly attenuated posteriorly, moderately punctured, with the interstices smooth, castaneous, with a pale longitudinal vitta on each, sutural stria rather deep, sides margined, extremities much rounded and broadly pale.

Abdomen with the pygidium exserted, castaneous.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous.

Differ from A. ferrugatus in its rather narrower form, finer punctuation, smaller thorax, pale vitta on the elytra, and abruptly truncate apical joint of the antennae.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Syria, near Haifa (Reitter).

Arthrolips Fiorii, sp. n.

L. c. 1½ lin. = 1·50 mm.—Ovatus, postice attenuatus, valde convexus, nitidus, sat profunde punctatus, pilis aureis vestitus, castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti flavescenti; pronoto magno, antice circulariter rotundato, late reflexo et pellucide flavo, modice et remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali obsoleta, margine basali fortiter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris sat brevibus, pronoto longioribus et parum latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profundissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus sat late marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; abdomen longe exserto, segmentis duobus latis aperiis, rufo-castaneo, profunde punctato; pedibus atque antennis sat longis, robustis, lute flavis.

Body ovate, attenuated posteriorly, very convex, shining, rather deeply punctured, clothed with golden hair, castaneous, with the anterior margin of the thorax flavescent.

Head large, castaneous; eyes large and very prominent, black; antennae long and robust, bright yellow.

Thorax large, circularly rounded, much reflexed, and pellucid yellow in front, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin strongly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum rather small, obtusely triangular, punctured.

Elytra rather short, longer and rather broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides rather broadly margined, extremities scarcely rounded.

Abdomen much exserted, with two segments fully exposed, rufo-castaneous, deeply punctured.

Legs robust, rather long, bright yellow.
Under parts castaneous, finely punctured, prothorax and apical segment of the venter yellow.

Differ from other species in its very large size, attenuated form, large thorax, and long abdomen. In shape this species resembles A. Westwoodii, but is much larger, and differs both in colour and sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. One specimen only found in Borneo, and now in the collection of Prof. A. Fiori, of Bologna.

Arthrolips Westwoodii. sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{1}{3} \) lin. = 1·50 mm.—Obconicus, convexus, nitidus, pilis aureis sat dense vestitus, confertim sed indistincte punctatus, vel totus rufo-testaceus, vel plus minusve piceo-obscuretus; pronoto sat brevi, antice circulariter rotundato, modice reflexo, atque pellucido, confertim sed indistincte punctato, interstitiis leviter alutaceis, margine basali simnata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, postice valde attenuatis, minuto et indistincte punctatis, interstitiis nitidis, stria suturali indistincta, apicibus attenuatis et valde rotundatis; abdomen longius exserto, segmentis tribus expositis, indistincte punctatis, duoibus ultimis dilutioribus; pedibus atque antennis modicis, late flavis.

Body obconic, convex, shining, rather thickly clothed with golden hair, closely but indistinctly punctured, either wholly rufo-testaceous, or more or less piceous on the disc.

Head large; eyes very large, rufous; antennae rather short, bright yellow.

Thorax rather short, circularly rounded, moderately reflexed and pellucid in front, closely but indistinctly punctured, with the interstices faintly alutaceous, basal margin sinuate, with the angles acute.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra scarcely broader, but twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, much attenuated posteriorly, minutely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices shining, sutural stria indistinct, extremities attenuated and much rounded.

Abdomen much exserted, with three segments exposed and indistinctly punctured, the two last pale.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts testaceous.

Differ from A. semipunctatus in its larger size, attenuated form, circularly rounded and indistinctly sculptured thorax, and bright yellow antennae; and from A. rotundatus in its much smaller size, narrow elongate form, and indistinct sculpture. The variation in colour is probably sexual.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites.

In the collection of the University Museum at Oxford.

Arthrolips croceus.


L. c. \( \frac{2}{16} \) lin. = 1·12 mm.—Ovalis, convexus, sat minute punctatus, flavus, pilis brevibus aureis sat dense vestitus; pronoto sat magno, antice fere circulariter rotundato et sat late reflexo, sat minute punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidisimis, linea basali indistincta, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto hanc latioribus, sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, stria suturali indistincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus angustatis et rotundatis; pygidio parvo, flavo; pedibus atque antennis modicis, late flavis.
Body oval, convex, rather minutely punctured, yellow, rather thickly clothed with short golden hair.

Head moderate, yellow; eyes, large, rufescent; antennae moderate, bright yellow.

Thorax large, almost circularly rounded, and rather broadly reflexed in front, rather minutely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line indistinct, basal margin almost straight, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra not broader, but one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, closely punctured, with the interstices smooth, sutural stria indistinct, sides faintly margined, extremities narrow and rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed, yellow.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceus, minutely punctured, and sparingly clothed with very short golden hair.

Differs from all other species in its uniform bright yellow colour, and short pubescence.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Siam by Mr. Bowring.

Arthrolips semipunctatus.


L. c. 37.5–59. lin. = 87–1 mm.—Ovatus, modice convexus, nitidissimus, sat profunde sed remotissime punctatus, rufo-testaceus; _promoto_ sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, remote punctato, interstittibus glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali distincta, margine basali sinuata, angulis sat acutis; _elytris_ promoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, atque magis profunde et magis remote punctatis, ad media latissimis, interstittibus glabris, nitidissimis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginitatis, apicibus modice rotundatis; pygidio parvo, testaceo; pedibus modiis, late flavis; antennis brevibus, obscuris.

Body ovate, moderately convex, very shining, rather deeply and very remotely punctured, rufo-testaceus.

Head small, rufo-testaceus; eyes moderate, dusky; antennae short, dusky.

Thorax rather small, ovalily rounded and moderately reflexed in front, remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, widest at the middle, sutural stria distinct, sides marginated, extremities moderately rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed, testaceus.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceus, metasternum and first ventral segment moderately punctured.

Differs from others in its small size, rufo-testaceous colour, shining surface, and remote sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Java by Mr. Bowring, and in Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites.

Arthrolips flavicollis.


L. c. 54.5–60. lin. = 63–75 mm.—Ovalis, modice convexus, nitidus, leviter et confertissime punctatus, testaceus, _promoto_ flave, pilis brevissimis aureis vestitus; _promoto_ parvo, brevi, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, minute et
confertissime punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali distincta, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto latoribus, et plus quam duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, modice et confertissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturei distincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis; pygidio exserto, flavo; pedibus atque antennis modicis, lute flavis, harum clavis obscuroriibus.

Body oval, moderately convex, shining, lightly and very closely punctured, testaceous, with the thorax yellow, clothed with very short golden hair.

Head yellow; eyes dusky; antennae rather short, yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax yellow, short and small, ovaly rounded and moderately reflected in front, minutely and very closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, moderately and very closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutureal stria distinct, sides slightly margined, extremities much rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium moderately exposed, yellow.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts yellow, smooth and shining.

Differs from others in its very small size, small yellow thorax, and close and fine sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Java by Mr. Bowring.

Arthrolips oblongus, sp. n.

L. c. 10-13 lin. = 1.25-1.37 mm.—Oblongus, valde convexus, nitidus, profunde punctatus, pilis flavis vestitus, piceus, pronoto antice atque elytrorum extremis rufo-ferrugineis; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, margine anteriori modice reflexa, late rufo-ferruginea, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris oblongis, pronoto haud latoribus, duplo longioribus, et minus profunde punctatis, interstitiis glabris, ad humeros latissimis, stria satureali sat profunda, lateribus fere rectis, marginatis, apicibus latis, rotundatis et anguste rufo-ferrugineis; pygidio rufescenti; pedibus longis, lute flavis; antennis brevibus, lute flavis.

Body oblong, very convex, shining, deeply punctured, clothed with yellow hair, piceous, with the front of the thorax and extremities of the elytra rufo-ferrugineous.

Head moderate, piceous; eyes large, very prominent; antennae short, bright yellow.

Thorax rather large, circularly rounded in front, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin moderately reflexed, broadly rufo-ferrugineous, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra oblong, not broader, twice longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, with the interstices smooth, widest at the shoulders, sutureal striae rather deep, sides nearly straight, margined, extremities very broad, rounded, and narrowly rufo-ferrugineous.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, rufescent.

Legs long, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous, with the terminal segments of the venter rufescent, metasternum rather deeply punctured.

Differs from others in its large size, oblong form, dark piceous colour, with the front of the thorax and extremities of the elytra rufo-ferrugineous, and short, bright yellow antennae.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.
Arthrolips piccus.


L. c. L. lin. = 1 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, sat convexus, sat nitidus, modice punctatus, pilis brevissimis flavis vestitus, piccus, pronoto antice atque apicibus elytrorum dilutioribus; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, indistincte punctato, interstitius glabris, nitidis, linea basali sat profunda, margine anteriori anguste reflexa, pellucida, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris pronoto multum latioribus et plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope media latissimis, punctis umbilicatis sat confertim impressis, interstitiis alutaceis, stria suturali profunda, latioribus marginatis, apicibus latis, valde rotundatis, dilutioribus; pygido picco; pedibus atque antennis picco-testaceis, tibiis flavescentibus.

Body oblong-oval, moderately convex and rather shining, moderately punctured, clothed with short yellow hair, piccus, with the front of the thorax and extremities of the elytra pale.

Head dusky; eyes large and prominent; antennae moderate, pithy-testaceous.

Thorax small, ovalily rounded in front, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line deep, anterior margin narrowly reflexed and narrowly pellucid, basal margin slightly sinuate, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, subtriangular.

Elytra much broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, rather closely marked with unbledicated punctures, the interstices alutaceous, sutural stria deep, sides margined, extremities broad and much rounded, pale.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, piccus.

Legs moderate, piccus, with the tibie flavescent.

Under parts piccus, with the head and edges of the ventral segments pale.

Differs from others in its small size, oblong-oval form, piccus colour, and peculiar sculpture; from A. hamulis in its larger size, more oblong form, darker colour, and finer sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Found in Spain and in Austria.

Arthrolips miscellus.


L. c. ^\textsuperscript{3} \textsuperscript{1}\textperthousand lin. = 1 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, modice convexus, confertim punctatus, nitidus, pubic brevissima parce vestitus, piccus, pronoto rufescucl; pronoto parvo, margine anteriori reflexa, pellucida, sat confertim punctato, interstitius nitidis, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto multum latioribus, fere duo longioribus, et magis profunde punctatis, ante media latissimis, apicibus latis, rotundatis, anguste dilutioribus; pygido picco; pedibus atque antennis sat magnis, robustis, flavis.

Body oblong-oval, moderately convex, closely punctured, shining, sparingly clothed with short pubescence, piccus, with the thorax more or less rufescut.

Head small, flavescut; eyes moderate; antennae rather large, yellow.

Thorax small, anterior margin reflexed, pellucid, rather closely punctured, with the interstices shining, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum rather large, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra much broader, nearly twice longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest before the middle, extremities very broad, and narrowly pale.
Arthrolips humilis.

(Sericoderus) humilis, Rosenhauer, Thier. Andalus. p. 347, 1856.

L. c. 9, lin. = '75 mm.—Brevis, ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, profunde punctatus, piceus, pronoto rufofusceti, pilis brevibus flavis vestitus; pronoto modice, rufofusceti, antice ovaliter rotundato, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitialis glabriss, nitidissimis, antice ovaliter rotundato, profunde et confertim punctato, interstitialis nitidissimis, levissime impressa, margine anteriori modice reflexa, margine basali fere recta, angulis sat acutis; elytris brevibus, latis, pronoto multum latoriibus et fere duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, valde profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitialis nitidissimis, levissime alutaceis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis et rotundatis, apicibus obtusis et rotundatis, dilutioribus; pygidio exserto, rufo-piceo; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, testaceis.

Body short and broad, oval, very convex, shining, deeply punctured, piceous, with the thorax rufofuscet, sparingly clothed with short yellow hair. 
Head moderate, testaceus; eyes moderate; antennae short, rather robust, flavescet. 
Thorax rufofuscet, moderate, ovaly rounded in front, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line faint, anterior margin moderately reflected, basal margin almost straight, with the angles rather acute. 
Scutellum broad and rounded. 
Elytra short and broad, much broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, closely and very deeply punctured, with the interstices very faintly alutaceous, sutural stripe distinct, sides margined and rounded, extremities obtuse, rounded and pale. 
Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, rufo-piceous. 
Legs short, robust, testaceus. 
Under parts castaneous, head and last ventral segments pale. 
Differs from A. pices in its smaller size, much broader form, much deeper sculpture, paler colour, and rufofuscet thorax. 
Habitat, Europe. Found in Italy and the South of France.

Arthrolips niger.


L. c. 9, lin. = '75-'87 mm.—Ovatus, valde convexus, nitidus, sat remote et sat profunde punctatus, pilis aureis sat longis vestitus, aterrimus, pronoto antice pellucide albo; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, leviter et remote punctato, interstitialis glabriss, nitidissimis, margine anteriori modice reflexa, pellucide alba, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris pronoto latioribus, duplo longioribus, magis profunde et magis confertim punctatis, ad media latissimis, postice attenuatis, valde convexis, nitidissimis, apicibus rotundatis, dilutioribus; abdomen longius exserto, nigro-piceo; pedibus robustis, piceis; antennis perbrevibus, articulis basalis flavesccentibus, clavis valde incrassatis, piceis.

Body ovate, attenuated posteriorly, very convex, shining, rather remotely and rather deeply punctured, clothed with rather long golden hair, deep black, with the front of the thorax transparent white.
Head very small, piceous; eyes moderate; antennae very short, with the basal joints pale and the club much incrassated, piceous.

Thorax small, ovaly rounded in front, finely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, anterior margin moderately reflexed, transparent white, basal margin scarcely sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, rounded and punctured.

Elytra broader, twice longer, and more closely and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest at the middle, attenuated posteriorly, very convex and very shining, extremities rounded and pale.

Abdomen much exposed, pitchy-black.

Legs robust, piceous.

Under parts piceous, with the edges of the ventral segments broadly ferruginous.

Differs from other species in its small size, ovate form, convex and very shining surface, deep black colour, and dark legs.

Habitat, Central America. Found by Mr. Champion in Panama.

Arthrolips ovatus.

A. ovatus, Matthews, Biol. Cent.-Amer. Col. ii. pt. i. p. 115, 1887

L. c. 5 to 7 lin. = 1 mm.—Late ovatus, modice convexus, nitidus, pilis flavesccentibus dense vestitis, niger, fronte pronoti atque elytrorum apicibus translucide albidos; promoto sat parvo, antice rotundato et modice elongato, modice et remote punctato, interstititis glabriss, nitidis, lateribus atque fronte modice reflexis et leviter marginatis, marginae basali leviter sinuata, angulis fase rectis; elytris promoto parum laitioribus, duplo longioribus, et magis profunde punctatis, ante media latissimis, apicibus latis, vaide rotundatis et late dilatioribus; pedibus atque antennis testaceis.

Body broadly ovate, moderately convex, shining, densely clothed with flavescent hair, black, with the front of the thorax and the extremities of the elytra translucent white.

Head very small, testaceous; eyes black; antennae testaceous.

Thorax rather small, rounded and rather produced in front, widest at the base, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides and front moderately reflexed and slightly margined, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, rounded and punctured.

Elytra rather broader, twice longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, widest before the middle, extremities broad and much rounded, broadly pale.

Legs testaceous.

Under parts testaceous.

Differs from A. hirsutus in its smaller thorax, with the sides and front much less reflexed, elytra more deeply punctured, flavescent pubescence, and pale legs and under parts.

Habitat, America. One specimen found near Toxpan, Mexico (M. Salle).

Arthrolips hirsutus.


L. c. 8 to 9 lin. = 87-1 to 25 mm.—Ovalis, sat latus, convexus, nitidissimus, remote punctatus, aterrimus, pilis prolongis nigris sparse vestitus; promoto sat magno, marginae anteriores late reflexae, translucidea, modice et remote punctato, interstitiis glabriss, nitidissimis, marginae basali leviter sinuata, angulis rectis;
clytris latis, valde convexis, pronoto latioiribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, atque magis leviter et magis remote punctatis, prope media latissimis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis, anguste dilutoriobilus; pygidio piceo; pedibus robustis, piceis; antennis sat magnis, ferrugineis.

Body oval, rather broad, convex, very shining, remotely punctured, deep black, sparingly clothed with long black hair, which is frequently abraded.

Head very small, ferruginous; eyes moderate; antennae rather large, ferruginous.

Thorax rather large, anterior margin broadly reflexed, translucent, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded and punctured.

Elytra broad, very convex, broader and more than one-half longer, and more faintly and more remotely punctured than the thorax, widest near the middle, sides margined, extremities much rounded, and narrowly pale.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, piceous.

Legs robust, piceous.

Under parts piceous, with the head, coxae, and edges of the ventral segments ferruginous.

Differ from other species in its short, broad form, deep black colour, shining surface, and in some specimens, by the long black hair on all parts of its body.

Habitat, Central America. Found in Chontales, Nicaragua (Janson), and Senahu, Vera Paz (Champion).

This very distinct species appears to be originally clothed with long black hair, which often becomes wholly abraded, leaving the upper surface smooth and shining. It is very variable in size, but may always be recognised by its short, broad form and shining black colour.

Arthrolips regularis.


L. c. 1<sup>4</sup>–1<sup>5</sup> lin. = 1–1·12 mm.—Ovalis, convexus, nitidulus, modice punctatus, obscure castaneus, pilis brevibus flavis vestitus; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo, et pelineide flavo, minute et sat remote punctato, interstitii nitidis, lineae basali distinctae, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis sat acutis; clytris pronoto multum latioiribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, modice et sat confertim punctatis, interstitiis distincte alutaceis, stria suturali sat profunda, lateribus ovaliter rotundatis, leviter marginatis, apicibus valde rotundatis, sat dilutoriobilus; abdomine sat longe exserto, modice punctato, castaneo, segmento apicali rufescenti, obtuso; pedibus modicis, late flavis; antennis gracilibus, obscure flavis.

Body oval, convex, rather shining, moderately punctured, dark castaneous, clothed with short yellow hair.

Head moderate, bright yellow; eyes rather large and prominent; antennae slender, dusky yellow.

Thorax small, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed, and pellucid yellow in front, minutely and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices shining, basal line distinct, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra much broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, moderately and rather closely punctured, with the interstices rather strongly alutaceous, sutural stria rather deep, sides ovaly rounded and faintly margined, extremities much rounded and rather paler.

Abdomen moderately exserted, moderately punctured, castaneous, with the apical segment flavescent and very obtuse.
Legs moderate, bright yellow.

*Under parts* dark castaneous, mouth and coxae bright yellow, deeply and rather remotely punctured, basal and apical segments rufescent.

*Differs* from others in its perfectly oval form, small thorax, alutaceous elytra, and slender antennae; from *A. ferrugatus* in its much larger size, darker colour, and alutaceous elytra.

**Habitat.** Europe. Found near Seos, Spain (Reitter), and Africa, found in Morocco (Jekel).

**Arthrolips ferrugatus.**


L. c. 7<sup>.7</sup>–1<sup>.87</sup> lin. = '87–1 mm.—Ovalis, sat angustus, convexus, nitidus, pilis brevissimis sparse vestitus, castaneus, pronoto antice flavescenti; *pronoto* parvo, angusto, antice ovaliter rotundato, minute et remote punctato, interstitioni glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali distincta et punctis seriatis notata, margine anteriore sat late reflexa, flavescenti, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* pronoto sat latioiribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, et magis profunde punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis, prope humeros latissimis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginati, apieibus latis, modice rotundatis; *pygidio* exserto, castaneo; pedibus robustis, late flavis; antennis brevibus, late flavis.

**Body** oval, rather narrow, convex. Very shining, sparingly clothed with very short hair, castaneous, with the front of the thorax flavescent.

**Head** flavescent; eyes moderate; antenna short, bright yellow.

**Thorax** small and narrow, ovaly rounded in front, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct and marked with a row of punctures, anterior margin rather broadly reflexed, flavescent, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

**Scutellum** large, subtrangular.

**Elytra** rather broader, more than one-half longer, and more deeply punctured than the thorax, with the interstices alutaceons, widest near the shoulders, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, extremities broad, moderately rounded.

**Abdomen** with the *pygidium* exposed, castaneous.

**Legs** robust, bright yellow.

**Under parts** castaneous, with the head and margins of the ventral segments flavescent.

*Differs* from others in its moderate size, narrow thorax, castaneous colour, shining surface, and sculpture.

**Habitat.** Asia. Found in the region of the Caucasus.

**Arthrolips innotabilis, sp. n.**

L. c. 7<sup>.0</sup>–1<sup>.87</sup> mm. — Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, nitidulus, fuscus, pilis brevissimis pallidis vestitus, punctis minutis confertissime impressus; *capite* per-parvo, oculis piccis, antennis brevibus, late flavis; *pronoto* magnó, antice circulariter rotundato, sat late reflexo et transluido, ad basim latissimo, minute et confertissime punctato, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; *elytris* sat magnis, pronoto fere duplo longioribus et parum latioiribus, ante media latissimis, minute et confertissime punctatis, lateribus leviter marginatis et leviter rotundatis, apieibus valde obtusis, dilutioribus; pedibus robustis, brevibus, late flavis.

**Body** oblong-oval, convex, moderately shining, dark fuscous, thickly covered with short pale hair, minutely and very closely punctured.

**Head** very small; eyes piccis; antenna short, bright yellow.
Thorax large, circularly rounded, strongly reflexed, and translucent in front, widest at the base, minutely and very closely punctured, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra rather large, nearly twice longer and rather broader than the thorax, widest before the middle, minutely and very closely punctured, sides slightly margined and slightly rounded, extremities much rounded, and paler.

Legs short, robust, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous.

Diffs from others in its oblong-oval form, extremely close and minute sculpture, and very short antennae.

Habitat, America. One specimen found by Mr. Smith in the island of Grenada in the West Indies.

Arthrolips nitidus, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{7}{15} \) lin. = 87 mm. — Oblongo-ovalis, angustus, pilorum expars, nitidissimus, punctis minutis remote impressus, pallide castaneus; capite parvo, testaceo; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo et pellucidó, punctis minutis remote impresso, interstítiis glabris, nitidís, pallide castáneo, margine basáli levissimá sinuáta, angulís fere rectís; elytris longís, pronoto plus quam duplo longóríbus, vix laticuríbus, prope humérors latíssímis, remote et minute punctátis, interstítiis glabris, nitidíssímis, stria suturali indistinctá, lateribus fere rectís, levíter marginátis, apicibus obtusis, valde rotundátis; antennís brevibus, atque pedíbus gracíllímis, pallide flávis.

Body oblong-oval, narrow, without hair, very shining, remotely marked with minute punctures, pale castaneous.

Head small, testaceous; eyes moderate; antennae short, pale yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax small, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed and pellucid in front, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, pale castaneous, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded and punctured.

Elytra long, more than twice longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, remotely and minutely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, surtural stria indistinct, sides nearly straight, extremities obtuse and much rounded.

Legs very slender, pale yellow.

Under parts testaceous.

Diffs from others in its narrow form, small thorax, long elytra, shining surface, uniform colour, and minute sculpture.

Habitat. America. One specimen found near St. John’s River, in the island of Grenada, West Indies, by Mr. Smith.

Arthrolips æqualis.


L. c. \( \frac{7}{10} \) lin. = 1:12-1:25 mm. — Oblongo-ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, profunde punctatus, pilis flavis vestitus, fusco-piceus, pronoto antice flavescens; pronoto magno, antice circunlóríter rotundato, profunde lánch confertim punctato, interstítiis leviter alutaceis, nitidis, lineá basáli distinctá, antice flavescénti, margine anteriori sat late reflexá, pellucida, margine basáli vix sinuáta, angulís rectís; elytris magnís, pronoto vix laticuríbus, duplo longóríbus, prope humérors latíssímis,
Body oblong-oval, very convex, shining, deeply punctured, clothed with yellow hair, fusco-piceous, with the front of the thorax flavescent. 

Head moderate, flavescent, mouth prominent; eyes moderate; antennae rather short, piceous. 

Thorax large, circularly rounded in front, deeply, not closely punctured, with the interstices lightly alutaceous and shining, basal line distinct, anterior margin rather broadly reflexed, and broadly flavescent, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles right angles. 

Scutellum large, triangular and punctured. 

Elytra large, scarcely broader, but twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices faintly alutaceous, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, apex broad, faintly rounded. 

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed and piceous. 

Legs moderate, piceous. 

Under parts piceous, with the prothorax and head flavescent, metasternum deeply punctured. 

Differs from other species in its larger size, oblong-oval shape, large and circularly rounded thorax, and piceous legs and antennae. 

Habitat, the Atlantic Islands. Found by Mr. Wollaston. 

Arthrolips obscurus. 

(Clypeaster) obscurus, Sahlberg. Ins. Fenn. i. p. 474, 1817. 


L. c. 14-16 lin. = 1:37-1:50 mm.—Latissime ovale, convexum, fuscum, pube brevi pallida vestitum; pronoto sat parvo, antice producta, minute et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, antice rufescenti, margine modice reflexa, margin basali rere recta, angulis rere rectis; elytris latis, pronoto parum latioribus, et duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, leviter et sat confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus leviter margine acieibus latis, valde rotundatis, dilutioribus, stria suturali leviter impressis; pedibus rufis; antennis articulis basaliis flavis. 

Body oval, very broad, convex, brown, with the front of the thorax rufescent, clothed with short pale pubescence. 

Head very small, rufous; antennae with the basal joints yellow. 

Thorax rather small, produced in front, minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, rufescent in front, with the margin moderately reflected, basal margin almost straight, with the angles nearly right angles. 

Scutellum rather large, rounded. 

Elytra broad, rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, light and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, extremities broad and much rounded, paler. 

Legs moderate, red. 

Under parts piceous, with the margins of the ventral segments rufous. 

Differs from others in its very broad form, small thorax, short pubescence, fine and close sculpture, and fusco-piceous colour. 

Habitat, Europe. Found in France and other countries.
Arthrolips scaber, sp. n.

L. e. vix \( \frac{2}{5} \) lin. = 1 mm.—Late ovalis, valde convexus, nitidulus, totus rugose alutaceus, punctatus, et rufescens, vel rufo-testaceus, pilis brevibus aureis sparse vestitus; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo et pellucido, minute punctato, interstitiis rugose alutaceis et nitidis, linea basali distincta, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris latis, pronoto multum latisioribus, et plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad media latissimis, modice et sat confertum punctatis, interstitiis rugoso alutaceis, stria suturali indistincta, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latius latis, valde rotundatis; abdomine minime exserto, testaceo; pedibus sat parvis, flavis; antennis flavis, clavis magnis, obscurioribus.

Body broadly oval, very convex, rather shining, rugose alutaceous, punctured, and rufescent or rufo-testaceous throughout, sparingly clothed with short golden hair.

Head rather large, testaceous; eyes moderate; antennæ moderate, yellow, club large, dusky.

Thorax small, ovally rounded, moderately reflexed, and pellucide in front, minutely punctured, with the interstices rugosely alutaceous and shining, basal line distinct, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum rather large, rounded, alutaceous and punctured.

Elytra broad, much broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, moderately and rather closely punctured, with the interstices rugosely alutaceous, sutural stria indistinct, sides faintly margined, extremities broad and much rounded.

Abdomen very little exserted, testaceous.

Legs rather small, yellow.

Under parts rufo-testaceous, metasternum very finely punctured.

Differs from others in its broad oval form and rugose sculpture.

Habitat. Europe. Found in Italy by Prof. Fiori, and in Sardinia by J. J. Walker, R.N.

Arthrolips elegans.


L. e. \( \frac{2}{3} \) lin. = 1.37 mm.—Ovalis, latus, convexus, minutissime punctatus, hand nitidius, late flavus, pilis perbrevibus aureis dense vestitus; pronoto sat magno, antice ovaliter rotundato et leviter reflexo, linea basali modica, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto sat latisioribus, duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, minutissime et confertissime punctatis, interstitiis hand nitidis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus minime rotundatis; pygidio longiss exserto; antennis brevibus atque pedibus late flavis.

Body oval, broad, convex, very minutely punctured, not shining, bright yellow, thickly covered with very short golden hair.

Head large, rufescent; eyes large and prominent, rufescent; antennæ short, bright yellow.

Thorax rather large, ovally rounded and slightly reflexed in front, very closely and minutely punctured, basal line moderate, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum rather large, subtriangular.

Elytra rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, very closely and minutely punctured, with the interstices not shining, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, extremities very little rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium much exposed, rufescent.

Legs long, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, head, prothorax, and posterior segments of the venter rufescent, metasternum and first ventral segment deeply punctured.
Differ from _A. rotundatus_ in its perfectly oval form, minute sculpture, and very short pubescence; from the rest in its large size and broad oval form.

**Habitat.** Africa. Locality not mentioned.

In the collection of the British Museum there is one specimen of this very distinct and pretty species.

**Arthrolips rotundatus.**


1. c. 13/16 = 1/2 in. = 1:37-1:50 mm.; lat. 5/6 in. = 1 mm.—Ovatus, latissimus, modice convexus, profunde punctatus, rufo-testaceus, pilis flavis dense vestitus; _pronoto_ magni, antice circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, confertum et _st_ profunde punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali indistincta, margine basali simulata, angulis sat acutis; _elytris_ promoio parum latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, atque magis leviter punctatis, prope humeros latissimis, postice angustatis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus latis, minime rotundatis; _pygidio_ attenuato, longius exserto, rufo-testaceo; _pedibus_ modicis, flavis; _antennis_ brevibus, robustis, flavis.

**Body** ovate, very broad, moderately convex, deeply punctured, rufo-testaceus, thickly clothed with yellow hair.

**Head** rather large; _eyes_ large and prominent, castaneous; _antenna_ short, robust, yellow.

**Thorax** large, circularly rounded and moderately reflexed in front, closely and rather deeply punctured, with the _interstices_ smooth and shining, basal line indistinct, basal margin sinuated, with the angles rather acute.

**Scutellum** moderate, rounded.

_Elytra_ rather broader, more than one-half longer, and more finely punctured than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, narrowed towards the apex, _sides_ slightly margined, extremities broad and very slightly rounded.

**Abdomen** with the two last segments _exserto_ and much _attenuato_, rufo-testaceus.

**Legs** moderate, yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-testaceus, clothed with yellow hair.

Differ from all others in its very _broad_ form, _pale_ colour, and long pubescence.

**Habitat.** Asia. Found in Borneo by Mr. Bowring.

This species differs so much from any other _Arthrolips_ that at first I believed it to be generically distinct; but after a careful examination of its anatomy, I have been unable to discover any character by which it can be distinguished from _Arthrolips_, except that its maxillary _palpi_ are much broader in proportion to their length than is usual in that genus.

**MEIODERUS,** Gen. nov.—Pl. II., B.

**Corpus** ovale, sat depressum.

**Caput** parvum, angustum, sub _pronoto_ totum occultum; _oeulis_ parvis, _hand_ prominentibus; _antennis_ ante _oeulos_ insertis.

**Antenna** (Pl. II., B fig. 7) 10-articulato, 1 magnu, pyriformi, _recurrndo_; 2 etiam magnu, sed primo minori; 3 parvo gracili, _quarto_ duplo longiori; 4, 5, 6 brevibus, _sibiparis_ paribus, subtriangularibus; 7 sexto duplo longiori, modice incrassato, ad _ocatum_ arce conjuncto; 8 magnu, incrassato, _obconico_; 9 _ocavo_ breviori _cyathiformi_; 10 omnium maximo, ad _apicum_ sat _abrupte_ truncato; _tribus_ hisee _ultimis_ clavum _subfoliatum_ _formabant_.

**Palpi maxillares** (Pl. II., B, fig. 5, w) sat _breves_; _latissimi_, _deplanati_, 4 _articulati_, 1 _exigno_; 2 brevi, _latissime_ _cyathiformi_; 3 _subquadrate_, magnu, _latissimo_; 4 _cateris_ _multo_ _majori_, _latissimae_ _cultriformi_, _acie_ _interna_ _fere_ _recta._
Palpi labiales (Pl. II., B, fig. 6, m) sat parvi, triarticulati, 1 exiguus; 2 magno. turgide incrassato, leviter incurvato, pyriformi; 3 minuto, aciculato.

Labrum (Pl. II., B, fig. 3) sat magnum, subquadratum.

Mandibulae (Pl. II., B, fig. 4) debiles, subquadrate, acie apicali profunde serrata. Stipes latus, subquadratus, de-planatus.

Maxillae (Pl. II., B, fig. 5) uniolata, lobo valido, fortissime uncinnato, et dentibus duobus acutissimis apicem versus armato. Stipes parvus.

Mentum (Pl. II., B, fig. 6, j) sat angustum, suboblongum, antice rotundae dilatatum. Labium (Pl. II., B, fig. 6, k) breve, subquadratum, lateribus antice rotundatis.

Lingua (Pl. II., B, fig. 6, l) sat magna, labio multum longior, antice modice dilatata, margine apicali fere recta.

 Pronotum parvum, breve, margine anteriori integra, margine posteriori levissime simulta, angulis obtusis.

Scutellum parvum, rotundatum.

Elytra longa, fere integra.

Abdomen segmentum septem compositum, quatro basalisbus coriaceis, tribus apicalibus corneis, pygido solo excerto.

Prothorax (Pl. II., B, fig. 2, a) pronerno perparvo; episternis incesspiciis; epimeris parvis, receptacula coxarum partium eingentibus; receptaculis coxarum modicis, elongato-ovalibus; contingentibus, antice et postice partium aperitis: pronoe lateribus longissime inflexis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. II., B, fig. 2, d) brevissimo, antice profunde excavato; episternis permagnis; epimeris sat magnis, humeralibus, a receptaculis coxarum remotis; receptaculis coxarum magnis, circularibus, inter se longe distantibus.

Mesorstan (Pl. II., B, fig. 2, g) magno, longo, a corporis lateribus longo remoto, margine posteriori inter coxas recta; episternis permagnis, latis, ad coxas extensis; epimeris longis, sub elytris toto occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, 1 permagno; ceteris brevibus, sibiipsis pariibus; apicali integro.

Pedes antici (Pl. II., B, fig. p) trochanteribus modicis, ovalibus; femoribus longis, robustis, simplicibus; tibis longis, simplicibus; tarsis longis, 4-articulatis, 1 magno, oblongo; 2 primo multum breviori, bifido, atque processu sat magno, ligoniformi, antice instructo; 3 minuto; 4 longo, sat robusto; ungubus validis, abrupto curvato et subitus fortiter dentatis.

intermedii antecis similis, sed longiores, tarsorum articulis duobus basalisbus profunde bisidis.

postici intermediis longiores, articulo secundo tarsorum simplici, alioqui similis.

Coxae anteriores sat parvi, elongate, contingentes, atque prominentes.

intermediae magna, circularis, longe distantes.

posteriores modica, elongata, longissime remota, ad episterna extensa.

Body oval, rather depressed.

Head small, narrow, entirely covered by the pronotum; eyes small, not prominent; antenna inserted in front of the eyes.

Antennae (Pl. II., B, fig. 7) ten-jointed, 1 large, pyriform, recurved; 2 large, but smaller than the first; 3 small, slender, twice longer than the fourth; 4, 5, 6 short, subtriangular, equal to each other; 7 twice longer than the sixth, moderately incrassated, and closely joined to the eighth; 8 large, much incrassated, obconical; 9 cyathiform, shorter than the eighth; 10 largest of all, rather abruptly truncate at the apex; the three last forming a subfoliate club.

Maxillary palp (Pl. II., B, fig. 5, w) rather short, exceedingly broad and flattened, four-jointed, 1 minute; 2 short, and very widely cyathiform; 3 subquadrate, large and very broad; 4 much the largest of all, very broadly cultriform, with the inner edge nearly straight.


_Meioderus_ bears a superficial resemblance to the Corylophina, but belongs properly to the Saciina on account of the narrow form of its head, and the character of its maxillary palpi and mandibles, as well as the length of its tibiae and tarsi.

From _Athrodes_, which it resembles in the shape and number of the joints of its antennae, _Meioderus_ can only be distinguished by the general form of its body, and by the very peculiar shape of its maxillary and labial palpi; the former of these is abundantly conspicuous without dissection.
Meioderus nitidus, sp. n.

L. c. 1/2 lin. = 1.50 mm.—Elongato-ovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, pilorum expers, minutissime et regulariter punctatus, nigro-piceus, pronoto late rufescenti; pronoto parvo, late rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo et late pellucidio, minutissime et remoto punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, lineā basali obsoleta, margine basali sinuata, angulis parum obtusis; elytris longis, piceo-nigris, postice attenuatis, pronoto latioribus et plus quam dundo longioribus, ante medio latissimis, remote et valde regulariter punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, striā sutureli indistincta, lateribus marginatis, apice fere integro; pygidio piceo, vix exerto; pedibus atque antennis sat longis, late flavis.

Body elongate-ovate, very convex and very shining, without hair, very minutely and regularly punctured, nigro-piceous, with the thorax rufescent.

Head small, rufescent; eyes very small, dusky; antennae moderate, bright yellow.

Thorax small, brightly rufescent, ovaly rounded, reflexed, and broadly pellucid in front, very minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line obsolete, basal margin sinuate, with the angles rather obtuse.

Scutellum rather broad and large, rounded.

Elytra nigro-piceous, long, attenuated posteriorly, broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, remotely and very regularly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, sutureal stria indistinct, sides margined, apex almost entire.

Abdomen piceous, pygidium scarcely exposed.

Legs rather long, bright yellow.

Under parts dark castaneous, metasternum very deeply and regularly punctured.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

MEIZODERUS, Gen. nov. Pl. II., C.

Corpus suboblongum, latum, valde convexum, pilosum.

Caput magnum, latum, sub pronoto totum occultum; parte gulari convexa; ore magno, prominenti; oculis magnis, valde prominentibus.

Antennae (Pl. II., C, fig. 7) decem-articulata, 1 longo, pyriformi, recurvato; 2 magno. pyriformi, primo parum breviori; 3 parvo, sat gracili; 4 minuto, tertio triplō breviori; 5 et 6 quarto simillibus; 7 magno, antice dilatato, subtriangulari; 8-10 magnis, gradatim incrassatis, chavam foliatum formantibus, apice truncato.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. II., C, fig. 5, w) breves, robusti, 4-articulati, 1 exiguo; 2 magno, incrassato, ad apicem oblique truncato; 3 brevissimi, transverso; 4 permagno, secundo multum longiori atque crassiori, leviter incurvato, apice obtuso.

Palpi labiales (Pl. II., C, fig. 6, m) magni, turgide incrassati, 3-articulati, 1 exiguo; 2 brevissimi, latissime cyathiformi; 3 permagno, subquadrato, ad apicem setis brevibus instructo.

Labrum (Pl. II., C, fig. 3) sat breve, ad basim latissimum, antice profunde emarginatum et utrinque valde rotundatum, setis brevibus instructum.

Mandibulae (Pl. II., C, fig. 4) breves, robustae, costa dorsali firmate, atque ad aciem obtusa serrate. Stipes sat magnus, transversus.

Maxillae (Pl. II., C, fig. 5) unilobatae, lobo magno, robusto, fortiter recurvato, longe et acutissime uncinnato, atque dentibus longis acutissimis armato. Stipes perparvus.

Mentum (Pl. II., C, fig. 6, j) angustum, suboblongum, simplex.

Labium (Pl. II., C, fig. 6, k) mento parum brevius, suboblongum, antice latissimum et leviter rotundatum.

Lingua (Pl. II., C, fig. 6, l) parva, subconica, apice bifido.
Pronotum magnum, margine anteriori integra, circulariter rotundata, margine basali sinuata, angulis productis, acutis.

Scutellum medio, ad apicem rotundatum.

Elytra modica, apicibus rotundatis.

Aede magnus, nervis solitis sed robustioribus firmate.

Abdomen segmentis octo compositis, tribus apicalibus corneis, quinque basaliibus coriaceis, 1–7 processibus magnis lateraliibus instructis.

Prothorax (Pl. II., C. fig. 2, a) prosterno parvo, inter coxas sat late elevato, et postice late dilatato; episternis inconspicuis; epimeris modicis, receptacula coxarum partim cingentibus; receptaculis coxarum ovatis.

Pectus medisterno (Pl. II., C. fig. 2, d) medio; episternis magnis, late oblongis; epimeris angustis, a receptaculis coxarum longe distantiis; coxarum receptaculis longe remotis.

Metasternum (Pl. II., C. fig. 2, g) sat brevi, transverso, lateribus corporis remoto, margine posteriori inter coxas recta; episternis magnis, latis, metasterno parter longis; episternis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, 1 sat longo; 6, brevioribus, sibiipsis paribus, apicali integro.

Pedes sat graciles; anteci trochanteribus parvis, subtriangularibus; femoribus longis, gracilibus, simplicibus; tibiis longis, gracilibus, ad medias leviter dilatatis; tarsis longis, gracillimis, 4-articulatis, 1 sat longo; 2 primo multum breviori; 3 minuto; 4 longo et gracilis; unguis gracilibus, leviter curvatis.

intermedii antecis similes, sed tibiis magis dilatatis, atque externe setosis.

posteri intermedii similis, articulo tertio tarsorum secundo fere aequali.

Coxae anteriores ovate, prominulæ, per carinam divise.

intermedia ovales, oblique, longe distantès.

coxae posteriores elongatae, angustae, ad episternis extensæ, inter se longe distantès.

Body suboblong, broad, very convex, pubescent.

Head large and broad, entirely covered by the thorax, gular portion convex; mouth large and prominent; eyes large and very prominent.

Antennae (Pl. II., C. fig. 7) ten-jointed, 1 long and robust, pyriform, and recurved; 2 robust, shorter than the first, pyriform; 3 small, rather slender; 4 very small, three times shorter than the third; 5 and 6 like the fourth; 7 large, dilated anteriorly, subtriangular; 8–10 very large, gradually incrassated, forming a foliate club, truncate at the apex.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. II., C. fig. 5, w) short and robust, four-jointed, 1 minute; 2 large and incrassated, very obliquely truncate at the apex; 3 very short, transverse; 4 very large, much and broader than the second, slightly incurved, obtusely rounded at the apex.

Labial palpi (Pl. II., C. fig. 6, m) large, turgidly incrassated, three-jointed, 1 minute; 2 very short and very broadly cyathiform; 3 very large, subquadrate, furnished with short setæ at the apical margin.

Labrum (Pl. II., C. fig. 3) rather short, widest at the base, in front deeply emarginate in the middle, and much rounded on each side, remotely furnished with short setæ.

Mandibles (Pl. II., C. fig. 4) short, robust, strengthened with a dorsal costa, with the edge much rounded and obtusely serrated. Stipes rather large, transversely subquadrate.

Maxillae (Pl. II., C. fig. 5) unilobed, with the lobe large, robust, strongly recurved, very much hooked at the apex, and armed with many long and very sharp curved teeth. Stipes very small.

Mentum (Pl. II., C. fig. 6, j) narrow, suboblong, simple.

Labrum (Pl. II., C. fig. 6, k) rather shorter than the mentum, suboblong, broadest anteriorly, and slightly rounded at its extremity.
Lingua (Pl. II., C, fig. 6, 1) small, subconical, bifid at the apex.

Pronotum large, with the anterior margin entire and circularly rounded, basal margin sinuate, with the angles produced and acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded at the apex.

Elytra moderate, rounded at the extremities.

Wings large, with the neuration strongly developed.

Abdomen composed of eight segments, the three apical corneous, and the five basal coriaceous, 1–7 furnished with large lateral appendages.

Prothorax (Pl. II., C, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum small, broadly elevated between the coxae, and much dilated posteriorly; episterna inconspicuous; epimera moderate, partly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities ovate.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. II., C, fig. 2, d) moderate; episterna large, broadly oblong; epimera narrow, distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities remote.

Metasternum (Pl. II., C, fig. 2, g) rather short, transverse, widely distant from the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna large and broad, as long as the metasternum; epimera long and narrow, concealed by the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments, 1 rather long, the rest shorter, equal to each other, apical entire.

Legs rather slender; anterior with the trochanters small subtriangular; femora simple, long and slender; tibiae long and slender, slightly dilated near the middle; tarsi long and very slender, four-jointed, 1 rather long; 2 much shorter than the first; 3 minute; 4 long and slender; claws slender and faintly curved.

Intermediate like the anterior, but with the tibiae more dilated and externally setose.

Posterior like the intermediate, but with the third joint of the tarsi nearly as large as the second.

Coxa anterior ovate, rather prominent, divided by the carina.

Intermediate oval, oblique, widely distant.

Posterior elongate, narrow, reaching to the episterna, remote from each other.

The short anterior coxae and the organs of the mouth prove that Meizoderus belongs to the Sacina; the maxillary palpi are the only parts visible without dissection, but these form a distinctive tribal character. From Arthrolips, which it resembles in the number of the joints and general shape of the antennæ, this genus is distinguished by the large size and broad shape of its head, its large and broad thorax with the hinder angles produced and enclosing the shoulders of the elytra. These last named characters also indicate a lead towards the Sericoderina.

Meizoderus fuscus, sp. n.

L. c. 14 lin. 1·37 mm.—Late obconicus, valde convexus, nitidulus, confertim et profunde punctatus, fusco-castaneus, pilis aureis dense vestitus; pronoto per magnio, antice fere circulariter rotundato, reflexo et pellucide flavo, profunde et confertim punctato, linea basali distincta, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis productis et acutis; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidulis, striae suturali modica, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus sat attenuatis, valde rotundatis; abdomine rufo-piceo, minime exserto; pedibus modicis, flavis, femoribus piceis; antennis valde robustis, laetissime flavis.

