

NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE.

Vol. I.

APRIL, 1894.

No. 2.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF *PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA*

OBTAINED BY W. DOHERTY IN THE MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.

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THE collection of *Phytophaga*, submitted to me by the Hon. Walter Rothschild for examination, and contained in that gentleman's museum, was made by Mr.

Doherty, partly in the already explored greater islands of the Malayan Archipelago, and partly in those smaller and nearly unknown islands in which, as might have been expected, many new species would be found. Although Mr. Doherty states that *Phytophaga* were found to be comparatively scarce in the islands lying south of those which have been explored by Mr. Wallace, it is probable that this is only the case during certain periods of the year, and that amongst the small species a rich harvest may yet be expected by a resident collector. As it is, more than a hundred new species are here described. Besides these, a few others from Queensland, Burmah, etc., have been added, which were obtained at other times by Mr. Doherty and certain other collectors.

CRIOCERINAE.

Lema nigrilabris sp. nov.

Antennae (the basal two joints excepted), the labrum, underside, and legs black; head and thorax rufous, elytra metallic greenish blue, strongly punctate-striate, the ninth row entire.

Length 2 lines.

Head broad, not constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the space between the eyes raised into two tubercles, lower portion of the face and the labrum black, antennae nearly extending to the middle of the elytra black, the basal two joints rufous, shining, the third and fourth joint equal (apical joints broken off), thorax slightly broader than long, moderately constricted at the sides, the basal sulcus deep, the anterior angles obtuse, the surface with a few punctures, placed in rows at the middle of the disc; scutellum rufous, its apex rather pointed; elytra with a rather indistinct depression near the suture at the base, strongly and closely punctate-striate to the

apex, the interstices costate at the latter place; underside and legs black, thinly clothed with greyish pubescence.

Hab. Nias I. (coll. I. W. Thomas).

Very similar in coloration to several South American species, but differing from its Eastern congeners in the black clypeus and labrum, colour of the antennae, etc., and comparatively small size; *L. honorata* Baly has the head constricted behind and a longer thorax.

***Lema imitans* sp. nov.**

Lower part of face, the antennae, breast, and legs black; head, thorax, and abdomen rufous, elytra metallic blue, deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices costate at the apex.

Length 2 lines.

This species, although closely allied to *L. nigrilabris*, differs in the following way from that species:—The basal joints of the antennae are black, as well as the following three joints (the rest are wanting), the anterior angles of the thorax are slightly tuberculiform, and the surface is entirely impunctate; the scutellum is distinctly truncate at its apex, the elytra are more strongly punctured anteriorly, but the punctuation gets finer towards the apex; lastly, the abdomen is rufous.

Hab. Nias I. A single specimen (coll. I. W. Thomas).

***Lema celebensis* sp. nov.**

Fulvous, the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi black, thorax longer than broad, impunctate; elytra violaceous blue, finely punctate-striate, abdomen clothed with yellow pubescence.

Length 4 lines.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter deeply notched, antennae robust, short, fulvous, the third and fourth joints alike (the two apical ones broken off); thorax subcylindrical, longer than broad, moderately constricted at the sides, the basal sulcus deep, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum obscure fulvous; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, the latter distinctly, the rest of the surface very finely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex and closely placed in striae, the interstices impunctate and slightly costate at the apex; underside and legs fulvous, rather sparingly clothed with golden yellow pubescence, the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi black; posterior femora extending to the first two abdominal segments.

Hab. Celebes. A single specimen.

To be separated from any of its nearly similarly coloured allies by the elongate thorax, and by the colour of the tibiae and tarsi.

***Crioceris thoracica* sp. nov.**

Broad, robust, black, thorax with a double row of punctures, subquadrate, elytra fulvous, punctured near the suture and at the base only, underside clothed with greyish pubescence.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the space surrounding the latter rugose, labrum fulvous, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints shining, the others pubescent, longer than broad; fourth joint nearly twice as long as the third, thorax nearly subquadrate, the sides but slightly constricted at the middle, the surface without sulcus, shining, black, the middle near

the anterior margin longitudinally depressed, but the sides of the depression raised anteriorly, the disc with two fine rows of punctures; scutellum picous, pubescent; elytra very broad, the base slightly depressed near the suture, with a few widely placed punctures which scarcely extend to the middle, rest of the surface entirely impunctate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

This species seems very distinct from *C. semipunctata*, *subpolita*, and *impressa*, the underside is entirely black and has no yellow pubescence arranged in patches, but is uniformly and thinly covered with grey hairs, the thorax is peculiarly constructed on account of the raised anterior space, and the elytral punctuation is entirely obliterated at the sides and below the middle, the antennae have the joints also more elongate than in the allied species. *C. obliterated* Baly has similarly punctured elytra, but the antennae have differently proportionate joints, the thorax is of different structure, and the general coloration is distinct from the present species.

Crioceris divisa sp. nov.

Fulvous, antennae obscure fuscous; thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra with a few punctures near the suture, rufous, a transverse band at the base and a round spot near the apex black.

Length 4 lines.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the latter very prominent, deeply notched, supra-ocular grooves very deep, antennae extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, the basal four joints fulvous, shining, the third and fourth equal, slightly longer than the second, the following joints pubescent, elongate, stained with fuscous above; thorax not longer than broad, the sides moderately deeply constricted, the surface not very convex without basal sulcus, impunctate, with the exception of a single row of fine punctures at the middle of the disc; scutellum fulvous; elytra with the base slightly raised near the suture, the surface entirely impunctate, with the exception of three short rows of punctures near the suture, the row nearest the latter continued in shape of a stria towards the apex, the lateral margin thickened, the ferruginous colour of the disc is interrupted at the base by a transverse bluish black band, extending to one-third the length of the elytra, another roundish spot is placed near the apex; underside and legs nearly glabrous, fulvous; mesosternum truncate in front.

Hab. Wandesi I. (New Guinea). A single specimen, distinguished by its system of coloration.

CRYPTOCEPHALINAE.

Melixanthus rothschildi sp. nov.

Fulvous, the antennae (the basal joint excepted), the apex of the femora, and the tibiae and tarsi black; thorax impunctate, elytra finely punctate-striate.

Length 2 lines.

Of convex, cylindrical and parallel shape, the head flat, sparingly and finely punctured, eyes kidney-shaped, long, broadly emarginate, the inner angle of the emargination acute, mandibles black, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint fulvous, the second small, the third twice as long, the fifth and following joints flattened and dilated; thorax very convex and cylindrical, the sides strongly deflexed, the posterior angles acutely pointed, posterior margin not

dentate, slightly oblique at the sides, the surface smooth, shining, fulvous, entirely impunctate; scutellum small, triangular, raised posteriorly; elytra cylindrical without any depression, finely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct nearly to the apex, the interstices flat, impunctate, fulvous, the extreme basal margin black, pygidium and undersides paler; prosternum broader than long, its posterior margin slightly concave.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

Although the prosternum in this species is not of the typical shape, the short and dilated antennae seem to point to *Melixanthus* as the more suitable genus for its reception; the species may be known by the impunctate interstices of the elytra and the colour of the tibiae and tarsi.

Melixanthus timorensis sp. nov.

Bluish black, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous; thorax closely strigose-punctate at the sides, the disc nearly impunctate, elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices convex at the sides.

Length 1 line.

Head deeply inserted into the thorax, impunctate, eyes rather closely approached, antennae short, the lower five joints fulvous, the sixth black, the other joints wanting; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, strongly deflexed anteriorly, with an obsolete oblique depression near the posterior angles, the disc impressed with fine elongate punctures, which are crowded at the sides and deeper, forming longitudinal strigae, the centre of the disc nearly devoid of punctures; scutellum narrowly elongate; elytra cylindrical, the shoulders prominent, the surface finely punctate-striate, the sides more strongly punctured and the interstices costate; legs black; prosternum longer than broad, flat, strongly punctured.

Hab. Timor.

Distinct from *M. minutus* by the elongate punctures of the thorax and the entirely black colour. A single specimen.

Melixanthus minutus sp. nov.

Piceous below, greenish black above, the antennae (the apical joints excepted) and the legs fulvous, thorax closely punctured, the sides strigose, elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sides.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head greenish with a slight fulvous tint, distinctly punctured, labrum fulvous, antennae short, scarcely extending beyond the thorax, all the joints short, the last six thickened, blackish, the others fulvous; thorax transverse, subcylindrical, the sides rounded, the median lobe acutely produced, the surface more or less closely punctured, the punctures more closely placed and larger at the sides, where the interstices are more or less strigose; scutellum very narrow and pointed, elongate; elytra cylindrical, the punctures strong and regular, closely approached, the interstices costate at the sides, slightly convex at the disc; legs short and stout, fulvous; prosternum slightly longer than broad, its apex truncate, its surface punctured, with an obsolete transverse groove near the base, the colour more or less fulvous.

Hab. Tenimber; June, July.

There is some slight difference noticeable in the punctuation of the thorax and the elytra between the three specimens before me, also in the colour of the antennae, which are fulvous in one instance; but I think this due to variation or to sexual difference, as structural differences seem to be absent.

EUMOLPINAÆ.

Lepina aureovillosa sp. nov.

Obscure fulvous or piceous, clothed with golden, curved, adpressed scales, terminal joints of the antennae dark, thorax closely rugose-punctate, elytra strongly punctured in closely approached semi-regular rows, femora dentate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 line.

Head finely and closely punctured, clothed with golden curved scales, clypeus broader than long, without scales, fulvous like the labrum, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the last five joints thickened and darker, the second joint strongly thickened but short, the third and the four following joints slender, but scarcely longer than the second; thorax subcylindrical, about one-half broader than long, the sides without a distinct margin, the surface closely rugose-punctate and furnished with golden, short adpressed and curved scales; elytra with the shoulders prominent, convex, closely punctured in rows near the suture, more confusedly and strongly at the sides, the interstices not costate, but similarly scaly like the rest of the upper surface; anterior and posterior femora with a distinct tooth, tibiae not emarginate at apex, claws bifid; prosternum broad, rugosely punctured.

Hab. Tenimber.

This small species, which seems to me to enter the genus *Lepina*, may be principally known by the golden short scales of the thorax and elytra.

Aulacia brunnea sp. nov.

Ovately rounded, convex, fulvous, terminal joints of the antennae black, thorax remotely punctured, elytra strongly, semiregularly punctate-striate, femora more or less piceous.

Length 1 line.

Head flat, impunctate, epistome separated from the face by a transverse depression, clypeus broad, with a few punctures, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower six joints fulvous, terminal joints slightly thickened, the third and fourth slender, equal; thorax three times broader than long, narrowed towards the front, the sides slightly rounded, the surface rather remotely but distinctly punctured; elytra convex, pointed at the apex, the shoulders prominent, the punctures strong, and rather regularly placed in rows, the outermost row deeper than the others, the interstices impunctate; prosternum very broad, much broader than long, breast and femora more or less piceous, rest of the underside and the tibiae fulvous, the intermediate tibiae not emarginate at the apex.

Hab. Perak (Malay Peninsula).

This genus is described by Baly as having the intermediate tibiae emarginate at the apex; this is, however, only sometimes the case, since Baly has described one species with entire tibiae, and the present one is of similar structure.

Corynodes subcostatus sp. nov.

Metallic green, thorax dark blue, finely and very closely punctured, elytra reddish cupreous, finely and remotely punctate-striate, the sides with two long costae, the base with an elongate tubercle, claws appendiculate.

Var. Elytra greenish blue.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head strongly and closely punctured as well as the lateral sulcus, the middle with a longitudinal groove, clypeus separated by a deep transverse groove, broader than long, finely rugosely punctured; labrum black, antennae bluish black, the basal joints greenish, the second stained with fulvous, the terminal five joints broadly dilated, purplish; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides but moderately deflexed, distinctly rounded at the middle, dark blue or greenish, strongly and closely punctured, the punctures round and deep, and more closely placed at the sides than on the disc, the interstices also with some small punctures; elytra with a distinct transverse depression below the base of bright coppery colour, the sutural and lateral margins metallic green, rather regularly, strongly, but not very closely punctured in single rows, the shoulders in shape of a short ridge, the sides with two more or less distinct longitudinal ridges extending nearly to the apex, the base with another elongate tubercle or short costa placed in front of the shoulders; underside metallic greenish, clothed with whitish pubescence, distinctly punctured.

Hab. Celebes.

The bright cupreous colour of the elytra and their basal tubercle, the punctuation arranged in single rows, and the very closely, rather evenly and strongly punctured thorax will distinguish this species; the variety only differs in the entirely blue colour.

***Corynodes unituberculatus* sp. nov.**

Metallic violaceous blue, head and thorax strongly and remotely punctured, elytra with basal depression, moderately strongly punctate-striate in single rows, the sides with a distinct tubercle below the shoulder, visible from above, claws appendiculate.

Length 3 to 3½ lines.

Head strongly but not very closely punctured with a longitudinal central groove, the clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, more closely punctured than the head, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra purplish, the lower six joints shining, greenish, the terminal five joints but very moderately dilated longer than broad; thorax about one-half broader than long, subcylindrical, the sides straight, the surface remotely punctured at the disc, all the margins nearly impunctate; elytra with a rather deep depression below the base, regularly and rather finely punctate-striate, the rows of very nearly equal distance except those nearest the suture, which are arranged in one double row, the shoulders prominent, and followed by a distinct tubercle near the lateral margin; the last elytral interstice longitudinally costate, underside and legs bluish.

Hab. Timor.

From the many described species, the present one may be principally known by the long and but little dilated antennae and the very distinct elytral tubercle which is visible from above, and projects distinctly from the sides of the elytra; this tubercle, although also present in many other species, is in this one much more prominent.

***Cleorina puncticollis* sp. nov.**

Obscure greenish black, above metallic green, antennae black, the basal joints fulvous; thorax coarsely punctured, the punctures confluent at the sides; elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices very minutely punctured.

Length 1½ line.

Head finely and remotely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior edge deeply concave-emarginate, labrum and jaws black, antennae with the terminal joints thickened, black, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax strongly transverse, narrow in front, the sides nearly straight, the surface deeply impressed with large punctures which are confluent at the sides, and where the interstices are also thickened; scutellum impunctate; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, with a rather deep basal depression, the shoulders prominent, the punctures deep anteriorly, more finely posteriorly, the interstices scarcely raised, with the exception of a short oblique costa below the shoulders; underside blackish with a metallic green gloss, legs entirely metallic green.

Hab. Perak.

Principally distinguished by the coarse and semiconfluent punctuation of the thorax in connection with the metallic green colour.

Scelodonta celebensis sp. nov.