Body broadly obconic, very convex, moderately shining, closely and deeply punctured, fusco-castaneous, thickly covered with golden hair.

Head large, rufo-piceons; eyes black, large and very prominent; antennæ large, robust, and very bright yellow.
Thorax very large, almost circularly rounded, reflexed and pellucidly yellow in front, deeply and closely punctured, basal line distinct, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles produced and acute.

Scutellum moderate, rounded at the apex, and punctured.

Elytra not broader, but nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and rather shining, sutural stria moderate, sides slightly margined, extremities rather attenuated, and much rounded.

Abdomen rufo-piceous, very little exposed.

Legs moderate, yellow, with the femora piceous.

Under parts rufo-piceous, very deeply punctured throughout, and clothed with pale hair.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

**Tribe III.—Sericoderina.**

Their truncate elytra and elongate posterior angles of their thorax readily distinguish the Sericoderina from the other tribes of this family, and the two genera which it contains may be known from each other by the number of the joints of their antennae.

All the species of both genera resemble the *Trichopterygidae* so much in outward appearance that they can only be superficially distinguished from them by the antennae and position of the head.

Antennæ 10-articulatae  ...  ...  ...  ...  Sericoderus.

..  11-articulatae  ...  ...  ...  ...  Anisomeristes.

**ANISOMERISTES.** Pl. III., B.


*Sericoderus*, p. Reitter.

Corpus obconicum, convexum, plus minusve pubescens, angulis posterioribus pronoti productis, atque elytron apicibus subtruncatis.

Caput modicum, totum sub pronoto ocellatum, ore deflexo, parte gulari convexa; oculis modicis.

Antennæ (Pl. III., B, fig 7) geniculatae, undecim articulatae, 1 magno, largo, recurvato; 2 primo breviori et minori, ovato; 3 parvo, gracili; 4 brevissimo, transverso; 5 magno, intus valde producto; 6 quinto muto minori; 7 permagno, intus longe producto; 8 septimo muto minori, brevissimo, transverso, intus acute elongato; 9-11 valde incrassatis, clavam subfoliatam formantibus.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. III., B, fig. 5, w) sat magni, 4-articulati, 1 minuto; 2 magno, sat elongato, valde incrassato, ante medium latissimo, extremo recte truncato; 3 brevi, subquadrate, transverso; 4 conico, terio parum longiori, pariter lato, toto pilis instructo.

Palpi labiales (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, m) modici, sat longi, triarticulati, 1 exigno; 2 longo, subcylindrici, incurvato, extremo oblique truncato; 3 brevi, quadrato cylindrico, extremo recte truncato, membranam operto, marginibusque ciliato, atque seta longa incurvata externo instructo.

Labrum (Pl. III., B, fig. 3) breve, transversum, antice profundus emarginatum.

*Mandibulae* (Pl. III., B, fig. 1) sat parvae, costa dorsali valida firmate, ad aciem bipartita, parte superiori dentibus validis acutis armata, inferiori integra.
Maxillae (Pl. III., B, fig. 5) magnæ, unilobatæ, lobo prelongo, sat gracili, ad apicem acute uncinnato, et dentibus tribus longis, incurvatis, acutis armato. Stipes parvus.

Mentum (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, j) suboblongum, lateribus sinuatis, costis lateralis firmatis.

Labium (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, k) oblongum, haud longe mentum superans, antice para- glossis modieis instructum.

Lingua (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, l) parva, antice leviter rotundata.

Pronotum magnum, margine anteriori integrâ, plurumque circulariter rotundatâ, margine basali plus minusve arcuata, angulis longe productis, acutis.

Scutellum modicum, plurumque rotundatum.

Elytra brevia, subtruncata, plurumque postice attenuata.

Aæ vel deficienœ, vel parvae, angusta, membrana elongato-ovali, tenuissimâ, nervis solitis firmata.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, quinque basalibus coriaceis, duobus apicalibus corneis, longis et latis, apicali integro; segmentis ventralibus quatuor basalibus processibus magnis inflexis instructis.

Prothorax (Pl. III., B, fig. 2, a) sat parvus; proœsterno brevi, inter coxas elevato, et postice producto et dilatato, ad apicem truncato; epiœsternis longis, angustis; epimeris sat magnis, receptaculis coxarum sat late circumdatae; receptaculis coxarum modicis ovalibus, non contigentibus.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. III., B, fig. 2, d) modico, antice excavato; epiœsternis magnis, suboblongis; epimeris angustis, a receptaculis coxarum sat distansibus; receptaculis coxarum modicis, ovatis, sat distantibus.

Metaœsterno (Pl. III., B, fig. 2, g) sat brevi, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso, margine posteriori inter coxas leviter rotundatâ; epiœsternis sat parvis, ad coxas non extensis; epimeris angustis, apicibus ultra metasternum triangulatâ, instructa, relicuis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositum, 1 magno, longo, 2-5 primo multo brevioribus, seipsis pariter longis, apicali integro, quinto paulum longiori.

Pedes antici coxis longis, magnis; trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus modicis simplicibus; tibis sat gracilibus, leviter recurvatis, setosis, calcari uno intus ad apices armatiis; tarsis 4-articulatis, 1 sat longo; 2 primo breviori, bifido; 3 exiguø; 4 longo, gracili; ungulibus robustis, fortiter curvatis, dente velo subbas armatis.

interœdii antici paulo longiores, tarsorum articulis, 1 et 2 bifidis, atque setis prelonginis instructis, aliquo antici similis.

postici femoribus apices versus angustæ laminatis, laminæ apice acutissimæ elongato; tibis longioribus et magis recurvatis; tarsis articulo primo valde elongato. non bifido; secundo brevi, non bifido; tertio brevissimo, subbas longissimæ bifido, aliquo interœdii similis.

Coræ anteriores sat elongato-ovalis, non contingentes, nec prominentes.

interœdii ovata, modicæ distantes.

posterores elongato-pyriformes, sat remotæ, fere at latera corporis extensæ.

Body obconic, convex, more or less pubescent, with the posterior angles of the thorax produced, and the extremities of the elytra subtruncated.

Head moderate, entirely covered by the pronotum; with the mouth deflected, and the gular portion convex; eyes moderate.

Antennæ (Pl. III., B, fig. 7) geniculate, 11-jointed. 1 large and long, recurved; 2 shorter and smaller than first. ovate; 3 small and slender; 4 very short, transverse; 5 large, and much produced on the inner side; 6 much smaller than the fifth; 7 very large, and very much produced on the inner side; 8 much smaller than the seventh, very short, transverse, and acutely elongated on the inner side; 9-11 very much incrassated, forming a subfoliate club.
Maxillary palp (Pl. III., B, fig. 5, w) rather large, 4-jointed; 1 very small; 2 large, rather elongate, much incrassated, broadest before the middle, with its extremity truncate and straight; 3 short, subquadrate, transverse; 4 conical, rather longer, but not broader than the third, covered with short hair.

Labial palp (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, m) rather long, 3-jointed; 1 very minute; 2 long, subcylindric, incurred, obliquely truncate anteriorly; 3 short, quadrate, cylindric, with its extremity straightly truncate, and closed by a membrane ciliated at the edges, and furnished with a long incurved seta on its outer side.

Labrum (Pl. III., B, fig. 3) short, transverse, deeply emarginate in front.

Mandibles (Pl. III., B, fig. 1) rather small, with a very short dorsal costa, inner edge divided into two parts, of which the upper is armed with strong and very sharp curved teeth, and the lower part simple and entire at the edge.

Maxille (Pl. III., B, fig. 5) large, unifoliate, with the lobe very long and rather slender, acutely hooked at the apex, and armed with three long very sharp curved teeth. Stipes small.

Mentum (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, j) suboblung, with the sides sinuated, and strengthened with costa.

Labium (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, k) oblong, not extending much beyond the mentum, furnished at its extremity with moderate paraglossae.

Lingua (Pl. III., B, fig. 6, b) small, slightly rounded anteriorly.

Protonotum large, anterior margin entire, generally circularly rounded, basal margin more or less arcuate, with the angles much produced and very acute.

Scutellum moderate, generally rounded.

Elytra short, subtruncate, generally attenuated posteriorly.

Wings either wanting, or small and narrow, membrane very thin, elongate-oval, with the usual nervature.

Abdomen composed of seven segments, the five basal coriaceous, and the two apical corneous and much longer than the preceding, apical segment entire.

Prothorax (Pl. III., B, fig. 2, a) rather small, with the prosternum short, elevated between the coxae, and produced and dilated posteriorly, with the extremity truncate; episterna distinct, long, and narrow; epimera rather large, rather broadly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities moderate, oval, not contiguous.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. III., B, fig. 2, d) moderate, excavated in front: episterna large, suboblung; epimera narrow, rather distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities moderate, ovate, rather distant.

Metasternum (Pl. III., B, fig. 2, g) rather short, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin between the coxae slightly rounded; episterna rather small, not reaching the coxae; epimera narrow, with their extremities triangularly inflexed beyond the metasternum, in other parts concealed by the epipleural fold of the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments: 1 large and long; 2-5 much shorter than the first, equal to each other in length; 6 longer than the fifth, entire; 1-1 furnished with large inflexed lateral processes.

Legs anterior with the coxae large and long; trochanters small, trigonal: femora moderate, simple; tibiae rather slender, slightly recurved, setose, and armed with a single spur on the inner side of the apex; tarsi 4-jointed; 1 rather long; 2 shorter than the first, bident; 3 very small; 4 long and slender; claws robust, strongly curved, and armed on the under side of the base with a strong tooth.

Intermediate rather longer, with the two basal joints of the tarsi bident, and furnished with very long setae; in other respects like the anterior.

Posterior with the femora narrowly laminated on the inner side towards the apex, and the lamina produced into a sharp point at its extremity; tibiae longer, and more recurved; tarsi with the first joint much elongate, not bident; the second short, and not bident; the third very short above, but bident.
beneath, and produced into two long processes; in other respects like the intermediate.

Corx anterior elongate-oval, not contingent, and not prominent.

Intermediate ovate, moderately distant.

Posterior elongate-pyriform, rather remote, and nearly reaching to the sides of the body.

**SPECIERUM EPITOMA.**

L. c. 1·30 mm.—Brevis, latissimus, postice valde attenuatus, convexissimus, pronoto permagno, aurantiaco, elytris castaneis, ped. atque ant. late flavis

L. c. 1·20 mm.—Perbrevis, latus, postice valde attenuatus, valde convexus, aterrimus, pronoto valde dilatato, ped. flavis, ant. robustis, late flavis

L. c. 1·1 mm.—Late ovalis, brevis, convexus, rufo-testaceus, elytrorum humeris nigrescentibus, ped. atque ant. late flavis

L. c. 1·0 mm.—Subconicus, postice attenuatus, nigro-piceus, elytris apices versus plus minusve rufescentibus, ped. atque ant. flavis

L. c. 1·0 mm.—Ovatus, angustus, postice attenuatus, rufo-castaneus, ped. atque ant. late flavis

L. c. 1·0 mm.—Subovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, totus flavus, antenarum articulis quinto et septimo atque pronoi basi minus dilatatis, ped. atque ant. late flavis

The species of this genus may be readily distinguished from *Sericoderus* by their eleven-jointed antennae, which are fortunately large, and easily extended. The fifth and seventh articulations of the antennae are evidently enlarged in all the species, and in some of them very conspicuously.

**Anisomeristes Sharpi.**


L. c. 10·12·1 mm. = 1·25—1·37 mm.—Brevis, latissimus, postice valde attenuatus, valde convexus, nitidus, pilis longioribus aureis vestitus, pronoto late aurantiaco, elytris castaneis; *pronoto* permagno, latissimo, antice circulariter rotundato, atque abrupte reflexo, glabro, nitidissimo, marginae basali fere arcuato, angulis longe productis, acutissimis; *elytris* brevibus, postice valde attenuatis, pronoto parum angustioribus, vix longioribus, ad humeros latissimus, valde profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, striis suturali antice abbreviata, lateribus fere rectis, sat late marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis, fere trucaitis; pygidio rufo-testaceo; pedibus modicis, gracilibus, late flavis; antennis magnis, robustis, late flavis.

**Body** short and very broad, much attenuated posteriorly, very convex and shining, clothed with rather long golden hair.

**Head** moderate; eyes moderate; antennae rather long and robust, bright yellow, with the fifth joint moderately incrassate.

**Thorax** bright orange, very large and very broad, anterior margin circularly rounded and abruptly reflexed, smooth and very shining, basal margin almost arcuate, with the angles very much produced and very acute.

**Scutellum** short and broad, rounded and punctured.

**Elytra** short, much attenuated posteriorly, castaneous, narrower, but scarcely longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, very deeply and closely
punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria abbreviated anteriorly, sides nearly straight, extremities scarcely rounded, almost truncate.

*Abdomen* with two segments exposed, rufo-testaceous. 

*Legs* rather short, bright yellow.

*Under parts* rufo-castaneous, with the metasternum and apical segments of the venter paler.

*Differs* from other species in its large size, broad form, very large thorax, and much attenuated elytra and bright orange colour.

*Habitat, Australasia.* Found in New Zealand.

---

**Anisomeristes ater.**


L. e. $\frac{9}{16}-\frac{10}{16}=1.12-1.25$ mm.—*Perbrevis*, latus, postice valde attenuatus, valde convexus, nittidus, atterrimus, pilis aureis sat longis vestitus; *pronoto* magno, latissimo, antice circulariter rotundato, nitidissimo, indistincte punctato, margine basali arcuata, angulis latissimi, valde productis; *elytris* sat parvis, pronoto angustioribus, sat longioribus, ad humeros latissimi, postice valde attenuatis, profundissime punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali profunde impressa, lateribus rectis et marginalis, apicibus vix rotundatis; pedibus flavis, femoribus piceis; antennis valde robustis, late flavis, articulis 5 et 7 valde incrassatis.

*Body* very short and broad, much attenuated posteriorly, very convex, shining, deep black, clothed with rather long golden hair.

*Head* piceous, large and broad; eyes rather large and prominent; antennae bright yellow, very robust, with the fifth and seventh joints very much enlarged.

*Thorax* large and very broad, circularly rounded in front, very shining, indistinctly punctured, basal margin arcuate, with the angles very broad and much produced.

*Scutellum* rather large, subtriangular.

*Elytra* rather small, rather longer, but narrower than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, and much attenuated posteriorly, very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria very deep, sides straight and margined, extremities scarcely rounded.

*Abdomen* with apical segments exposed and black.

*Legs* moderate, femora piceous, and tibiae yellow.

*Under parts* piceous and deeply punctured, mouth and ventral segments paler.

*Differs* from *A. Sharp* in its much smaller size, shorter form, and deep black colour; from *A. Recelierei* in its larger size, very broad thorax, unicolorous and deeply punctured elytra; and from both in the greater enlargement of the fifth and seventh joints of the antenna.

*Habitat, Australasia.* Found in New Zealand.

---

**Anisomeristes basalis.**


L. c. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. = 1.12 mm.—*Late ovalis, convexissimus, nitidulus, pilis aureis sat dense vestitus, rufo-testaceus, elytrum humericus late fuscescentibus; pronoto sat magno, brevi et lato, semicirculari, levissime punctato, interstiiis nitidis, margine antecori leviter reflexa, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis latissimi, parum productis; elytris pronoto longioribus, hau distioribus, sed magis profunde punctatis, interstiiis alutaceis, ad humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, lateribus leviter
rotundatis et leviter marginatis; abdomen sat longius exerto; pedibus flavis; antennis brevibus, late flavis, articulis septimo et quinto incrassatis.

**Head** large, bright yellow; eyes yellow; antennae rather short, robust, bright yellow, with the fifth and seventh joints incrassate.

**Thorax** rather large, short and broad, semicircular, very finely punctured, with the interstices shining, anterior margin slightly reflexed, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles broad and slightly produced.

**Scutellum** small, triangular, rufo-testaceos.

**Elytra** rufo-testaceos, with the shoulders broadly fuscous, longer but not broader than the thorax, more deeply punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, broadest at the shoulders, rather attenuated posteriorly, sides slightly rounded and slightly margined.

**Abdomen** considerably exserted, rufo-castaneous.

**Legs** robust, bright yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-castaneous.

**Differs** from other species in its broad and more rounded form, and in its peculiar colour.

**Habitat.** Polynesia. Found near Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, by Mr. Blackburn; and North America, found by Mr. H. Schwarz.

*Anisomeristes flavus*, sp. n.

L. c. 8

1 mm.—Subovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, pilis aureis sparse vestitus, omnino flavus; capite parvo, obscurato; pronoto permagno, antice circulariter rotundato et reflexo, glabro, nitidissimo, margin apice longioribus, basi latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, sat leviter punctatis, interstitialibus glabris, nitidis, lateribus fere rectis, apicibus obtusis; abdomen flavo, vix exserto; pedibus atque antennis late flavis.

**Body** subovate, very convex and very shining, thinly clothed with golden hair, yellow throughout.

**Head** small, dusky; eyes prominent; antennae moderate, bright yellow, with the seventh joint incrassate.

**Thorax** very large, circularly rounded and reflexed in front, smooth and very shining, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles broad and much produced.

**Scutellum** moderate, very finely asperated.

**Elytra** moderate, one-half longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather finely asperated, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides nearly straight, extremities obtusely rounded.

**Legs** moderate, yellow.

**Under parts** yellow.

**Differs** from all the preceding species in the much less dilatation of the base of the thorax, and of the fifth and seventh joints of the antennae, and also in its uniform yellow colour.

**Habitat.** Australasia. Found near Adelaide, Australia, by Fleet-Engineer Walker, R.N.

*Anisomeristes Revelierei.*


L. c. 8

1 mm.—Subovatus, postice attenuatus, valde convexus, sat nitidus, pilis aureis sat dense vestitus, piceus, elytris apice versus plus minusve late rufo: pronoto modice, antice circulariter rotundato, regulariter
sed minutissime punctato, interstitia minute alutaces, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis longe productis, acutissimis; *clytiris* prono parum angustioribus, sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice valde attenuatis, modice et remote ordinibus transversis asperatis, interstitiis profunde alutaceis, stria suturali ad medium profunda, piecias, apices versus plus minusve late rufis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; pygidio rufis; pedibus atque antennis modicis, flavis.

*Body* subconic, attenuated posteriorly, very convex, rather shining, rather thickly covered with golden hair, piecious, with the extremities of the elytra more or less broadly rufous.  
*Head* small, yellow; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, yellow.  
*Thorax* moderate, circularly rounded in front, very minutely but regularly punctured, with the interstices minutely alutaceans, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles much produced and very acute.  
*Scutellum* rather large, subtriangular.  
*Elytra* rather narrower and one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, much attenuated posteriorly, moderately and remotely asperated in transverse rows, with the interstices deeply alutaceans and the sutural stria deep towards the middle, piecious at the shoulders, and more or less broadly rufous towards the extremities, sides slightly margined, extremities slightly rounded.  
*Abdomen* with the pygidium exposed and rufous.  
*Legs* moderate, yellow.  
*Under parts* castaneous, with the edges of the ventral segments rufous.  
*Differs* from both the foregoing species in its smaller size, much narrower form, less dilated thorax, and rufescent extremities of the elytra.  
*Habitat*, Europe. Found in Italy by Prof. A. Fiori.  

**Anisomeristes castaneus.**

L. c. *IV* lin. = 1 mm.—Ovatus, angustus, nitidulus, valde convexus, rufo-castaneus, pilis flavis vestitus; *prono* sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, indistinctissime punctato, fere glabro, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis acutis, longe productis; *clytiris* prono subito latoribus, sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, profunde remote et reticulatim asperatis, interstitiis alutaceis, stria suturali modice impressa, lateribus marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; pygidio pallido; pedibus atque antennis robustis, lute flavis.  

*Body* ovate, narrow, very convex, rather shining, rufo-castaneous, clothed with yellow hair.  
*Head* dusky; eyes moderate; antennae bright yellow, very robust, with the eighth joint as large as the seventh.  
*Thorax* rather small, ovalis rounded in front, very indistinctly punctured, almost smooth, sides slightly margined, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles acute and much produced.  
*Scutellum* very small, triangular.  
*Elytra* not broader but one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, posteriorly attenuated, deeply, remotely and reticulately asperate, with the interstices alutaceans, sutural stria moderate, sides margined, extremities scarcely rounded.  
*Abdomen* with the pygidium exposed and pale yellow.  
*Legs* robust, bright yellow.  
*Under parts* ferruginous, alutaceous, apical segments of the venter yellow.
Differs from others in its small size, convex and narrow form, robust and bright yellow antennae, and sculpture.

Habitat. Asia. Found in Japan by M. Hiller (Reitter); and in Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites.

SERICODERUS.—Pl. III., A.


Gryphinus, Redt.


Corylophus, p. Erichs.

Cosyphus, p. Gyll.

Corpus vel ovale, vel obconicum, convexum, pubescens, angulis posterioribus pronoti productis, elytrorumque apicibus subtruncatis.

Caput parvum, totum sub pronoto occultum, ore deflexo, et parte gulari minime convexo; oculis pleurumque parvis.

Antennæ (Pl. III., A, fig. 7) pleurumque parvae, geniculatae, 10-articulatae, 1 permagno, antice valde incassato et fortiter recurvato; 2 primo multo minori et breviori, ad apicem latissimo et recte truncato; 3 parvo, gracili; 4 terto breviori, quadrato; 5 quarto breviori, transverso; 6 quinto majori et longiori; 7 sexto latorii, brevi, transverso; 8–10 valde incassatis, breviter pilosis, clavum vix subfoliatam formantibus, apicali obliquissime excavato.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. III., A, fig. 5, w) breves, valde robusti, 4-articulati, 1 parvo, ad apicem incassato; 2 permagno, pyriformi, turgide incassato, ad apicem late truncato; 3 secundo multo graciliori, brevi, suboblongo; 1 terto graciliori, fere pariter longo, obtuse conico.

Palpi labiales (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, m) sat breves, sat robusti, tri-articulati, 1 exiguo; 2 magno, subcylindrico; 3 per breviori, subquadratro, antice emarginato.

Labrum (Pl. III., A, fig. 3) breve, transversum, costis lateralibus latis ad basim firmatum, antice ovaliter rotundatum et emarginatum, atque setis nonnullis instructum.

Mandibulae (Pl. III., A, fig. 4) sat parvae, costa valida, dorsali, firmatae, et apicum versus dentibus armatae.

Maxillae (Pl. III., A, fig. 5) modice, unilobatae, lobo longo, gracili, ad apicem dentibus acutis, medisis omissis, armato. Stipes perparvus.

Mentum (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, j) magnum, subquadratum, ad basim dilatatum.

Labium (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, k) maxima ex parte pone mentum occultum, antice acuminatum, et paraglossis sat magnis instructum.

Lingua (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, l) permagno, sat brevis, latissime dilatata, flabelliformis, longe lateraliter ultra palpos extensa.

Pro stomum sat magnum, margine anteriori integra, aut ovaliter aut circulariter rotundatum, angulis posterioribus pleurumque longe productis.

Scutellum pleurumque parvum, rotundatum.

Elytra brevia, pleurumque subtruncata, saepissime attenuata.

Alo parvae, angustae, membrana tenuissima, margine posteriori limbriata, nervis solitis firmatae.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, quattuor basalibus coriaceis, tribus apicalis corneis, apicale integro, quattuor basalibus processibus sat parvis inflexis instructum.

Prothorax (Pl. III., A, fig. 2, a) sat parvus; pro sternum modico, inter coxas elevato et postice late dilatato; episternum minutis; epimeris sat magnis, coxarum receptaculo postice circundatis; receptaculis coxarum ovalibus, non contingentibus.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. III., A, fig. 2, d) modico, antice excavato; episternis sat magnis, subquadratis; epimeris modicis, humeralibus, a receptaculis coxarum sat remotis; coxarum receptaculis rotundatis, sat distantibus.
metasternum (Pl. III., A, fig. 2, g) modico, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso, margini posteriori inter coxas recta; *posternis* latis, sat brevibus, ad coxas non extensis; *epimeris* angustis, extremis triangulariter inlexibus, reliquis sub elytris occultis.

*Venter* segmentis sex compositus, 1 permagno, longo, ceteris omnibus longitudinali aequali, alis scapis pariter longis, apicali integro.

*Pedes ante* coxis ovalibus; trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus modicis, simplicibus; tibias-longis, gracilibus, param recurvatis, pilosis; tarsis 4-articulatis, 1 longo: 2 primo breviori, profunde bifido; 3 minuto: 4 valde elongato, gracile: unguibus gracilibus, subitus ad basin leviter denticulatis.

*Intermedii* antecedentis, sed paulo breviores.

*Posteri* intermedii longiores, tibias apicem versus externe setosis, aliqui similis.

*Coxa antecres* ovales, non contingentes, nec prominentes.

*Intermedii* rotundae, modice distantis.

*Posterior*e remote, elongato-ovales, ad epimera extense.

Boby either oval or obconic, convex, pubescent, with the hinder angles of the thorax elongate, and the extremities of the elytra subtruncate.

Head small, entirely covered by the pronotum: mouth deflexed, and gular portion scarcely convex: eyes generally small.

*Antenne* (Pl. III., A, fig. 7) generally small, geniculate, ten-jointed, 1 very large, anteriorly much incrassate, and strongly recurved; 2 much smaller and shorter than the first; broadest at the apex, and straightly truncate: 3 small and slender: 4 shorter than the third, quadrate: 5 shorter than the fourth, transverse: 6 larger and longer than the fifth: 7 broader than the sixth, short, transverse: 8-10 much incrassate, pubescent, forming a scarcely subfoliate club, apical joint very obliquely excavated at its extremity.

*Maxillar* palpi (Pl. III., A, fig. 5, w) short, very robust, four-jointed, 1 small, incrassate at the apex; 2 very large, pyriform, turdigly incrassate, broadly truncate at the apex; 3 much more slender than the second, short, suboblong: 4 more slender than the third but nearly as long, obtusely conical.

*Labial* palpi (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, m) rather short and rather robust, three-jointed, 1 very minute: 2 large, subcylindric: 3 very short, subquadrate, emarginate in front.

*Labrum* (Pl. III., A, fig. 3) short, transverse, strengthened with broad lateral costa at the base, ovaly rounded and emarginate in front, and furnished with several moderate setae.

*Mandible* (Pl. III., A, fig. 4) rather small, with a strong dorsal costa, and armed near the apex with several sharp teeth.

*Maxilla* (Pl. III., A, fig. 5) moderate, unilobed, the lobe long and slender, armed at the apex with several sharp teeth, of which the intermediate are wanting. (This peculiar arrangement of the teeth is persistent in all the maxillae I have seen, and is therefore not accidental.) Stipes very small.

*Mentum* (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, j) large, subquadrate, dilated at the base.

*Labium* (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, k) for the most part concealed by the mentum, the anterior portion only being visible: this is acuminate, and furnished with rather large paraglossae.

*Lingua* (Pl. III., A, fig. 6, l) very large, rather short, fan-shaped, very broadly dilated, extending considerably beyond the outer side of the palpi.

*Pronotum* rather large, anterior margin entire, either circularly or ovaly rounded, hinder angles generally very much produced.

*Scutellum* generally small and rounded.

*Elytra* short, generally subtruncate, often attenuated posteriorly.

Wings small and narrow, with the membrane elongate-oval, very thin, fringed on the hinder margin, and strengthened with the usual neuration.
Abdomen composed of seven segments, the four basal coriaceous, and the three apical coriaceous, the four basal segments furnished with small inflexed lateral processes.

Prothorax (Pl. III., A, fig. 2, a) rather small, with the pro sternum moderate, elevated between the coxae and broadly dilated behind them; episterna minute; epimera rather large, enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities oval, not contingent.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. III., A, fig. 2, d) moderate, excavated in front; episterna rather large, subquadrate; epimera moderate, humeral, rather distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded, moderately distant.

metasternum (Pl. III., A, fig. 2, g) moderate, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna broad, rather short, not reaching to the coxae: epimera narrow, with their extremities triangularly inflexed, in other parts hidden by the epipleural folds of the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments, with the basal segment very large, equal to the other five in length; the rest as long as each other, apical segment entire.

Legs anterior with the coxae oval; trochanters small, trigonal: femora moderate, simple; tibiae long and slender, slightly recurved, pilose; tarsi four-jointed, 1 long; 2 shorter than the first, deeply bifid: 3 minute; 4 very long and slender; claws very slender, faintly dentate at the base beneath.

intermediate like the anterior, but rather shorter.

posterior like the intermediate, but longer, with the tibiae setose on the outer side near the apex.

Coxa anterior oval, not contingent, or prominent.

intermediate rounded, moderately distant.

posterior remote, elongate-oval, reaching to the epimera.

Sericoderns is the most universally distributed genus of the Coryphoidae; its species have been found in every country of both hemispheres into which entomology has yet penetrated. But it is very difficult to determine between true species (or rather the conventional species of science) and local races, and on this account among those described in the following pages some may eventually be found to belong to the latter category.

SPECIERUM EPITOMA.

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, obscure ferrugineus, pronoto brevi, ped. atque ant. longis, gracilibus, flavis.

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Obconicus, ferrugineus, pronoto antice cirulariter rotundato, distincte punctato, ped. flavis, ant. flavis, brevibus, valde robustus.

L. c. 0·80 mm.—Ovalis, maribus postice attenuatus, flavescens, elytris marium castaneis, pronoto antice parum producto, fere imunctato, ped. atque ant. flavis, sat longis, gracilibus, clavis obscuris.

L. c. 0·80 mm.—Obconicus, rufo-testaceus, elytris profunde asperatis, longe pilosis, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Obconicus, rufo-testaceus, elytris confertim asperatis, ped. atque ant. flavis, clavis obscuris.

L. c. 0·65 mm.—Brevis, sat latus, ferrugineus, pronoto circulariter rotundato, ped. flavis, ant. flavis, brevibus, robustis.

L. c. 1 mm.—Suboblongus, brevis, pronoto aurantiaco, elytris castaneis, ped. lato flavis, ant. flavescentibus, robustis, articulis 4 et 6 incrassatis.

latus.

forticorns.

lateralis.

pubipennis.

pallidulus.

subquadrateus.

fulvicollis.
L. c. 1 mm. — Brevis, latus, postice attenuatus, castaneus, pilis brevissimi vestitum, ped. atque ant. brevibus, flavis, ant. articulo 3, incrassato. L. c. 1-10 mm. — Obconicus, modice convexus, nitidissimus, flavus, indistincte punctatus, pronoto permagno, elytris attenuatis, ped. robustis atque ant. brevibus, lato flavis. L. c. 0-70 mm. — Subovatus, sat angustus, obscure flavus, pilis brevibus aureis vestitus, ped. obscure flavis, ant. obscure flavis, clavæ infuscata, articulo apicali abrupte excavato. 

Sericoderus brevicornis.


L. c. $\frac{3}{16}$ lin. — 1'12 mm. — Obconicus, modice convexus, nitidissimus, flavus, pilis aureis vestitum; pronoto permagno, lato, antice circulariter rotundato, hand reflexo, indistincte punctato, interstites glabris, nitidissimus, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis longe productis, acutissimis; elytris postice attenuatis, promoto haud latoribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, leviter et confertissime asperatis, striæ suturali profunda, lateribus rectis, marginatis, apicibus minime rotundatis; abdomen rufo-ferrugineo; antenna perbrevis, atque pedibus robustis, lato flavis.

Body obconic, moderately convex, very shining, yellow, clothed with golden hair. Head dusky yellow; eyes black and prominent; antennæ very short, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax very large and broad, circularly rounded, but not reflexed in front, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles very much produced and very acute. Scutellum large, rounded, and indistinctly punctured. Elytra attenuated posteriorly, not broader but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, lightly but very closely asperated, sutural stria deep, sides straight and margined, extremities very slightly rounded. Abdomen moderately exerted, rufo-ferrugineons. Legs robust, bright yellow. Under parts rufo-ferruginosus. Differs from others in large size, less convex form, much larger thorax, short robust antennae, and faint sculpture. Habitat, not recorded. (Australia.—En.)

A single example of this large and very distinct species is in the collection of M. Jekel, at present in possession of P. B. Mason, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

Sericoderus latus.

S. latus, Matthews, Biol. Cent.-Amer., Col. ii. pt. i. p. 117, 1887.

L. c. $\frac{3}{16}-\frac{11}{14}$ lin. — Suboblongus, valde convexus, nitidus, obscure ferrugineus, pronoto dilutior, pilis aureis dense vestitum; pronoto brevi, antice sat producto, hand semicirculari, ad basim latissimo, flavescenti, nitidissimo, indistincte punctato, margine basali profundissime sinuata, angulis acutis, valde productis; elytris ovalibus, postice sat attenuatis, pronoto sesqui longioribus, hand latoribus, ad humeros latissimis, ordinibus transversis, fere rectis, modice sed confertissime asperatis, striæ suturali utrinque impressis, apicibus rotundatis; abdomen longius exerto, obtuso, dilutior; pedibus atque antennis longis, gracilibus, flavis.
Heal moderate, antennae rather long, with the intermediate joints very slender, sixth joint much longer but not broader than the seventh, club very much incrassated.

Thorax short, produced in front, not semicircular, widest at the base, flavescent and very shining, indistinctly punctured, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles acute and much produced.

Scutellum moderate, rounded, faintly asperate.

Elytra oval, slightly attenuated posteriorly, one-half longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, moderately but closely asperated in nearly straight transverse rows, with a stria on each side of the suture, extremities rounded.

Abdomen considerably exposed, obtuse, flavescent.

Legs long and slender, yellow.

Under parts ferruginous, with the venter pale.

Differs from others in the shape of its thorax, longer elytra, longer, more slender, and diversely formed antennae.

Habitat, Europe. Found by myself in Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, not uncommonly; Guatemala, Panajachel (Champion) one specimen.

Sericoderus forticornis, sp. n.

L. c. 10 lin. = 1.25 mm. — Obconicus, convexus, nitidus, ferrugineus, pilis aureis dense vestitis; capitum magno, facile exserto, distincte punctato, oculis magnis, prominentibus; pronoto modico, flavescenti, circulariter rotundato, ad basin latissimo, distincte sat confertim punctato, interstitiis nitidis, margine anteriori reflexa, margine basali profunde sinuata, scutellum versus valde productum, angulis acutis, longe productis; elybris pronoto plus quam sesquis longioribus, haud latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice multum attenuatis, profunde et confertim asperatis, linea profunda suturali utrinque impressa, lateribus sat late marginatis, apicibus fere rectis; abdomen longius exserto, flavescenti; pedibus modieis, flavis; antennis sat brevibus, flavis, valde robustis, articulo septimo sexto paullo majori.

Head large, easily exserted, distinctly punctured; eyes large and prominent: antennae yellow, rather short, very robust, with the seventh joint as large or larger than the sixth, and the club moderately incrassate.

Thorax moderate, yellow, circularly rounded, widest at the base, distinctly and closely punctured, with the interstices shining, anterior margin reflexed, basal margin deeply sinuated and much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles acute and very much produced.

Scutellum very short and much rounded.

Elytra more than one-half longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, much attenuated posteriorly, deeply and closely asperate, with a deep stria on each side of the suture, sides rather broadly margined, apex nearly straight.

Abdomen much exserted, flavescent.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts testaceous.

Differs from other species in its more attenuated form, circularly rounded and distinctly punctured thorax, with a deeply sinuated basal margin, and in its rather short and very robust antenne, of which the seventh joint is as large as or larger than the sixth.

Habitat, Europe. Of this species a single specimen was found by myself in the South of England, probably in Oxfordshire, but I have no note of the exact locality.
Sericoderus lateralis.

(Cosypsum) lateralis, Gyllenhul, Ins. Succ. iv. p. 516, 1827.
S. thoracicus, Steph.
S. pubescens, Schupp.
S. lividus, Dej.

L. e. \( \frac{6}{16} - \frac{7}{16} \) lin. = 0.75–0.87 mm.—Maribus postice attenuatus, femininis ovalis, convexus, nitidus, vel castaneus, pronofo flavescens, vel totus flavescens, pilis aureis vestitus; pronofo antice parum producto, hand semicirculari, ad basim latissimo, nitidissimo, fere impunctato, lateribus marginatis, margine basali profundissime sinuata, angulis acutissimis, et longe productis; elytris sat brevibus, maribus valde attenuatis, pronofo vix sesqui longioribus, hand latioribus, lineis profunda ad suturam impressis, profunde asperatis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus latis, rotundatis; abdomen modice exserto, flavescenti; pedibus longis, gracilibus, late flavis; antennis longis, gracilibus, flavis; clava obscuriori, articulo sexto septimo longiori, hand laticiori.

Head moderate, ferruginous; eyes rather prominent; antennae long and slender, yellow, with the club dusky, with the sixth joint longer but not broader than the seventh.

Thorax rather produced in front, not semicircular, widest at the base, very shining, almost impunctate, sides margined, basal margin very deeply sinuate, with the angles broad, acute, and very much produced.

Scutellum large, with the apex rounded.

Elytra rather short, much attenuated in the males, not broader and scarcely one-half longer than the thorax, with a deep sutural stria, deeply asperate, sides marginated, extremities broad and rounded.

Abdomen moderately exserted, flavescent.

Legs long and slender, bright yellow.

Under parts either castaneous or testaceous.

This species appears to be truly cosmopolitan. I can find no sculptural difference between the European specimens and those which I have received from South Africa, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Atlantic Islands, America, and other places; and it is, I think, doubtful whether S. pubescens, S. pallidulus, and S. lateralis are not extreme local varieties of this species. But as these exhibit considerable diversity in the form of the body and length of the antennae, I have separated them from S. lateralis.

Sericoderus crassus.


L. e. \( \frac{5}{10} \) lin. = 1 mm.—Brevis, latus, postice attenuatus, convexus, nitidus, pilis brevissimis aureis vestitus, castaneus; pronofo modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, hand reflexo, leviter marginato, fere impunctato, nitidissimo, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutissimis, valde productis; elytris pronofo hand latioribus, sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, confertim, non profunde asperatis, interstitioni nitidis, stria suture distinta, lateribus rectis, marginatis, apicibus latis, rotundatis; pygidio modice exserto, castaneo; pedibus atque antennis sat brevibus, flavis, harum articulo sexto valde incrassato.

Body short and broad, attenuated posteriorly, convex, shining, clothed with very short golden hair, castaneous.

Head moderate; eyes black; antenna yellow, with the sixth joint much enlarged.
Thorax moderate, ovaly rounded, but not reflexed in front, slightly margined, almost impunctate, very shining, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles very acute and much produced.

Scutellum large and much rounded.

Elytra not broader, but one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, closely but not deeply asperate, with the interstices shining, sutural stria distinct, sides straight and margined, extremities broad and rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, castaneous.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts castaneous, head and prothorax paler.

Differs from S. lateralis in its shorter and broader form, finer sculpture, and in the enlargement of the sixth joint of the antenna.

Habitat, South America. Found in Chili.

Sericoderus pubipennis.


L. c. 1⁄6 lin. - '87 mm.—Obconcious, convexus, nitidus, rufo-testaceus, pilis aureis vestitus; pronoto sat brevi, semiovale, fere impunctato, nitidissimo, margine anteriori vix reflexa, margine basali profunde sinuata, scutellum versus producta, angulis acutis, valde productis; elytris sat longis, pronoto vix latoribus, fere duplo longioribus, postice parum attenuatis, profunde et sat confertim punctatis, interstites nitidis, lateribus fere rectis, apieibus latis, modice rotundatis: pedibus atque antennis flavis, harum elavis piceis.

Head small, dusky.

Thorax semioval, rather short, almost impunctate, very shining, with the anterior margin scarcely reflexed, basal margin deeply sinuated, produced towards the scutellum, with the angles acute and much produced.

Scutellum large, rounded.

Elytra rather long, slightly attenuated posteriorly, scarcely broader but nearly twice longer than the thorax, deeply and rather closely punctured, with the interstices shining, sides nearly straight, apex broad, moderately rounded.

Abdomen flavescence.

Legs bright yellow.

Differs from S. lateralis in its longer pubescence, more deeply asperate elytra, and dark club of the antenna. Probably a local race.

Habitat, Maui, Sandwich Islands.

Sericoderus fulvicollis.


L. c. 1⁄6 lin. - 1 mm.—Suboblongus, brevis, convexus, nitidus, pilis brevibus flavis sat dense vestitus, pronoto aurantiaco, elytris piceo-castaneis; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato et leviter reflexo, punctis exiguis remotis impresso, interstites levissime alutaceis, nitidissimo, margine posteriori, profunde sinuata, angulis longe producitis, acuteocissimis; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, confertim et profunde asporatis, obscure castaneis, stria suturali profunda, lateribus marginatis, fere rectis, apieibus latissimis, modice rotundatis; pygidio minime exserto; pedibus modicis, late flavis; antennis robustis, obscure flavis, articulis 4 et 6 incassatis.

Body suboblong, short, convex, and shining, rather closely covered with short yellow hair.
Head moderate, dusky; eyes large and prominent; antennæ dusky yellow, robust, with the fourth and sixth joints enlarged.

Thorax moderate, ovaly rounded and slightly reflexed in front, marked with minute remote punctures, with the interstices faintly alutaceous and very shining, basal margin deeply sinuate, with the angles much produced and very acute.

Scutellum large, rounded, and punctured.

Elytra not broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, dark castaneous, closely and deeply asperate, sutural stria deep, sides margined nearly straight, extremities very broad, moderately rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, prothorax and terminal segments of the venter yellow.

Differs from S. lateralis in its shorter and broader form, and robust antennæ, with the fourth and sixth joints incrassated.

Habitat. Australia. One specimen only, found near Hobart Town, now in the collection of the British Museum.

Sericoderus pallidulus.


L. c. 56-75 mm. — Obconicus, modice convexus, nitidus, rufotestaceus, pilis aureis vestitus; promotio brevi, semiivali, antice sat attenuato, indistinctissime punctato, interstitis nitidissimis, margine anteriori humor reflexa, margine basali scutellum versus valde producta, angulis latissimis, productis et acutis; elytris promotio plus quam sesqui longioribus, parum angustioribus, ad humeros latissimis, modice et sat confertim punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis, ad suturam leviter impressis, lateribus rectis, humor marginatis, apicibus ad suturam valde rotundatis; pygidio solo exerto, flavo; pedibus lete flavis; antennis flavis, clavis infuscatis.

Head small, dusky; eyes black, small, and prominent; antennæ short, yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax short, semiivali, narrowed in front, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices very shining, anterior margin not reflexed, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles produced, broad and acute.

Scutellum broad, triangular.

Elytra more than once and a half longer, and rather narrower than the thorax, broadest at the shoulders, moderately but rather closely punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, with a faint impression on each side of the suture, sides straight not margined, extremities much rounded towards the suture.

Abdomen yellow, with the pygidium only exposed.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the mouth, coxae, and apex of the venter yellow.

Differs from S. lateralis in its smaller size, closer sculpture, and separately rounded extremities of the elytra.

Habitat, Australia. Found near Adelaide.

Sericoderus subquadratus.


L. c. 75-87 mm. — Subelongus, maribus postice attenuatis, valde convexus, nitidus, ferrugineus, promotio dilatiori, pilis aureis dense vestitus; promotio modico, antice circulariter rotundato, fere impunctato, flavescenti, nitidissimo, margine basali modice sinuatu, angulis acutis productis; elytris brevibus, maribus postice attenuatis, promotio parum longioribus, humor latoribus, ad humeros
latissimis, stria suturali leviter impressa, confertim sat profunde asperatis, lateribus fere rectis, apicibus rotundatis; abdomine longius exserto, dilutiori; pedibus gracilibus, flavis; antennis flavis, brevibus, sat robustis, articulis intermediis fere equalibus, clavis valde incrassatis.

Head rather small; eyes moderate; antennae short, rather robust, with the intermediate joints nearly equal in size, and the club unusually incrassate.
Thorax moderate, nearly semicircular in front, almost impunctate, yellow, very shining, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles acute and produced.
Scutellum small, rounded.
Elytra short, attenuated in the males, rather longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, marked with a faint sutural stria, closely and rather deeply asperate, sides nearly straight, extremities rounded.
Abdomen considerably exposed, pale.
Legs slender, yellow.
Under parts ferruginous, with the apical segments of the venter pale.
Differs from others in its small size, shorter posterior angles of its thorax, short and rather robust antennae, with the intermediate joints nearly equal to each other.

Habitat, Asin. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Nietner.

Sericoderus minutus, sp. n.

L. e. $\frac{5}{40}$- $\frac{15}{40}$ lin. - '63-''75 mm.—Subovatus, sat angustus, nitidulus, obscure flavus, pilis brevibus aureis vestitus; capite modico, obscurato, antennis sat brevibus, obscure flavis, clava fuscescente, articulo apicali abrupte excavato; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, ad basim latissimo, glabro, nitido, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis, valde productis; elytris pronoto plus quam sesqui longioribus, humeribus latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, confertim sed leviter asperatis, lateribus fere rectis, leviter marginatis, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus sat parvis, testaceis.

Body subovate, rather narrow, moderately shining, dusky yellow, covered with short golden hair.
Head moderate, dusky; antennae rather short, dusky yellow, club darker, with the apical joint abruptly excised.
Thorax moderate, ovaly rounded in front, widest at the base, smooth and shining, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute and much produced.
Scutellum large, subtriangular.
Elytra more than one-half longer, but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, closely but faintly asperate, sides nearly straight, slightly margined, extremities broad and much rounded.
Legs small, testaceous.
Under parts dusky testaceous.
Differs from others in its minute size and uniform dusky colour.
Habitat, America. Found plentifully by Mr. Smith in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent in the West Indies.
Tribe IV.—Corylophina.

There is considerable diversity in the form of the thorax among the genera which I have placed in this tribe. In some of them the posterior angles are produced after the manner of the Sericoderina, but all differ from that tribe in having entire, not truncate, elytra. They vary very much in the number of the joints of the antennae, but among the Corylophide this can only be regarded as a generic character.

**Generum Epitoma.**


**Microstegetus.** Pl. III., C.


Corpus subovatum, antice latissimum.

Caput magnum, latum, sat expositum, deflexum, parte gulari convexa; oculi magni, prominentiibus; antennis juxta oculos insertis.

Antennen (Pl. III., C, fig. 7) undecimi articulatae; 1 permagnus, crasso, recurvato; 2 turgide ovato, primo plus quam duplo breviori; 3 et 4 multo gracilioribus, parvis, brevibus; 5 sat magni, transverso, intus valde producti; 6 parvo, cyathiformi; 7 permagni, transverso oblongo, intus longe producti; 8 parvo, brevi, cyathiformi; 9–11 valdeissime incrassatis, clavis foliatam formantibus, cujus articulus intermedius caeteris brevior, apicalis caeteris major et subovatus existit.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. III., C, fig. 5, w) magni, robustissimi, 4-articulati: 1 minuto, subtriangulari; 2 permagni, inflate turgido, antice contracto, apice leviter excavato; 3 brevissimo, transverso; 1 elongato, sat gracili, obtuse subconico, apice excavato, angulis productis, acutissimis.

Palpi labiales (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, m) breves, crassi, triarticulati; 1 exiguo; 2 magno, subcylindrico; 3 secundo vix angustiori, duplo breviori, subquadrate, margine anteriori setis perbrevibus fimbriata.
Labrum (Pl. III., C, fig. 3) magnum, suboblongum, antice rotundatum, medium leviter emarginatum, basim versus quasi coliari tumido instructum. Mundibulae (Pl. III., C, fig. 4) simplices, siciuliformes, intus ad basim serrate. Maxillae (Pl. III., C, fig. 5) unilobatae, lobo magno robusto, fortissime uncinato, atque dentibus multis, longis, curvatis, acutissimis, ad apicem armato. Stipes parvus.

Mentum (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, j) suboblongum, ad basim dilatatum, antice leviter concavatum. Labium (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, k) valde elongatum, ad basim leviter dilatatum, costis lateralisibus angustis firmatissum, atque paraglossis longis, erectis, acutis, ad apicem instructum. Lingua (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, l) parva, angusta, fere tota pone paraglossas atque palpos occulta. Pronotum sat magnum, margine anteriori circulariter rotundatum, media levissime concavata, margine posteriori fere recta, angulis parum acutis, haud productis. Scutellum parvum, rotundatum. Lytra integra. Aede ampla, sat longa, membranâ tenuissima ovali, nervis solitis, sed debilioribus firmata, margine posteriori fimbriata. Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, quinque basalisibus coriaceis, duobus apicibus magnis, corneis. Prothorax (Pl. III., C, fig. 2, a) parvus, proterno modice, inter coxas elevato, et postice producto, et sat dilatato; episternis minuti, in conspicuis; epimeris modicis, coxarum receptaculis cingentibus; receptaculis coxarum ovalibus. Pectus mesosterno (Pl. III., C, fig. 2, d) brevi, antice excavato; episternis sat parvis, fere trigonaliibus; epimeris sat longis, humeralibus, a receptaculis coxarum longius distantiisibus; receptaculis coxarum rotundatis, modice remotis. Metasterno (Pl. III., C, fig. 2, g) sat magno, ad latera corporis non extenso, margine posteriori inter coxas recta; episternis magnis, latissima, metasterno pariter longis; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultis. Venter segmentus sex compositus; 1 sat magno, secundo plus quam duplo longiori; 2-6 brevibus, seipsis pariter longis. Pedes antici trochanteribus parvis, trigonaliibus; femoribus modicis; tibiis sat longis, ad apices dilatatis, setosis; tarsis 4-articulatis, 1 et 2 fere paribus; 3 precedentibus minori; 4 elongato, gracili; unguibus modicis, mediis leviter denticulatis. Intermedii antici similes, sed articulo secundo tarsorum bifido. Postici intermediis similis, sed articulo basali tarsorum elongato. Coxae antiores suboblongae, nec contingentes, neque prominentes. Intermedii rotundati, longius distantes. Posteriores sat magna, pyiformes, longe remotae, ad episterna extensa.

Body subovate, broadest in front. Head large and broad, moderately exposed, deflexed, with the gular portion convex; eyes large and prominent; antennae inserted very near the eyes. Antenna (Pl. III., C, fig. 7) 11-jointed; 1 very large and robust, recurved; 2 turgidly olate, more than twice shorter than the first; 3 and 4 much more slender than the second, small, and short; 5 large, transverse, much produced on the inner side; 6 small, cyathiform; 7 very large, transversely oblong, excessively produced on the inner side; 8 small and short, cyathiform; 9-11 exceedingly incassate, forming a foliate club, of which the intermediate joint is the smallest, and the apical largest and subovate. Maxillary palpi (Pl. III., C, fig. 5, w) large and very robust, 4-jointed; 1 minute, subtriangular; 2 very large, turgidly incassate, contracted toward the apex, with the apex slightly excavated; 3 very short, transverse; 4 elongate, rather
slender, obtusely subconic, excavated at the apex, with the extremities produced and acute.

*Labial palp* (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, m) short and stout, 3-jointed; 1 very small; 2 large, subcylindric; 3 scarcely narrower than the second, but twice shorter, subquadrate, with the anterior margin fringed with short setae.

*Labrum* (Pl. III., C, fig. 3) large, subglobous, rounded in front, and slightly emarginate in the middle, and enlarged near the base, with semicircular elevation in the form of a collar.

*Mandibles* (Pl. III., C, fig. 1) simple, shaped like a sickle, serrated on the inner edge towards the base.

*Mandible* (Pl. III., C, fig. 5) unilobed, with the lobe large and robust, very strongly hooked, and armed with long, curved, and very sharp teeth. Stipes small.

*Mentum* (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, j) subglobous, dilated at the base, and slightly concave anteriorly.

*Labium* (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, k) long and rather narrow, slightly dilated towards the base, strengthened with narrow lateral costa, and furnished at the apex with long, erect, and acute paraglossae.

*Lingua* (Pl. III., C, fig. 6, l) small and narrow, almost entirely hidden by the paraglossae.

*Pronotum* rather large, with the anterior margin circularly rounded, but slightly concave at the middle, posterior margin nearly straight, with the angles rather acute, but not produced.

*Scutellum* small and rounded.

*Elytra* entire.

*Wings* ample, rather long, with the membrane very thin, oval, with the neuration normal, but faint, posterior margin fringed with short setae.

*Abdomen* composed of seven segments, the five basal coriaceous, and the two apical large, simple, and corneous.

*Prothorax* (Pl. III., C, fig. 2, a) small, with the *prosternum* moderate, elevated between the coxae, and produced, and moderately dilated posteriorly; *episterna* minute and inconspicuous; *epimera* moderate, enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities oval.

*Pectus* with the *mesosternum* (Pl. III., C, fig. 2, d) short and excavated in front: *episterna* rather small, almost trigrival; *epimera* humeral, rather long, widely distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded and rather remote.

*Metasternum* (Pl. III., C, fig. 2, g) rather large, not reaching to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; *episterna* large and broad, as long as the metasternum; *epimera* narrow, entirely concealed by the epipleural fold of the elytra.

*Venter* composed of six segments: 1 rather large, more than twice as long as the second; 2-6 short, equal to each other in length.

*Legs anterior* with the trochanters small, trigrival; *femora* moderate; *tibiae* rather long, dilated towards the apex, and setose; *tarsi* 4-jointed; 1 and 2 nearly equal; 3 much smaller; 4 elongate and slender; claws moderate, slightly denticulate on the under side near the middle. *Intermediate* like the anterior, but with the second joint of the tarsi blunt.

*Posterior* with the basal joint of the tarsi blunt; in other respects similar to the anterior.

*Coxae* anterior subglobous, not contingent, nor prominent.

*Intermediate* rounded, rather widely distant.

*Posterior* rather large, pyriform, widely remote, extending to the epimera.

This genus, which appears to be exclusively confined to the Atlantic Islands, presents in the form of its thorax and pubescent surface of its body considerable resemblance to the *Scricoderina*; but more properly belongs to this tribe on account
of the shape of its elytra, and thus becomes a connecting link between the two tribes. From the other genera of Corylophina, Microstegetus may be known by its pubescent surface, and by the remarkable shape of the joints of the antennæ.

**Microstegetus parvulus.**


L. c. 16–18 lin. = 75–87 mm.—Ovatus, postice sat attenuatus, valde convexus, nitidus, ferrugineous, pilis flavis sat dense vestitus; *capite*, pronoto obtecto, magno, oculis magnis, valde prominentibus; *pronoto* parvo, antice circulariter rotundato, margine anteriori integrâ, reflexâ, leviter sed confertim punctato, margine basali modice sinuâtâ, angulis valde acutis, parum productis; *elytris* pronoto parum latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, pone humeros latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, lateribus late marginatis, apice rotundato; pedibus longis, gracilibus, flavis; antennis longis, robustis, flavis.

*Head* covered by the thorax, large; eyes large and very prominent; *antennae* long, robust, yellow.

*Thorax* small, circularly rounded, with the front margin entire and reflexed, lightly but closely punctured, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles slightly produced and very acute.

*Scutellum* moderate, obtusely triangular and deeply punctured.

*Elytra* rather broader, and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest behind the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured, sides strongly margined, apex rounded, entire.

*Legs* long and slender, yellow.

*Under parts* testaceous.

*Habitat*, Atlantic Islands. Found in Madeira by Mr. Wollaston in hot-beds.

**OLIGARTHROM.** Pl. IV., C.


*Corpus* ovale, convexum.

*Caput* modicum, sub pronoto totum occultum, ore modico; oculis sat magnis, prominentibus; antennis prope oculos insertis.

*Antennæ* (Pl. IV., C, fig. 7) sat breves, 8-articulatae; 1 sat magno, pyriformi, modice recurvato; 2 gracili atque brevi; 3 secundo parum longiori et latiori; 4 tertio fere duplo longiori et latiori; 5 perbrevi, transverso; 6–8 valde incassatis, clavam subfoliatam formantibus, apicali ceteris multo majori et obtusum acuminata.

*Palpi* non dissecti, sed in situ visi articulos ad modum Corylophorum typicorum formatos omnes exhiberunt.

*Partes* aliae oris non examinatae.

*Pronotum* magnum, margine anteriori integrâ, valde rotundatâ, margine basali simuata, angulis sat acutis.

*Scutellum* modicum, rotundatum.

*Elytra* integra, sat longa, obtusa.

*Alae* atque *Abdomen* non examinatae.

*Prothorax* (Pl. IV., C, fig. 2, a) proterno parvo, inter coxas sat late elevato atque pone eas dilatato; *episternis* inconspeciuis; *epimeris* sat magnis, coxarum receptaculâ partim cingentibus; receptaculâ coxarum magnis, ovalibus, antice atque postice apertis, proterno elevato divisis.

*Hectus* mesosterno (Pl. IV., C, fig. 2, d) sat brevi; *episternis* magnis, suboblongis; *epimeris* humeralibus, angustis, a receptaculis coxarum remotis; receptaculis coxarum magnis, fere circularibus, modice distantibus.
metasternum (Pl. IV., C, fig. 2, g) modico, transverso, a corporis lateribus remoto, 
margine posteriori inter coxas levissime rotundato; episternum Magnus, latis, 
meta-sterno longioribus; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occulitis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus; 1 permagno, longo; 2-6 sibiipsis pariter longis, 
apicali integro.

Podes anteri
trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus longis, simplicibus;
tibiis pradongis, gracilibus, fortiier incurvatis; tarsi 4-articulatis; 1 sat 
longo, simplici; 2 bilobato; 3 minuto; 4 longo, gracili; ungubus modicis, 
robustis.
intermedii anticiis multo breviore, tibiis hand incurvatis, alioqui similis.
posticè intermediis longiores, tibiis apicem versus setosis, alioqui similis.
Coxa antieriores magnum, ovalis, prosterino elevato divisa, prominentes.
intermediæ magnum, rotundato, modice distantes.
postieriores sat parve, subovate, sat remote.

Body oval, convex.
Head moderate, completely covered by the pronotum; mouth moderate; eyes 
rather large and prominent; antenna inserted near the eyes.
Antennæ (Pl. IV., C, fig. 7) rather short, 8-jointed; 1 rather large, pyriform, 
moderately recurved; 2 short and slender; 3 rather longer and broader than 
the second; 4 nearly twice longer and broader than the third; 5 very short, 
transverse; 6-8 much incrassated, forming a subfoliate club, of which the 
apical joint is much the largest, and obtusely acuminate.

Pulpi not dissected, but evidently formed after the manner of the true Corylophi.

The other parts of the head have not been examined.

Pronotum large, anterior margin entire, much rounded, basal margin sinuated, with 
the angles rather acute.
Scutellum moderate, rounded.
Elytra entire, rather long, obtuse.
Wings and Abdomen not examined.
Prothoracæ (Pl. IV., C, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum small, rather broadly elevated 
between the coxae, and much dilated behind them; episterna indistinct; 
epimeris rather large, partly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, 
oval, open in front, and partly open behind, separated by the elevation of the 
prosternum.

Mesosternum (Pl. IV., C, fig. 2, d) rather short; episterna large, suboblong; epimeris 
humeral and narrow, widely distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities 
large, nearly circular, moderately distant.
Metasternum (Pl. IV., C, fig. 2, g) moderate, transverse, not extending to the sides 
of the body, posterior margin between the coxae faintly rounded; episterna 
large and broad, longer than the metasternum; epimeris narrow, entirely con-
cealed by the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments; 1 very large and long; 2-6 short, nearly equal 
to each other in length, apical joint entire.

Legs anterior with the trochanters small, trigonal; femora long and simple; tibiae 
very long and slender, strongly incurved; tarsi 4-jointed; 1 rather long, 
simple; 2 bilobed; 3 small; 4 long and slender; claws moderate, robust.
intermediæ like the anterior, but much shorter, with the tibia unincurved.
posterior like the intermediate, but longer, with the tibia setose on the inner side 
towards the apex.

Coxa anterior large, oval, and prominent, separated by the elevation of the pro-
sternum.
intermediæ large, rounded, and moderately distant.
posterior rather small, subovate, moderately remote.
This genus differs much from any other in its superficial appearance, and is especially distinguished by the peculiar formation of its eight-jointed antenne, of which the second joint seems to form part of the funiculus, and is, contrary to the usual dimensions, smaller than the third; the third articulation seems to represent the more normal three or four joints, but I cannot perceive in it any vestiges of division, even when immersed in Canada balsam, and examined under a quarter-inch power; all the subsequent joints are of the usual Corylophide type. I did not venture to dissect the mouth of this unique specimen, but both the labial and maxillary palpi clearly exhibit the apical joint broad and rounded as in the genus Corylophus.

Oligarthrum Waterhousii.


L. e. \( \frac{4}{10} \) lin. = 0.75 mm.—Ovale, valde convexum, nitidum, sat profunde punctatum, castaneum; pronoto magno, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, indistincte punctato, interstittis glabris, nitidissimis, margine anteriori pellucida, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; 
elytris pronoto sesqui longioribus, haud latioribus, ad huncuros latissimis, sat profunde punctatis, interstittis glabris, nitidis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice valde obtuso; pygidio minime exserto; pedibus atque antennis rufo-testaceis.

Body perfectly oval, very convex, shining, rather deeply punctured on the elytra, castaneous.

Head rather large, mouth deflexed; eyes large and prominent, castaneous; antennae inserted near the eyes, rather short, rufo-testaceous.

Thorax large, ovaly rounded and moderately reflexed in front, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, anterior margin pellucid, basal margin faintly sinuata, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, subtrangular.

Elytra one-half longer, but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, apex entire, very obtuse.

Abdomen with the pygidium very slightly exposed.

Legs moderate, rufo-testaceous, anterior tibiae very long, and much incurved.

Under parts entirely castaneous, metasternum and first ventral segment moderately and distinctly punctured.

Habitat, South America. Found in Chili.

The only example of this species which I have seen is in the collection of the British Museum. It may be easily recognized by its perfectly oval unicolorous body, the large size of its thorax, the long incurved anterior tibia, and the peculiar formation of its eight-jointed antenne.

PELTINUS. Pl. IV., A.

Peltinus, Mulsant, Opusc. Ent. xii. p. 137, 1861.

Corpus subhemisphericum, aliquando postice parum attenuatum, glabrum, nitidissimum.

Caput minutum, sub pronoto totum occultum; oculis modicis; subitus ore deflexo, et parte gulari brevi.

Antenne (Pl. IV., A, fig. 7) geniculate, pleurumque breves, robustae decem-articulate; 1 permagno, valde recurvato; 2 magno, ovato, primo breviori et minus incassato; 3 secundo muito breviori et graciliori; 4 et 5 parvis, transversis;
6 permagno, valde incrasato; 7 sexto multo minori, intus sat producto; 8-10 magnis, valde incrasassatis, clavam foliatam formatibus; 2-6 atque tribus apicalibus setis brevibus instructis.

Palpi maxillares (PL IV., A, fig. 5, w) magni. 1-articulati; 1 sat magno, pyri-
formi; 2 permagno, turgide incrasato, pyriformi, apice oblique truncato; 3 brevissimo, transverso; 4 obtuso conico.

Palpi labiales (PL IV., A, fig. 6, m) parvi, breves, triarticulati; 1 exiguo; 2 magno, semiovale; 3 secundo multo breviori, subquadrato, antice setis brevissimis
instructo.

Labrum (PL IV., A, fig. 3) modicum, ad basim dilatatum, antice leviter emargi-
natum, lateribus rotundatis.

Mandibula (PL IV., A, fig. 1) modica, acute uncinatae, apices versus dentibus
multis curvatis, atque apicibus ipsis imbricatae tridentis armatae.

Maxilla (PL IV., A, fig. 5) unilobata, lobo longo, gracili, ad apicem acute uncinato et dentibus multis, acutis, armato. Stipes parvus.

Menton (PL IV., A, fig. 6, j) angustum, elongatum, antice profunde excavatum,
angulis productis, acutis.

Labium (PL IV., A, fig. 6, k) angustum, oblongum, paraglossis elongatis, tenuibus,
antice instructum.

Lingua (PL IV., A, fig. 6, l) parva, antice leviter emarginata, et setis duas mediis
instructa.

Promontum sat magnum, antice abrupte dellexum, margine anteriori integra, ovate
rotundata, angulis posterioribus haud productis.

Scutellum parvum, plus minusve triangulare.

Ellytra sat magna, integra, postice plerumque acuminata.

Alae ampliss, elongate, membrana tenuissima nervis solitis firmata.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, quattuor basalibus coriaceis, tribus apicali-
bus cornitis et abrupte dellexis.

Prothorax (PL IV., A, fig. 2, a) prosterno exiguo, inter coxas elevato, et antice et
postice acuminato; episternis inspiciculis; epimeris modicis; receptaculis
coxarum permagnis, subovalibus, antice atque postice aperitis; pronoto lateri-
bus minime inflexis.

Pectus mesosterno (PL IV., A, figs. 2, d et e) brevi, fere toto dellexo; episternis
humeralibus, subquadratis; epimeris modicis, ad coxarum receptacula extensis;
receptaculis coxarum permagnis, subovalibus, distantibus.

Metasterno (PL IV., A, fig. 2, g) magno, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso,
postice inter coxas levissime rotundato; episternis longis, angustis, ultra coxas
extensis; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus; 1 longo, 2-4 brevibus, inter sese paribus; 5 et 6
quarto longioribus, apicis majori, integro; segmentis quattuor basalibus pro-
cessibus lateralis magnis, sub elytris inflexis, instructis.

Pedeae antei coxis magnis, ovalibus; trochanteribus brevibus; femoris modicis,
simplicibus; tibis longis, haud incurvatis; tarsi 4-articulati, 1 et 2 fere
paribus, 2 antice profunde bifido, 3 minuto, 4 elongato, gracili; unguis
modicis, subitus ad basim incrassatis.

Intermedii anteci multo breviores, trochanteribus ovalibus, tibiis apicem versus
parum dilatatis atque externae spinosis, alioqui anteci similis.

Postici intermedii similis, sed longiores, trochanteribus elongatis, claviformibus.

Coxa anteriores fere contingentes.

Intermedii distantes.

Posteriores remotae.

Body subhemispheric, slightly attenuated posteriorly, smooth and very shining.
Head very small, entirely covered by the thorax; eyes moderate; mouth delexed,
and gular region short.
Antennae (PL IV., A, fig. 7) geniculate, generally short and robust, 10-jointed;
1 very large and much recurved; 2 large, ovate, shorter and less incassate than 1; 3 much shorter and more slender than 2; 4 and 5 small, transverse; 6 very large and much incassated; 7 much smaller than 6, and rather produced on the inner side; 8-10 large and much incassated, forming a foliately club; 2-6, and the three apical joints furnished with short setae on the inner side.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. IV., A, fig. 5, w) large, 4-jointed; 1 rather large, pyriform; 2 very large, turgidly incassate, pyriform, obliquely truncate at the apex; 3 very short, transverse; 4 obtusely conical.

Labial palpi (Pl. IV., A, fig. 6, m) small, short, 3-jointed; 1 very minute; 2 large, semi-oval; 3 much shorter than 2, subquadrate, furnished with very short setae at the extremity.

Labrum (Pl. IV., A, fig. 3) moderate, dilated at the base, slightly emarginate in front, and rounded at the sides.

Mandibles (Pl. IV., A, fig. 4) moderate, sharply hooked, and armed with many curved teeth towards the apex; the apex itself is trifid, with the points imbricated on each other.

Maxille (Pl. IV., A, fig. 5) unilobed, with the lobe long and slender, sharply hooked, and armed with many sharp teeth near the apex.

Mentum (Pl. IV., A, fig. 6, j) narrow, elongate, anterior margin deeply excavated, with the angles produced and acute.

Labium (Pl. IV., A, fig. 6, k) narrow, oblong, with slender elongate paraglossae on the anterior extremity.

Lingua (Pl. IV., A, fig. 6, l) small, faintly emarginate in front, and furnished with two short setae at the emargination.

Pronotum rather large, abruptly deflexed in front, with the anterior margin entire and ovately rounded, binder angles not produced.

Scutellum small, more or less triangular.

Elytra rather large, entire, generally acuminate posteriorly.

Wings ample, elongate, with the membrane very thin, and furnished with the usual neuration.

Abdomen composed of seven segments, with the four basal segments coriaceous, and the three apical cornaceous, and abruptly deflexed.

Prothorax (Pl. IV., A, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum very small, elevated between the coxae, and pointed in front and behind; episterna not perceptible; epimera moderate; coxal cavities very large, suboval, open in front and behind; margin of the pronotum very minutely inflexed.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. IV., A, figs. d and e) short, almost wholly deflexed; episterna humeral, subquadrate; epimera moderate, extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, suboval, and rather distant.

Mesosternum (Pl. IV., A, fig. 2, g) large, transverse, not reaching to the sides of the body, posterior margin faintly rounded between the coxae; episterna long and narrow, extending beyond the coxae; epimera narrow, wholly concealed by the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments: 1 long; 2-4 short, equal to each other in length; 5 and 6 longer than the fourth; apical longer than the preceding and entire; the four basal segments furnished with large inflexed lateral processes.

Legs anterior with the coxae large, oval; trochanters short; femora moderate, simple; tibiae long, not incurved; tarsi 4-jointed; 1 and 2 nearly equal in length; 2 deeply bifid in front; 3 minute; 4 elongate and slender; claws moderate, incrassated on the under side of the base.

Intermediate much shorter than the anterior, with the trochanters oval, tibiae slightly dilated towards the apex, and spinose on the outer side; in other respects similar to the anterior.

Posterior like the intermediate, but longer, with the trochanters elongate and claviform.
Coxe anterior almost contingent.
intermediate rather distant.
posterior widely remote.

This very distinct and very pretty genus contains some of the most minute species of Corylophidae. They may superficially be recognized by the abrupt deflection of the front of the thorax; they differ also from other genera in the form of their antenna, and in many anatomical characters. With one exception the species are all European, but seem confined to its southern regions.

**SPECIERUM EPITOMA.**

L. c. 0.87 mm. — Ovalis, minutissime et confertum punctatus, hand alutaceus, niger. 
L. c. 0.75 mm. — Late ovalis, hand alutaceus, piecus, margine anteriori pronoti flavo.
L. c. 0.70 mm. — Subheni-phericus, totus alutaceus, castaneus.
L. c. 0.63 mm. — Hemisphericus, antice circulariter rotundatus, indistincte alutaceus, piecus.
L. c. 0.63 mm. — Subovatus, antice attenuatus, glaber, lute castaneus.

*Peltinus Walkeri.*


L. c. 0.57 mm. — Omnino ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, minutissime et confertum punctatus, interstiiis glabris, hand alutaceis, aterrorinus; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, margine anteriori vix redlexa, pellucida, minute et indistincte punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, margine basali fere recta, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto duplo longioribus, vix latioribus, ad media latissimis, minute et sat confertum punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pygidio minime excerto, nigro; pedibus brevibus, pieco-testaceis; antennis sat longis, robustis, lute flavis.

**Body** perfectly oval, exceedingly convex and very shining, very minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, not alutaceous, deep black.

**Head** very small, piecous; eyes small; antenne rather long and robust, bright yellow.

**Thorax** moderate, ovally rounded in front, with the margin scarcely reflexed, pellucid, minutely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin nearly straight with the angles rather acute.

**Scutellum** moderate, triangular.

**Elytra** twice longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest at the middle, minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides faintly margined, apex very obtuse.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium very slightly exposed, black.

**Legs** rather short, pitchy-testaceus.

**Under parts** piecous, with the head, prothorax, and edges of the ventral segments paler.

**Differs** from *P. alutaceus* in its rather larger size, oval and not attenuated form, smaller thorax, piecous legs, large bright yellow antennae, deep black colour, and sculpture; from other species it may be known by its much larger size.

**Habitat,** Europe. Found in Sardinia, near Cagliari, by Fleet-Engineer J. J. Walker, R.N.
Peltinus orientalis.


L. e. 3/16 lin. = 0.75 mm.—Late ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, confertim sed indistinctissime punctatus, picens, margine anteriori pronoti anguste flavus; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato et reflexo, fere glabro, rufo-piceo, margine anteriori flavo, linea basali modica, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto vix laticeribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, confertim et indistincte punctatis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apice obtusae; pedibus atque antennis modicis, flavescentibus.

**Body** broadly oval, exceedingly convex, very shining, closely but very indistinctly punctured, piceous, with the anterior margin of the thorax narrowly yellow.

**Head** large; eyes large and prominent, black; antennae moderate, yellow.

**Thorax** rather large, circularly rounded and reflected in front, almost smooth, rufo-piceous, with the anterior margin yellow, basal line moderate, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles right angles.

**Scutellum** rather large, rounded.

**Elytra** scarcely broader, but twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, closely but indistinctly punctured, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, apex obtuse.

**Legs** moderate, yellow.

**Under parts** castaneous, mouth, prothorax, and apex of the venter yellow.

**Differs** from _P. alutaceus_ in its narrower and more ovate form, yellow margin of the thorax, and in sculpture; from _P. Walkori_ in its much smaller size, more attenuated form, yellow margin of the thorax, rufo-piceous colour, and in sculpture; from others by its much larger size.


Peltinus alutaceus.


L. e. 13/32—1/16 lin. = 0.63—0.75 mm.—Subhemisphericus, fere ovalis, nitidissimus, totus alutaceus, castaneus; pronoto sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, alutaceo, margine anteriori leviter reflexa, margine basali scutellum versus parum producta, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto parma laticeribus, fere duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, remotae et indistinctissime punctatis, alutaceis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice lato; pedibus modeis, lute flavis, articulo ultimo tarsorum nigro; antennis valde robustis, lute flavis.

**Body** subhemispheric, rather oval, very shining, alutaceous throughout, castaneous.

**Head** very small, dusky; eyes moderate; antennae very robust, bright yellow.

**Thorax** rather small, ovaly rounded in front, alutaceous, anterior margin slightly reflexed, basal margin slightly produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather acute.

**Scutellum** very small, subtriangular.

**Elytra** a little broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, remotely and very indistinctly punctured, alutaceous, sides slightly margined, apex very broad.

**Legs** moderate, bright yellow, with the last joint of the tarsi black.

**Under parts** castaneous, strongly alutaceous.

**Differs** from the other species in its larger size and alutaceous surface.

**Habitat**, Europe. Found in Dalmatia by M. Metkowick (Reitter).
Peltinus Matthewsii.


L. c. $\frac{5}{10}$ lin. = 0.63 mm.—Subovatus, antice attenuatus, validissime convexus, glaber, nitidissimus, pallide castaneus; pronoto parvo, antice producto et attenuato, glabro, nitidissimo, margini anteriori modice reflexa, dilutiiori, margine basali leviter simiata, angulis obtusis; elytris pronoto latioribus et fere duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, distincte et sat confertim punctatis, intersticiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice lato, rotundato; pedibus atque antennis hete flavis.

Body subovate, attenuated in front, exceedingly convex, smooth and very shining, pale castaneous.

Head flavescent; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, bright yellow.

Thorax small, produced and attenuated in front, smooth and very shining, anterior margin pale and moderately reflexed, basal margin slightly sinuately, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum very small, triangular.

Elytra broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, distinctly and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, apex very broad and rounded.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts pale castaneous, smooth and shining, base of the venter dusky.

Differs from P. alutaceus in its smaller size, anteriorly attenuated form, thorax small and produced in front, smooth surface, and distinctly punctured elytra.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Syria (Reitter).

Peltinus velatus.

P. velatus, Mulsant, Opusc. Ent. xii. p. 187, 1861.

L. c. $\frac{5}{10}$ lin. = 0.63 mm.—Fere hemisphaerici, antice circulariter rotundatus, nitidississimus, piceus; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato, indistinctissime alutaceus, margine anteriori levissime reflexa, margine basali fere recta, angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, remote et indistincte punctatis, intersticiis glabris, stria sutureali leviter impressis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice lato, rotundato; pedibus modicis, flavis; antennis sat longis, late flavis.

Body almost hemispheric, circularly rounded in front, piceous, almost smooth and very shining.

Head flavescent; eyes moderate; antennae long, bright yellow, with the sixth joint considerably enlarged.

Thorax rather large, circularly rounded in front, very indistinctly alutaceous, anterior margin very slightly reflexed, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum small and broad, triangular.

Elytra scarcely broader, but more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, remotely and very indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth, sutural striae faint, sides slightly margined, apex very broad and rounded.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the head and extremity of the venter yellow, metasternum smooth, first ventral segment strigose in curved longitudinal lines.
**Differs from P. Matthewsii in its more hemispheric form, larger and circularly rounded thorax, longer antennae, piecous colour, and general sculpture; from P. alutaceus in its smaller size and in sculpture.**

**Habitat.** Europe and Africa. Found in Spain and Morocco (Reitter).

**CORYLOPHUS.** Pl. IV., D.


*Cybeaster* Steph. [l. c. ii. p. 185, 1829].

**Corpus** late ovatum, plerumque postice parum attenuatum, valde convexum, plerumque glabrum, nitidum.

*Cephal* parvum, sub pronoto totum occultum; oculis sat magnis, prominentibus; subbas ore deflexo, et parte gulari convexe.

**Antennae** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 7) geniculate, plerumque longae, articulis novem compositis, 1 permagno, recurvato; 2 magno, sed primo et breviori et gracili; 3 et 4 multum gracilioribus et brevioribus; 5 magno, inerassato; 6 perparvo, omnium minimum; 7-9 magnis, valde inerassatis, clavum subfoliatam formantis.

*Palpi maxillares* (Pl. IV., D, fig. 5, w) sat breves, robustissimi, 4-articulati, 1 sat parvo; 2 permagno, turgide inerassato, subpyriformi, apicem versus interne late excavato, externe multum productum et rotundatum, ad apicem radiis laminatis octo prelongis, transverse, flabelliformiter dispositis, instructo; 3 perbrevi, latissimo; 4 magno, lato, externe valde convexo, interne leviter concavato, apice sat obtuso.

*Palpi labiales* (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, m) perbreves, latissimi, triarticulati, 1 minuto; 2 brevi, latissimo, subpyriformi; 3 transverso, obtusissimo, praecedentibus multo longiori, setis brevibus prope apicem instructo.

**Labrum** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 3) modicem, integrum, antice ovaliter rotundatum, setis brevibus multissimis instructum.

*Maxillae* (Pl. IV., D, fig. 4) longe, teneues, ad apicem longe et acuete uncimata, dentibus longis, curvatis, setiformibus ab apicem usque ad basin interne armata.

*Maxillae* (Pl. IV., D, fig. 5) unilobate, lobo brevi, valido, setis prelongis, incurvatis terminato. Stipes parvus, externe productus.

**Mentum** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, j) magnum, lateribus fere rectis, antice triangulari elongatum; submentum divaricatum, apicibus divergentibus, longe recurvatis.

**Labium** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, k) forma mento simile sed longius, ad apicem setis brevibus instructum.

**Lingua** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, l) permagna, latissima, flabelliformis, palpas longitudiné excedens.

**Pronotum** magnum, antice plerumque circulariter rotundatum, margine anteriori integrum, angulis posticis acutis, plerumque productum.

**Scutellum** vel subtriangulari, vel rotundatum.

**Elytra** integra, plerumque postice parum attenuata.

**Alae** amplissimae, membrana tenuissima nervis solitis firmata.

**Abdomen** segmentis septem compositum, tribus apicibus corneis, quatuor basaliis coriaceis.

**Prothorax** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 2, a) perparvus, inter coxas elevatus et postice aequinatius; *episternis* minutiis; *epimeris* modicis, receptacula coxarum partim circundatis; coxarum receptaculis magnis, ovalibus, antice atque postice apertis.

**Pectus mesosterno** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 2, d) brevi; *episternis* magnis; *epimeris* modicis, humeralibus, ad coxarum receptacula non extensis; coxarum receptaculis circularibus, sat distantibus.

**Metasterno** (Pl. IV., D, fig. 2, g) modico, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso; *episternis* permagnis, latise, ad coxas extensis; *epimeris* angustis, totis sub elytris occultis; margine posteriori inter coxas recta.
Venter segmentis sex compositus, 1 magno, longo; 2-4 brevissimis; 5 et 6 quarto plus quam duplo longioribus, ipsis paribus, apicati integro.

Podos antici coxis magnis, elongato-ovalibus; trochanteribus minutis, trigonalibus: femoribus modicis; tibiis elongatis, incurvatis, atque ad apicem obtuse incunnatis; tarsis 4-articulatis, 1 et 2 ferc paribus, subitus longe bilidis; 3 minuto; 4 gracili, elongato; unguibus leviter curvatis, denticulo obtuso ad basim armatis.

intermedii antici longiores, coxis rotundatis, tibiis modicis, simplicibus, alicui antici similis.

postei intermediis consimiles. sed coxis magnis ovatis.

Corse antiores non contingentes.

intermediae sat distanties.

posterores remote.

Body broadly ovate, generally slightly attenuated posteriorly, very convex, generally smooth and shining.

Head small, entirely covered by the thorax; eyes large and prominent; mouth deflexed and gular region convex.

Antenne (Pl. IV., D, fig. 7) geniculate, often long, nine-jointed; 1 very large, recurved; 2 large, but shorter and more slender than the first; 3 and 4 shorter and much more slender; 5 large and often much incrassated; 6 very small, smaller than any of the others; 7-9 large and very much incrassated, forming a suboblate club.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. IV., D, fig. 5, w) rather short, very robust, four-jointed, 1 rather small; 2 very large and turgidly incrassate, subpyriform, broadly excavated on the inner side of the apex, and much produced and rounded on the outer side, furnished at the apex itself with eight long, slender, laminated processes, resembling the rays of a fan, each of which is gradually widened from its base, flat at the extremity, and translucent; 3 very short, and very broad; 4 large and broad, much rounded on the outer side, and slightly concave on the inner side, with the apex rather obtuse.

Labial palpi (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, m) very short and very broad, three-jointed, 1 very small; 2 short and very broad, subpyriform; 3 transverse, very obtuse, much longer than the preceding, furnished with a row of short setae near the apex.

Labrum (Pl. IV., D, fig. 3) moderate, entire, ovaly rounded in front, and furnished with short setae on its surface.

Mandibles (Pl. IV., D, fig. 1) long and slender, much hooked and very acute at the point, armed on the whole of the inner edge with long, curved, and very slender teeth.

Maxilla (Pl. IV., D, fig. 5) unilobed, with the lobe short and broad, terminated with very long, incurved sete. Stipes small, produced on the outer side.

Mentum (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, j) rather large, nearly straight at the sides, and tri- angularly produced in front; submentum divaricated at the base, with the extremities divergent and strongly recurved.

Labium (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, k) of the same shape as the mentum, but rather longer, furnished with short setae at the apex.

Lingua (Pl. IV., D, fig. 6, l) very large and very broad, fan-shaped, exceeding the palpi in length.

Pronotum large, generally circularly rounded in front, with the anterior margin entire, and hinder angles acute and generally elongate.

Scutellum small, either subtriangular or rounded.

Elytra entire, generally slightly attenuated posteriorly.

Abdomen composed of seven segments, of which the three apical are corneous, and the four basal coriaceous.
Prothorax. (Pl. IV., D, fig. 2, a) very small, elevated between the coxae, and acuminated posteriorly; episterna minute; epimera moderate, partly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, oval, open both in front and behind.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. IV., D, fig. 2, d) short; episterna large; epimera moderate, hemeral, not extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities moderately distant.

metasternum (Pl. IV., D, fig. 2, g) moderate, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body; episterna very large and broad, reaching to the coxae; epimera narrow, entirely covered by the epipleural fold of the elytra; posterior margin between the coxae straight.

Venter composed of six segments; 1 large and long; 2-4 very short; 5 and 6 more than twice longer than the fourth, equal to each other, apical entire.

Legs anterior with the coxae large, elongate-oval; trochanters minute, trigonal; femora moderate; tibiae elongate, incurved, with the apex obtusely hooked; tarsi four-jointed, 1 and 2 nearly equal, deeply bifid or bilobed at the apex; 3 minute; 4 slender and long; claws faintly curved, obtusely denticulate on the under side of the base.

intermediate longer than the anterior, with the coxae rounded, and the tibiae moderate and simple, in other respects like the anterior.

posterior like the intermediate, but with the coxae large and ovate.

Coxae anterior not contingent.

intermediate moderately distant.

posterior remote.

Coryphus was originally founded by Mr. Stephens on C. Cassidoides, and the species which I have retained in the genus are those which resemble that insect in their nine-jointed antennae, and elongate posterior angles of the thorax, and especially in the extraordinary formation of the maxillary palpi, of which the second joint is furnished on its outer extremity with a series of very long coriaceous appendages, exactly resembling the rays of a fan, and arranged in a precisely similar manner. I cannot imagine the use or purpose of this wonderful apparatus, unexampled in any beetle I have ever examined. It attains the greatest development in C. teetiformis, but is equally distinct, although of smaller dimensions, in the other species.

SPECIERUM EPITOMA.

L. c. 1·30 mm.—Subhemisphericus, obscure castaneus, alutaceus, elytris punctatis, ped. late flavis, ant. prolongis, gracilimus, flavis .

L. c. 1 mm.—Brevis. latus, postice attenuatus, rufo-castaneus plus minusve obscureus, alutaceus, elytris punctatis, ped. atque ant. flavis .

L. c. 0·70 mm.—Ovatus, nitidissimus, praeclao rufescenti, elytris nigricassidoides, profunde punctatis, ped. atque ant. late flavis .

L. c. 0·95 mm.—Ovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, minute punctatus, late rufo-castaneus, ped. atque ant. late flavis .

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Subhemisphericus, nitidissimus, late castaneus, elytris remote punctulatis, ped. late flavis, ant. late flavis, articulo 7 valde incrassato .

Cassidoides.

Japonicus.

sublaevipennis.

Reitteri.
Corylophus tectiformis.


L. c. 1/4-3/4 lin. = 1:25-1:37 mm.—Subhemisphericus, nitidus, alutaceus, elytris punctatis, obscure castaneus; pronoto permagno, antice circulariter rotundato, ad basim latissimo, minute et remote punctato, intersticios alutaceus, margine anteriori late reflexa, translucide pallida, margine basali scutellum versus sat producta, angulis productis, valde acutis; elytris sat brevibus, postice sat attenuatis, pronoto parum longioribus, haeud latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, sat confermum et sat profunde punctatis, intersticios alutaceus, lateribus late marginatis, margine dilutiori, apice lato, rotundato; pygidio aliquantum exserto; pedibus longis, lato flavis, tibis anterioribus ad apices abrupte incurvatis; antennae praelongis, gracilissimis, flavis.

Body subhemisphericus, shining, alutaceus, with the elytra punctated, dark castaneous.

Head very small, rufo-testaceus; eyes moderate, black, and prominent; antennae exceedingly long and slender, yellow.

Thorax very large, circularly rounded in front, widest at the base, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices alutaceus, anterior margin broadly reflexed, transparently pale, basal margin slightly produced towards the scutellum, with the angles produced and acute.

Scutellum moderate, obtusely triangular.

Elytra rather short, somewhat attenuated towards the apex, rather longer, but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather closely and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices alutaceus, sides broadly margined, margin pale, apex very broad and rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed.

Legs long, bright yellow, anterior tibiae abruptly incurved at the apex.

Under parts castaneous.

Differs from all others in its peculiar form, very large thorax, obtusely attenuated elytra, and extremely long and slender antennae.

Habitat, Madeira.

Corylophus Japonicus. sp. n.

L. c. 3/4-1 lin. = 0:63-0:75 mm.—Omnino ovatus, nitidissimus, pilorum expers, pronoto maribus fere glabro, faemineis sat profunde punctato, elytris in sexu utroque profunde et regulariter punctatis, pronoto late rufescenti, elytris nigro-picecis; pronoto rufescenti, disco interdum obscurato, antice ovaliter rotundato, late reflexo, et pellucido, maribus fere glabro, faemineis sat profunde punctato, nitidissimo, margine basali sinuata, angulis productis, acutis; elytris nigro-picecis, pronoto parum latioribus, sesqui longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde et confertis punctatis, intersticios glabris, nitidis, stria suturali modica, lateribus late marginatis, apice integro, attenuato; abdomine modice exserto, rufescenti, profunde punctato; pedibus modicis, lato flavis, tibis anterioribus valde incurvatis; antennae longis, robustis, lato flavis.

Body perfectly ovate, very shining, without hair, thorax in the males nearly smooth, in the females rather deeply punctured, elytra in both sexes deeply and regularly punctured, thorax brightly rufescent, elytra nigro-piceceans.

Head small, piceous; eyes moderate, prominent; antennae long and robust, bright yellow.
Thorax rufescent, sometimes dusky on the disc, ovaly rounded, broadly reflexed, and pellucid in front, in the males nearly smooth, in the females rather deeply punctured, very shining, basal margin sinuated, with the angles produced and acute.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular.

Elytra nigro-piceous, rather broader and one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured, interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria moderate, sides broadly margined, apex attenuated, entire.

Abdomen moderately exposed, rufescent, deeply punctured.

Legs moderate, bright yellow, anterior tibiae long, and much incurved.

Under parts clothed with pale hair, rufo-piceous, with the venter very closely punctured.

Differs from C. cassidoides in its smaller size, ovate form, smaller thorax with the posterior angles less produced, and in the sixth joint of the antenna not being incrassated, and the seventh very minute.

Habitat, Asia. Found not uncommonly in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Corylophus Cassidoides.


L. c. 7&frac10;—8 lin. = 87–1 mm.—Brevis, latus, modice convexus, postice attennatis, alutaceus, nitidissimus, elytris profunde punctatis, rufo-castaneus, plus minusve infuscatus; pronoto lato, magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, plus minusve rufescenti, sat profunde alutaceo, minute et remote punctato, margine anteriori late reflexa, flavescenti, margine basali sinnata, angulis longe productus, acutissimis; elytris brevibus, pronoto laud latoriaribus, sed longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, apices versus attennatis, profunde alutaceis et punctis magnis impressis, rufescentibus, ad humeros plus minusve infuscatis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus obtusis; pedibus magnis, late flavis; antennis modicis, flavescentibus.

Body short and broad, moderately convex, attenuated posteriorly, alutaceous and very shining, elytra deeply punctured, rufo-castaneous, more or less darkly clouded.

Head yellow; eyes large and prominent; antennae moderate, flavescent.

Thorax large and broad, ovaly rounded in front, more or less rufescent, rather strongly alutaceous, minutely and remotely punctured, anterior margin broadly reflexed, flavescent, basal margin sinuated, with the angles much produced and very acute.

Scutellum broad, subtriangular.

Elytra shorter, long but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, attenuated towards the apex, deeply alutaceous and rather closely marked with large punctures, rufescent, with the shoulders more or less broadly infuscate, sides margined, extremities obtuse.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, piceous.

Legs large, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous, head and prothorax rufescent, metasternum deeply punctured.

Differs from other species in its small size, broad form, large thorax, with the hinder angles much produced, attenuated elytra, and in sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Generally diffused.

Corylophus sublaevipennis.