Metallic green, above bluish green, antennae (the basal joint excepted) black, head and thorax rugose, elytra strongly punctate anteriorly, more finely so posteriorly, the interstices finely punctured and transversely rugose at the base.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head closely and strongly rugose with the usual central groove, clypeus triangular, rugose punctate, bounded by deep lateral grooves, antennae slender, extending beyond the base of the elytra, black, the basal joint metallic green; thorax one half broader than long, widened at the middle, the surface closely punctured and transversely strigose; scutellum subpentagonal, rugosely punctured; elytra narrowed posteriorly, scarcely depressed below the base, the latter strongly punctured in rows, the interstices transversely rugose and longitudinally costate, also finely punctured, those near the apex convex, a strongly raised costa runs from the shoulder downwards towards the apex; underside covered with short white pubescence, greenish, tarsi dark blue.

Hab. Celebes. A single specimen.

The uniform blue or greenish colour of this species and the finely punctured elytral interstices separate *S. celebensis* from *S. pulchella* Baly and other species; there is a very indistinct metallic greenish band visible across the basal portion of the elytra, when seen in a certain light.

Cleoporus timorensis sp. nov.

Below piceous, above greenish aeneous, antennae black, the basal joints fulvous, thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, legs fulvous.

Var. (a). Entirely fulvous, more or less stained with aeneous.

Var. (b). Head and thorax fulvous, elytra aeneous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head nearly impunctate, the clypeus separated from the face by a triangularly emarginate groove, broader than long, with a few fine punctures, its anterior margin concave-emarginate, obliquely shaped at the sides, the eyes preceded by a deep sulcus, labrum fulvous, its anterior edge trilobate, antennae, not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, all the joints of nearly equal length, the apical ones thickened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides

strongly deflexed, the anterior angles sinuate behind the eyes, the surface closely punctured, the interstices rather irregularly wrinkled or convex; scutellum broader than long; elytra, with a very obsolete depression below the base, very strongly and deeply punctate-striate to the apex, the interstices (especially at the sides) slightly convex, with a few fine punctures here and there; legs robust, fulvous, the four posterior tibiae emarginate at apex, claws bifid; prosternum broad, widened posteriorly, strongly punctured.

Hab. Timor.

Allied to *C. badius* Lefév., but differing in the nearly impunctate head and the different sculpture of the thorax and elytra; the colour of the antennae and the deep punctures of the elytra and their convex interstices separates the species from *C. lefevrei* Duviv. The amount of metallic aeneous in the fulvous variety varies greatly, and is sometimes only visible at the head or part of the thorax; these specimens make the impression of being immature; in the variety (*b*) the head and thorax are fulvous as well as the legs.

***Nodina tricostata* sp. nov.**

Below blackish, the antennae and legs fulvous, above aeneous, head finely, thorax distinctly punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the sides with three very strongly raised longitudinal costae.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head finely and sparingly punctured, with a short sulcus above the eyes, labrum fulvous, antennae short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the joints gradually thickened towards the apex, submoniliform, the terminal joint elongate; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, narrowed and deflexed in front, the surface not very closely but distinctly impressed with oblong punctures; elytra strongly convex, pointed at the apex, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the sides with three or four strongly raised costae not extending to the base or apex; the legs fulvous, the four posterior tibiae emarginate at the apex, prosternum broader than long, finely punctured, anterior thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. Talaut (Island of Lirung or Salibabo, in the Talaut group, N.E. of Sangir).

I have placed this small species in *Nodina* on account of the general shape and structural characters, but neither Baly nor Lefèvre mentions any sulcus above the eyes which I find several other species of *Nodina* possess (*N. chalcosoma* Baly, for instance, of which I possess a typical specimen); nor can the antennae be called filiform, as described by authors, since the joints are short and often moniliform. *Edistus* Lefèvre seems a better place for these species, but the author describes the thorax as angulate, which is not the case in *Nodina*. *N. tricostata* is much distinguished by the elytral lateral costae.

***Dematochroma timorensis* sp. nov.**

Obscure testaceous, the terminal joint of the antennae black; thorax parallel, strongly and closely punctured, elytra semipunctate-striate, the interstices at the sides and apex costate.

Length 2 lines.

Of elongate and parallel shape, the head rather closely and strongly punctured, more especially so between the eyes, the latter sinuate at their inner margin, anterior margin of the clypeus deeply trisinate, palpi filiform, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the apical joint nearly black, the third joint one half

longer than the second, the fourth and following joints scarcely longer, the apical ones slightly tapering or rather thinner than the intermediate ones; thorax at least twice as broad as long, not narrowed in front, the sides rather strongly rounded and obsoletely sinuate, narrowly margined, the surface unevenly and strongly punctured; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, without basal depression, closely and strongly punctured, the punctures arranged in rather irregular slightly geminate rows anteriorly, singly near the apex, where the interstices are convex; tibiae not emarginate at the apex, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints; prosternum rather broad, truncate at the base and slightly widened there.

Hub. Timor.

The single specimen obtained seems to me to enter the genus *Dematochroma* on account of the characters pointed out above; it resembles closely *D. brunneum* Fabr., but is smaller and differs in the equally wide not anteriorly narrowed thorax.

***Dermorhytis longipes* sp. nov.**

Greenish black, above metallic dark green, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous; thorax transverse, finely and sparingly punctured, the sides subangulate, elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices smooth, femora with a minute tooth.

Length 2 lines.

Of oblong, subquadrate shape, the head distantly punctured, the epistome not separated from the face, clypeus scarcely more closely punctured, labrum fulvous, antennae slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, third joint double the length of the second, as long as the fourth joint, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, slightly angulate at the middle, the disc with a transverse groove parallel to the anterior margin, finely and remotely punctured; elytra much wider than the thorax very deeply depressed below the base, the shoulders prominent, the punctures very deep anteriorly, diminishing towards the apex, and arranged in rows near the suture, more irregularly and more coarsely towards the sides, the interstices not rugose except to a slight extent below the shoulders; legs elongate and slender, the intermediate tibiae emarginate at the apex, the posterior ones entire, claws appendiculate; prosternum longer than broad, coarsely punctured, anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Hub. Ruby Mines (Burmah).

This comparatively small species possesses all the characters of the genus, but is devoid of the elytral transverse rugosities to be found in most of its allies.

***Colaspoides malayanus* sp. nov.**

Metallic green, antennae purplish blue, the basal joints fulvous, the first metallic above, thorax strongly and rather closely punctured, elytra deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices strongly convex from the middle downwards, and transversely raised at the sides in the female.

Length 2 to 2½ lines.

Head deeply and closely punctured, with a very deep longitudinal groove at the vertex, clypeus sparingly punctured, separated from the face by a transverse groove, labrum and jaws piceous, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the basal joint metallic greenish black, the following four joints fulvous, the rest bluish black;

thorax twice as broad as long, distinctly narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the surface strongly but not very closely punctured; elytra convex, deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices longitudinally convex towards the apex; legs metallic green, tarsi bluish.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

In spite of the great resemblance in sculpture which this species has with *C. laportei*, *C. cognata*, and several other species described by me, I must again separate it on account of the colour of the antennae and the anteriorly narrowed thorax; in none of the nearly similarly sculptured species, is the basal joint of the antennae metallic green. *C. rafflesi* Baly has also differently coloured antennae, and the punctuation of the thorax is quite distinct.

Rhyparida fulvicornis sp. nov.

Black, shining, antennae fulvous, head finely strigose, thorax impunctate, elytra with basal depression, distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly, the posterior portion very obsoletely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

Head opaque, very minutely punctured and finely obliquely strigose, the epistome not separated from the face, with a few fine punctures, antennae fulvous, the terminal joints sometimes slightly darkened and widened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides rather strongly widened and rounded at the middle, greatly deflexed anteriorly, the surface shining, black, impunctate with the exception of a few very minute punctures near the sides; scutellum not longer than broad, smooth, its apex rounded; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, very shining, the punctured striae distinct anteriorly, nearly obsolete below the middle; femora unarmed.

Hab. Batchian (Batjan).

The finely strigose head, the shining and widened thorax, and the fulvous antennae will separate this species from any of its congeners.

Rhyparida sangirensis sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, fulvous, head and thorax brownish, very closely punctured, elytra punctate-sulcate, the interstices convex, antennae as long as the body.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head closely and distinctly punctured, eyes large, distinctly notched, the epistome separated from the face by a distinct groove, jaws piceous, antennae extending to the apex of the elytra, fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, but slightly narrowed towards the apex, the surface closely punctured, longitudinally strigose at the sides; elytra slightly broader than the thorax, without any basal depression, the punctuation arranged in deeply impressed sulci, the interstices convex, costate at the sides, the eighth and ninth rows of punctures only extending upwards to the middle, the humeral callus impunctate; femora unarmed.

Hab. Sanghi (Sangir = Sangi = Sangnir) (N. of Celebes).

Somewhat similarly sculptured as *R. (Phytorus) pinguis* Baly, but a true *Rhyparida*, and distinguished by the close punctuation of the head and thorax, the strigose sides of the latter and the sculpture of the elytra.

Rhyparida rothschildi sp. nov.

Entirely fulvous, head and thorax opaque, finely granulate, elytra shining, distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex nearly impunctate, femora unarmed. Length 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head very finely granulate, impunctate, with a short central groove, epistome separated from the face by a transverse groove, broader than long, entirely impunctate, its anterior edge deeply concave-emarginate, antennae two-thirds the length of the body, slender, fulvous; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, widened towards the base, rather strongly narrowed in front, the surface very minutely granulate and finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax with a slight depression below the base, the anterior portion rather strongly punctured, the punctures entirely obsolete at the apex, the interstices not sulcate.

Hab. Halmahera.

Closely allied to *R. opacicollis* Baly, but much smaller, and the epistome separated from the face, the elytra shining, not granulose, and the interstices not sulcate; the unarmed femora distinguish this species from several others similarly coloured.

Rhyparida balyi sp. nov.

Below piceous, above obscure dark aeneous, basal joints of the antennae flavous, thorax transverse, rather strongly punctured, elytra without basal depression, strongly punctate-striate; legs fulvous or piceous, unarmed.

Length 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head closely and rather strongly punctured, opaque, the epistome separated from the face by a distinct transverse groove, subquadrate, the vertex with a central equally distinct groove, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the terminal joints fuscous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowed in front, the surface irregularly but rather strongly and closely punctured; elytra not depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly costate at the sides.

Hab. Tenimber (= Timor Laut).

Much smaller than *R. nigroaenea* Baly, the elytral interstices not punctured.

Rhyparida suturalis sp. nov.

Fulvous, head and thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the sutural and lateral margins piceous.

Length 1 line.

Head strongly but remotely punctured, the epistome not separated from the face, the lower eight joints of the antennae flavous (the rest broken off); thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides obsoletely angulate below the middle, the surface closely impressed with deep oblong punctures; scutellum black; elytra with a slight depression below the base, very deeply punctate-striate, the apex more finely punctured, the suture and the lateral margin piceous; sides of the breast of the same colour; legs flavous, the posterior femora with a small tooth-claws bifid.

Hab. Tenimber. A single specimen.

Rhyparida timorensis sp. nov.

Elongate, parallel, obscure fulvous, the head impunctate, antennae with the sixth and seventh joints piceous, transverse, closely and distinctly punctured, elytra with a slight basal depression, finely punctate-striate at the base, the lower portion nearly impunctate.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head opaque, impunctate, with a short central groove, the epistome broader than long, separated from the face by a transverse groove, finely granulate with a few minute punctures, its anterior edge deeply concave-emarginate at the middle, eyes very large, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints nearly black, the second joint much thinner but nearly as long as the basal one and but slightly shorter than the third joint; thorax twice as broad as long, widened towards the base, the sides rounded near the latter place, but almost straight at the anterior portion, the anterior angles rounded, the posterior ones dentate, the surface closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures rather more crowded on the disc and of partly elongate shape, the middle of the disc obscure piceous, the margins paler, an obsolete transverse depression is also visible below the anterior margin at the sides; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, rather convex, the base with a slight depression at the sides, the punctured striae nearly indistinct below the middle; femora unarmcd.

Hab. Timor.

The impunctate head, long second joint of the antennae, shape and punctuation of the thorax, parallel elytra and the general small size, separate this species from any of its numerous congeners.

Rhyparida inornata sp. nov.

Fulvous or obscure testaceous, head convex, finely punctured; thorax transverse, very closely and rather strongly punctured, elytra with slight basal depression, rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly absent at the apex, femora unarmcd.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Of nearly parallel shape, the vertex convex and finely punctured, the epistome separated from the face, broader than long, with a few fine punctures, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the fourth joint one half longer than the third one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded below the middle, but slightly narrowed in front, the surface closely and strongly punctured, especially so at the sides; elytra somewhat flattened, with a slight depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures gradually diminishing towards the apex; prosternum subquadrate, nearly impunctate.

Hab. Tenimber.

Closely allied to *R. timorensis*, but the head punctured and the thorax scarcely narrowed in front with more strongly rounded sides.

Rhyparida angustata sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate, pale fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, opaque, elytra not depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, legs elongate; posterior femora with a minute tooth.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Of parallel, narrowly elongate shape, the head opaque, entirely impunctate, clypeus not separated from the face, forming one plane surface, impunctate, eyes with a narrow but deep sulcus above, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the third and fourth joints very elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, not much narrowed in front, the surface opaque, entirely impunctate, elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures getting as usually finer towards the apex; legs elongate, the posterior femora extending slightly beyond the elytra in the *male*, armed with a minute tooth, abdomen in the same sex deeply longitudinally concave through its entire length, the anterior margin of the first segment produced into a rounded lobe between the thighs.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

The entirely impunctate head and thorax, the narrow elongate shape, and long femora, as well as the curious structure of the abdomen in the *male*, distinguish this species.

Rhyparida pictipennis sp. nov.

Fulvous, clypeus separated, head and thorax impunctate, opaque, the latter with some piceous spots, elytra strongly punctate-striate, opaque, the interstices marked with irregular black longitudinal stripes, underside and the femora spotted with black, the latter unarmed.

Length 2 lines.

Head opaque, impunctate, clypeus distinctly separated by a deep sinuate transverse groove, rather broader than long, with a few strong punctures, palpi long and slender, antennae long, fourth joint much longer than the third, following joints more or less stained with fuscous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, slightly narrowed in front, all the angles tuberculate, the surface opaque, entirely impunctate, fulvous, the sides with a small black spot, the disc with a double **W**-shaped mark; scutellum about as broad as long; elytra with a slight depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures indistinct only at the extreme apex, opaque, fulvous, the interstices marked with black, longitudinal bands of different length not extending to the base or apex, the sides of the breast, the base of the last abdominal segment and the coxae more or less marked with black.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

The elytral markings of this species vary greatly, and form in some specimens more or less confluent patches, but in no instance do they extend to the base and apex; the **W**-shaped double mark of the thorax is also sometimes reduced to spots only.

Rhyparida nodostomoides sp. nov.