L. c. 7&frac10;—16 lin. = 87–1 mm.—Ovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, leviter alutaceus et minute punctatus, late rufo-castaneus, elytrorum humeris infuscatis;
pronoto magno, antice circulariter rotundato, flavescenti, levissime alutaceo, minute et indistincte punctato, linea basali profunda, margine anteriori modice reflexa, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis param productis, acutissimis; elytris brevibus, pronoto vix latoiribus, aliquantum longioribus, prope media latissimis, minute et remote punctatis, interstitiis levissime alutaceis, rufescensibus, ad numeros infuscatis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus obtusis, rotundatis; pygidio exserto, rufescenti, profunde alutaceo; pedibus longis, late flavis, tibis anterioribus ad apices fortiter incurvatis; antennis valde robustis, late flavis.

Body ovate, very convex and very shining, faintly alutaceous and minutely punctured, bright rufo-castaneous, with the shoulders of the elytra infuscate.

Head yellow; eyes large and prominent; antennae very robust, bright yellow.

Thorax large, circularly rounded in front, flavescent, faintly alutaceous, minutely and indistinctly punctured, basal line rather deep, anterior margin moderately reflexed, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles slightly produced and very acute.

Scutellum broad and rounded.

Elytra short, scarcely broader, but somewhat longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, minutely and remotely punctured, interstices very faintly alutaceous, rufescent, with the shoulders dusky, sides slightly margined, extremities obtuse and rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium exserted, rufescent, and deeply alutaceous.

Legs long, bright yellow, with the apex of the anterior tibia abruptly incurved.

Under parts castaneous, with the prothorax yellow and the last ventral segment pale, metasternum faintly alutaceous, first ventral segment with a deep longitudinal depression in the middle.

Differs from C. Cassidoides in its ovate form, greater convexity, much smaller thorax, lighter colour, and general sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Generally distributed.

Corylophus Reitteri.


L. c. 15, lin. = .75 mm.—Subhemisphericus, fere ovatus, courexissimus, et nitidissimus, late castaneus, lateribus elytorum infuscatis; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato, minute alutaceo, margine anteriori haudeflexa, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis, param productis; elytris pronoto param laterioribus, plus quan sesqui longioribus, prope media latissimis, apices versus param attenuatis, minute et remote punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis; pedibus atque antennis robustis, late flavis.

Body subhemispheric, almost ovate, exceedingly convex, and very shining, bright castaneous, with the sides of the elytra dusky.

Head yellow; eyes moderate; antennae robust, bright yellow, with the seventh joint much enlarged and the eighth very small.

Thorax rather large, circularly rounded in front, minutely alutaceous, anterior margin not reflexed, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles acute and slightly produced.

Scutellum rather large, rounded.

Elytra rather broader, and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, slightly attenuated towards the apex, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices alutaceous.

Legs robust, bright yellow.

Under parts alutaceous, castaneous, with the mouth yellow and the last segments of the venter rufous.
Differs from C. sublexipennis in its smaller size, greater convexity, relative size of the seventh and eighth joints of the antennae, and in sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Found in Corfu, one specimen only in the collection of Hr. E. Reitter.

MICRÖUM. Pl. IV., B.


Corpus ovatum, validissime convexum.

Caput parvum, totum sub pronoto occultum ; ore prominenti; parte gulari depressa.

Antennen (Pl. IV., B, fig. 7) sat geniculatae, decem-articulatae, 1 prælongo, robusto; 2 primo dimidio breviori, ad basim incrassato; 3–5 perparvis; 6 longo, præcedentibus tribus longitudine aequali, pariter gracili; 7 quinto breviori et latiori; 8–10 gradatim incrassatis, clavam subfoliatam formantibus, apicis ceteris majori, ovali, setis longis ad apicem instructo.

Partes oris non dissectae.

Pronatum modicum, margin anteriori integra, rotundata, margine basali sinuata, angulis productis, acutissimis.

Scutellum elongatum, rotundatum.

Elytra integra.

Ade non examinate.

Abdomen non examinatum.

Prothorax (Pl. IV., B, fig. 2, a) modicus; proterno sat magno, inter coxas anguste elevato, postice acuminato; episternis parvis, triangularibus; epimeris magnis, coxarum receptaculæ late cingentiibus; receptaculis coxarum modicis, subovatis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. IV., B, fig. 2, d) sat brevi, antice valde excavato; episternis modicis, suboblongis; epimeris magnis, humeralibus, ad coxarum receptaculæ extensi; receptaculis coxarum rotundatis, modice distintibus.

Mesoroon (Pl. IV., B, fig. 2, g) modico, transverso, ad latera corporis non extenso, margine posteriori inter coxas fere recta; episternis permagnis, latis, metametro longioribus; epimeris angustis, totis sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis quinque compositis, 1 magno, mesoestro fere pariter longo; 2–4 brevibus, seipsis paribus; 5 quarto multo longiori, simplici.

Pedes antici trochanteribus permagnis, oblongis, antice valde productis et abrupte truncatis; femoribus longis, robustis, haud incrassatis, utrique late marginatis; tibiis femoris brevieribus, robustis, externe serratis, apices versus valde dilatatis; tarsis 4-articulatis, 1 et 2 magnis, longe bilobatis; 3 minuto; 4 longo, gracili; unguibus robustis, subtus ad basim dentatis.

Intermedii antici multo longiores, tibiis sinuatis.

Postici tibiis cilatiis, atque ad apices calcaribus brevibus armatis, aloqui intermediis similis.

Coxæ anteriores subovatae, nec contingentes, neque prominentes.

Intermediæ rotundatae, modice distantes.

Posteriæ elongato-pyiformes, sat remotæ, ad episternis fere extensi.

Body ovate, exceedingly convex.

Head small, completely covered by the thorax; mouth prominent; gular portion depressed.

Antennæ (Pl. IV., B. fig. 7) rather geniculated, ten-jointed; 1 very long, robust, and much recurved; 2 about half as long as the first, and incrassate near the base; 3–5 very small; 6 elongate, as long as the three preceding joints united, but not thicker; 7 shorter and broader than the fifth; 8–10 gradually incrassated, forming a subfoliate club with the apical joint largest, oval, and furnished at the apex with rather long setæ.

Parts of the mouth not dissected.
Promontum moderate, with the anterior margin entire and rounded, basal margin
sinuated with the angles produced and very acute.
Scutellum elongate, with the extremity rounded.
Elytra entire.
Wings not examined.
Abdomen not examined.

Prothorax (Pl. IV., B fig. 2, a) moderate, with the prosternum rather large, narrowly
elevated between the coxae, and acuminate posteriorly; episterna small, tri-
angular; epinera large, broadly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities
moderate, subovate.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. IV., B, fig. 2, d) rather short, much excavated in
front; episterna moderate, sub-oblong; epinera large, humeral, extending to
the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded and moderately distant.

Mesosternum (Pl. IV., B, fig. 2, g) moderate, transverse, not extending to the sides
of the body, with the basal margin between the coxae nearly straight; episterna
very large and broad, longer than the metasternum; epinera narrow, entirely
covered by the epipleural folds of the elytra.

Venter composed of five segments: 1 large, nearly as long as the metasternum; 2-4
short, equal to each other in length; 5 much longer than the fourth, simple.

Legs anterior with the trochanters very large, oblong, much produced and truncate
at the extremity; femora long and robust, not incrassated, broadly margined
on each side; tibiae shorter than the femura, robust, serrate on the outer edge,
and much dilated towards the apex; tarsi four-jointed, with the two basal
joints large and deeply bilobed; the third minute; the fourth long and slender,
with the claws robust, and denteate beneath at the base.

Intermediate much longer than the anterior, with the tibiae sinuated.

Posterior with the tibiae ciliated, and armed with short spurs at the apex, in other
respects like the intermediate.

Coxa anterior subovate, not contingent or prominent.

Intermediate rounded, moderately distant.

Posterior elongate- pyriform, rather remote, almost reaching to the episterna.

From Corylophus, Micrum is distinguished by its ten-jointed antennae, and by
the epinera of the mesosternum extending to the coxal cavities; and from
Corylophodes by the same characters, with the addition of its elongate posterior
angles of the thorax.

The genus is at present represented by a single specimen only, found by Mr.
Champion in Central America.

Micrum ovoforme.


L. c. 14 lin. = 1-37 mm.—Oratsum, latum, valdissime convexum, nitidissimum,
pilis exquisi sparse indutum; pronoto modico, antice fere circulariter rotundato,
margine anteriore marginata, haud reflexa, distincte sed levissime alutaceo, niti-
dissimo, margine basali scutellum versus producta, angulis acutis, sat longe
producta; elytris sat longis, pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus,
ad media latissimis, punctis umbilicatis eleganter et regulariter impressis, inter-
stitiis alutaceis, lateribus leviter marginitatis, apice parum attenuato; pedibus
robustis, rufo-piceis, articulo basali tarsorum dilatato; antenna modicis, rufo-
castanens.

Body ovate, broad, exceedingly convex, very shining, sparingly furnished with
minute hairs, rufo-castaneous.
Head moderate, castaneous; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, rufo-castaneous.
Thorax moderate, almost circularly rounded in front, finely but distinctly alutaceous, very shining, anterior margin margined, but not reflexed, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles acute and moderately produced.
Scutellum moderate, rounded, and impunctate.
Elytra rather long, scarcely broader, but more than twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, elegantly and regularly marked with umbilicated pustules, with the interstices alutaceous, sides slightly margined, apex rather attenuated.
Legs robust, rufo-piceous, with the basal joint of the tarsi dilated.
Under parts castaneous; with a deeply impressed longitudinal line on the first ventral segment not extending to either margin.
Habitat, Central America. Found near San Juan, Vera Paz, by Mr. Champion.

LEPADODES. P1. V., B.

Lepadodes, Matthews, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1887, p. 112

Corpus ovale.
Caput parvum, sub pronoto totum occultum; oculis sat parvis; antennis juxta oculos insinis.
Antennae (Pl. V., B, fig. 7) novem articulatae; 1 permagno, recurvato, pyriformi; 2 primo vix breviori, apicem versus incrassato; 3 brevi et gracili; 4-6 terto brevioribus, sibiipsis paribus; 7-9 magnis, valde incrassatis, clavam foliatam formantibus, apicali oblique truncato.
Palpi maxillares (Pl. V., B, fig. 5, w) magni, robusti, 4-articulati; 1 exigno; 2 permagno, valde incrassato, ad apicem oblique truncato; 3 triarticuli, transverso; 4 conico, longo et crasso.
Palpi labiales (Pl. V., B, fig. 6, m) sat breves, omnino ovati, triarticulati; 1 exigno; 2 magni, ovato, ad apicem truncato; 3 perbrevi, obtuso conico.
Labrum (Pl. V., B, fig. 3) sat parvum, subquadratum, angulis anterioribus rotundatis.
Mandibulae (Pl. V., B, fig. 4) modice, costa dorsali ad apicem bifidae firmatae, et dentibus multis, longis et acutissimis apicem versus armatae.
Maxille (Pl. V., B, fig. 5) unilobata, lobo valido, sat longo, ad apicem bifido, et dentibus multis, acutissimis, apicem versus armatae. Stipes parvus.
 Mentum (Pl. V., B, fig. 6, j) sat parvum, subquadratum, antice sat dilatatum.
 Labium (Pl. V., B, fig. 6, k) suboblongum, ultra mentum breviter exsertum.
Lingua (Pl. V., B, fig. 6, l) sat magna, dilatata, palpis pariter longa.
pronotum magnum, margine anteriori integra, posteriori fere recta, angulis haud productis.
Scutellum modicum, triangulare.
Elytra integra.
Prothorax (Pl. V., B, fig. 2, a) prosterno magno, longe catinato, carinā antice et postice producta, antice acuminata. postice dilatata; episternis inconspicuis; epimeris magnis, receptacula coxarum postice cingentibus, receptaculais coxarum modicis, ovatis, postice per epimera inclusis.
Pecus mesosterno (Pl. V., B, fig. 2, d) brevi; episternis magnis, suboblongis; epimeris humeralibus, sat angustis, curvatis, ad coxas non extensis; receptaculis coxarum modicis, rotundatis, late distantibus.
metasterno (Pl. V., B, fig. 2, g) sat magno, transverso, lateribus corporis sat remoto, margine posteriori inter coxas fere recta; episternis magnis, latis, metasterno parum longioribus; epimeris sub elytris occultis.
Venter segmentis sex compositus; 1 permagno, longo; reliquis sibiipsis paribus, apicali integro.
Femoribus 1 minute; 4 claws eyes 2 tarsi ungulibus tarsis cpistenia 4 1 cpimi-ra
coxal 1 epimera 2 cpisteriia femora
Sctitclli(m Proiuitiiiii Liiic/ua Elytra
Labium
Maxillae
MandiliU's
Maxilla
Pedes
Labruin
Labial
Aitciiiite
Head
Bodij
Coxee
Venter
mctiistenium
mesostcrniim
intermedue
posti'riori's
tibiis
apex,
behind
apex,
and
apex
rounded.
basalibus
large,
and
inserted
subtus
tarsi
unguibus
maguis,
robustis,
subitus
longissi-mene
dentatis.
intermedii
et
posteriorces
antieis
similes,
sed
parum
longiores,
atque
articulis
basaliibus
larsorun
paribus,
eet
simplicibus.
Coxae
anteriorces
ovata,
prominentes,
per
carinam
divisae.
intermediae
rotundate,
late
distunke.
posteriorces
modiee,
pyriformes,
longe
remota.

Body
oval,
convex.

Head
small,
etirely
covered
by
the
pronotum;
eyes
rather
small;
antennae
inserted
close
to
the
eyes.

Antennae
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
7)
nine-jointed;
1
very
large,
recurved,
pyriform;
2
nearly
as
long
as
the
first,
but
more
slender,
incrassate
nears
apex;
3
short
and
slender;
4-6
shorter
than
the
third,
equal
to
each
other
in
size;
7-9
large,
very
much
incrassate,
forming
a
foliate
club;
apical
joint
obliquely
truncate.

Maxillary
palpi
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
5,
w)
large,
robust,
four-jointed;
1
minute;
2
very
large,
much
incrassated,
obliquely
truncate
at
the
apex;
3
very
short,
transverse;
4
conical,
large,
and
robust.

Labial
palpi
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
6,
m)
rather
short,
perfectly
ovate,
three-jointed;
1
minute;
2
large,
ovate,
truncate
at
the
apex;
3
very
short,
obtusely
conical.

Labrum
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
3)
rather
small,
subquadrate,
with
the
anterior
angles
rounded.

Mandible
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
4)
moderate,
strengthened
with
a
dorsal
costa
bifid
at
the
apex,
armed
nears
the
apex
with
many
long
and
very
sharp
teeth.

Maxilla
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
5)
unilobed,
with
the
lobe
robust
and
rather
long,
bifid
at
the
apex,
and
armed
nears
the
apex
with
many
long,
curved,
and
very
sharp
teeth.
Stipes
small.

Mentum
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
6,
j)
rather
small,
subquadrate,
dilated
anteriorly.

Labium
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
6,
k)
suboblong,
very
little
exserted
beyond
the
mentum.

Lingua
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
6,
l)
rather
large,
and
considerably
dilated
at
the
sides,
as
long
as
the
palpi.

Pronotum
large,
with
the
anterior
margin
entire,
posterior
margin
nearly
straight,
with
the
angles
not
produced.

Scutellum
moderate,
triangular.

Elytra
entire.

Prothorax
(Pl.
V.,
B,
fig.
2,
a)
with
the
prosternum
large,
much
carinated,
with
the
carina
produced
in
front
and
behind,
aeuminated
in
front,
and
dilated
posterioy;
episterna
inconsipuous;
epimera
large,
closing
the
coxal
cavities
behind;
coxal
cavities
moderate,
oeune,
enclosed
on
both
sides.

mesosternum
(Pl.
V.,B,
fig.2,d)
short;
episterna
large,
suboblong;
epimera
humeral,
ther
narrow,
curved,
not
extending
to
the
coxae;
coxal
cavities
moderate,
rounded,
widely
distant.

metasternum
(Pl.
V.,B,
fig.2,g)
rather
large,
transverse,
not
reaching
to
the
sides
of
the
body,
posterior
margin
between
the
coxae
nearly
straight;
episterna
large
and
broad,
rather
longer
than
the
metasternum;
epimera
concealed
by
the
elytra.

Venter
composed
of
six
segments;
1
very
large
and
long,
the
rest
equal
to
each
other
in
length,
apical
segment
entire.

Legs
anterior
with
the
trochanters
small,
trigonal;
femora
rather
long,
simple;
tibiae
long
and
simple;
tarsi
short,
four-jointed;
1
rather
large,
deply
bilobed,
and
setose;
2
and
3
small;
4
elongate,
robust;
claws
large,
robust,
furnished
on
the
under
side
with
a
very
long
tooth.
intermediate and posterior like the anterior, but rather longer; tarsi with the two basal joints equal to each other and simple.

Coxae anterior ovate and prominent, divided by the carina.

intermediate rounded and widely distant.

posterior moderate, pyriform, and very remote.

Lepadodes differs from Corylophus in the shape of the thorax; the large size of the prosternum, with the coxal cavities broadly enclosed; the uniform size of the intermediate joints of the antennae; and in the shape of all the organs of the mouth.

Lepadodes Chilensis.


L. e. \( \frac{1}{2} \) lin. = 0:87 mm.—Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, modice et distincte punctatus, pilis brevissimis aureis vestitus, totus castaneus; pronoto magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo et Rufescenti, remote punctato, interstites glabris, nitidis, linea basali sat profunda et distincte punctata, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, fere sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, distincte et sat confertim punctatis, interstitesi glabris, nitidis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus rotundatis et dilutioribus; pygидio minime exserto; pedibus atque antennis sat brevibus, flavis.

Body oval, very convex, shining, moderately and distinctly punctured, clothed with very short golden hair, entirely castaneous.

Head small, castaneous; eyes small, not prominent; antennae short, yellow.

Thorax large, ovaly rounded, considerably reflexed, and rufescent in front, remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line deep and distinctly punctured, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles acute.

Scutellum rather large, subtriangular, punctured.

Elytra scarcely broader, and nearly one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, distinctly and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, extremities rounded and pale.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed.

Legs rather short, yellow.

Under parts castaneous, metasternum and first ventral segment punctured.

Habitat, South America. Found in Chili.

This neat-looking insect is easily recognized by its small size, large thorax, of which the posterior angles are not produced, and by its general resemblance to the genus Corylophus.

CORYLOPHODES. Pl. VI. A.


*Corylophus*, p. Le Conte; Sharp.


Corpus plus minusve hemisphericum, glabrum, nitidum.

Caput parvum, sub pronoto totum occultum; oculis sæpe magnis, prominentibus; subtus, ore defexo, et parte galari convexa.

Antenna (Pl. VI., A, fig. 7) leviter geniculata, sæpe breves, articulis undecim composite; 1 longo, magno, leviter recurvato; 2 magno, primo breviori; 3 tenui, secundo breviori; 4–8 sæpe brevissimis, transversis, aliquando gradata, dilatatius; 9–11 valde incassatis, clavam subfoliatam formantibus.
Palpi maxillares (Pl. VI., A, fig. 5, w) breves, robusti, 4-articulati; 1 perparvo, obconico; 2 permagno, valde incassato, antice late truncato et concavato; 3 lato, perbrevi, transverso, setis brevissimis externe instructo; 4 tenui, elongato, obtuso subconico.

Palpi labiales (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, m) magni, valde robusti, 3-articulati; 1 parvo, transverso; 2 permagno, subpyriformi, turgide incassato; 3 obtuse conico, levissime recurvato.

Labrum (Pl. VI., A, fig. 3) sat latum, semiovale, dentibus duobus minutis et obtusis antice armatum.

Mandibulae (Pl. VI., A, fig. 1) valde, externe valde rotundate, atque processu laminato, cornico, convexissimo, ad apicem usque ad basim instructa, ejus acies interna profunde serrata, ad basim dentibus longis, sinuatis, acutissimis armata est; mandibularum acies interna est simplex atque apex obtuse uncinatus.

Maxille (Pl. VI., A, fig. 5) unilobata, lobo magno, valido, ad apicem oblique convagata atque dentibus multis, setiformibus, sinuatis armato, apice ipso acutissimo, incurvato. Stipes parvus.

Meatum (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, j) sat magnum, subquadratum, ad basim parum dilatatum.

Labium (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, k) breve, latum, ad apicem paraglossis magnis, obtusae conicis, interne pilosis, instructum.

Lingua (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, l) permagno, lata, ultra palpos labiales extensa.

Prothorax plerumque parvum, transversum, antice integrum, et circulariter aut ovaliter rotundatum.

Scutellum parvum, secissime rotundatum.

Elytra magna, integra.

Ube ample, nervis valibus ad basim, inconspicuis per membranam, firmatae; alata etiam parva elongato-ovali sub parte basali instructae.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, quorum quinque basalia membraneae, duo apiculae cornae existunt.

Prothorax exigus; prosterno (Pl. VI., A, fig. 2, a) inter coxas late elevato; episternis inconspicuis; epimeris perparvis, receptaculæ coxarum postice includentibus; receptaculis coxarum parvis, angustis, elongatis, non contingentibus.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. VI., A, fig. 2, d) brevissimo, antice profunde excavato; episternis sat magnis, subquadratis; epimeris hernalibus, sat longis, ad receptaculæ coxarum non extensis; receptaculis coxarum sat magnis, obliquis, ovalibus, sat distantibus.

Metasterno (Pl. VI., A, fig. 2, g) magno, transverso, ad corporis latera non extenso, margini posteriori inter coxas recta; episternis permagnum, latis, ad coxas non extensis; epimeris longis, ultra episterna sat late indensis, reliquis sub elytris occultis.

Venter brevis, latus, segmentis sex compositus, 1 magno, longo, ceteris brevibus, inter seco paribus, apicato integro.

Pede antici coxis elongatis; trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus, femoribus simplicibus, plumique incassatis; tibiis modicis, compressis, parum dilatatis; tarsis plerumque robustis, 4-articulatis; 1 sat longo; 2 primo breviori, subsae longo biiido: 3 minuto; 4 elongato, gracili; unguibus modice curvatis, tenuibus.

Interno medio antici longiores et robustiores, alioqui similis, coxis tamen ovalibus. Posteri intermediis similis, sed parum longiores, coxis longe remotis.

Body more or less hemispheric, smooth, and very shining.

Head small, completely covered by the thorax; mouth deflexed and gular regions convex; eyes generally large and prominent.

Antennæ (Pl. VI., A, fig. 7) slightly geniculated, often short, eleven-jointed; 1 long and large, slightly recurved; 2 large, shorter than the first; 3 slender, shorter
than the second; 4-8 often very short, transverse, sometimes gradually widened; 9-11 much incrassated, forming a subfoliate club.

*Maeliary palpi* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 5, w) short and very robust, four-jointed; 1 very small, obconic; 2 rather pear-shaped, very large, and turgidly incrassate, broadly truncate, and concave at the apex; 3 broad, very short and transverse, furnished with short setae on the outer side; 4 elongate, slender, obtusely conic.

*Labial palpi* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, m) large and very robust, three-jointed; 1 small, transverse; 2 very large, somewhat pear-shaped, turgidly incrassate; 3 obtusely conic, faintly recurved.

*Labrum* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 3) rather broad, semioval, with two small blunt denticulations at the middle of the anterior margin.

*Mandibles* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 4) robust, much rounded at the back, of which the lower margin from the apex to the base is produced into a very convex hollow process, inclining towards the inner edge of the mandible, deeply serrate at its edge, and armed at its base with very long sharp sinuated teeth; the inner edge of the mandible itself is simple and somewhat produced at the base, and its apex bluntly hooked.

*Maxilla* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 5) unilobed, with the lobe large and strong, obliquely excavated at the apex, and armed with many sharp setiform teeth, the apex itself incurved and very acute. Stipes small.

*Mentum* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, j) rather large, subquadrate, rather dilated at the base.

*Labium* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, k) short and broad, furnished at its anterior extremity with large obtusely conic paraglossae, hairy on their inner margin.

*Lingua* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 6, l) very large and very broad, extending beyond the labial palpi.

*Pronotum* generally small, transverse, entire, and either circularly or ovaly rounded in front, with the basal angles not produced.

*Scutellum* small, usually rounded.

*Elytra* large, entire.

*Wings* ample, with the nervures strong at the narrow basal portion, but inconspicuous in the membrane; there is also an elongate oval winglet on the hinder margin of the basal portion.

*Abdomen* apparently composed of seven segments, of which the two apical are corneous, and the remainder membraneous.

*Prothorax* very small, with the *prosternum* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 2, a) very short, broadly elevated between the coxae; *episterna* minute, scarcely perceptible; *epimera* small, enclosing the coxal cavities behind; coxal cavities small, elongate, and narrow, not contemptuous.

*Pectus* with the *mesosternum* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 2, d) very short, deeply excavated in front; *episterna* rather large, subquadrate; *epimera* humeral, rather long, not reaching the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rather large, oblique, oval, moderately distant.

*Mesosternum* (Pl. VI., A, fig. 2, g) large, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin between the coxae straight; *episterna* very large and broad, not reaching the coxae; *epimera* long, broadly inflexed beyond the episterna, in other parts concealed by the elytra.

*Venter* short and broad, composed of six segments, basal segment large and long, the rest short, equal to each other in length, apical segment entire.

*Legs anterior* with the coxae long and narrow, not prominent; trochanters small, trigonal; femora simple, generally robust; tibiae moderate, compressed, generally dilated near the middle; tarsi often robust, four-jointed; 1 rather long; 2 shorter than the first, with its anterior extremity much produced on the under side, and deeply bifid; 3 very small; 4 elongate and slender; claws slender and moderately curved.
intermediate longer and more robust than the anterior, but similar in other respects.

posterior like the intermediate, but rather longer; cono considerably distant.

This genus differs from Corylophus in both the shape and number of the joints of the antennae, and also in many parts of its anatomy. All the species yet known belong to the warmer regions of the earth; with few exceptions they inhabit the Western Hemisphere, and may be regarded as the antitypes of the Old World Corylophus. In outward appearance they resemble the Coccinellide so closely that some species have been described by more than one author as members of that family; but in all these cases the antennae and organs of the mouth are of the most normal Corylophide character.

**SPECIERUM EPITOMA.**

**ELYTRIS NIGRIS.**

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Hemisphericus, glaberrimus, ater, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide alba, ped. atque ant. negro-piceis . . . . .

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Subhemisphericus, glaberrimus, elytris punctatus, ater, margine anteriori pronoti late albida, ped. atque ant. flavis . . . .

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Subhemisphericus, fere glaber, ater, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide alba, ped. atque ant. longis flavis . . . .

L. c. 1·32 mm.—Ovatus, convexissimus, fere glaber, ater, pronoto antice flavescenti, ped. atque ant. flavis . . . . .

L. c. 1 mm.—Hemisphericus, modice punctatus, ater, margine anteriori pronoti late pellucida, ped. atque ant. testaceis . . . .

L. c. 1 mm.—Late ovalis, convexissimus, elytris profunde punctatis, ater, margine anteriori pronoti late flavae, pedibus late flavis; ant. flavescentibus, elavis brevibus, valde incrassatis . . . .

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Suborbicularis, impunctatus, ater, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide alba, ped. atque ant. testaceis . . . .

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Subhemisphericus, superficie inaequali, nitidissima, niger, elytrorum humeris late testaceis, ped. atque ant. late flavis . . . .

L. c. 1·15 mm.—Late ovatus, convexus, nitidissimus, fere impunctatus, aterrimus, dimidio anteriori pronoti late flavae, pedibus late flavis; ant. flavescentibus, elavis brevibus, valde incrassatis . . . .

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Late ovatus, glaber, nitidissimus, ater, margine ant. pronoti pellucide flavae, ped. atque ant. flavis . . . .

L. c. 1 mm.—Hemisphericus, nitidissimus, fere glaber, aterrimus, margine pronoti albida, ant. perturbibus atque ped. piceis . . . .

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Hemisphericus, nitidissimus, fere impunctatus, niger, pronoto plus minusve translucide testaceo, ped. atque ant. sat brevibus, pallide flavis . . . .

Elytris non Nigris.

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Subhemisphericus, superficie inaequali, nitidissima, pelvunque testaceus, plus minusve obscuratus, ped. testaceis, ant. longis piecis . . . .

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Subhemisphericus, fere glaber, plus minusve rufescens, pronoto obsuro, margine anteriori pellucide alba, ped. late flavis, ant. piecis . . . .

L. c. 1·12 mm.—Brevis, hemisphericus, indistincte punctatus, picceo-castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti dilutiori, ped. ferrugineis, ant. flavis, robustis . . . .

L. c. 1 mm.—Late ovatus, convexissimus, profunde punctatus, rufo-castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide, ped. atque ant. pallide flavis . . . .

**specie**

Championi.

torquatus.

glabratus.

ater.

Jansoni.

marginicollis.

orbicularis.

nigellus var.

insignis.

punctipennis.

breviscornis.

pusillus.

**Elytris non Nigris.**

L. c. 1·50 mm.—Subhemisphericus, superficie inaequali, nitidissima, pleonunque testaceus, plus minusve obscuratus, ped. testaceis, ant. longis piecis . . . .

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Subhemisphericus, fere glaber, plus minusve rufescens, pronoto obsuro, margine anteriori pellucide alba, ped. late flavis, ant. piecis . . . .

L. c. 1·12 mm.—Brevis, hemisphericus, indistincte punctatus, picceo-castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti dilutiori, ped. ferrugineis, ant. flavis, robustis . . . .

L. c. 1 mm.—Late ovatus, convexissimus, profunde punctatus, rufo-castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide, ped. atque ant. pallide flavis . . . .

nigellus var.

Lawsoni.

rotundus.

castaneus.
L. c. 1 mm.—Subhemisphericus, elytrorum superficie inequali, obscure castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide flavâ, ped. atque ant. late flavis.

L. c. 1 mm.—Hemisphericus, sat profunde punctatus, rufo-castaneus, margine anteriori pronoti pellucidâ, ped. late flavis, ant. obscuris.

L. c. 1.37 mm.—Subhemisphericus, distincte punctatus, rufo-castaneus, ped. rufo-testaceis, ant. obscure testaceis.

L. c. 1.30 mm.—Fuliginosus. plus minusve dilutior, alioqui C. insignis similis.

L. c. 1 mm.—Subhemisphericus, ochraceus, distincte punctatus, pilis pallidis dense vestitus, ped. ochraceus, antennis obscurioribus.

L. c. 1 mm.—Subhemisphericus, nitidissimus, vix punctatus, pellucide rufo-castaneus, ped. atque ant. late flavis.

L. c. 0.80 mm.—Ovatus, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, superficie inaequali, rufo-piceus, ant. piceus, maculae unicae late rubra ad median elytrorum suturam ornatas, pronoto parvo, ped. atque ant. brevibus, late flavis.

**Corylophodes Championii.**

*C. championi.* Matthews, Biol. Cent.-Amer. Col. ii. pt. i. p. 120, 1888.

L. c. 1/4 in. = 1.50 mm. — Hemisphericus, glaberrimus, nitidissimus, atterrimus, margine anteriori pronoti albida, pellucida; pronoto parvo, indistinctissime punctato, fere glabro, nitido, margine anteriori modice reflexa, translucide alba, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* pronoto multum latioribus et duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, fere impunctatis, lateribus marginatis; pedibus atque antennis nigro-piceis.

**Body** hemispheric, very smooth and very shining, deep black, with the anterior margin of the thorax transparent white.

**Head** large, black, with the mouth flavescent; eyes large and very prominent; antenna long and slender, pitchy black, club much incrassated.

**Thorax** small, very indistinctly punctured, smooth and shining, anterior margin moderately reflexed, transparent white, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles right angles.

**Scutellum** short and rounded.

**Elytra** much broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, almost impunctate, sides margined.

**Legs** moderate, pitchy-black.

**Under parts** piceous, metasternum with a deep longitudinal impression on the middle, carried on through the greater part of the first ventral segment.

**Differ** from others in its large size, hemispheric form, smooth and shining surface, and deep black colour, and deep impression on the metasternum.

**Habitat, Central America.** Found on Cerro Zunil, Guatemala, by Mr. Champion.

**Corylophodes glabrus.**


L. c. 1/4 in. = 1.50 mm. — Subhemisphericus, postice sat attenuatus, fere glaber, nitidissimus, indistincte alutaceus, atterrimus, margine anteriori pronoti pellucide alba; pronoto sat parvo, antice circulariter rotundato et reflexo, indistincte alutaceo, fere glabro, margine anteriori anguste pellucide alba, margine basali fortiter sinuata, angulis obtusis; *elytris* pronoto latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus,
ante media latissimis, indistincte alutaceos, fore glabris, postice parum attenuatis, apicibus leviter rotundatis, lateribus marginatis; pedibus modicis, flavis, femoribus obscuratis; antennis sat longis, flavescentibus, articulis 3 et 5 elongatis.

Body subhemispheric, rather attenuated posteriorly, very shining, indistinctly alutaceous, almost smooth, deep black, with the anterior margin of the thorax pellucid white.

Head rather small, flavescent; eyes small; antennae rather long, flavescent, with the third and fifth joints elongate, 9 and 10 constricted near the apex.

Thorax rather small, circularly rounded and reflexed in front, indistinctly alutaceous, almost smooth, anterior margin narrowly pellucid-white, basal margin strongly sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum broad and rounded.

Elytra broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, indistinctly alutaceous, almost smooth, slightly attenuated posteriorly, sides margined, extremities slightly rounded.

Legs moderate, yellow, with the femora dusky.

Under parts piceous, smooth and very shining, head and prothorax paler, epipleural folds yellow.

Diffrs from C. marginicollis in its much larger size, smooth surface, and peculiar antennae.

Habitat. South America. Found near Rio Janeiro; one example in the collection of the British Museum.

Corylophodes punctipennis, sp. n.

L. c. 114–113 lin. 1:37–1:50 mm.—Late ovatus, valde convexus, mitidissimus, pilorum expers, distincte punctatus, niger; pronoto modico, antice circulariter rotundato, relixo et pellucide flavo, leviter sed distincte punctato, interstitiiis glabris, mitidissimos, linea basali distincta, margine basali profunde simnata, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto vix latioiribus, sesqui longioribus, prope media latissimis, profunde et distincte punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali obsolento, lateribus marginatis, margine dilutiori, apice integro; abdominis pygidio castaneo; pedibus atque antennis flavis, harum clavis obscuratis. Femineis sculptura magis profunda.

Body broadly ovate, very convex and very shining, without hair, distinctly punctured (more deeply on the females), black, with the anterior margin of the thorax yellow.

Head bright yellow; eyes black, large and prominent; antennae moderate, yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax moderate, circularly rounded, reflexed and pellucid yellow in front, finely but distinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line distinct, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles right angles.

Scutellum very short and broad, rounded.

Elytra scarcely broader, but one-half longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, deeply and distinctly punctured, interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria obsolete, sides margined, with the margin pale, apex entire.

Abdomen castaneous, pygidium scarcely exposed.

Legs moderate, yellow.

Under parts castaneous, mouth bright yellow, apical segments of the venter paler, epipleural fold of the elytra bright yellow.

Diffrs from other species in size, shape and sculpture.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan, near Ichinichi and Kurigahaza, by Mr. Lewis.
Corylophodes torquatus.


L. c. \( \frac{1}{10} \) lin. = 1·25 mm. — Subhemisphericus, glaberrimus, nitidissimus, levissime punctatus, aterrimus, margine anteriori pronoti late pellucide alba; *pronoto* parvo, antice circulariter rotundato, minute et leviter punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, margine anteriori late reflexa et late pellucide alba, margine basali modice simnata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* pronoto latioribus, plus quam sesquis longioribus, ad media latissimis, remote et sat profunde punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, lateribus late marginatis; pedibus flavis, femoribus obscuratis; antennis testaceis, elavis infuscatis, valde incrassatis.

Body subhemispheric, very smooth and shining, faintly punctured, deep black, with the whole anterior margin of the thorax broadly transparent white.

Head dusky-testaceous; eyes large and prominent; palpı large, yellow; antennae large, pale yellow, with the club long and dusky.

Thorax small, circularly rounded in front, minutely and lightly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, anterior margin broadly reflexed, and broadly transparent white, basal margin moderately simnated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum rather large, triangular, impunctate.

Elytra broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, remotely and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, sides broadly margined.

Legs yellow, with the femora dusky.

Under parts black, metasternum not depressed.

Differa from *C. Championi* in its smaller size, narrower form, deeper sculpture, and broadly margined elytra.

Habitat, Central America. Found near Zapote, Guatemala, and Senahu, Vera Paz, by Mr. Champion.

Corylophodes Jansoni.

*C. jansoni*, Matthews, Biol. Cent.-Amer. Col. ii. pt. i. p. 120, 1888.

L. c. \( \frac{3}{10} \) lin. = 1 mm. — Hemisphericus, glaberrimus et nitidissimus, modice punctatus, aterrimus, margine anteriori pronoti late pellucida; *pronoto* parvo, antice circulariter rotundato, modice punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, margine anteriori late reflexa et late pellucida, margine basali scutellum versus multum producta, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* pronoto latioribus, plus quam sesquis longioribus, ante media latissimis, validissime convexis, modice punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis; lateribus marginatis; pedibus atque antennis late flavis.

Body hemispheric, very smooth and very shining, moderately punctured, deep black, with the anterior margin of the thorax broadly pellucid.

Head rufo-testaceous; eyes moderate; antennae rather long, bright yellow.

Thorax small, circularly rounded in front, moderately punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, anterior margin broadly reflexed and broadly transparent, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small and rounded.

Elytra broader and more than one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, exceedingly convex, moderately punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, sides margined.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.
Corylophodes brevicornis, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{7}{16} \) lin. = 1-12 mm.—Hemisphericus, nitidissimus, indistincte alutaceous, fere glaber, aterrimus; pronoto perparvo, antice circulariter rotundato, modice reflexo et anguste pellucide albidus, indistincte alutaceo, margine basali modice simnata, angulis obtusis; elytris pronoto multum latioiribus et plus quam duplo longioribus, prope medio latissimis, indistincte aluceae, stria suturali obsoleta, lateribus late marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus modicis, rufo-piceis; antennis perbrevibus, nigro-piceis, articulo septimo baud incassato.

Body hemispheric, very shining, indistinctly alutaceous, almost smooth, deep black.

Head rufo-piceous; eyes large and prominent, picceus; antennae very short, nigro-piceous, with the seventh joint not incassate.

Thorax very small, circularly rounded, moderately reflexed, and narrowly pellucid white in front, indistinctly alutaceous, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum moderate, triangular.

Elytra much broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, indistinctly alutaceous, sutural stria obsolete, sides broadly margined, apex obtuse.

Legs moderate, rufo-piceous.

Under parts nigro-piceous, head, prothorax, and apex of the venter rufescent. Epipleural fold of the elytra yellow.

Differ from C. nigellus in its smaller size, lighter sculpture, small thorax, short antennae, and picceous legs.

Habitat, Australia. Found in Queensland.

Corylophodes orbicularis.


L. c. \( \frac{7}{16} \) lin. = 0·87 mm.—Fere orbicularis, aterrimus, nitidissimus, impunctatus; pronoto brevi, antice circulariter rotundato, margine anteriori modice reflexa, pellucide alba, margine basali scutellum versus valde producti, angulis fere rectis; elytris brevibus, pronoto sat longioribus, parum latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, lateribus late marginatis, margine rufo-piceo; pedibus testaceis, articulo basali tarsorum magni, apicali tenui et valde elongato; antennis testaceis, clavis infuscatis, articulo tertio valde elongato.

Body almost orbicular, deep black, very shining and impunctate.

Head rufo-castaneous; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, testaceous, with the club dusky, and the third joint very long.

Thorax short, circularly rounded in front, anterior margin moderately reflexed, pellucid white, basal margin very much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum broad, triangular.

Elytra short, rather longer and slightly broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, sides broadly margined, with the margin rufo-piceous.

Legs moderate, testaceous, with the basal joint of the tarsi very large, and the apical joint very long and slender.

Under parts dark castaneous.
Differ from other species in its small size, orbicular form, impunctate and very shining surface, deep black colour, and peculiar form of the joints of the antennae and tarsi.

Habitat, Central America. Found near the river Belize by M. Blancaneaux.

Corylophodes marginicollis.


L. c. $^{18}_{15}$ lin. = 1 mm.—Late ovalis, convexitissimus et nitidissimus, elytris profunde punctatis, aterrimus, margine anteriori pronoti late albo-pellucida; pronoto sat parvo, antice circulariter rotundato, minute et indistincte punctato, interstittis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali conspicea, margine anteriori late reflexa et late albo-pellucida, interne rufescenti, margine basali profunde sinuata et scutellum versus longe producta, angulis sat obtusis; elytris pronoto sat laticiibus et duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, punctis latis sat con terrim impressis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali sat profunda, lateribus marginatis, apice sat acuto; pedibus atque antenna valde robustis, late flavis.

Body broadly oval, very convex and very shining, elytra deeply punctured, deep black, with the anterior margin of the thorax broadly pellucid white.

Head piceous; eyes rather small; antennae very robust, bright yellow, with the eighth joint nearly as large as the seventh.

Thorax rather small, circularly rounded in front, minutely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line very distinct, anterior margin broadly reflexed and broadly pellucid white, with a rufous tinge on the inner edge, basal margin deeply sinuated, much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather obtuse.

Scutellum small, triangular, and punctured.

Elytra rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, rather closely marked with broad punctures, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria rather deep, sides margined, apex rather acute.

Legs very robust, bright yellow, with the tibiae much dilated and spinose towards the apex.

Under parts piceous, metasternum very smooth and shining, first ventral segment strongly tuberculate in the middle.

Differ from others in its oval form, great convexity, deeply sculptured elytra, robust and bright yellow legs and antennae, dilatation of the tibia, and peculiar sculpture of the first ventral segment.

Habitat, North America.

Corylophodes ater, sp. n.

L. c. $^{9}_{15}$ lin. = 1·12 mm.—Ovate-hemisphericus, fere glaber, nitidissimus, aterrimus, pronoto antice flavescenti; pronoto modico, antice fere circulariter rotundato, indistincte punctato, interstittis glabris, nitidissimis, linea basali profunda, margine basali sat profunde sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto laticiibus et sesquio longioribus, antice media latissimis, postice parum acuminatis, indistinctissimae punctatis, stria suturali distincta, sutura rufescenti; pedibus brevibus, late flavis; antenna flavis, claris piceis, articulo nono magno, triangulari.

Body ovately hemispheric, almost smooth, and very shining, deep black, with the front of the thorax flavescent.

Head moderate, piceous; eyes large and prominent; antennae moderate, yellow, with the club piceous, ninth joint much enlarged and triangular.

Thorax moderate, almost circularly rounded, and flavescent in front, indistinctly
punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal line deep, basal margin rather deeply sinuated, with the angles acute.

*Scutellum* broad, triangular, and rufescent.

*Elytra* broader and one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, slightly acuminate towards the apex, very indistinctly punctured, sutural stria distinct, sutural rufescent.

*Legs* short, bright yellow.

*Under parts* piceous.

*Differs* from *C. nigellus* in its more circular and more flavescent thorax, much fainter sculpture, and much shorter antenna, with the ninth joint much enlarged.

*Habitat* not given (in the collection of Dr. Dohrn).

**Corylophodes pusillus**, sp. n.

L. e. ¹⁰/₆₅ lin. 0·76 mm.—*Hemisphericus, nitidissimus, minute et indistincte punctatus, pronoto plus minusve translucide testaceo, elytris nigris; capitc magno, testaceo, occis nigris prominentibus, antennis pallide flavis, sat brevibus; pronoto parvo, antice circulariter rotundato, late reflexo et plus minusve translucide testaceo, indistincte punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidissimis, margine basali sinuata, scutellum versus producta, angulis sat acutis; *elytris* pronoto plus quam duplo longioribus, multum latioribus, prope media latissimis, postice parum attenuatis, valde convexis, indistincte punctatis, interstiiis glabris, nitidissimis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus obtusis; pedibus pallide flavis.

Body hemispheric, very shining, minutely and indistinctly punctured, thorax more or less translucidly testaceous, with the disc dusky.

*Head* large, testaceous; eyes black and prominent; antenna rather short, pale yellow.

Thorax small, circularly rounded, broadly reflected, more or less translucidly testaceous in front, with the disc dusky, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, basal margin sinuated and produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather acute.

*Scutellum* very small, subtriangular, very shining.

*Elytra* more than twice longer and much broader than the thorax, widest near the middle, slightly attenuated posteriorly, very convex, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, sides faintly margined, extremities obtuse.

*Legs* pale yellow.

*Under parts* testaceous.

*Differs* from others in its small size, very shining and almost impunctate surface, and broadly translucent thorax.

*Habitat*, America. Found by Mr. Smith in the island of Grenada in the West Indies.

**Corylophodes nigellus**.


L. e. ¹⁰/₆₅ lin. 1·50-1·63 mm.—*Fere hemisphericus, parum postice acuminatus, nitidissimus, indistincte punctatus, rufo-piceus, elytrorum sutura late, atque pronoto diluitioribus; pronoto parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato, minite et indistincte punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, rufescenti, disco obscurato, margine anteriori sat late reflexa, pellucida, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis obtusis; *elytris* pronoto multum latioribus et plus quam duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, apicem versus parum acuminatis, piceis, sutura late atque apice rufescentibus,
indistincte punctatiss, interstitiiis glabris, nitidiss, lateribus marginatis, apice sat acuto; pedibus modicis, late flavis; antennis sat longis, rufo-piceis.

Body nearly hemispheric, rather acuminated towards the apex of the elytra, very shining, indistinctly punctured, rufo-piceous, with the thorax and the suture of the elytra broadly rufescent.

Head small, rufescent; eyes moderate; antennae rather long, rufo-piceous.

Thorax small, ovaly rounded in front, minutely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, rufescent, with the disc infuscate, anterior margin rather broadly reflexed, pellucid, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum broad and rounded.

Elytra much broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, slightly acuminate at the apex, piceous, with the suture broadly and the apex rufous, indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides margined, apex rather acute.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous, very shining, head, and apex and edges of the ventral segments rufo-testaceus, ventral segments 2–5 with a transverse medial row of punctures.

Differs from C. ——* in its smaller size, acuminate elytra, and totally different colour.

Habitat, Australasia. Found in New Zealand.

*Corylophodes unicolor.*


L. c. 14 lin. = 1:37 mm.—Subhemisphericus, nitidissimus, remote sed distincte punctatiss, totus rufo-castaneus; pronoto sat magno, sat profunde punctato, interstitiiis glabris, nitidiss, antice ovaliter rotundato, modice reflexo, atque parum dilutiori, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutiss; elytris pronoto sat latioribus, duplo longioribus, et minus profunde punctatis, ad media latissimis, remote punctatis, interstitiiis glabris, nitidiss, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus parum rotundatis; pedibus modicis, rufo-testaceis; antennis modicis, obscure testaceis, articulo apicali dilutiori.

Body subhemispheric, slightly oval, very shining, remotely but distinctly punctured, entirely rufo-castaneous.

Head large, eyes castaneous; antennae moderate, dusky-testaceus, with the apical joint pale.

Thorax rather large, ovaly rounded, moderately reflexed, and paler in front, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, triangular, distinctly punctured.

Elytra rather broader, twice longer, and more faintly punctured than the thorax, widest at the middle, remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides faintly margined, extremities slightly rounded.

Legs moderate, rufo-testaceus.

Under parts castaneous, minutely and remotely punctured.

Differs from others in the larger size and acute angles of its thorax, and in its uniform castaneous colour.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Java by Mr. Bowring. In the collection of the British Museum.

*The name was left blank by the author, and it is not clear what species he refers to.—[Ed.]*
Corylophodes castaneus.


L. c. 

**Body** broadly ovate, attenuated posteriorly, exceedingly convex, shining, deeply and distinctly punctured, rufo-castaneous, with the anterior margin of the thorax transparent.

**Head** flavescent, eyes moderate; antennae pale yellow.

**Thorax** small, ovaly rounded in front, very minutely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin reflexed and transparent, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather obtuse.

**Scutellum** moderate, obtusely triangular.

**Elytra** broader and one-half longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, rather attenuated posteriorly, exceedingly convex, deeply punctured, with the interstices shining and faintly alutaceous, sides margined.

**Legs** moderate, pale yellow.

**Under parts** testaceous.

**Distinguishes from others in its narrower and more ovate form, deeper sculpture, and castaneous colour.**

**Habitat**, Central America. Found near San Juan, Vera Paz, by Mr. Champion.

Corylophodes rotundus.


L. c. 

**Head** large, yellow; eyes black; antennae very robust, bright yellow.

**Thorax** rather large, semieircular, rather faintly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin broadly reflexed, pellucid-white, basal margin very faintly sinuated, with the angles acute and slightly produced.

**Scutellum** rather large, obtusely triangular, rufo-testaceous, with a large puncture near each basal angle.

**Elytra** rather short, one-half longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, rather strongly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, suture and apex paler, sides margined.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed, rufo-castaneous.

**Legs** very robust, rufo-ferruginous.

**Under parts** castaneous, venter paler.

**Distinguishes from other species in the larger size, and acute posterior angles of its thorax,**
its rufous-testaceous and punctured scutellum, and in the robust form of its legs and antennae.

_Habitat_, Sandwich Islands. Found near Honolulu by the Rev. T. Blackburn.

**Corylophodes truncatus.**


L. c. \( \frac{7}{10}, \frac{9}{10} \) lin. = 8.7 - 1 mm. —Subhemisphericus, postice parum attenuatus, nitidissimus, elytrorum superficie inequali, obscure castaneus, plus minusve rufescens; pronoto permagno, lato, antice circulariter rotundato, glabro, nitidissimo, rufescenti, margine anteriori pellucide flavà, et lato reflexa, linea basali distincta, margine basali modice sinuata, angulis productis, acutis; _elytris_ postice attenuatis, pronoto longioribus, haud latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, nitidissimi, superficie inequali et indistincte punctata, stria saturai levissima, piceo-castaneis, lateribus atque sutura late rufescentibus, lateribus late marginatis. apice obtuso; pedibus valde robustis, lute flavis, tibìis valde dilatatis; antennis robustis, lute flavis, clavis obscurioribus, articulo septimo valde incrassato.

Body subhemispheric, slightly attenuated posteriorly, very shining, with the surface of the elytra uneven, dark castaneous, more or less rufescent.

Head large, yellow; eyes large and very prominent; antennae robust, bright yellow, with the club dusky, and the seventh joint very much enlarged.

Thorax very large and broad, circularly rounded in front, smooth and very shining, rufescent, with the anterior margin transparent yellow and broadly reflexed, basal line distinct, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles produced and acute.

Scutellum rather large and broad, subtriangular.

Elytra attenuated towards the apex, longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, very shining, with the surface uneven and indistinctly punctured, saturai strìa faint, dark castaneous, with the sides and suture broadly rufous, sides broadly margined, apex obtuse.

Legs very robust, bright yellow, tibie much dilated.

Under parts dark castaneous, with the prothorax yellow, and a deep oval depression in the middle of the first ventral segment.

Differ from others in its large and broad thorax, attenuated elytra, more or less rufescent colour, and general sculpture.

_Habitat_, North America. A very distinct and easily recognised species.

**Corylophodes saturalis.**


L. c. \( \frac{9}{10} \) lin. = 1 mm. —Hemisphericus, nitidissimus, sat profunde punctatus, rufo-castaneous, marginibus elytrorum atque sutura rufis; pronoto modo, semicirculari, punctis magnis leviiter impressis notato, interstitis glabris, nitidissimis, linea transversa ad marginem basalem impresso, margine anteriori late reflexa, pellucidà, margine basali vix sinuata, angulis sat acutis; _elytris_ pronoto sesquii longioribus, vix latioribus, pone humeros latissimis, punctis magnis, leviter impressis notatis, interstitiis nitidis, sat late marginatis; scutello lato, rotundato, rufo; pygidio minime exserto, rufo; pedibus sat longis, lute flavis; antennis obscuris, articulis basalibus lute flavis.

Head moderate, antennae dusky, with the basal joints bright yellow.

Thorax moderate, semicircular, marked with large shallow punctures, with the interstices smooth and very shining, and a transverse impressed line near the
basal margin, anterior margin broadly reflexed, pellucid, basal margin scarcely
sinuated, with the angles rather acute.  

**Scutellum** broad, rounded, and rufous.  

**Elytra** one-half longer, but scarcely broader, than the thorax, widest behind the
shoulders, marked with large shallow punctures, with the interstices shining,
sides rather broadly margined.  

**Abdomen** with the pygidium slightly exposed, rufous.  

**Legs** rather long, bright yellow.  

**Under parts** castaneous, prothorax yellow.  

Differ from *C. rotundus* in its smaller size, rufous scutellum, suture and margins
of the elytra, and in its coarser sculpture.  

**Habitat**, Sandwich Islands. Found by the Rev. T. Blackburn on Nuuanu Pate, near
Honolulu.  

**Corylophodes Lawsoni.**  


L. c. \( \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{16} \) lin. = 1:12–1:25 mm. Subhemisphericus, postice acuminatus,
fer glaber, nitidissimus, elytris totis late rufin, vel plus minusve obscureatis, pronoto
nigrescenti, margine anteriori albo-pellucida; **pronoto** medio, antice fere circulariter
rotundato, minute et remote punctato, intersticios glabris, nitidis, ad marginem
basalem linea impressa notato, vel nigrescenti, vel rufo, plus minusve in disco
nigrescenti, margine anteriori reflexa, albo-pellucida, margine basali leviter sinuata,
angulis fere rectis; **elytris** vel late rufin, vel plus minusve nigrescentibus, pronoto
parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, indistincte punctatis,
nitidissimus, stria suturali distincta, postice parum acuminata, lateribus sat late
margnatis, apice sat acuto; pedibus brevibus, late flavis, femoribus obscureatis;
antennis sat longis, piccis.  

**Body** almost hemispheric, slightly acuminated posteriorly, almost smooth and very
shining, elytra bright rufous, or more or less clouded with black, thorax
generally black, with the anterior margin pellucid-white, sometimes rufous
with the disc clouded with black.  

**Head** small, rufescent; eyes moderate; antennae rather long, piceous.  

**Thorax** moderate, almost circularly rounded in front, minutely and remotely
punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, with an impressed line
near the basal margin, either black, or rufous clouded with black, anterior
margin reflexed, pellucid white, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles
nearly right angles.  

**Scutellum** rather large, rounded.  

**Elytra** either bright rufous, or more or less clouded with black, rather broader and
twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather acuminated
posteriorly, very shining, indistinctly punctured, sutural stria distinct, sides
rather broadly margined, apex rather acute.  

**Legs** short, bright yellow, with the femora dusky.  

**Under parts** rufo-castaneous.  

Differ from others in its posteriorly acuminated form, and especially in its bright
and lively colours.  

**Habitat**, Australasia. Found in New Zealand.  

This pretty species in form and colour so strongly resembles the *Coccinellidae*
that it has more than once been placed in that family; but its whole anatomy,
especially in the organs of the mouth, is in every respect purely Corylophide.
Corylophodes ochraceus, sp. n.

L. c. 1/6 lin. = 1 mm.—Subhemisphericus, nitidus, ochraceus, pilis pallidis dense vestitis, pronoto glabro, elytris profunde punctatis: pronoto modico, antice circulariter rotundato, late reflexo et translucido, fere glabro, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris magnis, pronoto multum laterialibus et plus quam duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, profundiissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus late marginatis, postice parum attenuatis, apice integro; pedibus modicis, ochraceis; antennae obscurioribus.

Body subhemispheric, shining, ochraceous, thickly covered with pale hair, with the thorax smooth and the elytra deeply punctured.

Head rather large, ochraceous; eyes moderate, ochraceous; antennae rather short, dusky.

Thorax moderate, circularly rounded, broadly reflexed and pellucid in front, nearly smooth, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum short and broad.

Elytra large, much broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides broadly margined, rather attenuated posteriorly, apex entire.

Legs moderate, ochraceous.

Under parts testaceous.

Differs from others in its small size, smooth thorax and deeply punctured elytra, and uniform ochraceous colour.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.

Corylophodes pellucidus, sp. n.

L. c. 1/6 lin. = 1 mm.—Subhemisphericus, nitidissimus, indistinctissime punctatus, livide rufescens; pronoto parvo, pallide pellucidio, lineis duabus, transversis, iridescentibus ornato, antice ovaliter rotundato, late reflexo, translucido oculos exhibenti, remote et indistincte punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidisissimis, margine basali sinuata, angulis modicis; elytris obscurioribus, pronoto laterialibus et plus quam duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, punctis magnis indistincte impressis, interstitis nitidissimis, stria suturali profunda, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice acuto; pedibus atque antennis modicis, late flavis.

Body subhemispheric, very shining, very indistinctly punctured, livid-rufescant.

Head large, flavescent; eyes large and prominent, plainly visible through the pronotum; antennae moderate, pale yellow.

Thorax small, pale and transparent, ornamented with two transverse iridescent lines, ovaly rounded and broadly reflexed in front, remotely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices very shining, basal margin sinuated, with the angles moderate.

Scutellum moderate, triangular.

Elytra more dusky, broader, and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, marked with large indistinct punctures, interstices very shining, sutural stria deep, sides faintly margined, apex acute.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts testaceous.

Differs from other species in its small size, transparent and iridescent thorax, and indistinct sculpture.

Habitat, America. Found in Guadaloupe by M. Sallé.
Corylophodes Schwarzii. sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{9}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \) lin. = 0·75-0·87 mm.—Ovatus, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, pdorum exser, fere impunctatus, vel rufo-piceus, vel piceus, macula unica late rubra ad medium elytorum suturam ornatus; pronoto parvo, plus minusve flavesceni, antice ovaliter rotundato, leviter reflexo, et pellucido, nitidissimo, indistincte punctato, margine basali profunde simnata, angulis sat obtusis; elytris sat longis, pronoto parum latoribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, superficie immaquil, nitidissimis, indistincte punctatis, rufo-piceis, aut piceis, macula unica late rubra ad medium suturam ornatis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus atque antennis brevibus, late flavis.

Body ovate, exceedingly convex, very shining, without hair, almost impunctate, either rufo-piceous or piceous with a single bright red spot near the middle of the suture between the elytra.

Head small, castaneous; eyes moderate, castaneous; antennae short, bright yellow.

Thorax small, more or less flavescens, ovaly rounded, slightly reflexed and pellucid in front, very shining, indistinctly punctured, basal margin deeply sinuated, with the angles rather obtuse.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra rather long, rather broader and twice longer than the thorax, widest before the middle, surface uneven and very shining, indistinctly punctured, either rufo-piceous or piceous, with a single bright red spot near the middle of the suture, sides slightly margined, apex obtuse.

Legs short, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the apex of the venter yellow.

Differs from others in its small thorax, large elytra, with an uneven surface and a single bright red spot of variable size near the middle of the suture common to both sides.

Habitat, North America. Found near Los Angeles, California, by Mr. H. Schwarz.

Corylophodes insignis.


L. c. \( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \) lin. = 1·37-1·50 mm.—Late ovatus, convexus, nitidissimus, glaberrimus, fere impunctatus, aterrimus, dimidio anteriori pronoti lato flavo; pronoto sat parvo, antice fere circulariter rotundato, ct modice reflexo, dimidio anteriori lato flavo, posteriori aterrimo, linea basali obsoleta, margine basali scutellum versus producta, angulis sat acutis; elytris longis, pronoto latoribus, et plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, aterrimis, glaberrimis et nitidissimis, lateribus leviter marginatis, epipleuris flavis, apice parum acuminato, stria suturali nulla; pedibus sat longis, late flavis; antennis flavescentibus, clavis brevibus, validissime incrasatis, nigrescentibus. Exempla nonnulla minora et dilutiora sunt; forsae feminea.

Body broadly ovate, convex, very smooth and shining, almost impunctate, deep black, with the anterior half of the thorax bright yellow.

Head moderate, flavescent; eyes black, moderate; antennae flavescens, the third joint very long, the club short and very broad, almost black.

Thorax rather small, almost circularly rounded and moderately reflexed in front, with the anterior half bright yellow and the posterior black, basal line obsolete, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum broad, subtrangular.
Elytra long, broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle, deep black, very smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, epipleural fold yellow, apex rather acuminated.

Legs rather long, bright yellow.

Under parts picous, mouth, prothorax, and epipleura yellow, metasternum and first ventral segment very smooth and shining.

Differs from all other species in its large size, ovate form, impunctate surface, very remarkable colour, and the short and greatly incrassated club of the antennæ.

Habitat, South America. Found in Chili.

Some specimens, probably females, are smaller and much paler in colour.

In the shape of some parts of its antennæ, and of the lobe of the maxilla, this species differs very much from the type of Corylophodes, but I do not think that these points are by themselves of sufficient importance to constitute a distinct genus.

**HOPICNEMA, gen. nov.** Pl. V., C.

ιππιξιο, to arm; κυιμ, tibia.

Corpus subovatum, convexum, pilorum expers.

Caput magnum, latum, sub pronoto totum occultum, oculis magnis, prominentibus; parte gnarli convexa, ore sat elongato, delexo.

Antennæ (Pl. V., C. fig. 7) 11-articulate; 1 permagno, valde incrassato, pyriformi, recurvato; 2 sat gracili, parvo, brevi; 3 secundo multum gracilliori et breviori; 4–6 tertia brevioribus, sibiipis paribus; 7 valde elongato et leviter incrassato, precedentibus quatum longitudinem æquali; 8 parvo, subquadrato; 9–11 permagnis, valde incassatis, clamav foliatam formantibus, ejus articulus intermedianus ceteris minor, ultimus major atque ovalis existit.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. V., C. fig. 5, w) permagni, valde robusti, 4-articulati; 1 exiguus; 2 permagno, longo, robusto, subcilindrico; 3 perbrevi, transverso; 1 modico, subconico, obtusissimo.

Palpi labiales (Pl. V., C. fig. 6, m) modici, subovati, 3-articulati; 1 exiguus; 2 sat magno, semiovato; 3 subquadrato.

Labrum (Pl. V., C. fig. 3) sat magnum, subquadratum, antice leviter emarginatum.

Mandibulae (Pl. V., C. fig. 4) lineares, valde elongate, ad apices bifide, apicibus unguiformibus, acutissimis. Stipes longus, deplanatus, reflexus.

Máxille (Pl. V., C. fig. 5) unilobata, lobo longo, sat lato, simplici, ad apicem acutissimo, vis incurvato. Stipes parvus.

Mentum (Pl. V., C. fig. 6, j) subquadratum, lateribus leviter sinuatis, margine anteriori media leviter acuminata.

Labium (Pl. V., C. fig. 6, k) subcordiforme, antice latissimum, mento brevius, fere pariter latum.

Lingua (Pl. V., C. fig. 6, l) minuita, acuminata, apice bifide.

Pronotum magnum, latum, transversum, margine anteriori integra, circulariter rotundato, margine basali sat profunde sinuato, angulis acutissimis, sat longe productis.

Scutellum mediurn, sat latum, rotundatum.

Elytra media, integra.

Ale atque abdomen non examinato.

Prothorax prosterno (Pl. V., C. fig. 2, a) perparvo, inter coxas sat late elevato; episternis incomspiciis; epimeris sat magnis, coxarum receptaculâ postice fere tota cingentibus; receptaculis coxarum magnis, ovalibus.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. V., C. fig. 2, d) sat brevi; episternis magnis, suboblongis; epimeris humeralibus, magnis, subtriangularibus, a receptaculis coxarum remotis; coxarum receptaculis parum distantibus.
Body subovate, convex, without hair.

Head large and broad, entirely covered by the thorax; eyes large and prominent; gular portion convex; mouth deflexed, rather elongate.

Antenna (Pl. V., C, fig. 7) eleven-jointed; 1 very large, much incrassated, recurved and pyriform; 2 rather slender, short, and small; 3 shorter and much more slender than the second; 4-6 shorter than the third, equal to each other; 7 very much elongate and slightly incrassated, equal in length to the four preceding combined; 8 small, subquadrate; 9-11 very large and much incrassated, forming a foliate club, of which the intermediate joint is the smallest, and the apical largest and oval.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. V., C, fig. 5, w) very large and very robust, four-jointed; 1 minute; 2 very large, long, robust, and subcylindrical; 3 very short, transverse; 1 moderate, subconical, very obtuse.

Labial palpi (Pl. V., C, fig. 6, m) moderate, subovate, three-jointed; 1 minute; 2 rather large, semiovate; 3 subquadrate.

Labrum (Pl. V., C, fig. 3) rather large, subquadrate, slightly emarginate in front.

Mandibles (Pl. V., C, fig. 4) linear, very long, bifid at the apex, with each extremity claw-shaped and very sharp. Stipes long, flattened, and reflexed.

Maxille (Pl. V., C, fig. 5) unilobed, lobe simple, long, and rather broad, slightly incurved and very acute at the apex. Stipes small.

Mentum (Pl. V., C, fig. 6, j) subquadrate, slightly sinuate at the sides, and faintly emarginate in front.

Labium (Pl. V., C, fig. 6, k) subcordiform, widest anteriorly, as broad, but rather shorter than the mentum.

Lingua (Pl. V., C, fig. 6, l) subquadrate, acuminate, bifid at the apex.

Promontum large and broad, transverse, with the anterior margin entire and circularly rounded, basal margin rather deeply sinuate, with the angles much produced and very acute.

Scutellum moderate, rather broad, and rounded.

Elytra moderate, entire.

Wings and abdomen not examined.

Prothorax with the prosternum (Pl. V., C, fig. 2, a) very small, rather broadly elevated between the coxae; episterna inconspicuous; epimera rather large, enclosing nearly all the posterior side of the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, oval.
mesosternum (Pl. V., C, fig. 2, d) rather short; episterna large, suboblong; epimera humeral, large, subtriangular, distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities moderately distant.

metasternum (Pl. V., C, fig. 2, g) rather short, transverse, widely distant from the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna very large and broad, as long as the metasternum; epimera triangularly inflexed beyond the episternae, in other parts concealed by the elytra.

'enter composed of six segments; 1 very large and long; 2, 3, 4 short, equal to each other; 5 large and long; 6 short, entire.

Legs anterior longer than the others; trochanters elongate-triangular; femora long and robust, slightly laminated at the apex; tibiae (Pl. V., C, fig. 1) rather long, dilated at the middle, and armed on the inner side with a long and broad, sharply-pointed cultriform process; tarsi short, robust, four-jointed: 1 and 2 broadly dilated and deeply bilobed, furnished with long setæ; 3 minute; 4 elongate, rather robust, armed beneath with a long dentiform process; claws robust, abruptly curved, and dentate at the base beneath.

intermediate with the femora simple, tibiae dilated at the apex, and pilose, tarsi short with the first joint much longer than the second, 1 and 2 dilated and deeply bilobed, pilose; in other respects like the anterior.

posterior rather longer than the intermediate, but in other respects similar.

Coxe anterior large, elongate, and prominent, separated by the carina.

intermediate rounded, slightly distant.

posterior moderate, narrowly pyriform, widely separated.

Hoplicnema closely resembles Catoptyle in the organs of the mouth, but is distinguished from that genus by its more depressed form, smaller size of the first joint of the antennae, carinated prosternum, large size of the fifth ventral segment, and peculiar shape of the legs and tarsi.

Hoplicnema Sallæi, sp. n.

L. e. f. lin. = 1 mm.—Subovatum, modice convexum, nitidulum, pilorum exper, castaneum, elytris punctis duplicibus impressiss; pronoto magno, antice fere circulariter rotundato, margine tota reflexa et flavescenti, alutaceo, nitidulo, margine basali leviter sinuatu, angulis aenitis, longe productis; elytris magnis, pronoto duplo longioribus. humus laticrubus, ad humeros latissimis, postice parum attenuatis, punctis duplicibus confertim impressis, interstitiis profunde alutaceis, lateribus late marginatis, margine flavescenti, apicibus sat angustis, rotundatis; pygidio modice exerto, piceo; pedibus modicis, dilatatis, tibis anterioribus processu longo, cultri- formi intus armatis; antennis longis, lete flavis.

Body subovate, moderately convex, and moderately shining, without hair, castaneous, with the elytra marked with double punctures.

Head large, castaneous; eyes black, large and prominent; antennae long, bright yellow.

Thorax large, almost circularly rounded in front, with the whole margin reflexed and flavescent, alutaceous, shining, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute and much produced.

Scutellum broad and short, rounded at the apex.

Elytra large, twice longer, but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather attenuated posteriorly, closely marked with double punctures, interstices deeply alutaceous, sides broadly margined with the margin flavescent, extremities rather narrow and rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium only exposed, piceous.
Legs yellow, stout and broad; anterior tibiae armed on the inner side with a long, recurved, cultriform process.

Under parts castaneous, deeply alutaceous throughout, metasternum marked with remote asperations.

Habitat, Central America Found in Guadaloupe by M. Salle.

LEWISIUM, gen. nov. Pl. V., A.

Corpus subhemisphericum.

Caput magnum, latum, totum sub pronoto occultum, parte galula convexa; oculis permagnis, valde prominentibus; antennis prope oculos insertis; ore elongato, delexo.

Antennae (Pl. V., A, fig. 7) 11-articulatæ; 1 magno, pyriformi, recurvato; 2 primo minori, anguste ovato, apice truncato; 3–6 parvis, subtriangularibus, sibi bisipis fere paribus; 7 magno, elongato, quatuor praecedentibus pariter longe, ovato incassato; 8 perbrevi, lato, transverso; 9–11 magnis, modice incrassatis, clavam subfoliatam formauntibus, apice obtuso.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. V., A, fig. 5, w) modici, 4-articulati; 1 exiguus; 2 permagno, inflate pyriformi; 3 perbrevi, transverso; 4 brevi, obtuse conico, leviter incurvato.

Palpi labiales (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, m) sat magni, triarticulati; 1 exiguus; 2 magno, ovato, apice truncato; 3 brevi, quadrate, setis longis antice imbriato.

Labrum (Pl. V., A, fig. 3) elongatum, obtuse conicum, setis brevis inductum.

Mandibulae (Pl. V., A, fig. 4) longae, sublineares, setis graciles, apicem versus serrata; apice ipso bilato. Stipes deplanatus, latus, reflexus.

Maxille (Pl. V., A, fig. 5) mililobata, lobo sat brevi, robusto, ad apicem valde acuminato et leviter incurvato.

Mentum (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, j) quadratum, margine anteriori recta.

Labium (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, k) breve, transversum.

Lingua (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, l) sat brevis, lata, labio latior, flabelliformis.

Pronotum magnum, margine anteriori integra, angulis posterioribus parum productis.

Scutellum parvum, rotundatum.


Abdomen subexaminatum, totum occultum.

Prothorax (Pl. V., A, fig. 2, a) prosterno perparvo; episternis inconspicuis; epimeris parvis, receptacula coxarum paritini circumdatae; receptaculis coxarum magnis, contingentibus, antice et postice maxima parte apertis; pronoti lateribus late inflexis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. V., A, fig. 2, d) modico, inter coxas semicirculariter elevato; episternis magnis, suboblongis; epimeris sat magnis, humeralibus, a receptaculis coxarum longe remotis; receptaculis coxarum circularibus, sat remotis.

Metasterno (Pl. V., A, fig. 2, g) modico, late transverso, a corporis lateribus late remotis, postice inter coxas fere recto; episternis magnis, latiss., ad coxas fere extendis; epimeris angustis, sub elytris fere occultis, ultra episterna minore inflexis.

Venter segmentis sex compositis; 1 magno, longo; 2, 3, 4 brevibus, inter se fere aequalibus; 5 quarto duplo longiori; 6 etiam longo, integro.

Pedes antei coxis magnis, elongatis; trochanteribus parvis, triangularibus; femoribus robustis; tibii compressis, setosis, ad apices leviter dilatatis; tarsis perbrevis, 4-articulatis, 1 et 2 robustis, dilatatis, biulidi, et longe setosis, secundo majori; 3 minuto; 4 elongato, gracili; ungualibus robustis, leviter curvatis, subitus ad basim obtuse dentatis.

Intermedo tibii fortieter compressi, prope medias valde dilatatis, margine
interiori serrata et spinosa, calcari sinuata ad apicem intus armatis; tarsis brevis, valde robustis, articulo primo longo et crasso, secundo minori, quarto perbrevi; alioqui anticus similis.

posterior intermedias similis, sed longiores.

Coxae anteriores magne, elongatae, contingentes, et prominentes.

intermedias rotundatae, modice distantes.

posteriores modice, sat angustae, inter se longe distantes, fere ad epimera extensae.

Body subhemispheric.

Head large and broad, wholly covered by the thorax, gular portion convex, mouth elongate and deflexed; eyes very large and very prominent; antennae inserted near the eyes.

Antennae (Pl. V., A, fig. 7) eleven-jointed; 1 large, pyriform and recurved; 2 smaller than the first, narrowly ovate, truncate at the apex; 3–6 small, subtriangular, equal to each other; 7 large, elongate, equal to the preceding four in length, ovately incassate; 8 very short and very broad; 9–11 large, moderately incassate, forming a subfoliate club, with its apex obtuse.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. V., A, fig. 5, w) moderate, four-jointed; 1 minute: 2 very large, turgidly pyriform; 3 very short, transverse: 4 short, obtusely conical, slightly incurved.

Labial palpi (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, m) rather large, three-jointed; 1 minute; 2 large, ovate, truncate at the apex; 3 short, quadrate, fringed with long setae on the upper margin.

Labrum (Pl. V., A, fig. 3) elongate, obtusely conical, sparingly covered with short setae.

Mandibles (Pl. V., A, fig. 4) long, sublinear, rather slender, serrate on the inner edge towards the apex, apex itself bifid and acutely hooked. Stipes broad, flat and reflexed.

Maxilla (Pl. V., A, fig. 5) unilobed, lobe robust, rather short, much acuminate towards the apex, and slightly incurved.

Mentum (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, j) quadrate, with the anterior margin straight.

Labium (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, k) short, transverse.

Lingua (Pl. V., A, fig. 6, l), rather short and broad, fan-shaped, and broader than the labium.

Pronotum large, anterior margin entire, posterior angles slightly produced.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra large, entire.

Wings ample.

Abdomen not examined, wholly covered by the elytra.

Prothorax (Pl. V., A, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum very small; episterna in conspicuous; epimera small, partly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, contingent, open in front and partly open behind; indexed part of the pronotum very broad.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. V., A, fig. 2, d) moderate, semicircularly elevated between the coxae; episterna large, suboblung; epimera rather large, humeral, widely distant from the coxal cavities; coxal cavities circular, rather remote.

Meta sternum (Pl. V., A, fig. 2, g) moderate, broadly transverse, widely distant from the sides of the body, posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna large and broad, nearly extending to the coxae; epimera narrow, nearly concealed by the elytra, with the apex only indexed beyond the episterna.

Venter composed of six segments; 1 large and long; 2, 3, 4 short, equal to each other; 5 twice longer than the fourth; 6 also long, entire.

Legs anterior, with the coxae large, elongate and free; trochanters small, triangular; femora robust; tibiae compressed, setose, slightly dilated towards the apex, tarsi very short, four-jointed, 1 and 2 robust, dilated, bifid, furnished with
long seta, 2 larger than 1; 3 minute; 4 elongate, robust; claws slender, slightly curved, obtusely dentate beneath near the base.

Intermediate with the tibiae strongly compressed, much dilated near the middle, with the inner side serrate, furnished with spines, and armed with a sinuated spur at the apex; tarso short, very robust, with the basal joint long and stout, second smaller, and the fourth very short, in other respects like the anterior.

Posterior like the intermediate, but longer.

Case anterior large, elongate, contingent, and prominent.

Intermediate rounded, and moderately distant.

Posterior moderate, rather narrow, widely separated, and extending almost to the epimera.

This genus is allied to Calopteryx, but may be readily distinguished by the simple form of the front of its pronotum, and by the relative proportions of its antennae, and various organs of the mouth.

I have named it in honour of Mr. George Lewis, as a well-deserved record of his successful researches among the insects of the present family, and those of the Pseudocoryphophila, resulting in the discovery of five new genera, and many new species.

Lewisium at present contains two species, which may be distinguished, viz.:—

Superficies glabrous ... ... ... ... ... Ceylonicum.
.. strongly alutaceous ... ... ... ... Japonicum.

**Lewisium Ceylonicum**, sp. n.

L. c. 1/16 lin. = 1·25 mm.—Subhemisphericum, postice parum attenuatum, nitidissimum, confertum et profundissime punctatum, pronoti ad basin transverse strigoso, aterrimum, pronoti atque elytrorum marginibus flavis; pronoto aterrimo, late flavo-marginato, antice fere circulariter rotundato, reflexo et pellucido, profundè punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, basin versus oblique strigoso, margine basali sinuata, angulis productis, acutissimis; elytris pronoto duo longioribus, vix latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profundissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, stria suturali distincta, aterrimis, flavo-marginatis, lateribus basi marginitatis, apice sat attenuato; pedibus flavescentibus, femorisibus piccis; antennis longis, robustis, late flavis.

Body subhemispheric, slightly attenuated posteriorly, very shining, closely and very deeply punctured, thorax transversely strigose near the base, deep black, with the margins of the thorax and elytra yellow.

Head moderate, ferruginous; eyes large and very prominent; antennae long, robust, bright yellow.

Thorax deep black, with the margin yellow, almost circularly rounded, reflexed, and pellucid in front, deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, obliquely strigose near the base, basal margin sinuated, with the angles produced and very acute.

Scutellum short, subtriangular.

Elytra deep black, with yellow margins, twice longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria distinct, sides broadly margined, apex slightly attenuated.

Legs moderate, flavescent, with the femora piccis.

Under parts piccis, head paler, metasternum and first ventral segment alutaceus.

Differ from *L. Japonicum* in its smaller thorax, with the base deeply strigose, smooth and not alutaceous surface, and deep black colour margined with yellow.
Habitat, Asia. A single example found in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis.

Obs.—Since the foregoing description was made, other specimens have been found without the strigose sculpture on the sides of the thorax, which must, therefore, be regarded as accidental.

Lewision Japonicum, sp. n.

L. c. 9, lin. = 1·12 mm.—Subhemisphericum, nitidum, profunde punctatum et alutaceum, rufo-castaneum; pronoto magnno, rufoescenti, antice circulariter rotundato, reflexo, et flavo-marginato, minutissime sed regulariter punctate, interstitiis alutaceis, margine basali fere recta, angulis productis, acutis; elytris rufo-castaneis vel pieceis. pronoto sesquii longioribus, humeribus latioribus, at humeros latissimis, confertim et sat profunde punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis, lateribus late marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus brevibus, valde dilatatis, late flavis: antennis longis, flavis.

Body subhemispheric, shining, alutaceous, with the elytra deeply punctured, rufo-castaneous.

Head large, rufescent; eyes black, large and prominent; antennae long, yellow.

Thorax large, rufescent, circularly rounded, and reflexed in front, with the margin yellow, very minutely but regularly punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, basal margin sinuate, with the angles produced and acute.

Scutellum small, subtriangular, alutaceous.

Elytra rufo-castaneous or piceous, one-half longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, closely and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, sides broadly margined, apex obtuse.

Legs short and strong, bright yellow, with the anterior tibiae compressed and broadly dilated at the apex, armed on the outer side with two strong teeth; intermediate setose and broadly dilated at the middle; posterior setose and dilated towards the apex.

Under parts piceous, head and prothorax rufescent, metasternum and first ventral segment deeply alutaceous.

Differs from L. Ceylonicum in its much larger thorax, alutaceous surface, and castaneous colour.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Catoptyx. Pt. VI., B.


Corpus subhemisphericum, antice circulariter rotundatum, postice parum acuminatum.

Caput modicum, sub pronoto totum occultum, ore deflexo, elongato, valde acuminato, parte gulari brevi; oculis sat parvis, prominentibus; antennae juxta oculos insertis.

Antennae (Pl. VI., B, fig. 7) 11-articulatae; 1 permagno, pyriformi, fortiter recurvato, facie externa valde deplanata; 2 sat parvo, fere ovali; 3–6 minutis, sibipisis paribus; 7 interne valde incassato, quatuor praeecedentibus longitudine equali; 8 parvo; 9–11 magnis, valde incassatis, clavam foliatam formantibus, apicali ceteris longiori, ovato.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. VI., B, fig. 5, w) permagni, 4-articulati; 1 parvo, subtriangulari; 2 permagno, incurvato, valde incassato, subpyriformi; 3 brevissimo, transverso; 4 truncato-conico, tertio graciliore et parum longiori, setis brevibus instructo.

Palpi labiales (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, m) sat magni, triarticulari; 1 exiguo; 2 permagno,
ovali. longe infra primum producto; 3 parvo, ad apicem valde dilatatō, abrupte truncato, atque setis sat longis fimbriato.

Labrum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 3) elongato-triangulare, setis remotis instructum.

Mandibulae (Pl. VI., B, fig. 1) longae, graciles, sublineares, ad apicem latīde et angue acuto truncata. Stipes longus, robustus, redexus.

Mâcula (Pl. VI., B, fig. 5) sat magnae, uniolata, lobo lato, cultriformi, ad apicem acuta, acie interna acuta et remota serrata. Stipes parvus.

Mentum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, j) sat parvum, subquadratum, margine anteriori profunde sinusata.

Labium (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, i) breve, ad basim dilatatum et utrinque rotundatum, margine anteriori media curarginata.

Lingua (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, l) sat parva, semiovata, pellucida, et dextrae undulata.

Promotum sat magnum, margine anteriori integra, nihilominus angulis quasi ante-

rioribus subitus abrupte irregulari atque ad latera capitis acie aptatis, margine basali sinusata, angulis acutis, fere productis.

Scutellum mediocimum, subtriangulare.

Elytra integra, magna, latissima, epipleuris latissimis.

Hele amplas, pellucide, nervis solitis, pallidis, firmatis.

Abdomen segmentis novem compositis, duobus apicis corneis, reliquis membrane-

aris; 1-7 brevisibus, fere parter longis; 8 multo longiori; 9 octavo multo

longiori, ad apicem sat attenuato, profunde punctato, interstitiis alutaceis; 1-8

processibus lateraliibus magni, rotundatis, inflexis instructis.

Prothorax (Pl. VI., B, fig. 2, a) pro sternum parvo, brebrevi, carinato; episternis

minutis, in conspicuis; epimeris magni, interne valde elongatis, receptacle
coxarum tota postice melandentibus; receptaculis coxarum valde elongatis, per

carinam divisis, antice omnino aperitis et parum exccisis, postice per epimera

inclusis.

Pectus metasterni (Pl. VI., B, fig. 2, d) brebrevi, carinato; episternis magnis; epimeris

humeralibus, elongatis, sat angustis, receptacle coxarum non contingentibus;

receptaculis coxarum sat magnis, rotundatis, sat remotis.

metasternum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 2, g) magno, transverso, corporis lateribus remoto,
margine posteriori inter coxas levissime concavata; episteris permagnis,
latis, metasterni parter longis; epimeris longis, angustis, sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositis; 1 magno, longo: 2-1 brevibus, sibiipsis paribus;

5 magnis, praecedenti duo longiori; 6 quinto longiori, apicem versus parum

attenuato.

Pediculi antice trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus sat longis, simplicibus;
tibiis medici, ante medius parum dilatatis; tarsi brevissimi, robusti;

articulati, simplicibus; 1 secundo longiori; 3 exigno; 4 longiori et graciliori;

unguis velus, ad basim subsus dentatis.

intermedii antice brevioribus; trochanteribus parvis, trigonalibus; femoribus

brevissimis, simplicibus, valde robusti; tibiis prope medias valde dilatatis;
tarsis articulis 1 et 2 valde dilatatis, profunde bilobatis, atque setis longis

instructis: 3 et 1 antice similibus.

postei intermediae longiores; trochanteribus parvis, claviformibus; femoribus

longis, simplicibus; tibiis ad medias valde dilatatis, apicem versus intus

serratis; tarsi intermediae similibus.

Corae antieriores valde elongati, oblonge, prominentes, et fere contingentes.

intermedia rotundata, sat remota.

postieriores magne, subtriangulares, ad episterna extensae, late remotae.

Body sublunispheric, circularly rounded in front, and rather attenuated posteriorly.

Head moderate, wholly covered by the pronotum; mouth deflexed, elongate, and

acuminare. Gular portion short; eyes rather small, prominent; antenna

inserted close to the eyes.
Antennae (Pl. VI., B, fig. 7) eleven-jointed; 1 very large, pyriform, strongly recurved, with a large flat space with a longitudinal row of punctures in its middle on the upper surface; 2 rather small, nearly oval; 3–6 minute, equal in size; 7 large, much incrassated on the inner side, equal in length to the preceding four; 8 small; 9–11 large, much incrassated, forming a foliate club, of which the apical joint is longest and ovate.

Maxillary palpi (Pl. VI., B, fig. 5, w) very large, four-jointed; 1 small, subtriangular; 2 very large, incurved, much incrassated, subpyriform; 3 very short, transverse; 4 subcomical, truncate at the apex, more slender and rather longer than the third, furnished with short setae.

Labial palpi (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, m) rather large, three-jointed; 1 very minute; 2 very large, oval, produced considerably below the basal joint; 3 small, much dilated, and abruptly truncate at the apex, and fringed with short setae on the upper margin.

Labrum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 3) elongate, triangular, furnished with remote setae.

Mandibles (Pl. VI., B, fig. 4) long and slender, sublinear, bifid at the apex, and armed at each extremity with a sharp claw. Stipes, long, robust, reflexed.

Maxilla (Pl. VI., B, fig. 5) rather large, unilobed, the lobe broad, cultriform, acute at the apex, and acutely and remotely serrate on the upper part of its interior edge. Stipes small.

Mentum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, j) rather small, subquadrate, with the anterior margin deeply sinuate.

Labium (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, k) short, dilated, and rounded on each side at the base, anterior margin emarginate at the middle.

Lingua (Pl. VI., B, fig. 6, l) rather small, semiovate, transverse, and elegantly undulated.

Prothorax rather large, with the anterior margin entire on the upper surface, but with the anterior angles abruptly inflected beneath and closely joined to the sides of the head; basal margin sinuate, with the angles acute and faintly produced.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular.

Elytra entire, large, and very broad, epipleural folds very broad.

Wings ample, pellucid, with the usual maculation pale in colour.

Abdomen composed of nine segments, of which the two apical are large and corneous, and the remainder membranaceous; 1-7 short, equal in length; 8 much longer; 9 much longer than 8, rather attenuated towards the apex, deeply punctured, with the interstices alutaceous; 1–8 furnished with large, rounded, inflexed lateral processes.

Prothorax (Pl. VI., B, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum small, very short, carinated; episterna minute, inconspicuous; epimera large, much produced on the inner side, entirely enclosing the hinder part of the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large and long, divided by the carina, open and slightly excised in front, enclosed posteriorly by the epinera.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 2, d) very short and carinated; episterna large; epimera hump, long, and narrow, not extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rather distant, large and rounded.

Mesosternum (Pl. VI., B, fig. 2, g) large, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin slightly concave between the coxae; episterna large and broad, as long as the metasternum; epimera long and narrow, concealed by the epipleurate folds.

Venter composed of six segments; 1 large and long; 2–4 short, equal to each other in length; 5 large, twice as long as the preceding; 6 longer than the fifth, slightly attenuated toward the apex.

Legs anterior with the trochanters small, trigonal; femora rather long, simple; tibiae moderate, rather dilated before the middle; tarsi very short, robust, four-jointed, simple; 1 longer than the second; 3 minute; 4 longer and more slender; claws strong, dentate at the base beneath.

z
intermediate shorter than the anterior, with the trochanters small, trigonal; femora very robust, short and simple; tibiae much dilated near the middle; tarsi with the two basal joints much dilated and deeply bilobed, furnished with long setae; 3 and 4 like the anterior.

posterior longer than the intermediate; trochanters small, claviform; femora long and simple; tibiae strongly dilated towards the middle, and serrated on the inner side near the apex; tarsi like the intermediate.

tibiae eyes tarsi pygidio femora trochanters

Coxe anterior oblong, elongate, prominent, and nearly contingent.

intermediate rather distant, rounded.

posterior large, subtriangular, very remote, extending to the episterna.

Although the organs of the mouth in this curious genus bear a collective resemblance to all the other tribes except the Saciina, I have preferred placing it in the present tribe on account of its similarity to Corylophus in outward form, and in its smooth and highly-polished surface. The elongate and acuminate shape of the anterior portion of its head and the form of the mandibles and labrum are of themselves sufficient to separate Catopyx from any other genus, but the short dilated tarsi and the broad compressed shape of the four posterior tibiae also form very distinctive characters.

Catopyx Bowringii.


L. c. 1 1/16-1 1/16 lin. = 1.63-1.75 mm. Lat. c. 1 1/16-1 1/16 lin. = 1.25-1.37 mm.—Subhemisphericus, postice sat attenuatus, nitidis-similis, profunde punctatus, niger, margine anteriori pronoti larte flavo, atque disco pronoti et vitta lata in elytro singulo larte kermesinis ornatus: pronoto sat brevi, antice circulariter rotundato, modice punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, margine anteriori reflexa, larte flavo, disco larte kermesino, margine basali simuata, angulis acutis: elytris pronoto sesqui longioribus, parum latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profunde et regulariter punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, vitta lata, suffusa, larte kermesina in disco singulo, atque sutura et marginibus nigris ornatis, apice sat acuto: pygidio exserto, valde attenuato, castaneo; pedibus atque antennis rufescentibus, harum clavis obscurioribus.

Body subhemispheric, attenuated posteriorly, very shining, rather deeply punctured, black, with the anterior margin of the thorax bright yellow, the disc of the thorax and of each elytron bright crimson.

Head moderate, elongate in front, black; eyes rather small; antennae moderate, rufescent, with the club dusky.

Thorax rather short, circularly rounded in front, moderately punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin reflexed, bright yellow, disc bright crimson, basal margin simulated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum moderate, subtriangular.

Elytra one-half longer and a little broader than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, deeply and regularly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, with a broad suffused bright crimson vitta on the disc of each elytron, and the suture and margins black, apex rather acute.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed and much attenuated, castaneous.

Legs moderate, rufescent.

Under parts castaneous, with the terminal segments of the venter paler, rather deeply and regularly punctured throughout, and sparingly clothed with short golden hairs.

Habitat, Asia. Found in Java by Mr. Bowring.
This beautiful and conspicuous insect resembles the species of Corylophus in the general form, and in the smooth and highly polished surface of its body, and also in the disposition of its bright crimson markings, which on the elytra are more or less suffused, leaving only the margins and suture black. C. Bourringii is subject to much variation in both size and colour, some examples exhibiting the beautiful markings described above, and some being of an almost uniform castaneous colour, and of a smaller size; but, as there is no sculptural difference between these forms, the latter are probably the females, and the former the males of the same species.

---

**Tribe V.—Orthoperina.**

In this tribe the head is always more or less visible from above, and in no case entirely covered by the pronotum. This character distinguishes the Orthoperina from every other tribe except the Phanerocorylophus; from this they differ conspicuously in the subhemispheric shape, and shining surface of their whole body.

The two genera at present known are distinguished from each other by the number of joints in their antennae, besides many anatomical differences.

Antenne 11-articulata ... ... ... ... ... Rhypobius.