Testaceous, shining, clypeus not separated, head impunctate, thorax with a few punctures, the sides angulate below the middle, elytra strongly punctate-striate with a shallow basal depression, femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head rather convex, entirely impunctate, the clypeus not separated, antennae fulvous, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the third joint shorter than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides with a narrow margin, distinctly

angulate immediately below the middle, the anterior angles subtuberculiform, the surface impunctate, with the exception of a few strong punctures at the sides; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, feebly depressed before the middle, the punctures deep and rather distantly placed anteriorly, nearly obsolete below the middle; prosternum slightly concave, impunctate.

Hab. Wandesi I. (New Guinea).

The shape of the thorax in this species agrees with that of *R. angulicollis* Baly, but in that insect the head and thorax is coarsely punctured.

Rhyparida adonarae sp. nov.

Fulvous, opaque, clypeus not separated from the face, head and thorax impunctate, elytra strongly punctate-striate, black, the base narrowly, and (sometimes) the apex, fulvous; femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head entirely impunctate, the clypeus not separated, impunctate, antennae fulvous, thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded near the base, narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles slightly thickened but not produced into a tooth, surface entirely impunctate, opaque, fulvous; scutellum broader than long, its apex rounded, fulvous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, without basal depression, moderately strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely so towards the apex, black, the basal margin, and (in one specimen) the apex, fulvous.

Hab. Island of Adonara.

Distinct from *R. sulcicollis* Baly by the non-separated clypeus, the want of the thoracic depression and its impunctate surface, from *R. picta* Baly by the want of the elytral depression, differently coloured elytra and their sculpture. *R. dimidiatipennis* Baly differs in the distinctly separated clypeus, the narrower thorax and the colour of the elytra which are fulvous at their anterior half.

Rhyparida andaiensis sp. nov.

Testaceous, head impunctate, opaque, thorax strongly transverse, minutely and subremotely punctured, elytra with basal depression, punctured within the latter only, rest of the surface nearly impunctate; femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of rather short and broad shape, the vertex opaque, impunctate, with the usual groove, clypeus distinctly separated from the face, scarcely longer than broad, distinctly but not closely punctured, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints stained with fuscous, third and following joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly narrowed towards the apex, somewhat oblique, rather abruptly rounded near the base, the surface rather shining, finely and not closely punctured, the punctures of rather elongate shape, the margins nearly impunctate; elytra shining, the base raised and bounded below by a depression, the interior of the latter with a few deep punctures and a short row extending upwards in front of the shoulders, the rest of the surface nearly entirely impunctate.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

This species has more the appearance of a *Nodostoma* from which the biid claws at once separate it; *R. parvula* Baly seems closely allied, but has an impunctate thorax and toothed femora.

Rhyparida atra sp. nov.

Black, basal joints of the antennae fulvous; thorax finely and remotely punctured at the sides, the disc nearly impunctate, elytra with basal depression, strongly punctate-striate.

Length 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head finely and remotely punctured at the vertex, the clypeus not separated, without any traces of sutures, a little more strongly punctured than the head, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower five or six joints fulvous, the others black (sometimes entirely fulvous), third and fourth joints slender, equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior portion of the sides rather strongly deflexed, the lateral margin very slightly rounded except near the base, the angles obtuse, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured on the disc, the sides scarcely more closely but more strongly punctured; scutellum broad; elytra convex, with a rather deep basal depression, the shoulders prominent, the surface very shining, black, very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures slightly finer towards the apex; legs pitchy or black, the coxae more or less fulvous, prosternum finely rugose.

Hab. Humboldt Bay and Andai (New Guinea).

The deep black and shining colour and the sparingly punctured thorax, the disc of which is nearly impunctate, will help to distinguish this species. The elytra in some specimens have a slight bluish gloss.

Rhyparida plebeia sp. nov.

Black, shining, head impunctate, more or less fulvous, basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax very finely and evenly punctured, elytra with a deep basal depression, distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures nearly obsolete towards the apex, the interstices flat, impunctate.

♂. Thorax transverse, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior tibiae with a minute tooth at the middle.

♀. Shorter, the thorax less transverse, the base of the femora and the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi more or less fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

♂. Head opaque, impunctate, with a short central groove, the clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, about as broad as long, distinctly but remotely punctured, labrum fulvous, palpi slender, pale fulvous, antennae extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, the lower six joints fulvous, the others black, the base of each joint more or less fulvous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, slightly narrowed in front, the anterior angles rounded and obsolete, the posterior ones dentate, the surface finely and not very closely punctured, the disc a little less closely than the sides; scutellum not longer than broad; elytra with the basal portion raised, and bounded below by a deep transverse depression, the apex rather pointed, the punctures regularly placed, stronger within the depression than towards the apex; the anterior tibiae longitudinally sulcate, robust and slightly widened anteriorly with a small tooth at the middle of the outer margin; prosternum widened at the base, impunctate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

The shining black colour of this species, the finely punctured thorax, and the

toothed anterior tibiae of the *male* will assist in the recognition of it; the impunctate head and the distinctly separated clypeus, besides other differences, separate *R. plebeia* from *R. brunnea* Baly. The *female* is much shorter, the thorax is more narrowed in front, and the legs are generally more or less marked with fulvous; the tooth of the anterior tibiae is also absent.

Rhyparida curvipes sp. nov.

Black or dark bluish or purplish, the antennae dark fulvous, thorax strongly and closely punctured at the sides, elytra very deeply punctate-striate, all the femora with a long spine.

Length 1 line.

Head strongly and rather closely punctured, bluish, the clypeus not separated from the face, labrum piceous, palpi fulvous, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints thickened, longer than broad, thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded and narrowed in front, the surface very closely and strongly punctured at the sides, more remotely at the disc where the punctures are of transverse or oblique shape; elytra without depression, convex, pointed at the apex, impressed with large, round and deep punctures, black, shining, the sides near the margin with two or three longitudinal costae; femora fusiform, purplish, armed with an acute spine, the posterior tibiae strongly curved at the base, the third tarsal and the claw joint fulvous, closely pubescent below; prosternum twice as broad as long; claws bifid.

Hab. Humboldt Bay and Island of Jobie (New Guinea).

This small species has quite the appearance of a *Stethotes*, but possesses all the characters of *Rhyparida*, although the prosternum is much broader than usual; it might, perhaps, find its place better in a new genus on account of this difference and the shape and structure of the legs.

Rhyparida prosternalis sp. nov.

Greenish piceous, basal joints of the antennae and the legs obscure dark fulvous, above metallic blackish green, thorax strongly punctured at the sides, the disc sparingly punctate, elytra deeply punctate-striate, prosternum with the base acutely bidentate.

♂. Posterior femora extending to the end of the elytra.

♀. Posterior femora much shorter, general shape broader and more robust.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, epistome transverse, separated from the face by a transverse groove, sparingly punctured, mandibles black, palpi fulvous, antennae two-thirds the length of the body, the basal four or five joints fulvous, the rest black, all the joints, with the exception of the second one, very elongate and slender; thorax one half broader than long, the sides evenly but not strongly rounded, scarcely narrowed in front, the surface strongly but not closely punctured at the sides, the middle of the disc very sparingly and finely punctured, all the punctures of uneven size; scutellum subpentagonal; elytra convex, without basal depression, deeply and closely punctate striate, the punctures large and round but diminishing towards the apex; legs elongate, fulvous, femora unarmed; prosternum widened posteriorly, the base slightly emarginate, the posterior angles produced into an acute point; underside piceous with a metallic greenish tint, glabrous.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

The exceptional shape of the prosternum in this species would justify the erection of another genus for its reception, but all other structural characters agree so completely with *Rhyparida* that I have thought it best to retain the species for the present in that genus; the *female* insect has a broader thorax, and the posterior femora are much shorter than in the *male*, but the prosternum agrees with that sex.

***Rhyparida longipes* sp. nov.**

Dark fulvous, the apex of the femora and of the tibiae piceous, head finely punctured, thorax transverse, minutely and remotely punctured, subopaque, elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely so posteriorly, anterior legs elongate, their tibiae curved and dilated at the apex (δ).

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Of rather elongate and posteriorly pointed shape, the vertex convex, finely and sparingly punctured, divided from the clypeus by a bilobed transverse groove, clypeus broader than long, rather concave with some deep punctures, its anterior margin but slightly emarginate, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and gradually narrowed towards the front, angles tuberculate, the surface sparingly and finely punctured on the disc, the margins nearly impunctate; scutellum not longer than broad; elytra with a slight depression below the base, rather opaque, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures gradually finer towards the apex, interstices flat and impunctate; legs elongate, the posterior femora extending to the apex of the elytra, unarmed, anterior femora thickened, their tibiae elongate, curved and dilated at the apex.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Allied to *R. tibialis* Baly, but of fulvous instead of piceous colour, the thorax much more finely and sparingly punctured, the anterior legs in the *male* more elongate; from *R. brunnea* Baly, which has also dilated tibiae, the present species differs in the well-separated clypeus, the broader scutellum, and the feeble depression of the elytra; the dark colour of the apex of the femora and tibiae is sometimes nearly obsolete; *female* specimens have a much broader thorax and non-dilated legs.

***Nodostoma multicolor* sp. nov.**

Broadly ovate, testaceous, the head greenish, thorax transverse, subangulate before the middle, impunctate, with two piceous spots; elytra finely punctate-striate, flavous, the basal, sutural and lateral margins and a transverse band below the middle, greenish aeneous.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Of broadly rounded and convex shape, the head impunctate, testaceous, with a metallic greenish tint at the vertex, the eyes surrounded with a distinct narrow sulcus extending downwards to the base of the antennae, the clypeus not separated from the face, labrum testaceous, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the seven terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax three times broader than long, the sides angulate near the base, the surface nearly impunctate, a few fine punctures only being visible with a strong lens here and there, the disc flavous, the margins narrowly greenish black, the sides with an elongate short spot, placed at the basal margin but interrupted anteriorly; scutellum greenish aeneous; elytra with a deep depression below the base, the shoulders also bounded by a deep longitudinal

groove within, the disc finely punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete below the middle, flavous, the margins rather broadly, and a transverse band below the middle, greenish aeneous.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

Nodostoma acutangulum sp. nov.

Testaceous; thorax convex, remotely and distinctly punctured, the sides angulate before the base, elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex impunctate, the base convex, the shoulders obliquely tuberculate, followed by another tubercle.

Var. Elytra with the suture and lateral margin narrowly black.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head with a few fine punctures, not transversely grooved between the eyes, antennae extending beyond the elytra, the fifth and following joints distinctly widened, thorax twice as broad as long, the surface convex, distantly punctured, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, angulate below the middle, the anterior margin followed by a narrow, punctured transverse groove; elytra with the basal portion distinctly raised, rather strongly punctate-striate to near the middle, the apex impunctate, the shoulders thickened and oblique, with a small tubercle placed immediately below; prosternum subquadrate, with a few punctures.

Hab. Sumatra.

Closely allied to *N. bituberculatum* Jac. from Ceylon, but the head finely not strongly punctured, the antennae shorter, the thorax quite differently punctured and the femora without tooth; the lateral tubercle of the elytra is visible, when the insect is viewed from above.

Nodostoma staudingeri sp. nov.

Pale fulvous, head and thorax coarsely and distantly punctured, the latter angulate below the middle; elytra with deep depression, punctured anteriorly only.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head very remotely and strongly punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, similarly punctured, jaws very robust, antennae fulvous, the terminal joints stained with fuscous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly angulate behind the middle, the surface convex, remotely impressed with deep punctures, the anterior portion without any transverse groove; scutellum rather longer than broad, its apex rounded; elytra with the basal portion strongly raised and bounded by a deep depression below, the latter with a few deep punctures, as well as the sides anteriorly, and the deep groove which limits the humeral callus within, the rest of the surface nearly impunctate, the suture accompanied by a deeply impressed line; from the shoulder runs a short oblique costa to the lateral margin; femora unarmed.

Hab. Perak.

Nodostoma purpureofasciatum sp. nov.

Black, above metallic green, basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax deeply foveolate-punctate at the sides, elytra deeply punctate-striate, the base swollen, purplish as well as the lateral margin.

Var. Elytra entirely metallic green, the sides excepted.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head closely punctured, the vertex strigose at the sides, clothed with short greyish pubescence, epistome not separated from the face, the latter flat, labrum and

palpi fulvous, antennae robust, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the lower four or five joints fulvous, the others black, gradually thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, convex, the sides slightly rounded, scarcely narrowed in front, the surface very strongly foveolate-punctate at the sides, more sparingly and finely punctured at the disc, interstices at the sides convex, often confluent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the base swollen, the shoulders prominent, the disc very deeply punctate-striate, the punctures much finer towards the apex, the sides with a narrow longitudinal purplish stripe, extending to the apex, the base also often of the same colour, and the disc with an indication of another more or less distinct purplish spot; prosternum broad, deeply punctured.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

This is one of the smallest species of the genus known to me and nearly allied to *N. viridioratum*, *N. evanescens* Baly, and several others, but smaller than any of them, and the elytra of different coloration, especially in regard to the lateral purplish stripe; the species has quite the appearance of a *Cleorina*, but the shape of the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum, which is not at all convex, prevents the species being included in that genus; in *N. evanescens* the thorax is much more coarsely punctured throughout and the coloration is different.

CHRYSOMELINAE.

Angomela flavicornis sp. nov.

Metallic purplish below, legs golden greenish, antennae pale flavous, above metallic violaceous blue, thorax with a few punctures only, elytra with a deep lateral depression, strongly punctate-striate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head purplish blue, impunctate, clypeus separated behind by a deep transverse groove from the middle of which a longitudinal groove runs upwards towards the vertex, labrum fulvous, antennae pale flavous (the last three joints broken off); thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded near the anterior angles, the latter distinct but not produced, the surface metallic blue, nearly impunctate, the base with some few rather deep punctures, the extreme margins purplish; scutellum triangular, purplish; elytra with a deep fovea below the shoulders, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the punctures finer and more closely placed posteriorly, the extreme apex impunctate, abdomen purplish, breast and legs greenish with a golden yellow tint, prosternum bilobed at the base, its apex convex, truncate.

Hab. Queensland (Australia).

At once distinguished from any of its allies by the colour of the antennae.

Phyllocharoides gen. nov.

Body elongate, palpi ovate, antennae moniliform; thorax transverse, elytra punctate-striate, claws bifid, prosternum elongate, its base truncate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

The genus proposed here agrees with *Phyllocharis* in the moniliform antennae and the closed anterior coxal cavities, but differs in the ovate not claviforme palpi and the bifid claws; this latter character distinguishes the genus also from *Chalcolumpra* and most of the allied genera. *Australica*, which has also bifid claws, differs again in the filiform antennae, open coxal cavities, and other details.