" 9-articulata ... ... ... ... ... Orthoperus.

**RHYPOBIUS.** Pl. VI., C.


Gloesoma, Wollaston, Ins Mad. p. 480, 1854.

Corpus plerumque ovatum, validissime convexum.

Caput param exsertum, sat magnum; oculis plerumque prominentibus; antennis prope oculos insertis.

Antenne (Pl. VI., C, fig. 7) 11-articulata, geniculata; 1 permagno, pyriformi, apicem versus valde incrassato; 2 primo dimidio minori, intus ovate incrassato; 3 secundo multo breviori, gracili; 4–6 transversis, gradatim brevioribus; 7 permagno, quatuor precedentibus longitudine equali, intus valde incrassato; 8 minuto; 9–11 permagmis, clavam foliatam formamentibus, apicali, precedent duplo majori, ovali; 7, 9, 10 et 11 setis interne instructis.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. VI., C, fig. 5, w) permagni, 4-articulati; 1 exiguo, triangulari; 2 permagno, valde incrassato, basim versus latissimo; 3 perbrevi, transverso; 4 terti longiori, fere semiovali, setis brevibus instructo.

Palpi labiales (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, m) magni, subovati, 3-articulati; 1 exiguo; 2 magno, semiovato, recte truncato; 3 secundo multo breviori, transverso, apice truncato et setis brevissimis instructo.

Labrum (Pl. VI., C, fig. 3) minutum, perbreve, antice ovaliter rotundatum.

Mandibulae (Pl. VI., C, fig. 4) tenues, elongatae, fere lineares, ad apicem profunde bifidae, apice utroque acuto terminato. Stipes parvus.

Maxillae (Pl. VI., C, fig. 5) modice, unilobatae, lobo simplici, cultriformi, apice acutissimo. Stipes parvus.

Menton (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, j) parvum, transversum, ad basim latissimum, lateribus leviter rotundatis.

Labium (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, k) parvum, transversum, antice latissimum, lateribus rotundatis.

Lingua (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, l) modica, triangularis, pene palpos ferme occulta. Pronotum sat magnum, margine anteriori antice leviter excisa, angulis posterioribus haud productis.
Senetellum medioem, obtuse triangularc.

Klytra integra, plerunque postice parum acuminata.

.ibe, quo ad R. maxinnum pertinent, nullc.

Bolonum segmentis formis octo compositum, tribus apicalibus magnis, cornis; reliquis membranaeis; 2-6 processibus infevis lateraliiter instructis.

Prothorax (Pl. VI., C, fig. 2, a) parparvas, episternis atque epimeris vix conspicuis; receptaculis coxarum modicis, ovalibus, non contingentibus, antice et postice anguste inclusis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. VI., C, fig. 2, d) modo; episternis modicis; epimeris sat magnis, humeralibus, a receptaculis coxarum remotis; coxarum receptaculis magnis, rotundatis, distantiis.

Meta sternum (Pl. VI., C, fig. 2, g) sat brevi, transverso, lateribus corporis sat remoti, margine posteriori inter coxas fere recta; episternis magnis, latis, meta sternum parum longioribus; epimeris longis, sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, basali magnno, euteris sibipsis fere pariter longis, apicali integro.

Pedes plerunque longi et valde robusti.

Anteci trochanteribus parvis, triangularibus; femoribus robustis, simplicibus; tibiis plerunque parum dilatatis; tarsis 4-articulatis; 1 et 2 robustis, profunde bifidis; 3 minuto; 1 longo, robusto; ungubus sat gracilibus, subitus ad basim dentatis.

Innenmedii antici similis, sed longiores, tibiis magis dilatatis et ciliatis.

Posteci precedentibus similis, sed multo longiores.

Coxae anteriores modice, ovales, prominentes, non contingentes.

Intermedia sat magna, rotundate, distantes.

Posteriores magna, subpyriformes, ad episterna non extensa, longe remote.

Body generally ovate, exceedingly convex.

Head partly excised, rather large; eyes generally prominent; antennæ inserted near the eyes.

Antennæ (Pl. VI., C, fig. 7) geniculate, eleven-jointed; 1 very large, pyriform, much incrassated towards the apex; 2 about half as long as the first, ovate on the inner side; 3 much shorter than the second, slender; 4-6 transverse, becoming gradually shorter; 7 very large, as long as the preceding four united, much incrassated on the inner side; 8 minute; 9-11 very large, forming a foliate club, of which the apical joint is ovate and twice as long as the preceding; 7, 9, 10 and 11 furnished on the inner side with erect setæ.

Maxillary palpæ (Pl. VI., C, fig. 5, w) very large, four-jointed; 1 very small, triangular; 2 very large, excessively incrassated, widest towards the base; 3 very short, transverse; 4 longer than the third, nearly semiovale, furnished with short setæ.

Labial palpæ (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, m) large, subovate, three-jointed; 1 minute; 2 large, semiobvate, abruptly truncate; 3 much shorter than the second, transverse, truncate, and furnished with setæ at the apex.

Labrum (Pl. VI., C, fig. 3) very short and small, ovaliy rounded in front.

Mandibles (Pl. VI., C, fig. 4) slender, elongate, almost linear, deeply bilat at the apex, with each extremity terminated in a sharp claw. Stipes small.

Maxilla (Pl. VI., C, fig. 5) moderate, unilobed, the lobe simple, cultriform, very sharp at the apex. Stipes small.

Mentum (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, j) small, transverse, widest at the base, sides slightly rounded.

Labium (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, k) small, transverse, widest in front, sides rounded.

Lingua (Pl. VI., C, fig. 6, l) moderate, triangular, almost hidden by the palpæ.

Pronotum rather large, with the anterior margin slightly excised in front, posterior angles not produced.
Scutellum moderate, obtusely triangular.

Elytra entire, generally rather acuminate posteriorly.

Wings, in R. marinus, deficient.

Abdomen apparently composed of eight segments, of which the three apical are large and corneous, and the rest membranaceous; 2-6 furnished with inflexed lateral processes.

Prothorax (Pl. VI., C, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum very small; episterna and epimera inconspicuous; coxal cavities moderate, oval, not contingent, narrowly inclosed in front and behind.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. VI., C, fig. 2, d) moderate; episterna moderate; epimera rather large, humeral, not extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, rounded, and distant.

Metasternum (Pl. VI., C, fig. 2, g) rather short, transverse, not extending to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae nearly straight; episterna large and broad, rather longer than the metasternum; epimera long, concealed by the epipleural folds of the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments, the basal segment large, the rest short, equal to each other in length, apical entire.

Legs generally long and very robust.

Anterior with the trochanters small, triangular; femora robust, simple; tibiae generally dilated; tarsi four-jointed; 1 and 2 robust, deeply bifid; 3 minute; 4 long, robust; claws rather slender, denticulate at the base beneath.

Intermediate like the anterior, but longer, with the tibiae more dilated and ciliated.

Posterior like the intermediate, but much longer.

Coxa anterior moderate, oval, and prominent, not contingent.

Intermediate rather large, rounded, and distant.

Posterior large, subpyriform, not extending to the episterna, and widely distant from each other.

The genus Rhypobius was founded by Dr. Le Conte in 1852 upon a species found in America, and described by him under the name of R. marinus in the Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, vi. p. 141. In 1859 M. Duval published (Gen. Col. Eur. ii. p. 236) the description of his genus Moronillus, containing one European species, M. ruficollis, an insect evidently congeneric with the R. marinus of Le Conte. Again, in 1854, in his Ins. Mad. p. 480, Mr. Wollaston created the genus Glycosoma to receive G. color, a species found in the Atlantic Islands, and also congeneric with R. marinus. From this it is clear that the priority of nomenclature belongs to Dr. Le Conte, and that his name must be retained for the present genus. The three species already mentioned resemble each other very closely in colour, but may easily be recognized by their size and sculpture. All the other species are very distinct from these, and from each other.

In Rhypobius the head is much less exposed than in Orthoperus; from that genus it also differs in its eleven-jointed antenna, and in many anatomical characters, of which the extraordinary shape of the mandible is the most remarkable. The mandibles of Rhypobius were so totally unlike those of any genus I had previously seen, that it was not until I had dissected many individuals that I became convinced that they were true mandibles; but since then I have discovered that mandibles of precisely similar form exist in the genus Catoptyle, and in some others.
**SPECIERUM EPITOMA.**

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Ovatus, postice attenuatus, obscure castaneus, levissime punctatus, antennis longis, rufo-testaceis.

L. c. 1·25 mm.—Ovalis, postice haudd attenuatus, totus rufo-castaneus, antennis parvis, flavis.

L. c. 1 mm.—Late ovatus, postice hand attenuatus, castaneus, pronoto parum rufo-escenti, sat profunde punctatus, antennis robustis, late flavis.

L. c. 0·87 mm.—Ovatus, postice hand attenuatus, distincte punctatus, antennis longis, flavis.

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Late ovalis, dilute castaneus, sat profunde alutaceus, antennis sat parvis et brevibus, late flavis.

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Ovatus, rufo-castaneus, profunde punctatus, antennis magnis, robustis, late flavis.

L. c. vix 0·75 mm.—Ovalis, castaneus, leviter punctatus, antennis longis, flavis.

L. c. 1 mm.—Ovatus, valide convexus, totus rufo-castaneus, elytris simpliciter punctatis, ped. atque ant. late flavis.

L. c. 0·87 mm.—Brevis, ovatus, castaneus, pronoto rufo-semitexte, elytris duplice punctatis, antennarum articulo 8 exiguo, ped. atque ant. perbrevibus, late flavis.

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Subhenisphericus, nitidissimus, rufo-castaneus, elytris umbilicatum punctatis, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 0·75 mm.—Ovatus, valide convexus, nitidissimus, pronoto im-impunctato, rufo-semitexte, elytris pumilis, pronoto atque elytris marginatis, ped. atque ant. flavis.

**Rhypobius marinus.**


L. c. 9·16—10 lin. = 1·12—1·25 mm.—Ovatus, postice sat attenuatus, validissime convexus, castaneus, nitidissimus, totus alutaceus; pronoto obtuse semi-oval, antice levissime excavato, leviter alutaceo, impunctato, lateribus leviter marginalibus, margine basali fere recta, angularis parum protracta, vix acuta; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, postice parum attenuatis, magis profunde alutaceis, punctis minutis indistinctis notatis, lateribus marginalibus; antennis longis, rufo-testaceis; pedibus longis, robustis, rufo-testaceis, tibias omnibus ad apices dilatatis, tarsorum articulis basalibus bilobatis.

*Body* ovate, attenuated posteriorly, exceedingly convex, castaneous, very shining, alutaceous.

*Head* large, produced in front; eyes large and exceedingly prominent; antenna rather short and robust, with the seventh joint moderately enlarged.

*Thorax* obtusely semi-oval, slightly excavated in front, finely alutaceous, impunctate, sides slightly margined, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles slightly produced and moderately acute.

*Scutellum* large, semi-oval, alutaceous.

*Elytra* rather broader, twice longer, and more deeply alutaceous than the thorax, widest before the middle, slightly attenuated posteriorly, marked with minute indistinct punctures, sides margined.

*Legs* long and robust, rufo-testaceous, with all the tibiae dilated towards the apex, and the three basal joints of the tarsi bilobed.

*Under parts* castaneous.
Differ from the other species in its larger size, posteriorly attenuated form, and fainter sculpture.

Habitat, North America.

Rhypobius Dorhni, sp. n.

L. c. 10.13 lin. = 1:25—1:37 mm. —Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, elytris punctis duplicibus levissime impressis, rufo-castaneus; capite sat parvo; pronoto sat parvo, antice fere circulariter rotundato, indistantissime punctato et levissime alutaceo, lateribus marginatis, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutis; elytris magnis, capite atque pronoto vix latioribus, sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, punctis duplicibus levissime impressis, interstitialis levissime alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, apice valde obtuso; pedibus modicis, flavis; antennis parvis, brevissimis, flavis. articulo septimo modice incassato.

Body oval, very convex, shining, faintly alutaceous, with the elytra very faintly marked with double punctures, rufo-castaneous.

Head small; eyes moderate; antennæ small and very short, with the seventh joint moderately enlarged.

Thorax rather small, almost circularly rounded in front, very faintly alutaceous, and marked with minute, remote, and indistinct punctures, sides margined, basal margin almost straight, with the angles acute.

Scutellum rather large, rounded.

Elytra large, scarcely broader, but one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, faintly marked with double punctures, interstices faintly alutaceous, sides margined, apex very obtuse.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts rufo-castaneous, with the metasternum and first ventral segment dusky.

Differ from other species in its large size, oval form, faint sculpture, and very small antennæ.

Habitat, Asia. Found near Tashkend.

The only example of this distinct species, which I have seen, is in the collection of Dr. N. A. C. Dohrn.

Rhypobius Florianus.


L. c. 4.16 lin. = 1 mm.—Late ovatus, validissime convexus, castaneus, nitidus; capite sat magno, oculis prominentibus; pronoto sat magno, rufoescenti, distincte alutaceo, punctis minuti, indistantis, remotis notato, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum lato-orbis, plus quan sesqui longioribus, prope numeros latissimis, punctis duplicibus ordinaribus transversis, fere rectis, coarctatam et regulariter dispositis, ornatis, interstitialis profundis alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, margine dilutiori, apice valde obtuso; pedibus atque antennis robustis, late flavis.

Body broadly ovate, exceedingly convex and shining, castaneous, with the elytra infuscate near the shoulders.

Head rather large; eyes prominent; antennæ rather short, bright yellow, with the seventh joint much enlarged.

Thorax rather large, rufoescent, distinctly alutaceous, remotely marked with minute indistinct punctures, sides slightly margined, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra rather broader, and more than one-half longer than the head and thorax,
widest near the shoulders, ornamented with double punctures regularly and closely arranged in nearly straight transverse rows, with the interstices deeply alutaceous, sides margined, margin pale, apex very obtuse.

**Legs** robust, bright yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-castaneous, metasternum and first ventral segment dusky.

**Differs** from *R. marinus* in its much smaller size, more obtuse form, and in sculpture, especially of the elytra; and from *R. rufulollis* in its larger size, alutaceous surface, fainter sculpture, and much shorter antennae, with their seventh joint very much enlarged.

**Habitat,** Europe. Found in Italy by Prof. A. Fiori.

**Rhopobius Japonicus,** sp. n.

L. c. 0'5-0'6 lin. 1 mm.—Oratus, validissimme convexus, nitidissimus, elytris profunde et simpliciter punctatis, totus rufo-castaneus; capite sat magno, antice parum producto, oculis nigris, magno et prominentibus; pronoto magno, antice ovale, rotundate et levissime excavato, minute et sat confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, margine basali sat profunde sinuata, angulis acutis et productis; elytris capite atque pronoto sesquis longioribus, hand latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profunde confertim et simpliciter punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice sat acuminato; pedibus atque antennis robustis, late flavis, harum articulo septimo simpliciter ampliato, hand sinus incassato.

**Body** ovate, exceedingly convex and very shining, entirely rufo-castaneous, with the elytra deeply and simply punctured.

**Head** rather large, slightly produced in front; eyes black, large and prominent; antennae robust, bright yellow, with the seventh joint enlarged, but not incassate on the inner side.

**Thorax** large, ovaly rounded and very little excised in front, minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin rather deeply sinuated, with the angles produced and acute.

**Scutellum** large, rounded.

**Elytra** one-half longer, but not broader than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, deeply, closely and simply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides slightly margined, apex rather acuminate.

**Legs** robust, bright yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-castaneous, metasternum and first ventral segment alutaceous.

**Differs** from other species in its small size, ovate form, simple sculpture of the elytra, and shape of the seventh joint of the antennae.

**Habitat,** Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

**Rhopobius rufulollis.**


L. c. 0'6-0'8 lin. = 0'75-0'87 mm.—Oratus, hand postice attenuatus, validissime convexus, nitidus, rufo-castaneus, pronoto dilatiori, totus alutaceus; pronoto obtusae semiovalis, antice levissime excavato, leviter alutaceo, indistincte punctato, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali fere recta, angulis obtusis, parum productis; elytris pronoto nullum latioribus, et fere duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, alutaceis, distincte et sat confertim punctatis, lateribus marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus brevibus, robustis, rufo-testaceis; antennis sat longis, rufo-testaceis.
Body ovate, not attenuated posteriorly, exceedingly convex, shining, rufo-castaneous, with the thorax rufescence, alutaceous.

Head large and broad; eyes moderate, not prominent; antennæ moderate, rather robust, bright yellow, with the seventh joint slightly incassate.

Thorax obtusely semioval, very slightly excavated in front, faintly alutaceous, indistinctly punctured, sides slightly margined, basal margin almost straight, with the angles obtuse and slightly produced.

Scutellum semiolar, pale rufous.

Elytra much broader and nearly twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, alutaceous, distinctly and rather closely punctured, sides margined, apex obtuse.

Legs short and robust, rufo-testaceous.

Under parts rufo-castaneous, with the pectus paler.

Differs from *R. marinus* in its much smaller size, more oval form, more rufous colour, and deeper sculpture: from *R. ovalis* in its much larger size, and less obtuse form.

Habitat, Europe.

**Rhypobius velox.**


L. c. 0.75—0.87 mm.—Late ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidus, alutaceous, elytris punctatis, dilute castaneus; *pronoto* modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, sat profunde alutaceo, margine basali fere recta, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* capite atque *pronoto* latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, punctis duplicibus modice impressis, interstitiis sat profunde alutaceis, lateribus vis marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus atque antennis modicis, late flavis.

Body broadly oval, exceedingly convex, shining, alutaceous throughout, with the elytra punctured, pale castaneous.

Head rather large; mouth yellow; eyes black and very prominent; antennæ moderate, rather short, bright yellow, with the seventh joint moderately enlarged.

Thorax moderate, rather short, ovaly rounded in front, rather deeply alutaceous. Basal margin nearly straight, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, rounded.

Elytra broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather closely marked with double punctures, with the interstices rather deeply alutaceous, sides scarcely margined, apex very obtuse.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts alutaceous, castaneous, with the metasternum dusky.

Differs from *R. ruficollis* in its rather smaller size, shorter and more rounded form, smaller and more deeply alutaceous thorax, shorter and smaller antennæ, and paler colour.

Habitat, Northern Africa, and Madeira.

**Rhypobius brevicornis**, sp. n.

L. c. 0.76 lin. = 0.87 mm.—Brevis, ovatus, validissime convexus, nitidus, castaneous, *pronoto* rufescenti, elytris punctis duplicibus impressis; *capite* magno, rufescenti, *oculis* magnis, valde prominentibus; *pronoto* sat parvo, rufescenti, antice ovaliter rotundato, alutaceo (interdum etiam punctis impresso), lateribus marginatis, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis; *elytris* brevibus, postice attenuatis, *pronoto* longioribus, haud latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, punctis duplicibus sat confertim impressis, interstitiis alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, apice attenuato;
pedibus brevisibus, lute flavis; antennis perbrevibus, robustis, lute flavis, articulo septimo magnno, octavo exguo, clavam quinque articulatam simulatibus.

Body short, ovate, exceedingly convex, shining, castaneous, with the thorax rufescent, elytra marked with double punctures.

Head large, rufescent; eyes large, very prominent; antennae very short, robust, bright yellow, with the seventh joint very large and the eighth very small, giving the appearance of a five-jointed club.

Thorax rather small, rufescent, ovaly rounded in front, alutaceous, sometimes also punctured, sides margined, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, rounded, alutaceous.

Elytra short, attenuated posteriorly, longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, rather closely marked with double punctures, with the interstices alutaceous, sides margined, apex attenuated.

Legs short, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, metasternum dusky.

Differs from others in its small size, short form, very short and peculiarly-formed antennae, and also in its sculpture.

Habitat, America. Found in Martinique by M. Sallé.

Obs.—In some specimens, perhaps females, the punctures on the thorax are more distinct than in others.

Rhypobius obtusus.


L. c. 10 lin. = 0.75 mm.—Subhemisphericus. nitidissimus, rufo-castaneus, pronoto alutaceo, elytris profunde umbilicatim punctatis; pronoto sat magno, alutaceo, nitidissimo, lateribus circulariter rotundatis, leviter marginatis, margine basali scutellum versus valde producta, angulis acutis; elytris brevisibus, valde rotundatis, capite atque pronoto longioribus, hand latioribus, ad media latissimis, punctis magnis, umbilicatis profunde impressis, interstitiis alutaceis, nitidis, lateribus valde rotundatis, leviter marginatis, apice lato, rotundato: pedibus robustis, flavis; antennis modicis, lute flavis, articulo septimo magno, longo.

Body subhemispheric, very shining, rufo-castaneous, with the thorax alutaceous, and the elytra marked with large umbilicated punctures.

Head rather small; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, bright yellow, with the seventh joint large and long.

Thorax large, alutaceous and very shining, sides circularly rounded and slightly margined, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles acute.

Scutellum large, subtriangular.

Elytra short, much rounded, longer but not broader than the head and thorax, widest at the middle, deeply impressed with large umbilicated punctures, interstices alutaceous and shining, sides much rounded and slightly margined, apex broad and rounded.

Legs robust, yellow.

Under parts pale castaneous, with the metasternum punctured.

Differs from R. rufocollis in its short rounded form, and diverse sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Found in Sicily near Palermo.
Rhypobius pumilus.

(Moronillus) pumilus, Reitter, Deuts. Ent. Zeit. 1884, p. 117.

L. c. = lin. = 0.75–0.87 mm.—Ovatus, valde convexus, nitidus, totus alutaceus, elytris punctis duplicibus confertim et profunde impressis, rufo-castaneus, elytrorum humeris infuscatis: capite magno, lato; pronoto sat magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, alutaceo, margine basali fere recta, angulis sat productis, acutis; elytris capite atque pronoto vix latioribus, parum longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, punctis duplicibus, magnis, confertim notatis, interstitiis alutaceis, lateribus late marginatis, apice valde obtuso, stria sutralis leviter impressa, ad humeros plus minusve infuscatis; pedibus sat magnis, late flavis; antennis magnis, valde robustis, late flavis, articulo septimo valde incrassato.

Body ovate, very convex and shining, alutaceous throughout, elytra deeply and closely marked with double punctures, rufo-castaneous, with the shoulders of the elytra more or less infuscate.

Head large and broad; eyes large and rather prominent; antennae large and very robust, bright yellow, with the seventh joint much enlarged.

Thorax rather large, ovaly rounded in front, alutaceous, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles acute and slightly produced.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra scarcely broader but rather longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, closely marked with large double punctures, with the interstices alutaceous, sides broadly margined, apex very obtuse.

Legs rather large, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with a deep central channel on the metasternum and first ventral segment.

Differs from other species in its small size, ovate form, deep sculpture, large antennae, and central channel on the metasternum and first ventral segment.

Habitat, Europe. Found at Corfu.

Rhypobius Guatemalensis.


L. c. = lin. = 0.75 mm.—Ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, modice punctatus, et alutaceus, castaneus; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato, leviter et remote punctato, interstitiis leviter alutaceis, margine anteriori vix reflexa, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis, parum productis; elytris modicis, pronoto longioribus, vix latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, magis profunde punctatis, interstitiis profunde alutaceis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus atque antennis flavis.

Body oval, exceedingly convex, very shining, moderately punctured and alutaceous, castaneous.

Head very small, scarcely exposed; eyes small, not prominent; antennae large and long, yellow.

Thorax rather large, sides circularly rounded, lightly and remotely punctured, with the interstices faintly alutaceous, anterior margin faintly reflexed, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute and slightly produced.

Scutellum rather elongate, rounded.

Elytra moderate, scarcely broader but longer and more deeply punctured than the thorax, with the interstices strongly alutaceous, widest near the shoulders, sides slightly margined, apex obtuse.

Legs moderate, yellow.
Under parts castaneous.

Differ from R. rupecollis in its smaller size, oval form, and fainter sculpture; from R. paedibus in its perfectly oval form, much lighter sculpture, and smaller antennae.

Habitat, Central America. Found near the city of Guatemala by Mr. Champion.

_Rhypobius dissimilis_, sp. n.

_L. c. p_._ lin. = 0·76 mm. – Ovarus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, pilorum expers, elytris piceis, pronoto rufescenti; _capite_ magno, rufo, ocellis nigris, antennis sat brevisibus, late flavis, articulo septimo notus incassato; _pronoto_ magno, rufo, antice ovaliter rotundato et marginato, impunctato, nitidissimo, margine basali leviter simulato, angulis acutis; _clytris_ piceis, pronoto duplo longioribus, humeris latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice attenuatis, sat profunde et confertim asperatis, nitidissimis, laticollis, marginatis, apicibus obtusis; _pygidio_ exserto, flavescenti; pedibus lute aurantiacis.

Body ovate, very convex. and very shining, without hairs, elytra piceous, thorax rufescent. 

_Head_ large, rufous; eyes black; antennae rather short, bright yellow, with the seventh joint incassated on the inner side. 

_Thorax_ large, rufous, ovaliy rounded and margined in front, impunctate and very shining, basal margin faintly simuated, with the angles acute. 

_Scutellum_ moderate, rounded. 

_Elytra_ piceous, twice longer but not broader than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, attenuated posteriorly, rather deeply and closely asperated, very shining, sides margined, extremities obtuse. 

_Abdomen_ with the _pygidium_ exposed, yellow. 

_Legs_ robust, bright orange. 

_Under parts_ rufo-piceous. 

_Differs_ from others in its smaller size, posteriorly attenuated form, thorax and elytra distinctly margined, impunctate thorax, rather short antennae with the seventh joint produced on the inner side.

Habitat, America. Found on the island of St. Vincent by Mr. Smith.

I feel some hesitation in placing this species in the genus Rhypobius, but since on careful dissection all the organs of the mouth, especially the extraordinary linear mandibles, and also the shape and disposition of the various parts of the external skeleton of the under side, differ in no respect from the corresponding parts of the most normal species of Rhypobius, I think it better to place it with them than to create a new genus for its reception.

**ORTHOPERUS.** Pl. VII., A.


_Corpus_ ovale vel ovatum, plerunque valde convexum et nitidum, vel omnino glabrum, vel pilis exiguis sparsessimae vestitum. 

_Caput_ ultra pronotum partim extensum. 

_Antennae_ (Pl. VII., A, fig. 7) geniculata, novem-articulata; 1 primagno, pyriformi, leviter recurvato; 2 primo param minori, pyriformi; 3 et 4 parvis, fere transversis; 5 magno, valde incassato; 6 iterum parvo, transverso; 7, 8 et 9
permagnis, clavam valde incrassatam, subfoliata formantibus, apice oblique truncato.

**Palpi maxillares** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 5, w) breves, robusti, 1-articulati; 1 exiguo; 2 permagni, ovato; 3 parvo, perbrevi, transverso; 4 tertio multum latorii, elongato, subconico, pilis toto instructo, apice leviter incurvato.

**Palpi labiales** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, m) magni, robusti, triarticulati; 1 exiguo; 2 permagni, subcylinndrico, leviter incurvato, antice abrupte truncato, in margine extrema calcarii.us armato, et membrana concavata operto, et qua media articulo tertius exortur exigus, acicularis, et fere omnino occultus.

**Labrum** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 3) sat magnum, semiovale, basim versus constrictum.

**Mandibulae** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 4) valide, apicem versus dilatae, forter incuncinate et ad extremam bifide, ad basim processu magno instructa, ejus acies interna ovaliter truncata est, truncationis marginibus profunde serratis.

**Maxilae** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 5) parva, semilobate, lobo sat magno, simato, modice incurvato, et dentibus longis, acutissimis ad apicem armato. Stipes parvus, extere productus.

**Mentum** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, j) parvum, breve, transversum, subquadratum, lateribus leviter rotundatis.

**Labium** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, k) parvum, oblongum, paraglossis permagnis, subconicis terminatum.

**Lingua** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, l) magna, lata, pone palpos et paraglossis ferme occulta.

**Pronotum** mediocrum, transversum, antice ad caput accipiendum modice excisum.

**Scutellum** parvum, vel triangularum, vel rotundatum.

**Elytra** integra.

**Aede** ample.

**Abdomen segmentis septem (?) compositum, apicali solo conico, reliquis coriaceis.**

**Caput** subitus ore deflexo, parte gulari sat magna, convexa.

**Prothorax prostrieto** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 2, a) parvo, inter coxas elevato, et antice parum producto; epistermis exiguis; epimeris modicis, receptacula coxarum postice includentibus; coxarum receptaculis subovalibus, non contingentibus.

**Pectus mesosterno** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 2, d) brevi, antice profunde concavato; epistermis magnis; epimeris angustis, humeralibus, ad coxarum receptacula fere extensi; coxarum receptaculis ovalibus, sat remotis.

**mesosterno** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 2, g) magno, ad latera corporis non extenso, margine posterioi inter coxas recta; epistermis permagnis, latis, ad coxas extensi; epimeris longis angustis, apicibus ad coxas inflexis, reliquis sub elytris occultis.

**Venter** segmentis sex compositus; 1 magno, longo; 2-5 multo brevioribus, inter sese paribus; 6 preceedentibus duo longiori, integro.

**Pediculi coxis longis, ovalis; trochanteribus parvis, ovatis; femoribus simplicibus; tibias sepe prolongis, plus minusve incrassatis, apicibus obtuse uncinatis; tarsis sat longis, 1-articulatis; 1 et 2 fere paribus, subitus valde elongatis; 3 exiguo; 4 tenui, valde elongato; ungubus longis, leviter curvatis, ad bases incrassatis.

**intermedii** coxis ovalibus, sat remotis; tibias simplicibus, non elongatis, alioqui antice similis.

**postici** coxis sat magnis, subovalibus, longius remotis, alioqui intermediis similis.

---

**Body** either oval or ovate, generally very convex and shining, smooth, or sparingly clothed with minute hairs.

**Head** partly exserted beyond the thorax.

**Antenne** (Pl. VII., A, fig. 7) geniculate, nine-jointed; 1 very large, pyriform, slightly recurved; 2 rather smaller than the first, pyriform; 3 and 4 small, nearly transverse; 5 large, sometimes much incrassated; 6 small, transverse; 7-9 very large, forming a much incrassated subfoliate club, with the apex obliquely truncate.
Maxillary palpæ (Pl. VII., A, fig. 5, w) short, robust, four-jointed; 1 very small; 2 very large, ovate; 3 small, very short, transverse; 4 elongate, subconic, much broader than the third, covered throughout with hair, and slightly incurved towards the apex.

Labial palpæ (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, m) large, robust, three-jointed; 1 very small; 2 very large, subcylindric, slightly incurved, at its extremity abruptly truncate and armed on the margin with spurs, closed by a concave membrane, from the centre of which the minute acicular third joint arises.

Labrum (Pl. VII., A, fig. 3) rather large, semi-oval, constricted near the base.

Mandibles (Pl. VII., A, fig. 4) strong, dilated towards the apex, strongly hooked and bifid at the extremity, furnished with a large cornaceous process at the base, ovaly truncate in front, and deeply serrate on the edges; from this process a straight membranous lamina extends to the apex of the mandible.

Maxille (Pl. VII., A, fig. 5) small, unilobed, lobe rather large, serrated and slightly incurved, armed at the apex with several long and very sharp curved teeth. Stipes small and produced on the outer side.

Mentum (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, j) small, short, transverse, subquadrate, with the sides faintly rounded.

Labium (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, k) small, oblong, terminated with very large, subconic paraglossae.

Lingua (Pl. VII., A, fig. 6, l) large and broad, almost hidden by the palpi and paraglossae.

Pronotum moderate, transverse, moderately excised in front.

Scutellum small, either triangular or rounded.

Elytra entire.

Wings ample.

Abdomen composed of apparently seven segments, of which the apical alone is cornaceous, and the rest coriaceous.

Head on the under side with the mouth deflexed, and the gular portion large and convex.

Prothorax (Pl. VII., A, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum small, elevated between the coxae and slightly produced in front; episterna minute; epimera moderate, enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities suboval, not contingent.

Thorax with the mesosternum (Pl. VII., A, fig. 2, d) short, deeply excavated in front; episterna large; epimera long and narrow, humeral, almost reaching the coxal cavities: coxal cavities oval, somewhat distant.

Mesosternum (Pl. VII., A, fig. 2, g) large, not extending to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin between the coxae straight; episterna very large and broad, reaching to the coxae; epimera long and narrow, concealed by the elytra except the apex, which is indented and rounded.

Venter composed of six segments; 1 large and long; 2-5 much shorter, equal to each other; 6 twice longer than the fifth, entire.

Legs anterior with the coxae long and ovate; trochanters small, ovate; femora simple; tibiae very often long and much incurved, abruptly incurved at the apex with the extremity obtuse; tarsi rather long, four-jointed, 1 and 2 nearly equal, much produced on the lower side, 3 very small, 4 long and slender, claws long, slightly curved, and incrassate at the base.

Intermediate with the coxae oval, rather distant, tibiae simple, not elongate, in other respects like the anterior.

Posterior with the coxae large, suboval, widely distant, in other respects like the intermediate.

This genus is distinguished from Rhipiphorus by the much more evident extrusion of its head, its nine-jointed antennæ, and in many species by its very long incurved anterior tibiae. The species of Orthoptera appear to be numerous, and common to both hemispheres; but in a state of nature are difficult to detect, owing to the close
resemblance which they bear to the seeds of plants, a resemblance much augmented by their habit of remaining for a long time without motion. This fact in a great measure accounts for the paucity of individuals by which many of the species are represented in collections. A notable instance of this occurred in Mr. Champion's Central American collections, which contained only six Orthoperi, but these six on examination proved to belong to four very distinct species. All the species of Orthoperus, and probably many other Corylophide, seem to be extremely local, and when one has been discovered, others should be immediately searched for and captured; this is often an easy task, but, if neglected at the time, the opportunity of obtaining specimens may never again recur.

**S P E C I E R U M E P I T O M A.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. c.</th>
<th>1·25 mm.</th>
<th>Rotundus ovalis, valde convexus, modice punctatus, postice hand attenuatus, ater, ped. atque ant. ferrugineis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>1 mm.</td>
<td>Rotundus ovalis, postice attenuatus, valde convexus, totus alutaceus, ater, ped. atque ant. piccis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·87 mm.</td>
<td>Ovalis, distincte punctatus, hand alutaceus, niger, ped. atque ant. rufo-testaceis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·87 mm.</td>
<td>Ovalis, alutaceus, indistincte punctatus, niger, ped. atque ant. flavescentibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>1·12 mm.</td>
<td>Late ovalis, castaneus, elytris confoetum et distincte punctatis, ped. atque ant. ferrugineis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>1 mm.</td>
<td>Ovalis, castaneus, impunctatus, ped. atque ant. longis, late flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·87 mm.</td>
<td>Ovalis, castaneus, alutaceus, fere impunctatus, ped. atque ant. late flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·87 mm.</td>
<td>Ovalis, niger, sat profunde punctatus, pilis indutus, ped. flavescentibus, ant. ferrugineis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·87 mm.</td>
<td>Late ovalis, sat depressus, nitidus, nigro-piceus, ped. atque ant. parvis, flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·75 mm.</td>
<td>Ovatus, castaneus, puncti lati, leviter impressis in elytris notatus, ped. atque ant. late flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·75 mm.</td>
<td>Rotundatus, sat depressus, maturus ater, immaturus castaneus, alutaceus, vix nitidus, elytris punctatus, ped. brevibus, flavis, ant. flavis, clava nigrescente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·63 mm.</td>
<td>Subovalis, sat depressus, alutaceus, ater, ped. prelongis, piccis, ant. flavis, clava fusca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·63 mm.</td>
<td>Late ovalis, convexus, ater, pilis brevibus indutus, ped. atque ant. nigr-piceis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>1·63 mm.</td>
<td>Ovatus, valde convexus, fere glaber, rufo-castaneus, ped. atque ant. ferrugineis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·63 mm.</td>
<td>Ovalis, castaneus, alutaceus, ped. atque ant. longis, late flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·63 mm.</td>
<td>Oblongo-ovalis, nitidus, fere glaber, ater, ped. piceis, ant. pallide flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·63 mm.</td>
<td>Ovata, nitidus, distincte punctatus, ater, ped. atque ant. late flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·50 mm.</td>
<td>Ovata, valde convexus, castaneus, elytris punctatius, ped. atque ant. flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·50 mm.</td>
<td>Ovata, valde convexus, castaneus, elytris punctatius, ped. atque ant. flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>1 mm.</td>
<td>Late ovalis, convexus, totus castaneus, sat profunde punctatus, pronoto parvo, ped. brevivus atque ant. late flavis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. c.</td>
<td>0·70 mm.</td>
<td>Late ovalis, convexus, nitidus, castaneus, distincte et regulariter punctatus, pronoto parvo, elytris magnis, ped. atque ant. flavis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Orthoperus punctulatus.


L. c. 0·50 mm.—Brevis, latus, rotundatus, nitidissimus, castaneus, minuto et remote punctatius, pronoto ante basim contracto, ped. atque ant. flavis.

L. c. 0·95 mm.—Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidissimus, castaneus, pronoto parvo, elybris magnis, confertim punctatis, ped. atque ant. flavis. Crotchii.

minutissimus.

Orthoperus punctulatus.


L. c. 0·12–1·25 mm.—Late ovalis, validissime convexus, distincte et sat confertim punctatus, niger, nitidissimus; capite sat magno, antice producto, oculis parvis, haud prominentibus; pronoto modico, distincte sed non profunde punctato, interstiiis glabris, nitidis, ad basim latissimo, lateribus marginatis, margine dilutiori, margine basali scutellum versus producta, angulis fere rectis; elybris magnis, pronoto latioribus et duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, confertim et sat profunde, præsertim in numeris, punctatis, interstiiis alutaceis, nitidis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice haud attenuato, rotundato, dilutiori; pedibus longis, gracilibus, ferrugineis, tibiiis anterioribus fere rectis; antennis brevisibus, totis ferrugineis.

Body broadly oval, exceedingly convex, very shining, distinctly and rather closely punctured, black.

Head rather large, produced in front; eyes small, not prominent; antennae short, ferruginous.

Thorax moderate, distinctly but not deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, widest at the base, sides margined, the margin itself pale, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, rounded

Elytra large, broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, closely and rather deeply punctured, especially on the shoulders, with the interstices alutaceous and shining, sides slightly margined, apex not attenuated, rounded, and pale.

Legs long and slender, ferruginous, anterior tibia nearly straight.

Under parts black, metasternum rather deeply punctured.

Differ from O. punctulatus in its much larger size, broader form, and greater convexity, and from O. Kluki in its larger size, deeply punctured and not attenuated elytra.

Habitat, Europe. Found in Lithuania.

Orthoperus Kluki.


L. c. 0·87–1 mm.—Ovatus, validissime convexus, aterrissimus, nitidissimus, totis leviter alutaceis; capite sat magno; pronoto sat longo, antice sat profunde exciso, angulis anteriores prominentibus, valde obtusus, lateribus fere rectis, leviter marginatis, margine basali scutellum versus leviter producta, angulis obtusius; elybris magnis, pronoto parum latioribus et plus quam sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, validissime convexis, nitidissimis, punctis remotis exiguis striatim dispositis impressis, apice obtuso, late dilutiori; pedibus longis, gracilibus, piccis, tibiiis anterioribus valde inervatis; antennis modice, piccis, articulis basalis late flavis, quinto sexto plus quam duplo majori, clavis modice inercassatis.

Head rather large; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, piceous, with the basal joints bright yellow, fifth joint nearly twice as large as the sixth, club moderately incrassato.
Thorax rather long, rather deeply excised in front, with the anterior angles prominent and very obtuse, finely alutaceous, sides nearly straight, slightly margined, basal margin slightly produced towards the scutellum, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum small, obtusely triangular.

Elytra large, a little broader and more than one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, exceedingly convex, finely alutaceous, very shining, marked with minute remote punctures arranged in stric, apex obtuse and broadly pale.

Legs piceous, long and slender, anterior tibie much incurved.

Under parts piceous.

Differs from others in its large size, ovate and exceedingly convex form, piceous legs, and general sculpture.

Habitat, Europe. Local but not rare.

Orthoperus punctatus.


L. c. ½, lin. = 0'87 mm.—Omnino ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, distincte hau consumtum punctatus, piceo-niger; capite sat magnus, antice producto, oculis magnis, prominentibus; pronoto magnus, ad basim latissimo, minute et remote punctato, interstitiis nitidis, hand alutaceis, lateribus atque angulis anterioribus rufescentibus, lateribus marginatis, margine basali scutellum versus producta, angalis fere rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto vix latioribus, sesqui longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, ad apice sat attenuatis, modice et sat leviter punctatis, interstitiis nitidis, hand alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus atque antennis sat magnis, rufo-testaceis, harum clavis obscurioribus.

Body perfectly oval, very convex, shining, distinctly but not closely punctured, pitchy black.

Head rather large, produced in front; eyes large and prominent; antennae rather large, rufo-testaceus, with the club dusky.

Thorax large, widest at the base, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices shining but not alutaceous, sides and anterior angles rufescent, sides margined, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum large, triangular.

Elytra scarcely broader, but one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather attenuated towards the apex, moderately and rather faintly punctured, with the interstices shining but not alutaceous, sides margined, apex obtuse.

Legs rather large, rufo-testaceus.

Under parts piceous, mouth yellow.

Differs from O. Icitteri in its smaller size, narrower form, and much finer punctuation; and from O. brunipes, to which it is more nearly allied, in its much deeper punctuation, the absence of the basal row of punctures on the thorax, and paler legs and antennae.

Habitat, Europe. Found in Lithuania.

Orthoperus brunipes.

(Cryptophagus) brunipes, Gyllenhal, Ins. Suec. i. p. 185, 1808.

L. c. ½, lin. = 0'75-0'87 mm.—Omnino ovalis, convexus, alutaceus, sat nitidus, minute et remote punctatus, niger; capite magnus, oculis sat prominentibus;
pronoto sat magno, ad basim latissimo, alutaceo, punctis minutis valde indistinctis in disco atque punctorum majorum ordine transversali prope basim notato, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine dilutiori, margine basali sectellum versus leviter producta, angulis fere rectis; elytris modicis, pronoto haud latioribus, sesqui longioribus, ad media latissimis, sat profunde alutaceis, valde indistincte et remote punctatis, stria suturali leviter impressa, lateribus marginatis, apice lato, valde obtuso; pedibus longis, gracillimis, flavis; antennis parvis, flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

Body perfectly oval, convex, alutaceous, rather shining, minutely and remotely punctured, black.

Head large; eyes rather prominent; antennae small, yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax rather large, widest at the base, alutaceous, with minute and indistinct punctures on the disc, and a transverse row of larger punctures within the basal margin, sides faintly margined, the margin itself pale, basal margin slightly produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum moderate, rounded.

Elytra moderate, not broader, but one-half longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, rather strongly alutaceous, very indistinctly and remotely punctured, sutural stria faint, sides margined, apex broad and very obtuse.

Legs long and very slender, yellow.

Under parts black.

Differs from O. Kluki and O. punctulatus in its smaller size, perfectly oval form, larger head and thorax, and general sculpture; from O. punctulatus in its much fainter sculpture, and the distinct row of larger punctures at the base of the thorax.

Habitat, Europe. Not common.

Orthoperus punctulatus.


L. c. \textsuperscript{10} lin. = 1.12 mm.—Ovalis, modice convexus, nitidus, totus alutaceus, castaneus; capite modico; pronoto parvo, indistincte punctato, lateribus modice rotundatis, marginatis, margine ipsa flavo, margine basali sectellum versus leviter producta, angulis obtusis; elytris longis, capite atque pronoto parum latioribus et fere duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, sat depressis, confertim, regulariter et distincte punctatis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus obtusis; pedibus sat magnis, ferrugineis; antennis sat brevibus, ferrugineis, clavis nigris, articulo sexto quinto viv minori.

Head moderate; eyes not prominent; antennae rather short, ferruginous, with the club black, the sixth joint not smaller than the fifth.

Thorax small, alutaceous, indistinctly punctured, sides moderately rounded and margined, with the margin yellow, basal margin slightly produced towards the scutellum, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum small, obtusely triangular.

Elytra long, a little broader and almost twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, rather depressed, closely, regularly and distinctly punctured, sides margined, apex obtuse.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed, castaneous.

Legs rather large, ferruginous.

Under parts castaneous.

Differs from O. corticalis in its oval depressed form, sculpture of the elytra, and shorter antennae with the club black.

Habitat, Europe. Once found by myself near Gumley.
Orthoperus corticalis.


L. c. $\frac{5}{16}$ lin. = 1 mm.—Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, indistincte alutaceus, fere glaber, rufo-castaneus; capite modico; pronoto parvo, antice levissime exciso, angulis fere obsoletis, ad basim latissimo, lateribus circulariter rotundatis, distincte marginatis, linea transversa ad basim impresso, margine basali scutellum versus leviter producta, angulis obtusis; elytris capite atque pronoto multum latioribus et plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, levissime alutaceis, punctis exquisi, remotis. striatim dispositis, notatis, lateribus leviter marginatis, valde rotundatis, apicibus obtusis; abdominis pygidio exerto; pedibus longis, late flavis, tibis anterioribus valde elongatis et fortiter incurvatis; antennis longis, robustis, late flavis, articulis duobus basalibus magnis, quinto septo longiori, haud latiori, clavis valde incrassatis.

**Head** moderate; eyes rather small; antennae long and robust, bright yellow, with the two basal joints very large, fifth longer but not broader than the sixth, and the club very much incrassated.

**Thorax** small, very slightly excised in front, with the anterior angles almost oblique, widest at the base, sides circularly rounded and distinctly margined, indistinctly alutaceous, with a transverse impressed line near the base, basal margin slightly produced towards the scutellum, with the angles obtuse.

**Scutellum** small, triangular.

**Elytra** large, much broader and more than twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, very faintly alutaceous, marked with very minute remote punctures arranged in striae, sides slightly margined, much rounded, with the apex obtuse.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed.

**Legs** long, bright yellow, with the anterior tibiae very long and strongly incurved.

**Under parts** pale castaneous, with the venter paler.

Differ from *O. brunipes* in its oval rounded form, the small size, slight emargination, and obsolete anterior angles of its thorax, rounded sides of its elytra, and bright yellow and differently formed legs and antennae.

**Habitat**, Europe. Taken by myself in Sherwood Forest.

*Orthoperus Japonicus*, sp. n.

L. c. $\frac{3}{16}$ lin. = 1 mm.—Late ovalis, convexus, nitidus, regulariter et sat profunde punctatus, totus castaneus; capite minime exerto, oculis parvis, haud prominentibus; pronoto parvo, modice et remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali distincta et confertissime punctata, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris sat magnis, capite atque pronoto lato et duplo longioribus, pone media latissimis, pronoto magis profunde et magis confertim punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice rotundato; pygidio vix exerto; pedibus brevibus, gracilimis, late flavis; antennis modicis, ad bases late flavis, apicis versus obscurioribus.

**Body** broadly oval, convex, shining, regularly and rather deeply punctured, entirely castaneous.

**Head** very little exserted; eyes small, not prominent; antennae moderate, bright yellow at the base and dusky towards the apex.

**Thorax** small, moderately and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct and very closely punctured, sides faintly margined, basal margin faintly sinuately, with the angles acute.

**Scutellum** very small, subtriangular, and punctured.
Elytra rather large, broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest beyond the middle, more deeply and more closely punctured than the thorax, with the interstices alutaceous, sides faintly margined, apex rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium very little exposed.

Legs short, very slender, bright yellow.

Under parts entirely castaneous, ventral segments alutaceous.

Differ from *O. punctatus* in the small size of its thorax, large elytra, more convex form, and deeper sculpture.

**Habitat**, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

**Orthoperus atomus.**

(*Cryptophagus*) *atomus*, Gyllenh. Ins. Succ. i. p. 185, 1808.


L. c. 0.87 mm.—*Ovalis*, valde convexus, nitidissimus, sat fortiter alutaceous, castaneus; *capite* modico; *pronoto* modico, sat angusto; sat fortiter alutaceo, punctis exiguis longe remotis notato, lateribus leviter rotundatis, marginatis, margine basali modice simiata, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* *capite* atque, *pronoto* parum latoriibus, duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, sat profunde alutaceis, punctis exiguis longe remotis notatis, lateribus marginatis, ad apices sat attenuatis; abdominis pygiddio exerto; pedibus modicis, late flavis, tibibus antecis ad apices dilatatis; antennis sat magnis, late flavis, articulo quinto sexto multo majori.

**Head** moderate; eyes not prominent; antennae large, bright yellow, with the fifth joint much larger than the sixth.

**Thorax** moderate, rather narrow, strongly alutaceous, with a few very minute scattered punctures, sides slightly rounded and margined, basal margin moderately sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

**Scutellum** very small, rounded.

**Elytra** rather broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, rather deeply alutaceous, with a few minute scattered punctures, sides margined, apex rather attenuated.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed.

**Legs** moderate, bright yellow, anterior tibia slightly dilated at the apex.

**Under parts** castaneous.

**Differ** from *O. punctatus* in its smaller size, more attenuated form, long and robust bright yellow antennae, with their fifth joint much longer than the sixth.

**Habitat**, Europe. Rather common.

I have used the names "*atomus*, Gyll.,” and "*atomarius*, Heer,” in preference to "*picatus*, Marsh.,” and "*punctatum*, Marsh.” Although these species are designated by the latter appellations in continental collections, yet the descriptions given by Mr. Marsham are so exceedingly vague and indeterminate, that it would be confusing to alter our present nomenclature without actual comparison with the Kirbyan types.—A. Matthews, Ent. Mo. Mag. vol. xxii. p. 107.]  

**Orthoperus ovalis.**


L. c. 0.87 mm.—*Ovalis*, valdissime convexus, distincte et regulariter punctatus, niger, nitidus, pilis brevibus sparsissime inditus; *pronoto* modico, distincte punctato, interstitiis nitidis, linea transversa prope basim leviter impresso,
lateribus marginatis, margine ipsa dilutiori, margine basali sinuatæ, angulis fere rectis; *elytris* capite atque pronoto sat latioribus, sesqui longioribus, et magis profunde punctatis, ante media latissimis, apicibus obtusis; pedibus flavescentibus, tarsis elongatis; antennis ferrugineis.

*Body* oval, exceedingly convex, distinctly and regularly punctured, black and shining, very sparingly clothed with short hairs.

*Head* moderately exposed, black and shining; eyes moderate; antennæ moderate, ferruginous.

*Thorax* moderate, distinctly punctured, with the interstices shining, marked with a faint transverse line within the basal margin, sides margined, with the margin pale, basal margin sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

*Scutellum* very small, triangular.

*Elytra* rather broader, one-half longer, and more deeply punctured than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, sides scarcely margined, apex obtuse.

*Legs* flavescent, with the femora dusky, and the tarsi long and slender.

*Under parts* black, moderately and distinctly punctured.

*Inflers* from others in its intermediate size, perfectly oval shape, deeply punctured *elytra*, pitchy-black colour, and short scattered hairs on its surface.

*Habitat*, America. Found near Jalapa, Mexico, by M. Hoegé.

**Orthoperus Columbianus.**


L. c. \( \frac{7}{10} \) lin. = 0'87 mm.—*Latus*, subovalis, sat depressus, nigro-piceis, nitidus, indistinctissime alutaceus; *pronoto* parvo, ad basim latissimo, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis obtusis; *elytris* magnis, pronoto multum latioribus et plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis; pedibus atque antennis parvis, flavis.

*Body* very broad, ovaly rounded, rather depressed, pitchy-black, shining, microscopically alutaceous throughout.

*Head* small; antennæ small and short, yellow.

*Thorax* small, widest at the base, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

*Scutellum* very small, triangular.

*Elytra* large, much broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest near the middle.

*Legs* small, yellow.

*Under parts* piceous.

*Inflers* from others in its rather larger size, very broad and depressed form, piceous colour, and very faint sculpture.

*Habitat*, America. Found in Columbia.

The only example of this species which I have seen is in the collection of the Royal Belgian Museum at Brussels.

**Orthoperus Borrei.**

*O. Borrei,* Matthews, Comp. Rend. S. Ent. Belg. p. 68, 1885.

L. c. \( \frac{3}{10} - \frac{8}{10} \) lin. = 0'63-0'75 mm.—*Ovatus*, valde convexus, rufo-castaneus, nitidus; *pronoto* modico, ad basim latissimo, levissime alutaceo, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali rotundata, angulis obtusis; *elytris* sat longis, pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, punctis latis, leviter
impressis, sat confertim notatis, interstiiis leviter alutaceis; pedibus atque antennis magnis, lute flavis.

**Body** ovate, very convex, rufo-castaneous, shining.  
**Head** large, rufescent in front; eyes large and rather prominent; antennae large and robust, bright yellow.  
**Thorax** moderate, widest at the base, very finely alutaceous, sides faintly margined, basal margin rounded, with the angles obtuse.  
**Scutellum** moderate, obtusely triangular.  
**Elytra** rather long, scarcely broader but twice longer than the thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather closely marked with large shallow punctures, interstices finely alutaceous.  
**Legs** large, robust, bright yellow.  
**Under parts** castaneous, with the metasternum paler, and the apical segments of the venter yellow.  
**Differ** from others in its small size, ovate and very convex form, bright yellow legs and antennae, and peculiar sculpture.  
**Habitat**, Europe. Found in Spain in Andalusia.

I found the first two specimens of this very distinct species in the collection of the Royal Belgian Museum at Brussels. In form and sculpture it much resembles the species of *Rhypohius*, but is separated from that genus by its nine-jointed antenna. Other specimens, taken in Andalusia and in Sardinia, have lately been sent to me by Herr E. Reitter.

**Orthoperus cribatus**, sp. n.  

*L. c.* 15–16 lin. = 0.63–0.75 mm. — Late ovalis, convexus, nitidus, distincte et regulariter punctatus, castaneus; capite modico, oculis parvis, hand prominentibus; *pronoto* parvo, capite longiori et latio, ad basim latissimo, distincte et regulariter punctato, interstiiis alutaceis, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali sinuata, angulis sat acutis; *elytris* magnis, capite atque *pronoto* multum latioribus et duplo longioribus, ad medias latissimis, distincte et regulariter punctatis, interstiiis alutaceis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus atque antennis flavis, harum clavis obscurioribus.

**Body** broadly oval, convex and shining, castaneous, distinctly and regularly punctured throughout.  
**Head** moderate; eyes small, not prominent; antennae yellow, with the club dusky.  
**Thorax** small, longer and broader than the head, widest at the base, distinctly and regularly punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, sides slightly margined, basal margin sinuate, with the angles rather acute.  
**Scutellum** small, triangular.  
**Elytra** large, much broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest at the middle, distinctly and regularly punctured, with the interstices alutaceous, sides margined, extremities rounded.  
**Legs** yellow.  
**Under parts** rufo-castaneous, smooth and shining.  
**Differ** from others in its small size, broad oval form, small thorax, large elytra, and very uniform and distinct sculpture.  
**Habitat**, North America. Found in the United States by Mr. G. R. Crotch.
Orthoperus mundus.


L. c. $\frac{1}{5}$ lin. = 75-87 mm.—Latus, rotundatus, sat depressus, aterrimus, vix nitidus, alutaceus; capite magno, distincte alutaceo, oculis prominentibus; pronoto lati, ad basim latissimo, minute alutaceo, impressionibus tribus levibus ad basim notato, una media, altera utrinque laterali, disco impunctato, lateribus rotundatis et marginitis, margine dilutiori, margine basali sectulement versus multum producta, angulis fere rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum latioribus, sesqui longioribus, prope media latissimis, sat profunde alutaeosis, punctis parvis equidistantibus, striatif dispositis, notatis, linea suturali utrinque impressissima, lateribus valde rotundatis, fortiter marginatis, margine dilutiori, apice valde rotundato, dilutiori; abdominis pygidio baud exserto; pedibus brevibus, gracillimis, flavis, tibibus anteri- oribus fortiter incurvatis; antennis sat longis, flavis, clavís obscuris, articulo quinto sexto longiori, haud latiori.

*Head* large, minutely alutaceous; eyes large and very prominent; antennae rather long, yellow, with the club dusky; fifth joint longer, but not broader than the sixth.

*Thorax* broad, widest at the base, minutely alutaceous, with three faint impressions near the base, one in the middle and one on each side, disc impunctate, sides rounded and margined, with the margin pale, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

*Scutellum* moderate, obtusely triangular.

*Elytra* rather broader and one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, rather deeply alutaceous, marked with small equidistant punctures arranged in striae, and an impressed line on each side of the suture, sides much rounded and strongly margined with the margin pale, apex much rounded and pale.

*Abdomen* with the pygidium not exposed.

*Legs* short, very slender, yellow, with the anterior tibiae much incurved.

*Under parts* piceous.

*Differs* from all other species in its depressed rounded form, black colour, large head and prominent eyes, and in sculpture; in immature specimens the colour is castaneous.

*Habitat*, Europe, not rare.

Orthoperus gracilipes, sp. n.

L. c. $\frac{1}{10}$ lin. = 0·63 mm.—Latus, ovaliter rotundatus, sat depressus, nitidulus, alutaceus, punctis minutis, distinctis, regulariter dispositis, notatus, aterrimus; capite sat parvo; pronoto sat magno, antice minime exciso, fere circulariter rotundato, margine basali profunde sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris sat brevisibus, pronoto vix latioribus, fere sesqui longioribus, ad media latissimis, stria suturali profunda, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus prelongis, piceis, tibii anterioribus fortiter incurvatis; antennis modicis, flavescentibus, clavis piceis.

*Body* broad, ovaly rounded, rather depressed, deep black, moderately shining, alutaceous, marked throughout with minute distinct punctures very regularly disposed.

*Head* small; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, flavescent with the club piceous.

*Thorax* rather large, very little excised in front, almost circularly rounded, basal margin very deeply sinuated with the angles acute.

*Scutellum* very small, triangular.
Elytra rather short, scarcely broader, and nearly one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest at the middle, sutural stria deep, sides slightly margined, apex obtuse.

Legs piceous, very long and slender, anterior tibiae strongly incurved.

Under parts piceous.

Differs from *O. mandus* in its much smaller size, narrower form, very long and slender piceous legs, and in sculpture.

**Habitat.** North America: the only specimens of this species which I have seen are in the collection of Dr. N. A. C. Dohrn, of Stettin.

**Orthoperus nigricans.**


L. c. ½ lin. = 0·63 mm.—Late ovalis, convexus, nitidus, modice punctatus, aterrimus, pilis brevibus sparissimse indutus; *pronoto* parvo, sat minime punctato, interstitiis glabriss, lateribus marginatis, margine basali vix sinuatu, angulis fere rectis; *clytris* capitae atque *pronoto* parum longioribus et parum latioribus, atque magis profunde punctatis, interstitiis glabriss, apicibus valde rotundatis, diluiteribus; pedibus atque antennis nigro-piceis, tibiae anterioribus longis, incurvatis.

Body broadly oval, convex and shining, moderately punctured, deep black, furnished with scattered hairs.

Head but little exposed; eyes moderate; antennae moderate, piceous.

Thorax small, rather minutely punctured with the interstices smooth and shining, sides margined, basal margin scarcely sinuato, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra rather longer and rather broader, and more deeply punctured than the head and thorax, with the interstices smooth and shining, extremities much rounded and pale.

Abdomen with the pygidium exposed, black.

Legs moderate, pitchy-black, with the anterior tibia long and incurved.

Under parts black.

Differs from *O. ovalis* in its much smaller size, more rounded and less convex form, pitchy-black legs and antennae, and deep black colour.

**Habitat.** Central America, found in the City of Guatemala by Mr. Champion.

**Orthoperus ovatus.**


L. c. ⅓ lin. = 0·63 mm.—Ovatus, validissimse convexus, nitidissimus, fere glaber, rufo-castaneus; *pronoto* sat longo, indistinctissimse punctato, margine basali leviter sinuatu, angulis fere rectis; *clytris* capitae atque *pronoto* parum latioribus, sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, postice attenuatis, glabriss, nitidis, apice sat acute, diluiteri; pedibus atque antennis pallide ferrugineis.

Body ovate, exceedingly convex, very shining, almost smooth, rufo-castaneous.

Head large, much exposed; eyes large; antennae moderate, flavescent, with the club dusky.

Thorax rather long, very indistinctly punctured, basal margin slightly sinuato, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum very small, triangular.
Elytra rather broader and one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle. Attenuated posteriorly, smooth and shining, apex rather acute and pale.

Legs moderate, pale ferruginous.

Under parts piceous, with the venter paler.

Differs from others in its narrow ovalate form, smooth and impunctate surface, and rufo-castaneous colour.

Habitat, Central America, found near San Geronimo, Vera Paz, by Mr. Champion.

Orthoperus coriaceus.

O. coriaceus, Rey, Opusc. Ent. xii. p. 132, 1861.

L. c. 347 lin. = 63–75 mm.—Ovalis, convexus, alutaceus, castaneus, sat nitidus; capitem modico, oculis parvis, haud prominentibus; pronoto parvo, brevi, leviter alutaceo, remote et indistincte punctato, lateribus rotundatis et marginatis, margine basali scutellum versus valde prodacta, angulis sat acutis; elytris capite atque pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam sesquis longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, sat profunde alutaceis, punctis remotis, levibus, ornatis, lateribus rotundatis, leviter marginatis, apicibus obtusiis, dilutioribus; pedibus late flavis, longis, gracilissimis, tarsis valde elongatis, tibiis anterioribus modice incurvatis, antennis magnis, robustis, late flavis, clavis obscuris, articulo quinto valde incrassato.

Head small and narrow; eyes small, not prominent; antennae large and robust, bright yellow, with the club dusky, fifth joint very much incrassated.

Thorax small and short, finely alutaceus, remotely and very indistinctly punctured, sides rounded and margined, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum large, triangular.

Elytra scarcely broader, but more than one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, rather deeply alutaceus, ornamented with remote shallow punctures, sides rounded and slightly margined, apex obtuse, pale.

Legs very long and slender, bright yellow, tarsi very long, anterior tibiae moderately incurved.

Under parts black, edges of the ventral segments rufo-piceous, metasternum rather deeply punctured.

Differs from O. atomus in its smaller size, narrower and more convex form, small and narrow head, robust antennae, and general sculpture.

Habitat, Europe, not uncommon.

Orthoperus glaber.


L. c. 27 lin. = 63 mm.— Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, nitidissimus, aterrimus, fere glaber; capite magno, lato, oculis modicis, prominentibus; pronoto magno, subquadrate, ad basim latissimo, alutaceo, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali scutellum versus producta, angulis fere rectis; elytris modicis, capite atque pronoto aliquantum latioribus, plus quam sesquis longioribus, ante media latissimis, apicem versus parum attenuatis, alutaceis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso, dilutiori; pedibus magnis, piecis; antennis sat longis, pallide flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

Body oblong-oval, convex, very shining, deep black, almost smooth.

Head large and broad; eyes moderate, prominent; antennae rather long, pale yellow, with the club dusky.
Thorax very large, subquadrate, widest at the base, alutaceous, sides slightly margined, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra moderate, rather broader and more than one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, somewhat attenuated towards the apex, alutaceous, sides slightly margined, apex obtuse, pale.

Legs large, robust, piceous.

Under parts black.

Differ from all other species in its broad subquadrate thorax, attenuated elytra, and general sculpture.

Habitat, North America.

Orthoperus aequalis.


L. c. p. 128, 1885. — Ominino ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, distincte punctatus, aterrimus; pronoto parvo, ad basim latissimo, lateribus leviter marginatis, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, sat profunde punctatis, interstitiis alutaceis, nitidis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice rotundato; pedibus atque antennis lato flavis, clavis obscuris.

Head large, castaneous; eyes large and prominent; palpi bright yellow; antennae bright yellow, with the club dusk.

Thorax small, widest at the base, sides slightly margined, basal margin faintly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra a little broader and twice longer than the thorax, more deeply punctured, with the interstices alutaceous and shining, widest near the middle, sides slightly margined, apex rounded.

Abdomen with the pygidium slightly exposed, piceous.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts piceous, head and prothorax flavescent.

Differ from others in its oval form, quadrate thorax, and deep sculpture.

Habitat, Sandwich Islands. Found in Hawaii, on Mauna Loa, by Rev. T. Blackburn.

Orthoperus atomarius.

(Pitophilus) atomarius, Heer, Faun. Helvet. i. p. 433, 1841.

L. c. p. 433, 1841. — Ovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, pallide castaneous, hand alutaceus, leviter punctatus, interstitiis glaberrimis, nitidissimis; capite magno, lato; oculis magnis, modice prominentibus; pronoto magno, ad basim latissimo, minute punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus leviter rotundatis et leviter marginatis, margine basali scutellum versus produci, angulis fere rectis; elytris sat angustis, capite atque pronoto fere sesqui longioribus, vix latioribus, prope media latissimis, sat profunde et regulariter punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus marginatis ad apices leviter attenuatis; abdominis pygadio exserto; pedibus longis, flavis; antennis flavis, clavis obscuris, articulo quinto sexto multo majori.

Head large and broad; eyes large, moderately prominent; antennae yellow, with the club dusky, fifth joint much larger than the sixth.

Thorax large, broadest at the base, minutely punctured, with the interstices very smooth and shining, sides scarcely rounded and faintly margined, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles almost right angles.
**Scutellum** very small, rounded.

**Elytra** rather narrow, very convex, almost one-half longer but scarcely broader than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, regularly and rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, slightly attenuated posteriorly, sides margined.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium exposed.

**Legs** long, yellow.

**Under parts** pale castaneous.

**Differs** from all other species in its very minute size, perfectly ovate and exceedingly convex form, and general sculpture.

**Habitat.** Europe, not common. This species was first found by Mr. G. R. Crotch near Cambridge, and has subsequently been taken in other localities.

**Orthoperus perpusillus.**


L. c. 1/16 lin. = 0·50 mm.—Ovatus, validissime convexus, nitidus, aterrimus, fere impunctatus; pronoto modico, sat lato, ad basim latissimo, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis fere rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum longioribus, haud latoribus, ad humeros latissimis, vix evidenter punctatis, apice obtuso; pedibus nigris; antennis piceis.

**Head** scarcely exserted, antennae piceous.

**Thorax** moderate, rather broad, widest at the base, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles nearly right angles.

**Scutellum** very small, triangular.

**Elytra** rather longer, but not broader than the head and thorax, widest at the shoulders, scarcely visibly punctured, apex obtuse.

**Legs** moderate, black.

**Under parts** black.

**Differs** from *O. ovatus* in its minute size, broader and less attenuated form, almost impunctate surface, and black legs.

**Habitat.** America; Chontales, Nicaragua, one specimen taken by Mr. Janson. Abounds in the West Indian Islands, where it was taken in profusion by Mr. H. H. Smith.

This minute species may be distinguished from *O. glaber*, Le Conte, by the totally different shape of its thorax and elytra, and by its deep black colour.

**Orthoperus Crotchii, sp. n.**

L. c. 1/16 lin. = 0·50 mm.—Brevis, latus, rotundatus, nitidissimus, minute et remote punctatus, castaneous; capite magno, lato, oculis parvis, haud prominentibus; pronoto magno, capite longiori et latori, pone medium latissimo, minute et remote punctato, fere glabro, nitidissimo, lateribus ante basim leviter contractis, leviter marginatis, margine basali fortiter sinuata, angulis obtusis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum longioribus, plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, minutissime et remote punctatis, interstites indistincte alutaceis et nitidissimis, striæ suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis et rotundatis, apicibus obtusiis; pedibus flavis, tibiis obscurioribus; antennis flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

**Body** short, broad, and rounded, very shining, castaneous, minutely and remotely punctured.

**Head** large and broad; eyes small, not prominent; antennae moderate, yellow, with the club dusky.
Thorax large, longer and broader than the head, widest behind the middle, minutely and remotely punctured, nearly smooth and very shining, slightly contracted before the base, sides margined, basal margin strongly sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum very small, rounded.

Elytra rather broader, and more than one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, very minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices indistinctly alutaceous and very shining, sutural stria distinct, sides margined and rounded, apex obtuse.

Legs yellow, with the tibia dusky.

Under parts pale castaneous.

Differs from others in its minute size, very round form, very shining surface, thorax contracted towards the base, and in sculpture.

Habitat, North America. Found in the United States by Mr. G. R. Crotch.

[Orthoperus minutissimus, sp. n.]

[L. c. \text{1/6} \text{lin.} = 0.50 \text{mm.}—Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidissimus, castaneus; pronoto parvo; elytris magno, confertim punctatis; pedibus atque antennis flavis.

Head moderate, pale; eyes black; antennae dusky yellow.

Thorax small, larger and broader than the head, widest in the middle, moderately punctured, interstices faintly alutaceous, distinctly margined, basal margin sinuated, angles right angles.

Scutellum very small, rounded.

Elytra rather large, broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest in the middle, closely and rather deeply punctured, interstices faintly alutaceous, sutural stria distinct, sides margined, apex obtuse and much rounded.

Legs bright yellow, anterior tibia dusky yellow.

Under parts piceous, castaneous.

Differs from \textit{O. perpusillus} in its much smaller size, oval form, smaller thorax, deeper sculpture, and castaneous colour, while \textit{O. glaber} is distinctly alutaceous.

Habitat, South America, Guadaloupe, Fleutiaux.]

I have copied the foregoing description from Mr. Matthews's note books because he has retained the diagnosis in the epitome of the species of this genus. But I suspect that the discovery of abundant specimens of \textit{O. perpusillus} in the West Indies induced Mr. Matthews to sink this name altogether; especially as he omitted the name from the systematic list, and also did not leave any description in his MS. The specimens in his own collection labelled with these two names seem to belong to the same species.—Ed.
Fam. **Pseudocorylophidæ.**

Sub hoc nomine insecta genere *Aphanocephalo* comprehensa a *Corylophidis* removere judicavi; quippe que ab illis toto orbe differunt. Vere palpis solis exceptis characteres nullos consimiles habet. Antennæ modo omnino dissimili formantur; clava earum solida existit, et retracta haur in funiculo reduplicatur, sed fere recta extenditur. Maxillæ trilobae *Trichopterygidis* magis quam *Corylophidis* similis videntur. Alæ *Silphidis*. Tarsi triarticulati *Coccinellidis*. Atque mesosterni epimerae præ modo amplificata iterum *Trichopterygidis*. Atque igitur hæc insecta familiaris distinctam formare censeo, que, forma en colore interdum maculatum cum *Coccinellidis* affinitatem indicans, a *Corylophidis* subnota juxta *Coccinellidas* locar locet.

**Characteres Diagnostici.**

*Antennæ* primo visu novem, re vera undecim articulato; 1 magno, longo, vix recurvato; 2 primo multum minori, atque illi oblique optato; 3 gracili, secundo multum longiori; 4-8 parvis, gradatim et brevioribus et latioribus; 9-11 clavam subsolidam formantibus, articulis amplificatis evidentior divisis.

*Palpi maxillares* 4-articulati; articulo secundo turgide incrassato; apicali elongato, sat gracili, conico.

*Palpi labiales* triarticulati, articulo secundo turgide incrassato; apicali lato, subconico.

*Maxillæ* ad modum *Trichopterygidarum* trilobatae.

*Epimera mesosterni* permagna, ad omne latus externum coxarum receptaculorum extensa.

*Eltyra* integra.

*Alæ* ample, ad basim latissimæ, atque per totas nervis firmatae.

*Tarsi* omnes triarticulati.

*Coxæ* omnes rotundatae, et late distantes.

Characteres alii sub genere *Aphanocephalo* disserte describuntur.

**APHANOCEPHALUS.** Pl. VII., C.


*Corpus* hemisphericum, aut plus minusve ovale.

*Caput* magnum, retractile, saepe prominens, deflexum, parte gulari valde convexa: oculis sat parvis, prominentibus; *antennis* ad mandibularem basim insertis, atque ad replicandum circa latus internum oculorum habilibus; clypeo aut epistomatæ permagno, lateraliter dilatato.

*Antennæ* (Pl. VII., C, fig. 7) vix gniculate, 11-articulata; 1 magno, longo, elongato-pyraiformi, ad apicem oblique truncato; 2 parvo, brevi, ad basim internam abrupte excavato, atque ad apicem externum prioris inserito; 3 longo, gracili, secundo multum longiori; 4-8 parvis, gradatim brevioribus, et sepe gradatim latioribus; 9-11 incrassatis, clavam subsolidam formantibus, articulis singulis discretae difficilioribus.

*Palpi maxillares* (Pl. VII., C, fig. 5, w) 4-articulati; 1 brevi lato, cyathiformi; 2 permagno, turgide incrassato, antice excavato, et seta brevi ad angulum utrumque instructo; 3 perbrevi, transverso; 4 elongato, conico.

*Palpi labiales* (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, m) sat breves, robusti, triarticulati; 1 exigno; 2 turgide incrassato, antice excavato; 3 secundo paulum breviori et graciliori, cultriformi, acie interna fere recta.
Labrum (Pl. VII., C, fig. 3, z) modicum, transversum, antice emarginatum et lateraliter dilatum atque rotundatum; episterna sive elyceus (fig. u) permagnum, antice emarginatum, et lateraliter valde dilatum, sat profunde punctatum, interstitibus glabris, nitidissimis.

Mandibulae (Pl. VII., C, fig. 4) magna, valida, apice profunde bifido et acute uncinato, basi valde dilatata, processa longa, ad aciem serrato, intus instructe. Maculae (Pl. VII., C, fig. 5) robustae, trilobatae, lobo externo, re vera sternite processu, sat magno, cultiformi; inter medio magno, longo, setis longis ad apicem instructo; interiori modico, ad apicem oblique excavato atque setis praelongis, incurvatis instructo. Stipes sat magnum, robustum. Mentum (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, j) suboblongum, transversum, ad basim dilatatum. Labium (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, k) sat magnum, quadratum, costis lateralis validis firmatum, margine anteriori media in dentem acutum producta, ad latera paraglossis articulatis, ad apicem setosis, instructa.

Lingua (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, l) per magna, lata, palpos longitudine superans. Pronotum parvum, margine anteriori fere circulariter rotundata, media elevata, et leviter concava, angulis posterioribus hum productis. Scutellum modicum, triangulare.

Elytra integra, magna, inflata, epipleuris latissimis. Alae amplectae, elongatae, ad basim latissimae, dimidio basali nervis dubius costalibus, validis, altero mediolaterali, atque altero brevi, angulato ad basim ipsam, firmato; dimidio apicali nervis dubius medialisibus, leviter divergentibus, ad bases angulatis, et nervis costalibus exortis, firmato.

Ablomen segmentis nunc compositus, apicali solo corneo, atque sulco profundo mediolaterali impresso; reliquis omnibus membranaceis. Prothorax (Pl. VII., C, fig. 2, a) sat magnus; prosterno magnus, postice emarginato, et late divaricato, coxarum receptacula maxima parte cingenti; episternis minuti, inconspicui; epimeris parvis, sati distinctis; receptaculis coxarum rotundatis, late distantiis. Pectus mesosterno (Pl. VII., C, fig. 2, d) brevi, latissimo; episternis dellexis, inconspicuis; epimeris permagnis, ad omne latus externum coxarum receptaculorum extensis; receptaculis coxarum rotundatis, longe distantibus. Metasterno (Pl. VII., C, fig. 2, g) transverso, latissimo, ad latera corporis extenso, margine posteriori inter coxas leviter rotundata; episternis atque epimeris angustissimis, coriaceis, fere rudimentaris, sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis sex compositus, primo longo, sat magno, ceteris multo brevioribus, scapis pariter longis, apicali integro. Pedes antici trochanteribus acute conicos; femoribus simplicibus, robustis; tibias simplicibus, ad apices parum dilatatis; tarsi triarticulatis, dubios basalisibus fere paribus, profunde bifidos; apicali elongato, sat graciles; unguibus modicis, ad bases subitus dentatis. Internodi atque posteriores antici similis.

Coxae omnes rotundatae, et plus minusve remotae.

Body hemispheric. Head large, retractile but capable of extrusion, deflexed, gular portion very convex; eyes rather small, prominent; antennae inserted near the base of the mandibles, when withdrawn folded round the inner side of each eye. Antenne (Pl. VII., C, fig. 7) scarcely geniculated, 11-jointed; 1 large and long, elongate-pyriform, obliquely truncate at the apex; 2 small and short, abruptly excavated on the inner side of the base, and attached to the first at the outer side of its apex; 3 long and slender, much longer than the second; 4-8 small, gradually shorter; 9-11 incrassated, forming a solid club with rather indistinct divisions. Maxillary pulp (Pl. VII., C, fig. 5, w) four-jointed; 1 short and broad, cyathiform; 2 very large, tuberculately incrassate, excavated at the extremity, and furnished with a short seta at each angle; 3 very short, transverse; 4 elongate, conical.
Labial palpi (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, m) rather short, robust, three-jointed; 1 very minute; 2 turgidly incrassate, excavated at the extremity; 3 rather shorter and more slender than the second, cultriform, with the inner side straight.

Labrum (Pl. VII., C, fig. 3, z) moderate, transverse, emarginate in front, and dilated and rounded at the sides. Epistoma or elypos (fig. u) very large, rather deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, emarginate in front, and broadly dilated at the sides.

Mandibles (Pl. VII., C, fig. 4) large and strong, deeply bifid and acutely hooked at the apex, broadly dilated at the base, and furnished on the inner side with a broad cornaceous process serrate at the edge.

Maxille (Pl. VII., C, fig. 5) robust, three-lobed, with the exterior lobe (an elongate process of the stipes) rather large, cultriform; the intermediate large and long, densely furnished at the apex with long setae; the interior lobe moderate, obliquely excavated, and furnished with very long incurved setae at the apex. Stipes large and robust.

Mentum (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, j) suboblong, transverse, dilated at the base.

Labium (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, k) rather large, quadrate, with broad lateral costae; anterior margin produced into a sharp point in the middle, and furnished at the sides with articulated paraglossae incurved and furnished with setae at the apex.

Lingua (Pl. VII., C, fig. 6, l) very large and broad, extending beyond the palpi.

Pronotum small, almost circularly rounded in front, but elevated and faintly concave in the middle, posterior angles not produced.

Scutellum moderate, triangular.

Elytra entire, large and inflated, with the epipleural folds very broad.

Wings ample, long, widest at the base, the basal half strengthened with two strong costal nerves, one thin median nerve, and a short angled nerve at the base; the apical half with two diverging medial nerves proceeding from the costal nerves, and angulated at their base.

Abdomen composed of nine indistinct segments, of which the apical alone is corneous and deeply sulcate on the disc; the other segments are membranaceous.

Prothorax (Pl. VII., C, fig. 2, a) rather large, with the prosternum large, posteriorly emarginate, and widely divaricated, enclosing the greater part of the coxal cavities; episterna minute, and very indistinct; epimera small, distinct; coxal cavities rounded, and rather widely distant.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. VII., C, fig. 2, d) short and broad; episterna deflexed and inconspicuous; epimera excessively large, extending round the whole outer side of the coxal cavities; coxal cavities rounded, and very widely distant.

Metasternum (Pl. VII., C, fig. 2, g) transverse, very broad, extending to the sides of the body, posterior margin slightly rounded between the coxae; episterna and epimera very narrow, corneaceous, almost rudimentary, entirely concealed by the elytra.

Venter composed of six segments, the first long and large, the rest much shorter, equal to each other in length, and the apical entire.

Legs anterior with the trochanters acutely conical; femora robust, simple; tibiae simple, slightly dilated at the apex; tarsi three-jointed, the two basal joints almost equal in size, deeply bifid; apical joint elongate and rather slender; claws moderate, dentate at the base beneath.

Intermediate and posterior like the anterior.

Coxae all rounded, and gradually becoming more remote.

The same reasons which induced me to separate Phenoecephalus into a distinct subfamily prevail with still greater force in the case of the present genus; indeed, the shape of the palpi is the only characteristic in which Aphanocephalus bears any
resemblance to the Corylophide. Its antennae are formed on an entirely different type, and their small solid club is not vertically doubled back upon the funiculus, as it is in all the Corylophide. The maxillae are three-lobed after the fashion of the Trichopterygide with this small difference, that the outer lobe is not on the same level with the other two. The wings in shape and neurulation resemble those of the Silphide, but are wholly unlike the Corylophide. The tarsi, examined in Canada balsam, present no vestige of the small penultimate joint universal among the Corylophide, but are clearly three-jointed. And in the excessive development of the mesosternal epinera Aphanocephalus again resembles the Trichopterygide.

The three-jointed tarsi and general superficial appearance of this genus reminds one of the Coccinellide, but the resemblance extends no farther, and can at the most but form an indication of its systematic position.

On these grounds I have determined to separate Aphanocephalus from the Corylophide, and to place it next to the Coccinellide; to which the form of all its species and the colour of some among them bear a well-marked resemblance.

SPECTIERUM TABULA SYNOPTICA.

 Corpus hemisphericum.
 Caput pronoto obtectum.
 Superficies glabra.................. impunctatus.
 \[ punctata \].................. hemisphericatus.

 Caput prominens.................. Wollastoni.

 Corpus haud hemisphericum, capite plus minusve exserto.
 Elytra ad humeros hand contraeta.
 Forma ovalis, sculptura profunda...... 4-maculatus.
 \[ ovata, sculptura lavi \]........... viteus.

 Elytra ad humeros contracta........ dissimilis.

Aphanocephalus impunctatus.


L. c. 1 2/5 lin. 2.25 mm.—Omnino hemisphericus, impunctatus, nitidissimus, aterminus, pronoto antice ferrugineo; pronoto parvo, perbrevi, antice levissime excavato, marginie anteriori ferrugineae, marginie basali leviter rotundatae, angulis obtusis; elytris permagnum, pronoto multo latioribus et fere triplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, superficie inaequali indistincte alutacea, lateribus late marginatis, apice latissimis; pedibus piceis, tarsis flavis; antennis sat brevibus, flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

Body perfectly hemispheric, impunctate, very shining, deep black, with the front of the thorax ferruginous.

Head slightly visible, black, and very shining, with the mouth ferruginous; eyes moderate, prominent; antennae rather short, yellow, with the club dusky.

Thorax small and very short, slightly excavated in front, impunctate, and very shining, anterior margin ferruginous, basal margin slightly rounded, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum moderate, triangular.

Elytra very large, much broader and nearly three times longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, uneven and indistinctly alutaceous on the surface, sides broadly margined, apex very broad.

Legs moderate, picens, with the tarsi yellow.

Under parts black, metasternum deeply alutaceous.
**Aphanocephalus hemisphericus.**


L. c. 1-1\(\frac{1}{10}\) lin. = 2-2\(\frac{1}{12}\) mm.—Hemisphericus, nitidissimus, pronoto leviter, elytris profunde punctatis, niger, ãœscens. pronoto antice rufescenti; *pronoto* sat parvo, margine anteriori media recta, ad latera circulariter rotundata, minute et sat remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, lateribus marginatis, haud reflexis, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; *clytris* per magna, pronoto multum latoriibus, et fere triplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, profunde et confertum punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus latissime marginatis, apice integro; pedibus atque antennis flavis.

**Body** hemispheric, very shining, with the thorax moderately and the elytra very deeply punctured, brassy-black, with the front of the thorax rufescent.

**Head** large, rufescent; eyes moderate, prominent; mouth deflexed, rufescent; antennæ small, yellow.

**Thorax** rather small, anterior margin straight in the middle and circularly rounded at the sides, minutely and rather distantly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides margined, but not reflexed, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles acute.

**Scutellum** moderate, acutely triangular, minutely punctured.

**Elytra** very large, much broader and nearly three times longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides very broadly margined, apex entire, epipleural fold excessively broad, rufescent.

**Legs** moderate, yellow.

**Under parts** castaneous, first ventral segment very deeply punctured.

**Differ** from *A. Wollastoni* in its much larger size, black colour, and sculpture.

**Habitat**, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

---

**Aphanocephalus Wollastoni.**


L. c. 1\(\frac{12}{16}\)-1\(\frac{13}{16}\) lin. = 1\(\frac{50}{100}\)-1\(\frac{63}{100}\) mm.—Hemisphericus, pilis brevissimis flavis sparsissime indutus, nitidissimus, elytris rugose punctatis, castaneus, ãœscens, pronoto antice, atque capite flavescentibus; *capite* magno, sat longe exerto, flavescenti, fronte valde convexo, et distincte punctato; *pronoto* sat magno, modice sed confertissime punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, margine anteriori ad median concavatæ, ad latera circulariter rotundata, et late marginatæ, margine basali fere rectæ, angulis acutis; *clytris* modicis, capite atque pronoto parum latoriibus, et fere duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, rugose punctatis, interstitiis nitidissimis, et minute et remote punctatis, lateribus latissime marginatis, margine reflexæ, apice integro; pedibus atque antennis late flavis.

**Body** hemispheric, with very small scattered hairs, very shining, rugosely punctured on the elytra, castaneous and brassy, with the head and front of the thorax flavescent.

**Head** large, much exserted, yellow, very convex, and distinctly punctured on the forehead; eyes moderate, prominent; antennæ rather large, bright yellow.
Thorax rather large, moderately but very closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior margin faintly concave in the middle, circularly rounded at the sides and broadly margined, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles acute.

Scutellum acutely triangular and minutely punctured.

Elytra moderate, rather broader and nearly twice longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, rugosely punctured, with the interstices minutely and remotely punctured and very shining, sides very broadly margined, with the margin reflexed, apex entire.

Legs moderate, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, first ventral segment very deeply punctured, and the epipleural folds of the elytra rufescent and very broad.

Differs from _A. hemisphericus_ in its much smaller size, prominent head, castaneous and very brassy colour, and in the sculpture of the whole body.

**Habitat**, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

*Aphanocephalus vitreus*.

_L. c. 1½ lin. 1-37 mm._—Omnino ovatus, valde convexus, nitidissimus, pronoto minutissime, elytris profundius punctatus, nigrescens, macula magna, suffusa lutea rufa in disco elytri utrinque notatus; _capite_ valde prominenti, rufescenti, minute punctato, interstitius glabris, nitidis, epistomate valde dilatato; _oculis_ parvis, valde prominentibus; _pronoto_ magno, antice sat profunde excavato, minute et remote punctato, interstitius glabris, nitidis, lateribus late marginitatis, ovatiter rotundatis, margine basali simnata, angulis acutis; _elytris_ capite atque pronoto vix lufioribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, remote et indistincte punctatis, interstitius perglabris, nitidissimis, fere nigris, macula magna, suffusa, lutea rufa, in disco elytri utrinque notatis, lateribus late marginatis, apice ovato; _pygidio_ parum excerto, rufescenti; _pedibus_ atque antennis flavescentibus, clavis obscurioribus.

**Body** perfectly ovate, very convex, exceedingly shining, minutely punctured on the thorax, and more deeply on the elytra, almost black, with a large suffused bright red spot on the disc of each elytron.

**Head** very prominent, rufescent, minutely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, epistoma much dilated; eyes small and very prominent; antennae flavescant.

**Thorax** large, rather deeply excavated in front, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, sides ovaly rounded, strongly margined and narrowly rufescent, basal margin sinuated, with the angles acute.

**Scutellum** large, triangular, impunctate and shining.

**Elytra** scarcely broader, but twice longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, remotely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and very shining, nearly black, with a large suffused bright red spot on the disc of each elytron, sides broadly margined, apex ovate.

**Abdomen** with the pygidium slightly exposed, rufescent.

**Legs** moderate, yellow.

**Under parts** rufo-testaceous.

**Differs** from all the other species in its perfectly ovate form, brightly polished surface, and in both colour and sculpture.

**Habitat**, Asia. Found in China by Mr. Bowring.

This very distinct species is represented by a single specimen in the collection of the British Museum. My remarks on the two following species apply in every
particular to this insect, whose anatomy I have examined with equal care. In the present species the head is more prominent than in *A. 4-maculatus*; but smaller and much less exposed than in *A. dissimilis*.

**Aphanocephalus quadrimaculatus.**


L. c. 1½ lin. = 1·63 mm.—Obtuse ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, sat profunde punctatus, pilis flavis sparsissimè vestitus, promoto late rufo-piceo, elytris nigris, maculis quattuor magnis late ruìs notatis; *capite* prominenti, rufo-piceo, profunde punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis; oculis parvis, valde prominentibus; *promoto* modico, antice modice excavato, circulariter rotundato et reflexo, modice et sat remote punctato, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, late rufescenti, margine basali sinuata, angulis obtusiis; *elytris* capite atque promoto vix latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, confertim et profundissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, nigris, macula magna, transversa, oblonga, late rufa ante media, atque alia magna, rotundata, pone media utrique notatis, lateribus late marginatis, apice valve obtuso; pedibus atque antennis sat gracilibus, late flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

*Body* obtusely oval, exceedingly convex, very shining, rather deeply punctured, very sparingly clothed with yellow hair, with the thorax brightly rufescent, and the elytra black, with four large bright red spots.

*Head* prominent, rufo-piceous, deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining; eyes small, very prominent; antennae moderate, yellow, with the club dusky.

*Thorax* moderate, circularly rounded at the sides and moderately concave in front, anterior margin reflexed, moderately and rather remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, brightly rufescent, basal margin sinuated, with the angles obtuse.

*Scutellum* moderate, triangular, and punctured.

*Elytra* scarcely broader, more than twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, closely and very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, black, with a large, oblong, transverse, bright red spot before the middle, and a large, rounded, bright red spot behind the middle of each elytron, sides broadly margined, apex very obtuse.

*Legs* rather slender, bright yellow.

*Under parts* pale castaneous, distinctly punctured throughout.

*Differs* from all others in its obtusely oval form, deep sculpture, and beautiful colour.

*Habitat*, Asia. Found in Penang by Mr. Bowring.

The shape and colour of this beautiful insect indicate the affinity between the present family and the *Coccinellidae*. In outward appearance it is so unlike the typical Aphanocephali, that I supposed it would belong to a distinct genus, but on dissection I found that the organs of the mouth were in every respect precisely similar to those of *A. hemisphericus*, and that it as perfectly resembled that species in every part of its external skeleton; the same excessive development of the *mesosternal epimera*, and the same rudimentary condition of the *metasternal episterna* and *epimera* existing in both species.
Aphanocephalus dissimilis.

L. c. f. lin. = 1·12 mm.—Subovatus, validissime convexus, nitidus, profunde punctatus, aeneo-piceus; capitule prominenti, magno, lato, indistincte punctato, epistomate permagno, lateraliter valde dilatato, oculis magnis, prominentibus; pronoto sat brevi, transverso, antice excavato, angulis anterioribus obsoletis, punctis umbilicatis sat confertim impresso, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, linea basali distincta, interibus marginatis et leviter rotundatis, margine basali scutellum versus producta, angulis sat obtusis; elytris pronoto parum latioribus et plus quam duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, profundissime et sat confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus late marginatis, apice integro; pedibus longis, gracilibus, bcte flavis; antennis longis, flavescentibus, clavis obscurioribus.

Body subovate, exceedingly convex, shining, deeply punctured, aeneo-piceous. Head prominent, large and broad, indistinctly punctured, with the epistoma very large, and much dilated at the sides; eyes large and prominent; antennae rather long, flavescent.