Phyllocharoides abdominalis sp. nov.

Metallic dark blue, antennae black, tarsi piceous, abdomen fulvous, thorax, sparingly and finely punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, metallic blue, frontal elevations absent, clypeus very broadly subtriangular, labrum piceous, its anterior edge fulvous, terminal joint of palpi elongate, subovate, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joints bluish, third and the following joint equal, terminal joints slightly widened, last joint longer than broad; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior margin concave, posterior margin slightly produced at the middle, the surface unevenly and finely punctured, a little more closely so at the sides, the middle of the disc nearly impunctate; scutellum slightly longer than broad, its apex rounded; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, metallic blue or violaceous, the sides slightly depressed below the shoulders, the surface regularly and distinctly punctate-striate, the apex nearly impunctate; underside and legs metallic blue, abdomen fulvous.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea), September—October.

HALTICINAE.

Lactica sumbawaensis sp. nov.

Ovate, convex, rufous, the terminal joints of the antennae black, head and thorax impunctate, thoracic sulcus obsolete, elytra metallic blue, finely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles rather feebly raised, broad, carina absent, clypeus convex, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second joint thickened, but slightly shorter than the following two joints, all the joints rather robust, thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides rather rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin broadly but slightly produced at the middle, the surface convex, impunctate, or with some extremely fine punctures visible only under a strong lens, the base with a very shallow transverse sulcus, bounded laterally by a more distinct perpendicular impression, scutellum nearly black; elytra convex, without basal impression, slightly widened towards the middle, the surface metallic blue, rather closely and finely punctured with some irregular rows of larger punctures intermixed; underside and legs rufous, the prosternum elongate, with a central raised ridge, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Sumbawa.

Lactica bipunctata sp. nov.

Fulvous, the apex of the tibiae fuscous, thorax impunctate, the basal sulcus very shallow, elytra very finely and closely punctured, a round spot near the apex of each elytron, black.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, carina rather obsolete, antennae robust, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the third and fourth joints equal, the following gradually elongate, pubescent; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the surface impunctate, with an obsolete transverse sulcus not quite extending to the lateral margin; scutellum broad, elytra with the shoulders rather produced, finely and

closely punctured, each with a round black spot near the apex; posterior femora but moderately thickened, the apex of the tibiae obscure fuscous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints.

Hab. Timor.

A nearly typical species with strongly rounded sides of the thorax but rather obsolete sulcus, the carina between the antennae also much less prominent than usual; a single specimen is contained in this collection.

***Aphthona dohertyi* sp. nov.**

Greenish or bluish black below, above metallic blue, the basal joints of the antennae and the anterior legs (more or less) fulvous, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, elytra more distinctly and rather closely punctate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Of convex and subcylindrical shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small but distinct, the clypeus rather strongly raised; antennae extending to about the middle of the elytra, the four or five basal joints flavous, the rest black, the second and the following two joints nearly equal, the others more elongate; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, slightly thickened, the surface rather convex, extremely finely and rather sparingly punctured near the basal portion; elytra without basal depression, very finely punctured in semiregular closely approached rows, the lateral margin accompanied by a deeper row of punctures; the anterior legs fulvous, the posterior femora metallic bluish, their tibiae piceous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints.

Hab. N. Manipur (Assam).

This is a very small species, of nearly cylindrical shape and uniform metallic greenish or blue colour; in one specimen the anterior legs are nearly entirely piceous, but otherwise there is no difference.

***Aphthona glabrata* sp. nov.**

Piceous below, black above, shining, antennae (the basal joints excepted) fulvous, long and slender, thorax and elytra entirely impunctate, posterior tibiae dilated at the apex.

Length 1 line.

Head entirely impunctate, without any frontal tubercles, clypeus swollen, triangular, deflexed anteriorly, palpi robust, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the basal four joints stained with piceous, the others fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth joint, the fifth and following joints elongate, nearly equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly deflexed, very slightly rounded near the base, obliquely shaped anteriorly, forming a distinct angle before the middle, posterior margin broadly rounded and slightly produced at the middle, the surface nearly impunctate, a few very minute punctures being visible near the base when viewed with a strong lens; scutellum broader than long; elytra slightly broader at the base than the thorax, convex, nearly parallel, shining, black, without any depression, entirely impunctate; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae greatly widened towards the apex, sulcate, the apex with a distinct spur, their extreme base obscure fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly half the length of the tibiae; prosternum narrow.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

Longitarsis malayanus sp. nov.

Pale fulvous, the thorax broader than long, impunctate, elytra very closely punctured in semiregular rows.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the frontal tubercles oblique, not very distinct, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the second and third joints small, equal, the following joints but slightly longer; thorax about one-third broader than long, not narrowed in front, the sides very slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the surface impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders oblique, not prominent, the apical portion rather obliquely pointed, the surface proportionately strongly and very closely punctured in semiregular rows; posterior tibiae slightly curved.

Hab. Tenimber (= Timor Laut).

This is a small species, closely allied to *L. wallacei* Baly from Celebes, but less than half its size, and with differently proportioned joints of the antennae; *L. quadraticollis* Jac. from Japan is more finely and distantly punctured.

Eucycla metallica sp. nov.

Rounded, very convex, piceous below, antennae and legs fulvous, joints 7, 8, 9 of the antennae black, thorax and elytra purplish, the former impunctate, the latter finely punctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Head deeply inserted into the thorax, impunctate, eyes large, clypeus flattened, bounded at the sides by an oblique ridge, its surface impunctate, obscure fulvous, antennae very closely approached, the basal joint extremely long, slightly curved, the third and following joints shorter than the second one, moniliform, the seven terminal joints thickened and widened, the seventh, eighth, and ninth black, the others fulvous; thorax purplish blue, strongly transverse, the middle widened, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, anterior angles oblique, the sides slightly rounded, the surface impunctate, with the exception of some scarcely perceptible punctures when viewed under a strong lens; scutellum black; elytra finely, regularly, but remotely punctate-striate; their epipleurae very broad, concave; prosternum longer than broad, mesosternum nearly invisible; legs fulvous.

Hab. Sanghi (= Sangir = Sanguir = Sangi).

A single specimen, closely allied to *E. malayana* Jac., but of half the size, the antennae differently coloured, and the elytra more finely punctured.

Sutrea celebensis sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, fulvous or flavous; thorax very finely and closely punctured; elytra black, very minutely punctate.

Length 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations flattened, carina absent, the antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the lower four and the terminal two joints, fulvous, the others fuscous, third and fourth joints equal, elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the posterior margin somewhat broadly produced at the middle, the anterior angles broadly oblique, the surface rather convex, very finely and closely punctured, a short oblique depression is placed near the posterior angles; scutellum broadly trigonate; elytra convex, widened

towards the middle, black, still more finely punctured than the thorax, their epipleurae very broad and concave; posterior tibiae curved, mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Celebes.

Nearly allied to *S. violaceipennis* Jac., but differing in the colour of the antennae and elytra, in the finely punctured thorax, and in the colour of the underside; the larger specimen has the abdomen partly piceous, and is of robust and broadly widened shape.

***Sutrea sexmaculata* sp. nov.**

Black, antennae fulvous, thorax and the four anterior tibiae flavous, elytra nearly impunctate, black, two spots placed transversely at the middle and another, semilunate, near the apex, whitish.

♂. The last abdominal segment with an elongate triangular impression.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, black, the frontal elevations in shape of two elongate raised ridges, carina short, strongly raised, clypeus flattened, black, like the labrum, palpi flavous, antennae entirely fulvous, third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles oblique, posterior ones produced outwards into a tooth, surface impunctate; scutellum broad; elytral punctation only visible under a strong lens, two small spots at the middle and a semilunate transverse spot near the apex, yellowish white; breast, abdomen, and posterior femora black, the last abdominal segment of the *male* with a long, triangular, and deep excavation, extending the entire length of the segment.

Hab. Andai and Humboldt Bay.

S. sexmaculata agrees in the pattern of the elytra with *S. heraspilota* Baly, but differs in the fulvous antennae, the black head and underside, the scarcely perceptibly punctured elytra, and in the male sexual character, which differs from any other species of *Sutrea* described, in the elongate shape of the sulcus of the medial lobe of the last abdominal segment.

***Sutrea impressa* sp. nov.**

Black, the basal joints of the antennae, the clypeus, and the anterior legs testaceous, thorax whitish, with a central black patch, elytra finely and closely punctured, black, a transverse spot at the middle and a round one near the apex white, the sides at the latter place with a longitudinal depression and a short costa.

Length 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head broad, the vertex black, impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, yellowish white like the clypeus, labrum black, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, obscure fulvous, the apical joints darker; thorax twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides almost straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface very minutely and not very closely punctured, yellowish white, the middle with an ovate or oblong black patch, pointed posteriorly, posterior angles not produced; elytra slightly depressed below the base, closely and very finely punctured in somewhat regular rows, each elytron with a transverse spot at the middle not extending to either margin, and a small round spot at the apex, whitish, the outer edge of this apical spot is bounded by a short costa preceded by a longitudinal depression; underside and the posterior femora black, legs obscure fulvous.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

There seem only to be *female* specimens before me, and it is probable that the *male* is devoid of the elytral apical costa. *S. impressa* agrees in coloration with *S. collaris* Jac., but in that species the head is entirely black, the thorax is finely rugose, and the general size of the insect is larger.

Sutrea biplagiata sp. nov.

Fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennae, the breast, abdomen, and the posterior femora black, thorax impunctate, elytra black, scarcely perceptibly punctured, a trigonate transverse band before the middle, narrowed at the suture, fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles rather obsolete, antennae filiform, fulvous, the last two joints black, third and fourth joints equal, elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, parallel, the sides rounded, the surface impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra slightly widened at the middle, nearly impunctate, black, each elytron with a transverse rather broad fulvous band commencing at the sides and extending nearly to the suture, where it is much narrowed; the lower margin of this band is straight, the upper one obliquely shaped; the anterior legs and the posterior tibiae are flavous, the posterior femora black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi is as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Batchian.

Distinguished by the nearly impunctate upper surface, the shape of the elytra-band, and the black underside.

Sutrea collaris Jac.

Two specimens obtained in Humboldt Bay differ from the type in having two separate elytral white spots instead of a band at the middle, the antennae are also entirely fulvous, and the thoracic spot is of more rounded shape, the underside and legs are partly obscure fulvous instead of black. Both specimens seem to be *females*. They may be local varieties of *S. collaris*, or possibly another closely allied species.

Sutrea dimidiatipennis Jac.

Specimens from Andai and Humboldt Bay, in which the amount of fulvous at the basal portion of the elytra varies greatly; the variety with entirely black elytra was also obtained at Humboldt Bay.

Microsutrea gen. nov.

Body ovate, palpi rather robust, antennae very long and slender, the third joint elongate as well as the following ones, thorax without depressions, transverse, parallel, the anterior angles oblique, elytra finely punctate-striate, their epipleurae broad, continued to the apex, posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae widened, longitudinally but not deeply channelled, the apex armed with a small spur; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum proportionately broad, the anterior coxal cavities closed; the first abdominal segment more than twice as long as the following one.

The insect for which I propose the present genus resembles, in its general shape and that of the thorax, the genus *Sutrea*, from which it is distinguished by the closed anterior coxal cavities; from *Cerotrus* Jac., the long third joint of the antennae and the armed posterior tibiae will separate it, while *Arsipoda* differs in the shape of the thorax and its perpendicular grooves.

Microsutrea violaceipennis sp. nov.

Fulvous, the antennae not quite reaching the apex of the elytra, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, elytra violaceous blue, finely punctate-striate.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head not longer than broad, eyes large, surrounded by a narrow sulcus, the vertex impunctate, frontal tubercles entirely obsolete, carina acutely raised, clypeus swollen, narrowly transverse, penultimate joint of the palpi thickened, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the first joint moderately long, the second half its length, third and following joints elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface rather convex, without depressions, extremely finely and sparingly punctured; elytra metallic violaceous blue, with a slight depression below the base, very finely punctate-striate; underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Sebaethe longicornis gen. nov.

Ovate, pale testaceous, antennae very long and slender; thorax flattened at the sides and at the base, impunctate; elytra very minutely and closely punctured.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations very strongly raised, eyes very large, clypeus with an acutely raised ridge, antennae nearly extending to the end of the elytra, testaceous, the third and following joints very long and slender, equal; thorax strongly transverse, the sides flattened and rounded; the middle of the base with a transverse depression, the surface entirely impunctate; elytra nearly parallel, narrowly margined, extremely finely and closely punctured, the interstices finely longitudinally wrinkled.

Hab. Talaut (Island of Liring or Salibabo).

Although this species is very closely allied to *S. celebensis* Jac., *S. pallida*, and one or two others, the very long antennae and the equal length of the third and following joints and the depressions of the thorax will distinguish it; in the two specimens the elytra besides being finely punctured show short longitudinal wrinkles over their entire surface, a sculpturing also quite different from any of the allied species.

Sebaethe bipustulata sp. nov.

Ovate, black, head and thorax impunctate, elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, black, each with a large ovate pale flavous spot at the middle.

Length 2 lines.

Hab. Perak.

This species at first sight seems identical with *S. lusca* Fabr., but the constant differences in more than six specimens which are before me seem to prove that the insect is specifically distinct; in *S. lusca* the head, the three lower joints of the antennae and the thorax are fulvous; in the present species they are entirely black, the pale elytral patch occupies the entire posterior portion in *S. lusca*, and is concave at its inner margin near the suture; in *S. bipustulata* this patch is of broadly transverse shape, leaving the apex for some distance of the black ground colour, and having its greatest width near the lateral margin.

Manobia pallidicornis sp. nov.

Black, shining, the antennae (the last joint excepted) and the tibiae fulvous, thorax impunctate, elytra with basal depression, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sides.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of subquadrate-oblong shape, the head impunctate, eyes large, with a single small fovea above their inner margin, frontal elevations small, oblique, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the terminal joint more or less darkened, third and fourth joint equal, slender, the following joints gradually thickened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface with a very deep transverse, slightly sinuate groove, the interior of this groove punctured, rest of the disc impunctate; elytra with a deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides longitudinally costate; tibiae and tarsi more or less fulvous.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

This is one of the smallest species of the genus, and may be recognised by the entirely fulvous antennae and the more or less similarly coloured tibiae and tarsi.

Manobia maculata sp. nov.

Fulvous, the eighth and ninth joints of the antennae black; thorax transverse, impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate; elytra deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the sides (connected with a spot below the middle) and the apex black; underside spotted with black.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, with a short oblique groove near the inner margin of the eyes, frontal tubercles obsolete, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the eighth, ninth and part of the tenth joint black, the second and following joints nearly equal in length, terminal ones thickened; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, widened towards the apex, the anterior angles oblique, the surface convex, impunctate, with a deep transverse, sinuate sulcus near the base extending to the sides; scutellum small; elytra with a deep basal depression, the base itself raised, strongly punctate-striate within the depression and at the sides, the punctuation much finer posteriorly, the sides with a strongly raised costa from the shoulder towards the apex, black, connected with a transverse spot below the middle, the extreme apex also black; underside fulvous, parts of the breast and abdomen and the apex of the posterior femora black.