Thorax rather short, transverse, excavated in front, with the anterior angles obsolete, rather closely marked with umbilicated punctures, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal line distinct, sides margined and slightly rounded, basal margin produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather obtuse.

Scutellum moderate, triangular, and punctured.

Elytra rather broader and more than twice longer than the thorax, widest at the middle, very deeply and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides broadly margined, apex entire.

Legs very long and slender, bright yellow.

Under parts castaneous, with the prothorax and mesosternum paler, epipleural folds very broad and yellow, metasternum deeply and remotely punctured.

Differs from all the other species in the prominence of the head, size, form, and sculpture of the body.

Habitat, Asia. Found in China by Mr. Bowring.

Of this remarkable insect there are many specimens in the collection of the British Museum. In outward appearance it is wholly unlike Aphanocephalus; but I was led to suspect that it might belong to that genus by the similarity of the proportions of its antenna, and therefore minutely examined the anatomy of the external skeleton of its under side, and dissected the organs of the mouth. In all these particulars the resemblance is so perfect that the diagrams of the anatomy of A. hemisphericus fully represent the corresponding parts of the present species. The most characteristic of these are the great size and lateral dilatation of the epistoma; the great development of the lingua; the round anterior coxal cavities; and the prodigious enlargement of the mesosternal epimera.
Fam. PHÆNOCEPHALIDÆ.

characteres diagnosticī.

Antennea undeem-articulātēs, articulis duobus basälibus magnis, incrassatis; 3–8 græcelloribus; tribus ultimis clavam elongatam formantibus, apicali longo.

Palpi maxillares elongati, 4-articulati, articulis tribus ultimis subequalibus.

Palpi labiales sat elongati, triarticulati, articulo apicali obtuse conico.

Maxillae bilobatēs, lobis brevibus.

Pronotum breve, angulis posterioribus productis.

Elytra integra.

Tarsi omnes 4-articulati, articulis tribus basālibus pariter magnis, bilobatis.

Corpus posteriores fere contingentes, trochantinis ad bases instructae.

Genus hoc Phaenocephalus a Corylophīdis genuinis, partibus omnibus adeo diversum est, quod nullo modo cum iis associari possit. Re vera ad Silphidas magis approximat, et permultum dubito, an non ad eas rectius pertineat; certe cum illis affinitatem maximam exhibet. Qua de causa hoc genus familiam distinctam formare censeo, quæ Corylophidas Silphīdis conjungere valebit.

PHÆNOCEPHALUS. Pl. VII., B.


Corpus ovatum, fere hemisphericum.

Caput magnum, latum, sessile, deflexum; parte gulari convexă; oculis magnis; antennis prope oculos insertis.

Antennea (Pl. VII., B, fig. 7) 11-articulata; 1 magno, incrassato, sat pyriformi, haud recurvato; 2 ovo, primo dimidio minori; 3 græcelli, secundo breviori; 4 tertio minori; 5 quarto parum majori; 6 quinto et breviore et crassiori; 7 sexto longiori et crassiori; 8 transverso, septimo crassiori; 9–11 valde incrassatis, clavam elongatam, lanceolatam, formantibus, articulo apicali conico, duobus precedentibus longitudine æquali.

Palpi maxillares (Pl. VII., B, fig. 5, w) permagni, elongati, 4-articulati; 1 parvo, subtriangulari; 2 longo, pyriformi, leviter recurvato; 3 secundo breviori, et parum tenuiori, ovato, ad apicem truncato; 4 tertio duplo longiori, pariter crasso, apice obtuso.

Palpi labiales (Pl. VII., B, fig. 6, m) sat elongati, tri-articulati; 1 parvo; 2 sat magno, ad apicem latissimo; 3 secundo longiori, pariter crasso, obtuse conico, parum incurvato.

Labrum breve, transversum.

Mandibulae non examinatae.

Maxille (Pl. VII., B, fig. 5) modice, bilobatēs, lobo exteriori sat brevi, lato, apice fere recto, sinuate ciliato; lobo interiori græcelli, sat parvo, ad apicem setis brevibus instructo. Stipes sat magnus.

Mentum (Pl. VII., B, fig. 6, j) sat magnum, subquadratum, ante basim dilatatum.

Labium ((Pl. VII., B, fig. 6, k) sat magnum, subquadratum, antice latissimum, paraglossis magnis, setosis, instructum.

Lingua (Pl. VII., B, fig. 6, l) permagna, antice dilatata, margine anteriōri mediā profunde emarginata.

Pronotum breve, latum, margine anteriōri sat profunde excisâ, posterius sinuate, angulis acutis, parum productis.

Scutellum parvum, triangulare.
Elytra magna, integra.
Alio non examinato.
Abdomen non examinatum.

Prothorax (PL VII., B, fig. 2, a) prosterno sat magno, inter coxas elevato et postice acuminato; episternis latis, angustis; epimeris parvis, receptacula coxarum partim cingentibus; receptacula coxarum magnis, partim aperiis, haeud contingentibus.

Pectus mesosterno (PL VII., B, fig. 2, d) brevi, antice profunde excavato; episternis modicis, trigonalibus; epimeris modicis, humeralibus, ad receptacula coxarum vix extensis; receptacula coxarum magnis, pyriformibus, sat late distantibus.

Metasterno (PL VII., B, fig. 2, g) sat brevi, ad latera corporis non extenso, postice inter coxas emarginato; episternis magnis, elongatis, metasterno longioribus; epimeris angustis, sub elytris occultis.

Venter segmentis quinque compositis, primo majori, saceris scisps paribus, apicali integro.

Pedes antice femoribus atque tibios simplicibus, sat longis, his modice setosis; tarsis robustis, 4-articulatis, articulis tribus basalisibus paribus, longe bilobatis et modice setosis; apicali graciliori, terto vix longiori, ad apicem subitus incrasato; ungualibus robustis, ad bases incrassatis et obtusae dentilicatis.

intermediis atri postici similes, sed horum articulo apicali breviori.

Coxae antiores sat magna, ovata, non prominentes, fere contingentes.

intermediis magna, pyriformes, sat late distantes.

posterioris permagno, ovales, ad episterna extusae, fere contingentes, et trochantinis ad modum Cholevirinorum instructae.

Body ovate, almost hemispheric.

Head sessile, large and broad, deflexed; gular portion convex; eyes large; antennae inserted near the eyes.

Antennae (PL VII., B, fig. 7) eleven-jointed; 1 large, incrasate, subpyriform, not recurved; 2 ovate, one-half smaller than the first; 3 slender, shorter than the second; 4 smaller than the third; 5 rather larger than the fourth; 6 shorter and broader than the fifth; 7 longer and broader than the sixth; 8 transverse, broader than the seventh; 9-11 much incrassated, forming an elongate lanceolate club, apical joint coneal, as long as the two preceding joints united; fifth and seventh joints furnished on the inner side with a short seta.

Maxillary palpi (PL VII., B, fig. 5, w) very large and long, four-jointed; 1 small, subtriangular; 2 long, pyriform, slightly recurved; 3 shorter and more slender than the second, ovate, truncate at the apex; 4 as broad as the third, but twice longer, obtusae at the apex.

Labial palpi (PL VII., B, fig. 6, m) rather long, three-jointed; 1 small; 2 rather large, broadest anteriorly; 3 longer than the second, equally broad, obtusely conical, slightly incurved.

Labrum short, transverse.

Mandibles not examined.

Maxillae (PL VII., B, fig. 5) moderate, bilobed, outer lobe rather short and very broad, apex nearly straight, fringed with sinuate hair; interior lobe rather small and slender, furnished at the apex with short setae. Stipes rather large.

Mentum (PL VII., B, fig. 6, j) rather large, subquadrate, dilated before the base.

Labium (PL VII., B, fig. 6, k) rather large, subquadrate, broadest anteriorly, furnished with large broad setose paraglossae.

Lingua (PL VII., B, fig. 6, l) very large, dilated anteriorly, with the anterior margin deeply emarginate in the middle, and rounded towards the sides.

Pronotum short and broad, with the anterior margin rather deeply excised, posterior margin sinuate, with the angles acute and slightly produced.

Scutellum small, triangular.
Elytra large, entire.
Wings and abdomen not examined.

Prothorax (Pl. VII., B, fig. 2, a) with the prosternum rather large, elevated between the coxae, and acuminate posteriorly; episternum narrow, transversely elongate; epimera small, partly enclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, partly open behind, not contingent.

Pectus with the mesosternum (Pl. VII., B, fig. 2, d) short, deeply excavated in front; episterna moderate, trigonal; epimera moderate, humeral, scarcely extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, pyriform, rather widely distant.

metasternum (Pl. VII., B, fig. 2, g) rather short, not reaching to the sides of the body, with the posterior margin emarginate between the coxae; episterna very long and large, extending beyond the metasternum; epimera narrow, concealed by the elytra.

Venter composed of five segments, of which the first is the longest, the rest equal to each other, and the apical entire.

Legs anterior with the femora and tibie simple, rather long, tibie moderately setose; tarsi robust, four-jointed, with the three basal joints of equal size, setose, and deeply bilobed; apical joint more slender, scarcely longer than the third, incassate on the under side near the apex; claws robust, incassate, and obtusely denticulate at the base.

intermediate and posterior like the anterior, but with the apical joint of the latter much shorter.

Coxe anterior rather large, ovate, almost contingent, not prominent.

intermediate large, pyriform, rather widely distant.

posterior very large, oval, extending to the episterna, almost contingent, and furnished with trochantins like the Cholevina.

The genus Phenocephalus was formed by Mr. Wollaston for the reception of a singular insect found in Japan by Mr. Lewis; singular in every sense of the word, since only one specimen has hitherto occurred. Although he placed Phenocephalus among the Corylophidae, Mr. Wollaston seems to have had much doubt as to whether it really belonged to that family. It bears, indeed, a striking resemblance to them in its outward appearance, but throughout its whole anatomy there is no character which truly agrees with the normal type of the Corylophidae, while many are totally diverse. For the same reasons it is equally impossible to associate this genus with Aphanoecephalus; and therefore to separate Phenocephalus into a distinct family appears to be the only course to pursue without violating the fundamental rules of division.

Although I was fortunate enough to succeed in dissecting, without injury to the appearance of the specimen, the greater part of the organs of its mouth, yet, as this example is the only existing exponent of the genus, I did not attempt to interfere with the labrum or mandibles; the former is described from merely superficial examination, and the latter altogether omitted.

Phenocephalus castaneus.


L. c. 14 mm. = 1:50 mm.—Subhemisphericus, postice acuminatus, glaber, nitidissimus, castaneus; capite magno, lato, minute et remote punctato; oculis magnis, rhombiformibus, humd prominentibus; pronoto parvo, perbrevi, lato, ad basim latissimo, minute et remote punctato, interstitiis glabras, nitidis, angulis anterioribus obtusiis, lateribus marginatis, et valde rotundatis, margine basali secellum versus valde producta, angulis sat acutis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum latioribus, fere duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, indistincte
punctato-striatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, lateribus rotundatis, et late marginatis, apice sat acuto; pedibus atque antennis late flavis.

Body subhemispheric, acuminated posteriorly, smooth and very shining, castaneous. Head large and broad, minutely and remotely punctured; eyes large, rhombiform, not prominent; antennae bright yellow. Thorax small, very short and broad, widest at the base, minutely and remotely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, anterior angles obtuse, sides margined and much rounded, basal margin much produced towards the scutellum, with the angles rather acute. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra rather acuminated posteriorly, rather broader, and nearly twice longer than the head and thorax, widest near the shoulders, indistinctly punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides rounded and broadly margined, apex rather acute. Legs moderate, bright yellow. Under parts pale castaneous. Habitat, Asia. Found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.
SPHÆRIIDÆ.

The Sphæriidae form a small and somewhat isolated family exhibiting no special affinity to any other group except the Sphæridiidae, and to them only in outward appearance and in the subsolid capitulum of their antennæ. Its true systematic position has therefore been a fertile cause of perplexity; but since their elongate and free, or prominent anterior coxae, together with the characters above mentioned, bear a strong resemblance to the corresponding parts of Coreyon, it would seem most natural to place this family next in succession to the Sphæridiidae; to which family also the life habits of Sphæritis, as far as they are known, appear to be very similar. S. acaroides, the best known and the most common species of the genus, has always been found at the roots of herbage, or in moss in boggy places.

Although the species of Sphæritis are not often seen in collections, I believe that in nature they are by no means rare. I have received them from Europe, from many parts of North America, from Central America, Asia, and Northern Africa, as well as from three localities in this country. Thus they seem to be distributed throughout the regions north of the Equator in both hemispheres; but, as far as I know, they have not hitherto occurred on its southern side.

From other families the Sphæriidae may be distinguished by their comparatively large and prominent head, their peculiarly formed antennæ, the enormous lamination of their posterior coxae, and the unequal length of their ventral segments.

SPHÆRIUS. Pl. VIII.


Microsporus, Kolenati, Melet. Ent. v. p. 64, 1846.

Corpus validissime convexum, sepe hemisphericum.

Caput magnum, sessile, ore producto, parte gulari convexa, oculis magnis, antennis proper oculos insertis.

Antennæ (Pl. VIII., fig. 7) sat breves, 11-articulātæ; 1 permagno, tumide incrassato; 2 magno, incrassato, primo multum minori; 3 prælongo, gracillimo; 4. 5. 6 parum incrassatis, sibiopsis fere paribus; 7 sexto multum minori; 8 septimo similī; 9-11 valde et abrupte incrassatis, capitulum subsolidum formantis, arte conjunctis; 10 adjacentibus breviori; 11 conico; tribus ultimis setis longis instructis.

Palpi maxillares (Pl VIII., fig. 5, r) elongati, 4 articulati; 1 parvo; 2 prælongo, gracillimo, apicem versus leviter incrassato; 3 magno, valde incrassato, ovato ad apicem truncato; 4 parvo, gracili, ad medium contracto, ad basim atque apicem dilatato, apice ipso recte truncato.

Palpi labiales (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, m) cylindrici, parvi atque graciles, triarticulati; 1 longo, cylindrico; 2 minuto, brevi; 3 brevi, secundo similī, ad apicem truncato.

Labrum (Pl. VIII., fig. 3) suboblongum, antice leviter rotundatum, epistoma magnum, suboblongum.

Mandibule (Pl. VIII., fig. 4) bipartite, dimidio apicali in humi duplici, validi, rotunde incurvata formato; dimidio basali abrupte incrassato, atque intus appendice parvo, serrato, instructo.

Maxillæ (Pl. VIII., fig. 5) debiles, bilobatæ, lobo exteriori tenui, deplanato, ad apicem acuminato atque setis nonnullis instructo; lobo interiori gracili, exteriori fere pariter longo, atque ad apicem dentibus nonnullis setiformibus armato. Stipes validus.

2 E
Mentum (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, j) permagnum, suboblongum, ad basim latissimum, costis latis, lateralibus, firmatum, angulis omnibus rotundatis.

Labium (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, k) breve, transverse oblongum, costis latis, lateralibus, firmatum.

Lingua (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, l) sat magna, fllabelliformis, margine anteriori ciliata, palpis labialibus pariter longa.

Pronotum breve, transversum, ad basim latissimum. Scutellum elongatum, triangulare.

Elytra integra.

Abte (Pl. VIII., fig. 9) amplissima, haud pedunculata, nervis validis firmate, nervo primario inferiori ad medium aliam fortiter incurvato et delineate late dilatato; margine inferiori pilis setiformibus ciliata.

Abdomen segmentis septem compositum, sex basalibus coriaceis, fere paribus; septimo precedenti longiori, subcorneo. In S. acaroide, et fortasse in alii, abdomeni depressionem profundam, late conicum, exhibet et segmento quarto exortam, usque ad marginem extremam septimam extendam.

Prothorax (Pl. VIII., fig. 2, a) brevis; proSterno carinato, carina postica dilatata; episternis conspicuis, trigonalibus; epimeris parvis, receptaculum coxarum partim inceptum; receptaculum coxarum magnis, postice partim apertis.

Pectus mesosterno (Pl. VIII., fig. 2, d) per brevia; episternis longis, angustis; epimeris parvis, angustis, ad coxam receptaculum extensis; receptaculum coxarum magnis, elongato-ovalibus, ad extremum exteriorem abrupte emarginatis, inter se late distantes.

Metasterno (Pl. VIII., fig. 2, g) permagno, ad latera corporis fere extenso, margine posteriori utrinque excavato; episternis parvis, angustis, ad coxas non extensis; epimeris longis, angustis, ad coxas extensis.

Venter segmentis quinque compositus, 1 magno, longo; 2 et 3 per brevibus; 4 et 5 magnis, pauci-longis; apicem integro.

Pedes anteci (Pl. VIII., fig. 8) trochanteribus per brevibus; femoribus valde robustis, subutus late concavatis, marginibus ad medias acutes angulatis; tibii brevis late dilatati, prope medias latisissimis, margine anteriori apicem versus profunde excisa atque ad angulum anteriorem excisionis spinis brevibus arma; tarsis robustis, simplicibus, triangulatis, 1 longo, cylindrico, quasi articulis duobus composito; 2 primo multum minori; 3 elongato, ungibus modicis, simplicibus. internodi antecii eorum similibus, sed femoribus magis breviter concavatis, atque tibii simplicibus et minus dilatatis, intus ad apices calcar brevi armatis.

Posteci precedentibus multum minores, trochanteribus permagno, fusiformibus; femoribus simplicibus; tibii simplicibus, setosis, margine interiori dentata, atque ad apices calcaribus nonnullis brevibus armatis.

Coxa antecii longae, angustae, prominentes, per carinam divise.

Intermedii parvae, ovales, longe distantes.

Posteriorae permagno, longissima, prominentes, usque ad segmentum quartum ventralium extensa, contingentes, ad corporis latera extensa, atque ad marginem exteriorem leviter laminata.

Body exceedingly convex, sometimes hemispheric.

Head large, sessile, with the mouth produced and gular portion convex; eyes large; antennae inserted near the eyes.

Antennae (Pl. VIII., fig. 7) rather short, 11-jointed, 1 very large, turgidly incrassate; 2 large and incrassate, smaller than the first; 3 very long and very slender; 4, 5, 6 slightly incrassate, equal in size; 7 much smaller than the sixth; 8 like the seventh; 9-11 abruptly and very strongly incrassated, closely joined together and forming a subsolid club furnished with long setae, of which the intermediate joint is the shortest and the apical obtusely conic.

Maxillary palp (Pl. VIII., fig. 5, r) elongate, 4-jointed; 1 small; 2 very long and
very slender, slightly incrassated towards the apex; 3 large and much incrassated, ovate with the apex truncate; 4 small and slender, contracted in the middle and dilated at the extremities, with the apex straightly truncate.

Labial palpi (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, m) subcylindrical, small and slender, three-jointed; 1 long, cylindric; 2 very small and short; 3 short, like the second, truncate at the apex.

Labrum (Pl. VIII., fig. 3) suboblong, slightly rounded in front; epistoma large, suboblong.

Mandibles (Pl. VIII., fig. 4) bipartite with the apical half forming a strong roundly incurved double hook, and the basal half abruptly incrassated, and furnished on the inner side with a small rounded appendage, serrate on the outer edge.

Maxillae (Pl. VIII., fig. 5) feeble, bilobed; outer lobe slender and flat, acuminate towards the apex, and sparingly furnished with setae; inner lobe slender, nearly as long as the outer lobe, and armed at the apex with setiform teeth. Stipes robust.

Venter (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, j) very large, suboblong, widest at the base, strengthened with broad lateral costae, with all its angles rounded.

Labium (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, k) short, transversely oblong, strengthened with broad lateral costae.

Lingua (Pl. VIII., fig. 6, l) rather large, as long as the labial palpi, fan-shaped, with the anterior margin ciliated.

Promontum short, transverse, widest at the base.

Scutellum generally large, triangular.

Elytra entire.

Wings (Pl. VIII., fig. 9) very large, not pedunculated, with strong neuration, the lower primary nerve strongly incurved near the middle of the wing and from thence broadly dilated; the lower margin of the wings fringed with setiform hairs.

Abdomen composed of seven segments, of which the six basal are coriaceous, nearly equal in length, and the seventh subcorneous and longer than the sixth. In S. acuroides, and perhaps in others, there is a deep and broad conical depression on the abdomen, beginning on the fourth segment, gradually increasing in width, and extending to the sides of the seventh.

Prothorax (Pl. VIII., fig. 2, a) short, with the prosternum carinated, with the carina dilated posteriorly; episterna conspicuous, trigonal; epimera small, partly inclosing the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, partly open behind.

Mesosternum (Pl. VIII., fig. 2, d) very short; episterna long and narrow; epimera small and narrow, extending to the coxal cavities; coxal cavities large, elongate-oval, abruptly emarginate at the outer extremity, widely distant from each other.

Metasternum (Pl. VIII., fig. 2, g) very large, extending nearly to the sides of the body, with its posterior margin excavated on each side; episterna small and narrow, not reaching the coxae; epimera long and narrow, extending to the coxae.

Venter composed of five segments: 1 large and long; 2 and 3 very short; 1 and 5 large and very long, apical entire.

Legs anterior (Pl. VIII., fig. 8) with the trochanters very short; femora very robust, widely grooved on the under side with the edges of the groove acutely angulated near the middle; tibiae broadly dilated, widest near the middle, with their outer margin deeply excised near the apex and armed with short spines on the upper angle of the excision; tarsi robust, three-jointed; 1 long, subcylindrical, apparently composed of two amalgamated joints; 2 much smaller than the first; 3 elongate; claws moderate, simple.

Intermediate nearly similar to the anterior, but with the femoral groove shorter, and the tibiae simple and less dilated, and armed on the inner side at the apex with a short spur.
Posterior much smaller than the foregoing, with the trochanters very large, fusiform; femora simple; tibia setose, with their inner margin dentate and armed at the apex with short spurs.

Corae anterior long, narrow, and prominent, separated by the carina intermediate small, oval, and widely distant.

Posterior very large and very long, prominent, extending to the fourth ventral segment, contingent, reaching to the sides of the body, and slightly laminated on their outer margin.

The species at present known may be distinguished from each other by the following characters, viz.:—

**Corpus suborbiculatum.**
- Statura major, scutello permagno
- Antennarum capitale ovato, subsolido

**Corpus ovale aut ovatum.**
- Statura major, elytrorum apicibus leviter punctatis
- Antennarum capitale suborbiculare

**Sphaerius scutellaris.**


L. c. 75 mm.—Rotund ovatus, validissime convexus, glaberrimus, nitidissimus, aterrimus, fere impunctatus; capite magno, lato; oculis magnis, sat prominentibus; pronoto modo, ad basin latissim, margine basali recta, angulis sat acutis; elytris magnis, capite atque pronoto longioribus atque latioribus, prope media latissimis, impunctatis, lateribus marginatis, apice aceto; pedibus robustis, piecis; antennis gracilibus, flavescentibus, clava elongato-ovali.

Body ovaly rounded, exceedingly convex, very smooth and very shining, almost impunctate, deep black.

Head large and broad; eyes large and rather prominent; antennae slender, flavescent, club elongate-oval.

Thorax moderate, widest at the base, basal margin straight, with the angles rather acute.

Scutellum very large, triangular, acuminate.

Elytra large, longer and broader than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, impunctate, sides margined, apex acute.

Legs robust, piecos.

Under parts pitchy testaceons.

Differs from all the other species in its comparatively large size.

Habitat, North America. Found in the United States.

**Sphaerius Acaroides.**


*Microsporus obsidiansus,* Kolenati, Melet. Ent. v. p. 64, 1846.

L. c. 75 mm.—Rotund ovatus, fere hemisphericus, nitidissimus, per to tum indistinctissime alutaceus, aterrimus; capite permagno, antice producto; oculis magnis, hand prominentibus; pronoto parvo, capite latiori, hand longiori, ad
basim latissimo, lateribus levibus rotundatis et levibus marginatis, margine basali recta, angulis fere rectis; elytris capite atque pronoto longioribus et multum latioribus, prope media latissimis, validissime convexis, lateribus ovate rotundatis, leviter marginatis, apice sat acuminato; pedibus nigro-piceis; antennae flavis, clavis obscuratis, ovatis.

Body roundly ovate, almost hemispheric, very shining, indistinctly alutaceous throughout, deep black.

Head very large, produced in front; eyes large, not prominent; antennae yellow, with the club dusky and ovate; palpi piceous.

Thorax small, broader but not longer than the head, widest at the base, sides faintly rounded and slightly margined, basal margin straight, with the angles nearly right angles.

Scutellum small, triangular, much acuminated.

Elytra longer and much broader than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, exceedingly convex, sides ovately rounded, slightly margined, apex rather acuminated.

Legs robust, pitchy black.

Under parts piceous, indistinctly alutaceous.

Differs from S. scutellaris in its smaller size, much smaller scutellum, and alutaceous surface; from others in its larger size, subhemispheric form, alutaceous surface, yellow antennae, with the club dusky, ovate, and distinctly jointed.

Habitat, Europe. The first example taken in England was found by myself in a spider’s web at Weston-on-the-Green, Oxfordshire, in 1845; it was subsequently taken by my brother, Rev. H. S. E. Matthews, near Gumley, Leicestershire, in moss; and also by Mr. G. R. Crotch, rather plentifully, in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire.

Sphærius Texanus, sp. n.

L. c. 4/15 lin. = 0.50 mm. — Subhemisphericus, glaberrimus, nitidissimus, impunctatus, aterrimus, capite atque pronoto longis, elytris brevibus; capite magnæ, prominenti; oculis modicis, haud prominentibus; pronoto sat longo, ad basim latissimo, lateribus levibus marginatis, fere rectis, margine basali recta, angulis obtusis; elytris brevibus, capite atque pronoto latioribus et parum longioribus, prope media latissimis, lateribus marginatis et valde rotundatis, apice acuminato; pedibus robustis, piceis; antennæ perbrevibus, piceis, clava brevi articulis singulis abrupte diminutis.

Body subhemispheric, very smooth and very shining, impunctate, with the head and thorax rather long, and the elytra short.

Head large and prominent; eyes moderate, not prominent; antennæ very short, piceous, the club short, with each joint abruptly smaller than the preceding.

Thorax rather long, widest at the base, sides slightly margined and nearly straight, basal margin straight, with the angles obtuse.

Scutellum very minute, triangular.

Elytra short, broader and rather longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, sides margined and much rounded, apex acuminated.

Legs robust, piceous.

Under parts black.

Differs from other species in its subhemispheric form, small size, short elytra, and especially in the peculiarly formed club of its antennae.

Habitat, North America. Found in Texas by Lieut. T. L. Casey, U.S.E.
Sphærius politus, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{7}{10} \) lin. = 0.75 mm.—Late ovatus, valdo convexus, nitidissimus, glабerrimus, obscure castanens; capite magno, antice producto; oculis magnis, hand prominentibus; pronoto modico, capite hand longiori, parum latiori, ad basin latissimo, lateribus fere rectis, leviter marginatis, margine basali recta, angulis sat obtusis; elytris capite atque pronoto latioribus et plus quam sesqui longioribus, ante media latissimis, punctis remotis indistincte apices versus impressae, lateribus ovaliter rotundatis, leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus modicis, rufo-ferrugineis; antennis brevibus, flavescentibus, clavis anguste ovatis; palpis flavis.

**Body** broadly oval, very convex, very smooth and very shining, dark castaneous.

**Head** large, produced in front; eyes large, not prominent; antennae short, flavescent, with the club ovate and narrow; palpi yellow.

**Thorax** moderate, rather broader but not longer than the head, widest at the base, sides nearly straight, slightly margined, basal margin straight, with the angles obtuse.

**Scutellum** very small, triangular, acuminated.

**Elytra** broader and more than one-half longer than the head and thorax, widest before the middle, marked with remote indistinct punctures especially towards the apex, sides ovaly rounded and slightly margined, apex obtuse.

**Legs** moderate, rufo-ferruginous.

**Under parts** ferruginous, smooth and shining.

**Differ** from S. acaroides in its much narrower form, smooth surface, pale under side, and dark castaneous colour.

**Habitat**, North America. Found in California by Dr. Horn.

*Sphærius Hispanicus*, sp. n.

L. c. \( \frac{7}{10} \) lin. = 0.63 mm.—Late ovatus, validissime convexus, glaberrimus, nitidissimus, impunctatus, ater; capite magno, lato; oculis magnis, sat prominentibus; pronoto modico, capite latiori, ad basin latissimo, lateribus leviter rotundatis, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutissimis; elytris modicis, ovaitious, capite atque pronoto multitum latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, indistinctae alutaceae, lateribus marginatis et rotundatis, apice obtuso; pedibus robustis, rufo-piceis; antennae rufo-testaceae, clava ovata.

**Body** broadly ovate, exceedingly convex, very smooth and very shining, impunctate, black.

**Head** large and broad; eyes large, rather prominent; antennæ rufo-testaceae, with the club ovate.

**Thorax** moderate, broader than the head, widest at the base, sides faintly rounded, basal margin slightly sinuated, with the angles very acute.

**Scutellum** moderate, elongate, triangular and acuminated.

**Elytra** moderate, ovate, much broader and twice longer than the head and thorax, widest at the middle, indistinctly alutaceae, sides margined and rounded, apex obtuse.

**Legs** robust, rufo-piceous.

**Under parts** pitchy-black.

**Differ** from S. acaroides in its ovate form, much smaller size, and from the succeeding species in its larger size and long elytra.

**Habitat**, Europe. Found in Spain by Mr. Crotch and Dr. Sharp.
Sphærius tropicus.


L. e. \(\frac{5}{16}\) lin. = 0·63 mm.—Ovatus, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, totus impunctatus, glaberrimus, aterrimus; *capite* magno, antice producto; *oculis* magnis, hand prominentibus; *pronoto* parvo, brevi, ad basim latissimo, lateribus fere rectis, margine basali fere rectā, angulis vix acutis; *elytris* capite atque pronoto latioribus et longioribus, prope media latissimis, lateribus late marginatis, modice rotundatis, apice ovato; pedibus atque antennis flavis, harum capitulo orbiculari.

Body ovate, exceedingly convex, very shining, impunctate throughout, very smooth, deep black. 

*Head* large, produced in front; *eyes* large, not prominent; *antennae* moderate, yellow, with the club round.

*Thorax* small and short, widest at the base, sides nearly straight, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles subrectangular.

*Scutellum* moderate, triangular.

*Elytra* broader and longer than the head and thorax, widest near the middle, sides broadly margined and moderately rounded, apex ovate.

*Legs* moderate, yellow.

*Under parts* wholly piceous.

Differ from *S. Hispanicus* in its more ovate form, much larger head and smaller thorax, yellow legs, and rounded club of its antennae; and from others in its small size, ovate form, yellow legs, and rounded club of its antennae.

*Habitat*, Central America. Found in Guatemala, near the city, by Mr. Champion.

[Mr. Matthews' own collection, now in my Museum, contains his types of all the foregoing species of *Sphaeridæ*, except *S. texanus* (in the collection of Lieut. T. L. Casey) and *S. tropicus* (in the collection of Messrs. Godman and Salvin).—Ed.]
ERRATA.

Page 35, 46, 56, 60, 82, 139.

11) for Schwarl./ read Schwnrz.

13, for p. 490 read p. 498.

13, for p. 399 read p. 599.

41, for Dermestis read Dcrmestes.

24, for Schwartz read Schwarz.

after Californicum, last line, col. 2, insert [ochraceum, sp. n.].

13, for p. 499 read p. 599.

41, for alutaceus read alntaceis.

28, col. 2, for Championis read Championi.

44, col. 1, for (2) read (2).

26, for tab. iii. figs. 15 read fig. 3; for fig. 3 read fig. 4.

The following are erroneously given as new species, whereas preliminary diagnoses were published in a paper, by the author, on West Indian Corylophidae and Trichopterygidae, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 6, vol. xiii. p. 334, 1894:

Sacium instabile (p. 55).
Arthrolips inmutabilis (p. 98).

Sericoderus minusus (p. 123).
Corylophus pusillus (p. 154).
Rhyopinus dissimillis (p. 189).

The following authors have been omitted under the "Literature," but their respective genera and species will be found included in the systematic part of the work:

BEER. NEITNER. SCHAUP.
MATTHEWS. SAHLBERG. SHARP.
ADDENDA.

The following species of *Corylophide* have been omitted, and were apparently overlooked by the author: their omission was discovered too late to give a transcript of the original descriptions, and to include them, with the other additions, under "Literature" at pp. 18-21. They are arranged in chronological order, and with the reference to where described, as given in the 'Zoological Record.'—Ed.


" *Sericoderus* *futivicolis*, Broun, *l. c.* p. 1072.

" *scutellaris*, Broun, *l. c.*

" *basalis*, Broun, *l. c.* p. 1073.


" *compactus*, Lea, *l. c.*


" *obesus*, Lea, *l. c.*

" *inconspicuus*, Lea, *l. c.* p. 311.

" *piceus*, Lea, *l. c.*

" *hardcastlei*, Lea, *l. c.* p. 312.

" *basipennis*, Lea, *l. c.*

" *apicalis*, Lea, *l. c.* p. 313.

" *concolor*, Lea, *l. c.*


1896. *Clypeaster* *collaris*, Lea, *l. c.*


" *andersoni*, Lea, *l. c.*

" *dorsalis*, Lea, *l. c.* p. 316.


" *nitida*, Lea, *l. c.*


" *squalida*, Lea, *l. c.*


### INDEX.

*Species unknown to the author, and synonyms, are printed in italics.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acaroides, Walth.</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENIGMATICUM</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equealis, Sharp</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equealis, Woll.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albatceum, Matth.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albatceus, Reit.</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amabile, Le C.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andersoni, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANISOMERISTES</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anxius, Muls. &amp; Rey</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANHANOCEPHALUS</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apicalis, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHROLIPS</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assimile, Matth.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at, Matth.</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at, Matth.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atomaries, Heer</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atomus, Gyll</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atomus, Steph.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrum, Reit.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aureun, Matth.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>australis, Matth.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balteatum, Matth.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basalis, Brun</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basalis, Reit.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basispinus, Lea</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicolor, Matth.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifasciatum, Matth.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifasciatum, Mots.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bipunctatum, Le C.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humaeatus, Matth.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackmorei, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borei, Matth.</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowringi, Matth.</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevicornis, Matth.</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevicornis, Matth.</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevicornis, Matth.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevicornis, Matth.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunnceus, Brisout</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brunipes, Gyll</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californicum, Casey</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>californicum, Matth.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cassidoides, Mar-l</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castaneus, Matth.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castaneus, Reit.</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castaneus, Woll.</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPOTEX</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceylonicum, Matth.</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dendroidea, Matth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elements, Matth.</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEPEASTER</td>
<td>40, 79, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coates, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collis, Matth.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collis, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cephalicus, Matth.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compactus, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concolor, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-nemamus, Matth.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cenamus, Matth.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONOIDES</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornutusculum, Mots.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornutusculum, Mots.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cota us, Rey</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corticalis, Redt.</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corteicum, Thom.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORYLOPHODES</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORYLOPHUS</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORYLOPHUS</td>
<td>40, 115, 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crassus, Matth.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eribratus, Matth.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>croceus, Matth.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crotchii, Matth.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRYPTOCEPHALUS</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damati, Reitt.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decolor, Le C.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decusatum, Reitt.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFRUSTES</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimidiatus, Matth.</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discodens, Duvai</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discolor, Roseh.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissimilis, Matth.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissimilis, Matth.</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doderoi, Reitt.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donati, Matth.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsalis, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duplicatus, Reitt.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECTINOCEPHALUS</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans, Matth.</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elliptica, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elongatum, Le C.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elongatum, Matth.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatum, Erichs.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatum, Reitt.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferrugatus, Reitt.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>florinus, Matth.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX.</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floricollis, Matth.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavicorne, Matth.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavicollis, Le C.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavicollis, Reitt.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviventre, Matth.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavicornis, Matth.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavus, Matth.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosus, Matth.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forticollis, Matth.</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvicollis, Broun</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvicollis, Reitt.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscescens, Matth.</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gigas, Abelle</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glaber, Le C.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glebratus, Matth.</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOEOSOMA</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guatemalensis, Matth.</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harlecastles, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemiperum, Horn</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemispheriens, Woll</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hispinus, Matth.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hispinus, Matth.</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLOSIS</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoplicinema</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humeralis, Matth.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humilis, Rosenh</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperiale, Matth.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impunctatus, Matth.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incertum, Matth.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inconspicuis, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innotulatum, Matth.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innotulata, Mots.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innotubalis, Matth.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insignis, Matth.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instabile, Matth.</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jasoni, Matth.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonicum, Matth.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonicus, Matth.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonicus, Matth.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonicus, Matth.</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluki, Wank</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucicollis, Rey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lateralis, Gryl</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laticeps, Matth.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latif-lacinum, Matth.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latum, Reitt.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latum, Matth.</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawsoni, Brom</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lecentri, Matth.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEPADOIDES</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepidus, Le C.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levis, Matth.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEWISIUM</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>livida, Dej</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longipes, Matth.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lugubre, Le C.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunatum, Le C.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luridum, Mots.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madere, Kraatz</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margaturnum, Matth.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marginicollis, Le C.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marinus, Le C.</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marscula, Matth.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matthewsi, Reitt.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEIODERUS</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEIZODERUS</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mexicanus, Matth.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROSPHERA</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROSTAGETUS</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROZYMUS</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutissimus, Matth.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutus, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutus, Matth.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minus, Matth.</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mollenus, Schwarz</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monstruosus, Schauf.</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEOXINUS</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mindus, Matth.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mindus, Matth.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naus, Muls. &amp; Rey</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigellus, Broun</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigirr, Matth.</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigricans, Matth.</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigricans, Steph.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigripennis, Rey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitens, Rey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitida, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitidus, Matth.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitidus, Matth.</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oberthur, Reitt.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obesus, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oblonga, Broun</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oblongum, Matth.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oblongum, Matth.</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obscurum, Le C.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obscurum, Le C.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obscurus, Sahib</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsidians, Kohn</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtusus, Matth.</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocellatum, Matth.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocracaeum; Matth.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocracaeus, Matth.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLIGARTHRUM</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oligii, Lea</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbicularis, Matth.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orientalis, Reitt.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orientalis, Matth.</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orientalis, Mots.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORTHOPERUS</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovalis, Matth.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovatus, Matth.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovatus, Matth.</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovoforme, Matth.</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidus, Reitt.</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallida, Broun</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallidus, Reitt.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus, Matth.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvulus, Woll.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pellucidus, Matth.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELTINUS</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peregrinus, Rey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpusillus, Matth.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

PAEAE | PAGE | PAAGE

**peruanuK**, Kirsch | 9 | seaber, Matth. | 101
**FILIGEO EPHALUS** | 205 | schwartzii, Matth. | 160
**pinetus, Marsh.** | 188 | setaturn, L. C. | 10
**piac, Steph.** | 17 | secontellus, Brown | 217
**puces, Comoli** | 94 | secontellus, L. C. | 212
**pues, Lea** | 217 | semipunctatus, Matth. | 92
**purpurea, Mots.** | 12 | serigaler-isc, Matth. | 86
**piloseisculcius, Duval** | 8 | SERICODERUS | 115
**PITOPHILUS** | 180 | SERICODES | 79, 108
**polites, Matth.** | 52 | sibiricus, Reit. | 19
**polites, Lea** | 217 | sictunis, Guilleb. | 19
**polius, Matth.** | 214 | similarius, Reit. | 16
**polius, Reit.** | 29 | simni, Reit. | 89
**polius, Reit.** | 217 | sharps, Matth. | 111
**postres, Kirsch** | 8 | SHELKILLUS | 129
**pithodes, Matth.** | 35 | sibiricus, Matth. | 84
**pithodes, Mots.** | 12 | sibiricus, L. C. | 11
**pubescent, Matth.** | 62 | submargatus, Nein. | 112
**pubescens, Schupp.** | 120 | sullivans, Matth. | 84
**pubeeens, Sharp** | 121 | sullivans, L. C. | 11
**pultella, Lea** | 217 | suturalis, Sharp | 157
**pumilis, Reit.** | 77 | tectiformis, Wool. | 138
**pumiceatus, Matth.** | 186 | testunulatus, Wool. | 89
**puncetan, Wank.** | 185 | texanus, Matth. | 123
**punctipennis, Matth.** | 150 | thoracicus, Erichs. | 8
**punctipennis, Reit.** | 30 | thoracicus, Kirsch. | 8
**puncetatus, Matth.** | 184 | thoracicus, Steph. | 120
**punctn, Marsh.** | 11 | torquatus, Matth. | 151
**pulsium, Gyil.** | 61 | THEROTHORAX | 115
**pulsilla, Matth.** | 154 | tropicmm, Matth. | 50
**pulis, Wool.** | 71 | tropicus, Kirsch. | 8
**quadriracematus, Matth.** | 53 | tropicus, Matth. | 37
**quadriaculatus, Matth.** | 203 | tropicus, Matth. | 215
**regularis, Reit.** | 97 | truncatus, Matth. | 157
**reitteri, Matth.** | 140 | truncatus, L. C. | 17
**revellieri, Reit.** | 113 | tectifrons, Wool. | 8
**rheanmn, Reit.** | 68 | tectifrons, Matth. | 8
**RHYPHUS** | 171 | testunulatus, Matth. | 123
**rotundatus, Matth.** | 102 | texanus, Matth. | 151
**rotundus, Sharp** | 156 | thoracicus, Erichs. | 8
**rupeellis, Duval** | 176 | thoracicus, Kirsch. | 8
**rubithorax, Duval** | 88 | thoracicus, Steph. | 120
**rubulum, Matth.** | 72 | torquatus, Matth. | 151
**rugosum, Matth.** | 74 | truncatus, Matth. | 157
**SACINA** | 217 | truncatus, Matth. | 17
**SACIUM** | 40 | uniocular, Matth. | 155
**SACIUM** | 79 | unisaccatum, Mots. | 12
**SAUCETERALBAIRE, Abelle** | 19 | variegatus, Philippi | 14
**salbei, Matth.** | 163 | velatus, Miis. | 134
**seaber, Matth.** | 101 | velox, Wool. | 177
**schwarzii, Matth.** | 160 | virreus, Matth. | 202
**setaturn, L. C.** | 10 | vittatus, Guilleb. | 20
**secontellus, Brown** | 217 | variegatus, Matth. | 134
**secontellus, L. C.** | 212 | variegatus, Matth. | 177
**semipunctatus, Matth.** | 92 | virreus, Matth. | 202
**setaturn-isc, Matth.** | 86 | vittatus, Guilleb. | 20
**SERIGALERUS** | 114 | walkeri, Matth. | 71
**SERICODES** | 79, 108 | walkeri, Matth. | 132
**SERICODERUS** | 115 | watchcowsi, Matth. | 129
**SHERWODERUS** | 79, 108 | westwoodi, Matth. | 91
**sherrwoodi, Rye** | 201 |
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

CORYLOPHIDÆ.

METAMORPHOSIS.—PLATE A.

I.
Orthopera picea, Steph. (brunnipes, Gyll.)

Fig. 1. Larva.
.. 2. Head of larva.
.. 3. Pupa (a, under side; b, upper side).
.. 4. Leg of larva.
.. 5. Palpus of imago.
.. 6. Antennae of imago.
.. 7. Leg of imago.

II.
Arthorea (Gyrphinus) picea, Com.
after Perris, Mem. Soc. Sc. Liège (1855), Pl. a, b, c

Fig. 1. Larva.
.. 2. Head of larva.
.. 3. Pupa.
.. 4. a, Leg of larva; b, claw, magnified.
.. 8. Ocellus of larva.
.. 9. Portion of a larval segment showing the papilla.

GENERA OF CORYLOPHIDÆ.

PLATES I.—VII.

Fig. 1. Upper surface.
.. 2. Under surface.
.. 3. Labrum.
.. 4. Mandible.

Fig. 5. Maxilla.
.. 6. Mentum, etc.
.. 7. Antenna.

a. prosternum.
b. prosternal episternum.
c. epimera.
d. mesosternum.
e. mesosternal episternum.
f. epimera.
g. metasternum.
h. metasternal episternum.
i. epimera.
j. mentum.
k. labium.
l. lingua.
m. labial palp.
n. paraglossa.
o. paraglossal processes.
p. labial process from second joint of tarsus in Metodermis.
q. deflected part of mesosternum in Peltisius.
r. tarsus of Lewisium.
s. claw of Lepadodes.
t. tibia and tarsus of Hopliscena.
v. lobe of maxilla.
w. maxillary palpus.
x. indented part of pronotum.
y. outer lobe of maxilla in Pseudocoryphidae.
z. labrum.
u. epistoma.

SPHÆRIIDÆ.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 6. Mentum, etc.
.. 7. Antenna.
.. 8. Fore Leg.
.. 9. Wing.

Fig. 1. Upper side.
.. 2. Under side.
.. 3. Labrum.
.. 4. Mandible.
.. 5. Maxilla.

a. prosternum.
b. prosternal episternum.
c. epimera.
d. mesosternum.
e. mesosternal episternum.
f. epimera.
g. metasternum.
h. metasternal episternum.
i. mentum.
j. labium.
k. lingua.
l. paraglossa.
m. labial palp.

o. labrum.
p. epistoma.
q. inner lobe of maxilla.
r. maxillary palp.
Artbrohaps (Gryphinns)
Enigmaticum.

Ectinocephalus.

Conodes.

Sacium.

A. Matthews, ad. nat. del.
J. E. Collin transf.
Arthrolops.

Meioderus.

Metzoderus.
Orthoperus

Phanocephalus

Aphanocephalus

A. Matthews, ad. nat. del.
E. Collin, transf.

West, Newman imp.
Spharicus.