Hab. Sumbawa.

In one specimen, the elytra are without the black apex and the underside is more of a uniform piceous colour. *M. maculata* differs from any of its allies in the pattern of the elytra.

Acrocrypta apicalis sp. nov.

Fulvous, antennae (the basal and apical joints excepted) black, head and thorax impunctate, elytra strongly convex, finely and closely punctured, black, the extreme apex fulvous.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head nearly inserted in the thorax, the vertex with a few fine punctures, the eyes very large, the space dividing them narrower than their diameter, clypeus thickened, palpi strongly swollen, the last joint extremely small, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the basal three joints fulvous, the second and third joints very small, moniliform, the following triangularly widened, black, the last two joints fulvous; thorax very short, more than three times broader than long, slightly widened at the middle, the sides rounded, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the surface not perceptibly punctured, fulvous; scutellum impunctate, fulvous; elytra rounded and convex, closely and finely punctured, black, a small apical spot fulvous, their epipleurae of the same colour, concave; legs and underside fulvous, sparingly pubescent.

Hab. Celebes. A single specimen.

The small third joint of the antennae in this species differs in size from the typical form in which this joint is double the length of the second; in the colour of the antennae and elytra this species also differs from its allies.

***Nisotra terminata* sp. nov.**

Fulvous, the antennae (the four first joints excepted) black, thorax extremely finely punctured, elytra metallic blue, the extreme apex fulvous, the surface very finely and closely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

Of ovate shape, the head impunctate, a single fovea is placed close to the inner margin of the eyes, a short oblique ridge which joins the clypeus is placed at each side at the base of the antennae, labrum fulvous, with a row of deep punctures, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded and widened at the middle, the anterior angles oblique, the basal and the anterior margin with a short perpendicular notch at each side, the surface only perceptibly punctured, when seen under a strong lens; scutellum short, broader than long, fulvous; elytra slightly widened at the middle, very finely, closely and rather irregularly punctured, the punctuation nearly obsolete at the apex, the sides below the shoulder impressed with a rather deep row of short punctures, the apex fulvous, this colour extending a little upwards along the sides.

Hab. Timor.

The colour of the antennae, extremely fine punctuation of the thorax, and the fulvous apex of the elytra will separate *N. terminata* from any of its allies.

***Nisotra nigripes* sp. nov.**

Subquadrate-ovate, black, the head, thorax and the basal four joints of the antennae fulvous; thorax very finely punctured, elytra dark blue, punctured in irregular rows, the interstices minutely punctate.

Length 1 line.

Head broad, impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, terminal joints robust; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly subangulate before the middle, the anterior angles broadly oblique, the anterior margin with a very deep and rather long perpendicular groove at each side, the posterior margin with another but very narrow and slightly impressed

groove, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured; scutellum obscure fulvous; elytra irregularly punctured in double rows, the interstices minutely punctate; underside and legs black.

Hab. Ruby Mines (Burmah). A single specimen.

Principally distinguished by the colour of the underside and legs.

Nisotra brunnea sp. nov.

Ovate, fulvous, the apical joints of the antennae black, head and thorax nearly impunctate, elytra very finely geminate punctate-striate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles absent, the space between the antennae carinate, antennae extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the third joint slightly longer and more slender than the second; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface with a deep oblique groove at each side of the anterior margin, the posterior one with a perpendicular notch, the disc with a few minute punctures; elytra pointed at the apex, the shoulders scarcely prominent, the surface closely and finely geminate, punctate-striate, the interstices with a few minute punctures, slightly convex at the sides.

Hab. Deli (Sumatra) and Tenimber.

Distinct from *N. badia* Har. by the colour of the antennae and tarsi.

Orthaea burmanica sp. nov.

Black, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax finely and closely punctured, bluish-black, elytra convex, metallic blue, strongly punctate-striate in irregular double rows, the interstices sparingly punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of subcylindrical, convex shape, the head broad, impunctate, with a broad sulcus above the eyes, labrum piceous, antennae robust, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three or four joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, thinner and but slightly longer than the second one, terminal joints thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles acute, thickened, the surface transversely convex, finely and closely punctured, the base with a very short indistinct perpendicular groove at each side; scutellum black; elytra geminate punctate striate, the interstices very sparingly and finely punctured; underside and legs black.

Hab. Ruby Mines (Burmah).

Like the typical species, described by me and also obtained at Burmah, *O. burmanica* may be known by the sulcate head and punctate-striate elytra; it differs in colour and the geminate punctate sculpture of the elytra from *O. viridipennis*.

Allomorpha timorensis sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate, fuscous or black, finely pubescent, the antennae and legs fulvous; thorax and elytra not visibly punctured.

Length 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, finely pubescent, eyes large, frontal tubercles very small,

carina acutely raised, clypeus narrowly transverse, obscure fulvous, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints slightly darker, the third joint longer than the second, but slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax subquadrate, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface not perceptibly punctured, finely pubescent, dull blackish; elytra of the same colour and sculpture; legs fulvous, the posterior femora strongly incrassate, their apex black.

Hab. Timor.

This is the second species of the genus (described by me in the *Annals of the Genoa Museum*, 1892); it agrees entirely in structural characters, in the finely pubescent upper surface, the want of any perceptible punctuation, and the closed anterior coxal cavities; from *A. sericea* the present species is at once distinguished by its opaque nearly black colour of the upper surface.

Podontia nigripes sp. nov.

Dark brown, antennae fulvous, the apical joints darker, thorax with a few punctures, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, legs black, the base of the femora and the apex of the tibiae, fulvous.

Length 4 to 5 lines.

Of broad and parallel shape, chestnut brown, the head impunctate, the antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal three joints black, fourth joint slightly longer than the preceding one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded in front, the anterior and posterior margins with a perpendicular groove at the sides, those of the former extending nearly to the middle, the others much shorter, the rest of the surface nearly impunctate, with the exception of a row of punctures placed at right angles at the anterior grooves and a few other punctures near the base; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate and convex, especially so at the sides; legs robust, the apex of all the femora and the base of the tibiae black; the last abdominal segment of the *male* incised at each side, the median lobe subquadrate, its apex truncate.

Hab. Tenimber, June, July, 1892.

This species resembles *P. flavu* Baly and *P. lutea* Oliv., but differs from either in the colour of the legs and the strongly convex elytral interstices; the thorax in *P. flavu* is impunctate and differently sculptured; the legs in the present insect are short and robust, and the posterior femora of ovate and incrassate shape. There are ten specimens before me all agreeing with each other.

Lypnea (?) *nigra* sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, black, shining, base of the antennae fulvous, thorax subquadrate, punctured at the base only with a lateral obsolete depression or transverse groove, elytra regularly punctate-striate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Similarly shaped to a species of *Aphthona*, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, clypeus margined with testaceous, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints testaceous, third joint slightly smaller than the second and much thinner, following joints but little increasing in length, the terminal ones thickened; thorax one half broader than long, transversely convex, black, shining, the sides straight, slightly widened towards the

apex, anterior angles oblique, the disc convex, impunctate, the base with an obsolete transverse groove at the sides only, visible merely in a certain light, this portion distinctly punctured; scutellum very short, transverse; elytra scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, wider at that place than the thorax, regularly punctate-striate, the punctures rather strong and distinct to the apex, the interstices flat except at the sides, where they are slightly costate; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae with a small spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi slightly longer than the following joint, the knees slightly stained with fulvous; prosternum longer than broad, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Halmahera.

This small species possesses all the structural characters of *Lypnaea* Baly, from New Guinea, but it resembles entirely a species of *Aphthona* in shape and size; it is therefore quite distinct in that respect to Baly's genus, and represents probably an allied form, especially on account of the very obsolete thoracic sulcus. In the absence of more material I have placed it provisionally in the present genus.

Docema apicicornis sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, piceous, antennae fulvous, the apical four or five joints black, head and thorax fulvous, rugosely punctured, elytra piceous, closely and strongly punctured; legs more or less fulvous.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal elevations distinct, short, clypeus triangular, antennae closely approached, long and robust, the first two joints thickened, the following three joints thinner, of equal length, the terminal four joints thickened, black, extending to the middle of the elytra; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, transversely convex, the sides straight, obliquely angulate anteriorly, the surface rugosely punctured and wrinkled, with an obsolete depression at the sides near the base, fulvous; elytra convex, subcylindrical, closely and strongly but rather evenly and regularly punctured, piceous; first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

Docema angulicollis sp. nov.

Obscure piceous or dark fulvous, antennae thin, nearly black, thorax strongly punctured, the sides angulate before the middle, the base obsoletely sulcate, elytra very strongly and closely punctured.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head finely and sparingly punctured, eyes large, antennae feeble, extending only a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the second and third joints equal, the terminal joints scarcely thicker; thorax twice as broad as long, transversely convex, the sides straight, anteriorly obliquely angulate and followed by another angle near the middle; the surface strongly and closely punctured with a shallow but distinct transverse groove near the base; elytra convex, piceous, the suture more or less fulvous, the surface punctured like the thorax; underside and legs obscure fulvous.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

The doubly angulate sides of the thorax, short antennae, and the distinct thoracic sulcus distinguishes this species from the preceding one.

Xenidea pusilla sp. nov.

Black or piceous, above metallic blue, antennae (the apical joints excepted) fulvous, thorax very strongly and subremotely punctured, elytra convex, strongly and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, metallic blue, the frontal elevations narrowly oblique, joined in front, bounded behind by a deep oblique groove, eyes very large, antennae closely approached at the base, fulvous, the apical joints more or less fuscous, first and second joints thickened, third thinner but scarcely so long as the second one, apical joints thickened, the last one fulvous again, extending nearly to the middle of the elytra; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, convex, the sides straight, distinctly angulate before the middle, obliquely shaped from there to the apex, posterior margin roundly produced at the middle, the surface strongly but not closely punctured, the punctures irregularly distributed, the base with a very obsolete transverse groove; scutellum small, black; elytra convex, subcylindrical, the sides with a feeble depression below the base, the surface very strongly and deeply punctate-striate, each elytra with ten rows of punctures (including the short subsutural one), the interstices rather strongly costate; tibiae more or less obscure fulvous, sometimes the knees and tarsi of that colour only; posterior tibiae deeply sulcate, armed with a curved spine.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Principally distinguished by its small size.

Xenidea brevicornis sp. nov.

Obscure fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antennae, black, apical joints white, thorax finely and remotely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides costate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of convex and parallel shape, entirely fulvous, the head impunctate, the space between the eyes obliquely grooved, the groove bounded by narrow ridges, the elytra with some deep punctures, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, the basal four joints fulvous, the following ones black, the apical two joints whitish, third and fourth joints slender, equal, the following ones dilated; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed at the base, obliquely angulate before the middle, the posterior margin produced at the middle, the surface with a small impression at each side, finely and sparingly punctured; elytra with a slight depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, the surface deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the punctures rather distantly placed, the interstices near the lateral margin costate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Smaller than *X. purpureipennis* Baly, the general coloration different and that of the antennae; the same differences and the much shorter antennae separate the species from any of its allies.

Chaetocnema tenimberensis sp. nov.

Below black, the antennae, anterior legs, and posterior tibiae fulvous, above aeneous, head and thorax strongly and closely punctured, elytra strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head closely and rather finely punctured, the frontal tubercles very small, labrum black, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third and fourth joints thinner than the following ones, equal, terminal joints thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface crowded with strong punctures, the base with a very narrow and sometimes obsolete transverse groove, which is bounded at the sides by a small perpendicular notch, the basal margin scarcely prominent at the middle; scutellum small; elytra with a very shallow depression below the base, only visible in certain lights, of elongate and posteriorly pointed shape, the surface moderately convex, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the punctures scarcely smaller than the space dividing them, the interstices longitudinally costate, especially so at the sides and apex, at the latter place the punctures disappear entirely, and only deep striae are visible, underside blackish, femora piceous, tibiae more or less fulvous, the posterior ones rather obsoletely notched; prosternum strongly rugose-punctate.

Hab. Tenimber.

The costate elytral interstices and the impressions on the thorax principally distinguish this species.

***Crepidodera sumatrana* sp. nov.**

Black below, the head and thorax fulvous, the latter impunctate, elytra metallic blue, very closely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Length 1 line.

Oblong, pointed posteriorly, head impunctate, fulvous, the tubercles obsolete, labrum black, antennae black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third joint more slender than either the second or fourth, terminal joints distinctly thickened, extending only below the base of the elytra; thorax twice as broad as long, convex, the sides scarcely rounded, the anterior angles oblique, forming a distinct tooth before the middle, the surface with a deep transverse sinuate sulcus, bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove, the space behind the sulcus stained with fuscous, rest of the surface impunctate; scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, pointed at the apex, the surface very closely and semiregularly punctured, the interstices also closely and very minutely punctate; underside and legs black, the knees stained with fulvous; thorax below of the same colour; prosternum longer than broad, obscure piceous.

Hab. Sumatra. A single specimen.

GALERUCINAE.

***Oides humboldti* sp. nov.**

Fulvous, abdomen black, thorax bifoveolate, distinctly punctured, elytra metallic blue or green, strongly subgeminate-punctate, the interstices finely punctured, the lateral margin fulvous.

Length 4 lines.

Of elongate, medially not widened shape, the head impunctate, reddish fulvous, shining, labrum testaceous, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the apical joints slightly stained with fuscous, third joint one half longer than the second, but one half shorter than the fourth joint, the others gradually shortened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the base, subangulate at the middle, the anterior angles slightly produced forwards,

the surface irregularly, remotely, but distinctly punctured, the sides with a deep fovea, a short transverse depression is also visible near the anterior margin and at the base; scutellum fulvous; elytra bright metallic blue or greenish, strongly punctured in irregular double rows, the interstices also finely punctured, the lateral margin flattened, strongly punctured and of fulvous colour; breast and legs fulvous, abdomen black.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

This species can only be compared with *O. subaenea* Jac., likewise from New Guinea, to which it seems closely allied; but in that species the terminal joints of the antennae are black, the thorax is much less transverse and the elytral punctuation is fine, although also geminate; the tibiae and tarsi are also piceous in *O. subaenea*; for all that it is possible that *O. humboldti* represents but a local variety of the other species. *O. limbata* Blanch. has entirely differently sculptured elytra.

Oides dimidiaticornis sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, fulvous, the intermediate joints of the antennae black, thorax transverse, finely punctured, the sides dilated, elytra dark bluish, transversely depressed below the base, closely and finely punctured, the lateral margin obscure fulvous.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles transverse, clypeus thickened, transverse, flavous, terminal joints of the palpi dilated, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the basal and terminal three joints flavous, the others black, third joint very elongate, slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints one half the length; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, and widened at the middle, the surface convex, flattened at the sides, finely and rather closely punctured, the anterior margin deeply concave, the posterior one nearly straight; scutellum triangular, its apex pointed; elytra slightly widened towards the middle, with a rather deep but narrow transverse depression below the base and a broadly flattened lateral margin of fulvous colour, the rest of the surface dark bluish, closely and distinctly punctured, their epipleurae very broad and concave, continued below the middle, the inner margin placed rather deeply inwards; legs slender, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints, claws bifid; the last abdominal segment of the male with an intermediate sulcate lobe of transverse shape, the sides of the segment deeply incised.

Hab. Celebes.

Principally distinguished from other nearly similarly coloured species by the long third joint and the colour of the antennae, and the deep depression of the elytra, also by the shape of the thorax.

Oides unifasciata sp. nov.

Black, abdomen flavous, thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra very finely and closely punctured, reddish fulvous, a broad transverse band at the middle black.

♂. Metasternum narrowed and strongly produced in front, its apex truncate, last abdominal segment with a transverse median lobe.

Length 5 lines.

Broadly ovate, convex, head black, impunctate, shining, clypeus strongly triangularly raised, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax about three times broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded at the base, the anterior angles distinct but not

produced, the surface finely and closely punctured; scutellum pale fulvous, longer than broad; elytra scarcely broader at the base than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, convex, the surface punctured like the thorax, the anterior and posterior third portion, reddish fulvous, the middle occupied by a broad black band extending across the elytra to either margin, the edges of this band rather irregular; underside flavous, the breast sometimes and the legs black.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Distinct from any of its allies in the pattern of the elytra, also in the produced metasternum, which nearly resembles the genus *Cerochrou* although less pronounced.

Oides suturalis sp. nov.

Black, head impunctate, thorax flavous, finely punctured, elytra very closely and finely punctured, flavous, the sutural and lateral margins very narrowly and rather obscurely piceous, metasternum strongly produced.

Length 4 lines.

Elongate, scarcely widened posteriorly, convex, the head black, impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, joined in front, clypeus triangular, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the fourth joint double the length of the third, following joints equal; thorax three times broader than long, the sides slightly rounded near the base, but little narrowed towards the apex, anterior angles not produced, but distinct, surface strongly, but remotely punctured; scutellum broad, black, its apex rounded; elytra darker than the thorax or of the same colour, very finely and closely punctured, the extreme margins very narrowly piceous, underside and legs black; last abdominal segment of the *male* with a medial lobe, the surface of which is concave; metasternum strongly raised, truncate in front.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

This species agrees in the shape of the metasternum with the preceding one, and ought perhaps to be placed in another genus, although the other structural characters agree with *Oides*.

Oides clypeata sp. nov.

Black, the clypeus, antennae, thorax, legs and sides of the breast flavous, thorax minutely punctured, elytra bluish or black, finely and closely punctured.

Length 4 to 5 lines.

Head black at the vertex, impunctate, the frontal elevations, clypeus and labrum flavous, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra in the male, dark fulvous or flavous, the fourth joint one half longer than the third, the fifth equal to the third joint; thorax narrowly transverse, parallel, the sides and the angles slightly rounded, anterior and posterior margin nearly straight, the surface with a few minute punctures and an obsolete depression at the sides; scutellum triangular, flavous; elytra widened at the middle, very evenly, closely and finely punctured, with a deep depression below the shoulder and a broadly flattened margin; underside black, the sides of the breast and the legs flavous, the last abdominal segment of the *male* flavous at the apex, the latter concave-emarginate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Two *female* specimens which I received from Dr. Staudinger, and also obtained in New Guinea, are larger, have blackish elytra and flavous antennae, but differ in no other way.

Oides flavofasciata sp. nov.

Black, the thorax and the breast flavous, elytra finely and closely punctured, black, the extreme basal margin and a transverse band below the middle, flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Of narrow, convex and scarcely widened shape, the head black, impunctate, the antennae extending to the middle of the elytra in the *male*, black, pubescent, the third and fourth joints equal, terminal joints shorter, slightly dilated, the last joint fulvous; thorax very short, three times broader than long, the sides rounded, the anterior margin concave, the posterior one parallel, the angles obtuse, the surface without depressions, flavous, extremely finely punctured; scutellum flavous, its apex piceous; elytra finely and closely punctured, the basal margin and a narrow transverse band immediately below the middle, not quite extending to the lateral margin, flavous, this band is of slightly oblique shape, very little widened at the suture, and has its edges irregularly notched; below black, the breast and the four anterior femora below, flavous, legs clothed with yellow pubescence, elytral epipleurae flavous, concave.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

Closely allied in coloration to *O. terminata* Jac., but in that species the lower portion of the face is flavous, the basal joints of the antennae are fulvous, the base of the elytra is broader marked with flavous, and the transverse band is placed lower down and much wider.

Oides bimaculata sp. nov.

Elongate, scarcely widened, pale fulvous or testaceous, terminal joints of the antennae fuscous, thorax finely punctured, elytra more strongly and very closely punctured, each with a small black spot near the apex.

♂. Last abdominal segment with a medial transverse flattened lobe.

♀. Elytra with a longitudinal costa at the sides, last abdominal segment depressed at each side.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.

Head impunctate, testaceous, frontal tubercles transverse, clypeus triangular, swollen, antennae nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, pale flavous, the terminal joints fuscous, the fourth joint twice the length of the third, the fifth equal in length to the third joint; thorax twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides slightly rounded at the base, nearly straight from the middle to the apex, the anterior angles not produced, rather obsolete, surface with a few very fine punctures only at the sides; elytra very slightly widened at the middle with a rather broadly flattened margin, extremely closely and rather finely but distinctly punctured, each elytron with a small black spot of elongate or subtriangular shape placed at the sides near the apex, the suture at the latter place is also obsoletely marked with piceous; underside and legs entirely flavous, the last abdominal segment in the *male* incised at each side, the median lobe broader than long, its apical margin sinuate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Smaller and of more elongate and less widened shape than *O. bipunctata* Fabr.; the elytral spot also small and generally triangular, the *male* with shining elytra and with an indication of costae, the latter in the *female* very distinct, but not extending to the apex, the elytra in the same sex opaque; in one specimen there is an additional small elytral spot placed at the middle; the thorax in the *female* is also much more transverse with stronger rounded sides.

Oides dohertyi sp. nov.

Obscure flavous, terminal joints of the antennae fuscous, thorax impunctate, elytra very finely and closely punctured, the apical third portion more or less stained with violaceous black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Oblong-ovate, widened towards the middle, the head impunctate, palpi swollen, antennae extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints fuscous, the fourth joint double the length of the third and longer than the fifth; thorax short and transverse, the sides slightly and evenly rounded, the middle not widened, anterior angles not prominent but distinct, surface with a transverse depression at each side near the anterior margin, entirely impunctate; apex of the scutellum slightly rounded; elytra very finely and closely punctured, with a violaceous black oblong patch near the apex, not extending to the middle, this spot sometimes much reduced in size and not well defined at the margins; last abdominal segment of the *male* entire, with a narrow central groove.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Closely allied to *O. dimidiata* Blanch., *O. nigroplagiatus* Jac., and one or two other species, but differing in the long fourth joint of the antennae, the much shorter elytral apical spot, and its colour.

Aulacophora apicipennis sp. nov.

Flavous or fulvous, the antennae long and robust, elytra black, very finely punctured, the extreme apex flavous.

♂. The last abdominal segment deeply longitudinally sulcate.

♀. The antennae shorter and less robust, the last abdominal segment simple.

Length 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

♂. Of narrow and nearly parallel shape, the head impunctate, the antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, flavous, the third joint very long, slightly longer than the fourth and as long as the terminal four joints; thorax twice as broad as long, flavous, impunctate, the transverse sulcus deep and straight; elytra slightly widened posteriorly without basal depression, finely punctured, black, the extreme apex flavous, this colour extending in some specimens a little way upwards along the suture.

Hab. Tenimber, June to July.

This is one of the smallest species of *Aulacophora*, and may be known from its congeners with black elytra, in having the apex of the latter to a small extent of fulvous colour, and in the long and robust antennae.

Aulacophora subcaerulea sp. nov.

Dilated posteriorly, rufous, the labrum, antennae, the four anterior legs and the posterior tibiae black, thorax finely punctured at the sides, the sulcus interrupted medially, elytra bluish black, scarcely perceptibly punctured.

♂. The apex of the last abdominal segment trilobate, its middle lobe broadly sulcate.

♀. The last abdominal segment slightly emarginate at the middle.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

I must separate this species from *A. boisduvali* and allied species on account of colour of the antennae, legs and elytra, and the much less deeply sulcate thorax, the sulcus of which is broadly interrupted at the middle; the elytra have a distinct basal depression, and are of a less intense black and less shining than is the case in *A. boisduvali*; they also have a slight dark bluish tint, and their punctuation is only visible with a strong lens.

Aulacophora apicalis Jac.

Specimens obtained at Humboldt Bay and Adonara, which I refer to this species differ in being much smaller (2 to 2½ lines), in leaving the disc and base of the thorax sparingly punctured and the antennae either fulvous or black; the latter organs extend to the end of the elytra; the *male* insect has the anal segment of the abdomen trilobate, the intermediate lobe being deeply sulcate; in the large prominent eyes, the narrow elytral epipleurae and other particulars, the specimens agree with the type.

Aulacophora militaris sp. nov.

Fulvous, the labrum black, thorax impunctate, elytra without basal depression, minutely punctured, black, a transverse band across the middle and the extreme apex, fulvous.

Aberr. The labrum flavous, the antennae more or less fuscous.

♂. The trilobate apical segment of the abdomen with its middle lobe deeply longitudinally sulcate.

Length 2 to 2½ lines.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Closely allied in coloration to *A. fraudulenta* Jac., *insularis* Jac., *instabilis* Baly, *rubrozonata* Blanch., and *albofasciata* Baly, but to be separated from either by being only half the size, from *A. fraudulenta* in having simple not dilated antennae, and from the others in the *male* sexual character; the fulvous band of the elytra is of a reddish tint, narrow, with its anterior margin very nearly straight (in one specimen it is concave-emarginate near the suture), and the posterior one dentate at the middle, only the extreme apex of the elytra are fulvous to a greater or smaller extent; I cannot find any other differences in the aberration except the fulvous not black labrum. All these closely allied forms are however so variable and their separation is so difficult that great numbers of specimens are required to understand the value of this variation in regard to specific distinction.

Aulacophora nigroplagiata sp. nov.

Fulvous, thorax impunctate, elytra closely and finely punctured, without basal depression, a transverse band at the base and a rounded spot near the apex, black.

♂. The third joint of the antennae slightly widened, longer than the fourth, apical segment of the abdomen trilobate, the median lobe longer than broad, very slightly concave.

Length 2½ lines.

Head flavous, impunctate, frontal elevations broad, transverse, not very strongly raised, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae fulvous (the apical joints sometimes obscure fuscous), third joint longer than the fourth, thorax more than twice as broad as long, the anterior angles deflexed, rather obsolete, the transverse sulcus straight, moderately

deep, not extending to the lateral margin, the surface with a few punctures near the anterior angles, rest of the disc impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra closely punctured, the basal band occupies about one-third of their length, and extends to the lateral margin, the posterior spot is oblong, rather large, and does not touch either margin.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Closely allied to *A. analis* Weber, *A. wilsoni* Baly, and *A. approximata* Baly, but much smaller than either of these species, and differing in the entirely flavous or fulvous colour of the underside and legs, and in the plane, not sulcate, intermediate lobe of the last abdominal segment in the *male*; from *A. austrocaledonica* Montr. the present species differs in the entirely flavous head and underside, also in the *male*-sexual character.

***Aulacophora australis* Blackburn.**

Mr. Blackburn, in the *P. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1891, considers this species to be but a variation of *A. analis* Weber, which cannot be the case, since the antennae in that species are simple in both sexes, the same organs having dilated joints in *A. australis*.

***Aulacophora papuana* sp. nov.**

Flavous, antennae (the basal joints excepted), the labrum, the apex of tibiae and the tarsi black, thorax and scutellum flavous, elytra black, finely punctured, abdomen and pygidium partly or entirely black.

♂. Last abdominal segment trilobate, the intermediate lobe not longer than broad, its surface flat with a slight transverse groove.

Length 2 to 2½ lines.

Head impunctate, flavous, labrum black, antennae extending nearly to the end of the elytra, black or fuscous, the basal three joints more or less stained with flavous, third and fourth joints equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the transverse sulcus straight, extending to the sides, the latter slightly angulate before the middle, surface with a few fine punctures anteriorly only; scutellum flavous; elytra not depressed below the base, shining, black, finely and somewhat regularly punctured in rows; underside finely pubescent.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

I am obliged to separate this species from several others nearly similarly coloured on account of the partly black tibiae and tarsi, abdomen and pygidium; it is much smaller than *A. nigrivestris* Boisd. with which it otherwise nearly agrees, and differs from that species also in the black pygidium and labrum.

***Sastra metallescens* sp. nov.**

Obscure testaceous, the tibiae black, antennae obscure fulvous, thorax depressed at the sides and middle, strongly punctured, subangulate at the sides, elytra finely and closely punctured, finely pubescent, with a metallic greenish gloss.

Length 4 lines.

Of robust, convex shape, the head impunctate, frontal elevations feebly raised, clypeus plane, eyes large, palpi filiform, the terminal joint ovate, antennae very slender, nearly as long as the body, fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth and the longest; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides widened and obtusely

angulate before the middle, from there to the base slightly narrowed, the angles acute but not produced, the surface with a transverse, oblique and rather deep depression at the sides, and a longitudinal posteriorly widened sulcus at the middle, strongly and rather closely punctured, shining; scutellum longer than broad, pubescent; elytra convex, very finely, closely and evenly punctured, clothed with rather long but thin whitish pubescence; tibiae fuscous, first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints, claws bifid, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

The obtusely angulate thorax, the fine elytral punctuation, and the slight metallic gloss of the elytra will help to distinguish this species.

Sastra bicostata sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorax deeply bifoveolate, rugosely punctured, the sides angulate, elytra metallic greenish, the sides purplish, finely pubescent and closely punctured, the sides with two longitudinal costae.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of posteriorly widened shape, the head testaceous rugose at the vertex, frontal tubercles strongly raised, trigonate, eyes large, clypeus deflexed, swollen, testaceous, palpi slender, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint testaceous, third joint twice as long as the fourth joint; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, obscure fulvous, the sides angulate before the middle, the disc with a deep lateral fovea and a longitudinal groove at the middle, rather strongly rugosely punctured, anterior angles tuberculiform; scutellum broad, testaceous; elytra rather flattened, narrowed near the base, obscurely depressed below the latter, the surface very closely, finely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, clothed with thin greyish pubescence, the sides with a short costa at the middle and another from the shoulder nearly to the apex, the space in front of the outside costa perpendicularly deflexed; elytral epipleurae fulvous, abdomen and the tibiae and tarsi blackish; first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

Closely allied to *S. costatipennis* Jac., but differing in the rugose surface of the thorax, and in having two instead of three elytral costae, which are not joined, but run parallel to each other, the inner one commencing a little before the middle, and neither extending quite to the apex.

Galerucella amboinensis sp. nov.

Pale fuscous or testaceous, finely sericeous, the intermediate joints of the antennae black, thorax transverse, finely punctured, obsolete depressed laterally, elytra clothed with silky pubescence, each elytron with a short costa at the base.

Length 3 lines.

Of nearly parallel shape, the head scarcely perceptibly punctured, the frontal tubercles and the carina distinct, antennae slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the basal two and the apical four joints pale fulvous, the others black, the third joint more than twice the length of the second, but shorter than the fourth joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, subangulate before the middle, the disc finely pubescent, with a shallow depression at each side; elytra densely clothed with fine sericeous yellowish pubescence, very obsolete longitudinally sulcate, with a short costa at the middle of the base; the first joint of the

posterior tarsi nearly as long as the following joints together, claws bifid, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Amboina.

The colour of the antennae, scarcely impressed thorax, and the short elytra costae distinguish well this species.

Galerucella wallacei Baly.

Testaceous, elytra fuscous, finely sericeous, mandibulae robust, the head with one, the thorax with three fuscous spots, elytra clothed with greyish pubescence, finely coriaceous.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lines.

Of broad, robust, and rather convex shape, the head broad, minutely punctured at the vertex, the latter with a round fuscous spot, frontal tubercles distinct, transversely oblique, clypeus triangularly raised, mandibles robust, the apex angulate, labrum transverse with a row of punctures, antennae extending a little below the middle of the elytra, fuscous, the basal three joints testaceous, third joint slightly longer than the fourth, the apical three joints thinner than the intermediate ones; thorax twice and a half broader than long, the sides angulate at the middle, the angles obtuse, the surface finely pubescent, with a transverse broad but rather shallow depression extending across the entire disc, testaceous without perceptible pubescence, the sides and the middle with a round fuscous spot; elytra entirely clothed with fine yellowish grey pubescence, opaque; underside and legs testaceous, tarsi fuscous, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

The size, robust mandibles, and the absence of any visible punctuation distinguishes this species; in some specimens the labrum and the apex of the mandibles are black. I have given here a more detailed description of this species than the author, for its better recognition.

Galerucella marginipennis sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous, finely pubescent, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) and two spots on the thorax, black; elytra obscure fulvous, the base and a lateral stripe, obscure fuscous, the lateral margins testaceous, tarsi black.

Length 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of rather convex, broad and posteriorly slightly widened shape, the head testaceous, scarcely perceptibly punctured, the frontal elevations small and indistinct, the antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints more or less testaceous, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the angles obsolete, the surface very finely and closely rugose-punctate, with a shallow depression and a blackish spot at each side, finely pubescent; scutellum black; elytra very finely rugose and punctured, clothed with short greyish pubescence, obscure pale fulvous, the basal margin and a posteriorly narrowed stripe at the sides (more or less distinct) fuscous; this stripe extends from the shoulder to the sutural angle; extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Hab. Halmahera.

Although closely allied to several other species, the present one may be principally distinguished by the coloration of the thorax, the latter segment having only two

spots instead of the usual three, and being impressed with a shallow fovea at the sides only, none being seen at the middle, and by the coloration of the elytra and tarsi; the *female* insect is of a more posteriorly widened shape than the other sex.

Diorhabda inconspicua sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous, finely pubescent, head with one, thorax with three longitudinal piceous marks, elytra fuscous, very finely and closely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely rugose, the vertex with an obscure fuscous or piceous spot, frontal elevations rather obsolete, transverse, clypeus raised, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, rather robust, testaceous, the apex of each joint fuscous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the fourth twice as long as the third and the longest; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, finely rugose-punctate and pubescent, the sides rounded at the middle, the surface obsoletely transversely sulcate, an obscure longitudinal band at the sides and at the middle, fuscous; elytra clothed with very short and fine greyish pubescence, brownish fuscous, very finely rugose, the shoulders stained with fuscous; underside and legs testaceous, the breast with a dark greenish tint; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Tenimber.

A species, principally distinguished by its comparatively small size.

Coelocrania malayana sp. nov.

Pale fuscous, finely pubescent, head and thorax shining, the latter with two transverse depressions, impubescent, elytra finely coriaceous, clothed with yellowish pubescence, claws appendiculate.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 lines.

Elongated, slightly widened posteriorly, head perpendicular, scarcely punctured on the vertex, frontal tubercles in shape of narrow semicircular ridges, the lower portion of the face forming a single piece with the front, smooth, shining and extending between the antennae, its lower edge straight, antennae two-thirds the length of the elytra, obscure fulvous, the third joint very elongate and longer than any of the others; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles not produced but distinct, the surface smooth and shining, nearly impunctate, with a broad transverse sulcation anteriorly and another smaller one at the base, interrupted laterally, the posterior angles also preceded by a distinct depression; scutellum subquadrate, its apex truncate, pubescent; elytra very finely wrinkled or coriaceous, clothed with short yellowish pubescence, their epipleurae continued to the apex; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi rather longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Celebes.

This species is the second of the genus known to me; it agrees in all structural characters with the type from New Guinea described by me in the *Genoa Annals*, 1886. The structure of the head, unique amongst the *Galerucinae*, the smooth thorax and pubescent elytra, in connection with the appendiculate claws, form a number of characters which will distinguish this genus.

Luperus metallicus sp. nov.

Metallic blue or green, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorax sparingly and finely punctured; elytra bright cupreous, closely and distinctly punctured and obsoletely longitudinally sulcate; abdomen fulvous.

Length 2 to 3 lines.

Of elongate, posteriorly slightly widened shape, the head impunctate, violaceous or purplish, the frontal tubercles small but strongly raised, labrum and palpi black, the latter slender, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third one, the following joints equal; thorax nearly quadrate, rather convex, the sides rounded, the surface finely and sparingly punctured, purplish or metallic blue; scutellum purplish, its apex slightly rounded; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, very slightly depressed below the base, bright cupreous, extremely close and more distinctly punctured than the thorax, with traces of longitudinal sulcations at the posterior portion, their epipleurae broad, continued below the middle; the breast and the femora metallic blue or green; posterior tibiae mucronate, their first tarsal joint as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities open; abdomen fulvous or flavous.

Hab. Sumbawa.

Luperus excavatus sp. nov.

Fulvous, the antennae and the tarsi nearly black, thorax with an obsolete depression, impunctate, elytra very finely punctured, fulvous, a transverse spot or band at the base and the posterior half more or less piceous.

♂. The last abdominal segment with a very deep oblong excavation, stained with black.

Length 1 to 1½ line.

Head impunctate, fulvous, eyes large, frontal tubercles distinct, transverse, labrum dark, palpi black, scarcely thickened, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, piceous, the basal joints more or less fulvous, the second joint small, the third one half longer, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together, the following joints rather thickened; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the angles obtuse, the surface with an obsolete depression at each side, impunctate, fulvous; scutellum obscure piceous; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, fulvous, a narrow transverse band at the base and the entire posterior half obscure piceous, their epipleurae entirely obsolete below the middle; legs slender, tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together, claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Tenimber, June, July.

The *male* of this small species is much distinguished by the very deep and large excavation of the last abdominal segment which occupies half of the entire abdomen; the edges of this excavation are raised and acute, and the apex is truncate; in the *female* the same part is simple; the abdomen in both sexes is stained with piceous at the base and at the apex.

Luperodes obesa sp. nov.

Ovate, widened posteriorly, piceous, lower portion of the face, the antennae and the legs more or less flavous, thorax black, strongly punctured, elytra convex and widened at the middle, black, punctured like the thorax.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 line.

Head impunctate, entirely or partly flavous, the eyes very large, occupying the greater part of the sides, the intermediate space very narrow, clypeus smooth, antennae very closely approached, flavous, extending to the middle of the elytra, the first joint very long and slender, the second and third small, equal, the fourth elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, transversely convex, the sides rounded, the anterior angles oblique, posterior and anterior margin not produced, the surface without depression, closely and strongly punctured; elytra without depression, convex, slightly (σ) or strongly (φ) widened towards the middle, closely and strongly punctured; underside piceous, tibiae more or less flavous at the base, tarsi entirely of that colour, the first joint of the posterior tarsi very long, mucronate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Luperodes variabilis sp. nov.

Fulvous, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra finely punctured, fulvous or black.

Var. (a). Elytra black, the base more or less fulvous.

Var. (b). Elytra fulvous, the sides black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations indistinct, antennae extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, fulvous, the fourth and following joints stained with fuscous at the apex, the third joint shorter than the fourth; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded as well as the posterior margin, the angles obtuse, the surface impunctate; elytra slightly widened posteriorly, with a very obsolete depression below the base, extremely finely punctured, entirely fulvous, black, or with different amount of either colour, their epipleurae continued below the middle; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints, tibiae mucronate.

Hab. Celebes, Talant, Sangir.

Of less convex shape than *L. praevius* Motsch., and differing from that species in the colour of the antennae, the more square-shaped thorax, and the depression and coloration of the elytra.

Eumoea fulvicollis sp. nov.

Fulvous, the vertex of the head, the antennae and legs black, thorax fulvous, deeply bifoveolate, nearly impunctate, elytra black, closely punctured, the base depressed below, the sides with three longitudinal costae.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, the clypeus testaceous, strongly swollen, palpi piceous, antennae black (the last three joints wanting), the third joint more than twice as long as the second joint, equal to the fourth in length; thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, the disc with a deep lateral fovea or sulcation which is interrupted at the middle, with a few very fine punctures, shining, fulvous; scutellum fulvous, broad, its apex rounded; elytra widened posteriorly, with a distinct lateral rather broad margin, depressed below the base, closely and finely punctured, black, the sides with three longitudinal costae, the intermediate one of which extends

to the shoulder, the others are abbreviated in front, and none extend to the apex; underside fulvous, legs black.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

I only know the female of this species, of which a single example is before me.

***Eumoea viridiornata* sp. nov.**

Elongate, metallic green, the antennae and tarsi dark purplish, head and thorax impunctate, the latter deeply bifoveolate, elytra finely punctured, fulvous, the extreme base, the apex more or less and the lateral margin at the base, metallic green.

Var. Elytra fulvous, the basal margin metallic green only.

Length 4 lines.

Head broad, metallic green or purplish, impunctate, clypeus flavous, labrum black, frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised, antennae extending nearly to the end of the elytra, dark purplish, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the following of nearly equal length, apical joints thinner and shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior margin deeply concave, the sides slightly constricted at the base, subangulately widened before the middle, the angles tuberculiform, the surface deeply transversely sulcate, impunctate, the sides with a deep round fovea, bright metallic green with a slight purplish gloss, scutellum not longer than broad, its apex rounded, metallic green; elytra slightly depressed below the base, fulvous, the basal margin connected with a narrow lateral stripe extending below the shoulder and the apex, metallic green, the suture at the base is also of the same colour for a short distance; the four anterior femora more or less fulvous below, rest of the legs and the underside metallic green.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

***Momaea costatipennis* sp. nov.**

Flavous, the lower part of the face, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorax with deep lateral and medial sulci, elytra purplish violaceous, finely punctured, the sides with a longitudinal costa (♀) or without costa (♂).

Length 3 to 3½ lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the latter flavous, clypeus and labrum black, frontal tubercles strongly developed, black, antennae two-thirds the length of the body, black, third joint double the length of the fourth; thorax transverse, the sides obsoletely angulate before the middle, the disc deeply transversely sulcate at the sides, and longitudinally grooved at the middle, impunctate, with the exception of a few punctures near the anterior angles, shining, flavous; scutellum flavous; elytra with a depression below the base, and another more obsolete one below the middle, finely and closely punctured, the sides with a longitudinal costa from the shoulder to below the middle; underside and the femora flavous, tibiae and tarsi fuscous or black.

Hab. Humboldt Bay and Andai (New Guinea).

Distinct from *M. viridipennis* Baly and *M. gracilis* Duviv. by the costate elytra, from the former also by their colour, the smaller size and fulvous femora, and from *M. gracilis* by the fine punctuation of the elytra; in one specimen (the sex of which I cannot determine, but which is probably a male) the elytra have no costa.

Pseudoscelida gen. nov.

Elongate, antennae in the *male* very long and slender, clothed with long hairs, thorax subquadrate, deflexed in front, obsolete foveolate, elytra shining, finely punctured, their epipleurae prolonged, legs slender, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

The long and pubescent antennae in the *male*, the hairs of which are not closely adpressed, but form long projecting fringes, resemble those of *Hyphaenia*, but in that genus the anterior coxal cavities are closed; from *Mimastra* the present genus differs in the shape of the thorax, which is deflexed anteriorly, resembling *Cerophysa* in that respect, and has only two obscure foveae, instead of being sulcate at the entire surface; the genus will enter the twelfth group of 'Chapuis' arrangement, the *Scelidinae*.

Pseudoscelida pallida sp. nov.

Pale testaceous, the antennae, tibiae, tarsi, and the breast black, thorax and elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, shining.

♂. Antennae as long as the body.

♀. Antennae much shorter, scarcely pubescent.

Length 2 to 3 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, eyes very large, occupying the entire sides, closely approached, clypeus rather strongly raised, palpi robust, antennae as long as the body, black, the first joint elongate, the second extremely short, the following joints long, equal, furnished with long projecting hairs; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides straight, deflexed anteriorly, the surface with two shallow foveae, which nearly unite at the middle, impunctate; scutellum broad; elytra only visibly punctured when seen under a very strong lens, pale, testaceous, like the rest of the upper surface; the breast, tibiae, and tarsi black.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

Atysa affinis sp. nov.

Black, thorax scarcely depressed, finely rugose, elytra finely pubescent and coriaceous, obscure fulvous, the apical portion black.

♀. Elytra with three longitudinal costae.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of narrow parallel shape, the head broad, finely rugose, the antennae nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, black, the terminal four joints obscure fulvous, third joint very long, slightly longer than the fourth, the intermediate joints slightly widened, terminal joints thinner; thorax transverse, very slightly sulcate, finely rugose throughout, black, sometimes partly fulvous, the sides slightly widened and rounded before the middle; scutellum fulvous; elytra finely pubescent and rugose, obscure fulvous, the apical third portion black, the anterior edge of this colour concave, and extending a little way upwards at the suture.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

Evidently very closely allied to *A. terminalis* Baly (of which a two-line description is given by the author), and of the same coloration, but smaller, the antennae with paler terminal joints, the thorax scarcely sulcate and more finely rugose, and the dark apical portion of the elytra differently separated from the fulvous part. In

A. terminalis the dark line of separation is convex; here it is concave, and extends a little way upwards along the suture; the *female* is of larger size, the thorax is more distinctly depressed at the sides, the scutellum is darker, and the elytra have three thinly raised costae, placed at equal distances but not quite extending to the apex; the antennae are also shorter, and the anterior tibiae are slightly stained with fulvous.

Cynorta facialis Baly.

Of this species a *male* and *female* specimen were obtained by Mr. Doherty, at Tameang Lajang, Borneo. Baly did not know the *female* insect. It differs from the other sex in the shape of the clypeus, which, instead of being impressed at its upper half by a deep fovea in the *male*, is here raised into a sharp ridge. In other respects the *female* agrees with the *male* except in having shorter antennae; in Baly's type these were incomplete. In the specimen before me (δ) they extend nearly to the end of the elytra, are entirely fulvous, and have all the joints, with the exception of the small second one, of very nearly equal length; the thorax is given as impunctate by the author; in the Bornean specimen some fine punctures are visible anteriorly; the apical elytral spot is also not black, as described, but of a dark violaceous tint.

Cynorta lateralis sp. nov.

Elongate, fulvous, the breast and abdomen bluish black; thorax finely punctured, bi-impressed; scutellum black; elytra closely and finely punctured, with some depressions, the sides below the middle and the apex greenish black.

Length 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of elongate and depressed shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, clypeus triangularly raised, antennae fulvous, very slender, extending nearly to the end of the elytra; thorax longer than broad, subquadrate, the sides slightly narrowed at the base, the surface extremely finely and rather sparingly punctured, with two fovea at the middle of the disc; scutellum black; elytra with an obsolete oblique depression at the base and another of elongate shape near the suture below the middle, closely, finely, but more distinctly punctured than the thorax, fulvous, the sides below the middle with a greenish black band, which widens and extends to the apical angles; first joint of the posterior tarsi very elongate.

Hab. Sumbawa.

Distinct by the black breast and abdomen and the shape of the elytral band. There seem to be only female specimens before me.

Cynorta longicornis sp. nov.

Piceous, head, thorax, and the legs fulvous, antennae longer than the body (δ), elytra closely punctured, fulvous, the sides with a greenish black band from the shoulder to the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Narrowly elongate, the head impunctate, the vertex with a slight purplish gloss, antennae extending beyond the apex of the elytra, fuscous, the basal joints obscure fulvous, the intermediate joints slightly curved; thorax rather longer than broad, very finely punctured and granulate, with a slight purplish gloss, obsolete bi-impressed at the disc; scutellum fulvous; elytra very closely and distinctly punctured, fulvous, the sides occupied by a posteriorly widened greenish black band extending to the apex; breast and abdomen more or less piceous, legs fulvous.

Hab. Sumbawa.

Cynorta basalis sp. nov.

Flavous, the breast and abdomen bluish black, thorax not longer than broad, bi-impressed, elytra obsolete costate and closely punctured, fulvous, the basal and lateral margins greenish black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, antennae flavous, extending slightly beyond the elytra; thorax subquadrate, flavous, finely granulate, and with a few fine punctures, the disc foveolate at each side; elytra with traces of thin longitudinal costae, closely punctured, the dark greenish black band occupying the base, the sides, and apex.

Hab. Pura I. (between Alor and Pantar), October 1891.

The thorax is not so long as in the preceding species, and the elytra are differently sculptured and coloured. A single specimen.

Cynorta granulata sp. nov.

Black, the femora testaceous, thorax finely granulate and punctured, nearly black, bifoveolate, elytra greenish aeneous, semi-regularly punctured, the interstices slightly convex and finely granulate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, finely granulate at the vertex, the latter metallic greenish, frontal elevations obsolete, lower portion of the face with a semicircular ridge, clypeus-triangularly raised, labrum fulvous, cavities of the antennae of the same colour, antennae long and slender, black, the first joint elongate, club-shaped, the second very short, the third one half shorter than the fourth joint, the others of equal length; thorax slightly longer than broad, the sides straight, a little narrowed at the base, the surface with two small but deep foveae, finely granulate and punctured, greenish black; elytra elongate, parallel, rather more strongly punctured than the thorax; the interstices obsolete longitudinally costate, finely granulate, the apex with a few stiff hairs; legs pale testaceous, femora and tarsi slightly darker, first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following ones; coxal cavities open.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo). A single specimen.

Malacosoma unicolor sp. nov.

Elongate, subcylindrical, entirely flavous, terminal joints of the antennae fuscous; thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Head broader than long, impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, clypeus convex, rather broadly dividing the frontal elevations, palpi rather robust, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra in the *male*, robust, flavous, the apical three or four joints nearly black, third joint one half longer than the second but slightly shorter than the fourth joint; thorax transversely convex, more than one half broader than long, the sides strongly, the posterior margin less strongly rounded, the surface impunctate; elytra very closely and finely punctured; tibiae with a very short spine; prosternum very narrow, but distinct and convex between the coxae, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Tenimber and Amboina.

Closely allied to *M. parvula* Jac., but the antennae differently coloured, the thorax without depressions, and the elytral punctuation diminishing, not increasing in depth towards the apex.

Malaxia dilaticornis sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate, black, the lower part of the face, the thorax and the legs flavous, elytra metallic green or bronze, finely pubescent and rugose.

Var. Thorax black.

♂. The fourth and the three following joints of the antennae transversely dilated at the apex.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 lines.

♂. Head finely rugose, the vertex black, the lower part flavous, frontal elevations absent, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two joints fulvous, shining, the basal joint very strongly incrassate at the apex, the second small, the third shorter than the fourth, the latter widened at the apex, the following three joints transversely dilated at the apex only, terminal joints normal and shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides constricted at the base, the surface with a shallow longitudinal depression at the middle, finely punctured and pubescent, fulvous or black; elytra very finely rugose, metallic green; underside black, legs flavous.

Hab. Timor.

The *male* of this species may be at once distinguished by the structure of the antennae, but I know of no character to separate the *female* from several of its allies, except perhaps its general small size.

Astena maculipennis sp. nov.

Fulvous, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, thorax transverse, the disc with a transverse depression, impunctate, elytra bluish black, closely punctured, the suture with a pear-shaped fulvous spot at the base, abdomen flavous.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the latter fulvous, lower portion of the face piceous, frontal tubercles transverse, carina acutely raised, elongate, extending to the clypeus, labrum piceous, palpi subclavate, antennae very closely approached at the base; the lower six joints black, the rest wanting, first joint very elongate and slender, second, short, third one half longer than the preceding joint, fourth shorter than the fifth; thorax transverse, nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight, the angles rather obsolete, surface with a transverse sinuate depression, not extending to the sides, impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra widened posteriorly, very closely and rather strongly punctured, bluish, the base at the suture with a short, posteriorly widened fulvous mark, extending to about one-third the length of the elytra, their epipleurae broad, concave, nearly disappearing below the middle; legs elongate, fulvous, tibiae and tarsi black, all the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Leptarthra fasciata sp. nov.

Black, above fulvous, thorax sparingly punctured, with a transverse violaceous band, elytra strongly and irregularly punctured, with a transverse band at the base, another before and a third below the middle as well as two small spots near the apex, violaceous blue.

Length 5 lines.

Head bluish black, impunctate, antennae long and slender, black, the third joint double the length of the second; thorax subquadrate, one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly sinuate at the middle, the angles distinct but not produced, the surface with a transverse depression near the anterior and posterior margins, and a fovea at each side, rather sparingly punctured at the sides, with a broad violaceous transverse band, not extending to either margin; scutellum black; elytra fulvous, strongly, irregularly but not very closely punctured, with a transverse violaceous band at the base, and two others of narrower shape before and below the middle, none of the bands extend to the margins, two small spots (sometimes absent) are placed at the apex.

Hab. N. Manipur (Assam).

This species bears a great resemblance in regard to coloration to *Merista fasciata* Hope and *M. fraternalis* Baly, but may be at once distinguished from either by the appendiculate not bifid claws, also by the much longer and less transversely shaped thorax.

Sastroides indicus sp. nov.

Broadly robust, obscure pale fuscous, thorax with three depressions, rather strongly punctured, elytra very closely punctured, clothed with thin whitish pubescence.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lines.

Head strongly and closely punctured, palpi moderately robust, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, obscure fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the fourth, the apical joints shorter, more or less fuscous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the disc with a lateral and a basal depression, shining, rather strongly but not very closely punctured; scutellum broad, its apex truncate; elytra much broader than the thorax, convex, with a slight depression below the base, the sides rather broadly margined, the punctuation rather finer and much more closely placed than that of the thorax, the pubescence thin and greyish, the epipleurae broad, continued below the middle; legs obscure fulvous.

Hab. N. Manipur (Assam).

Closely allied to *S. unicolor* Jac., but with shorter antennae and longer third joint of the latter, the epipleurae of the elytra broader, and extending nearly to the apex, and the general size of the insect larger.

Haplosonyx wallacei sp. nov.

Black, above testaceous as well as the basal three joints of the antennae, thorax with a few punctures only, elytra finely semi-geminate-punctate, the interstices also finely punctured and slightly longitudinally costate.

Length 5 to 6 lines.

Head impunctate, terminal joint of the palpi piceous, antennae fuscous or black, the basal three joints fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the second one in the *male*, twice as long in the *female*; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides constricted near the base, the anterior angles rounded and thickened, the posterior ones produced, the disc with a moderately deep sulcus at the sides, nearly impunctate, a few punctures being only visible within the lateral depressions; scutellum fulvous; elytra much broader than the thorax, the basal portion slightly raised, the punctuation fine and arranged in closely approached rather irregular double

rows, the interstices also finely punctured here and there and with traces of longitudinal costae, more distinct in the *female*; underside and legs black.

Hab. Deli (Sumatra).

I must separate this species from *H. sumatrae* Weber and several other of its allies on account of the colour of the antennae, the scarcely punctured thorax and the fine and nearly irregular punctuation of the elytra which in *H. sumatrae* show well separated double rows of punctures, these in the present species being difficult to define; the thorax in *H. sumatrae* is also much more closely punctured, and the antennae with the exception of the apical joints are fulvous. *H. fraterna* Duviv. differs in the black scutellum, colour of the antennae, and the strong elytral punctuation.

Haplosonyx nigripennis Jac.

Of this species several specimens are contained in this collection from Celebes which agree with the type, but in others, obtained from the same locality, the elytra are blue instead of black, and the antennae have the last three instead of four joints flavous; in some specimens only the terminal two joints are of this colour. I am, however, unable to find any other differences of importance whatever, although those mentioned above are constant in all the specimens, which I do not at present feel justified in separating.

Microlepta palpalis sp. nov.

Fulvous, antennae and the abdomen piceous, palpi incrassate, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, elytra dark blue, closely and strongly punctured.

Var. The antennae and abdomen fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse, the space between the antennae carinate, impunctate, terminal joint of the palpi strongly incrassate, antennae slender, as long as the body, piceous, the basal three joints sometimes fulvous, the first joint very long and slender, the second one minute, the third twice as long, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together, the others slightly shorter; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the surface rather convex, very sparingly and finely punctured, fulvous or flavous; scutellum black; elytra dark blue, closely and rather strongly punctured; legs fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tibiae longer than the following joints together, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Batchian.

Closely allied to *M. caeruleipennis* Jac. from New Guinea, but differing in the strongly thickened palpi, the impunctate head, as well as in the colour of the antennae and abdomen of the typical specimens; the long first joint of the antennae and of the posterior tarsi form some of the characteristic marks of distinction of this genus.

Microlepta tibialis sp. nov.

Black, the basal joints of the antennae and the tibiae more or less fulvous, lower part of face and the thorax flavous, the latter impunctate, elytra dark bluish, strongly and semi-regularly punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, shining, lower portion of the face forming a single piece, flavous, frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, eyes large, antennae closely approached at the base, slender, extending to the end of the elytra, the basal joint very long, thickened at the apex, black, the second short, fulvous, third double

the length of the preceding but half the length of the fourth joint, fulvous at the base, black at the apex, the following joints similarly coloured; thorax twice as broad as long, parallel, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded before the middle, the surface impunctate, rather convex, shining, flavous; scutellum black; elytra with a rather distinct depression below the base at the suture, dark blue or violaceous, strongly punctured in closely approached rather regular rows; legs slender, the anterior tibiae entirely and the base of the others more or less fulvous; first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Differing from *M. caeruleipennis* Jac. in the impunctate head, differently coloured antennae, the impunctate thorax, and the colour of the tibiae; the *female* insect is much larger, the elytral are less distinctly depressed below the base, and much more closely and more irregularly punctured; in both sexes the pygidium is black as well as the underside.

***Microlepta pallida* sp. nov.**

Flavous, antennae extending beyond the elytra, slender; thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra extremely finely and sparingly punctured.

Length 2 to 2½ lines.

Of subcylindrical and convex shape, and uniform flavous colour, the head impunctate, the eyes very large, the intermediate space narrower than their diameter, forming a nearly contiguous and plane surface, palpi acutely pointed at the terminal joint, antennae very closely approached, longer than the body, the first joint extremely long, curved, the second short, the following joints nearly as long as the first; thorax scarcely one half broader than long, the sides very slightly rounded, the surface impunctate; elytra convex, slightly widened posteriorly, without basal depression, scarcely perceptibly punctured; tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Perak.

***Anthipha longicornis* sp. nov.**

Testaceous, above fulvous or black, the second and third joints of the antennae very small, thorax nearly impunctate, elytra closely and strongly punctured.

Length 2 to 2½ lines.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, moderately raised; the antennae extending to the end of the elytra, black, the first joint flavous below, the second and third very small, equal, the fourth joint extremely long and the longest; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides nearly straight, the angles obtuse, the surface rather convex without depressions, impunctate, with the exception of a few very fine punctures at the sides; elytra without depression, rather strongly and closely punctured.

Hab. Sumbawa and Sangir (= Sanghi).

This *Anthipha* resembles in coloration several other species from the East, but differs from any in the very long antennae and their short second and third joints: the black specimens were obtained at Sumbawa only, the fulvous ones are from Sangir; both forms agree in the structure of their antennae and other details, but the former are in all instances incomplete, so that I cannot say anything about the length which probably varies in the different sexes, but I think I am right in considering both forms as representing the same species.

Anthipa apicata sp. nov.

Piceous or black below, above fulvous, thorax with a few fine punctures, depressed at the sides, elytra closely semi-punctate-striate, a spot at the base, another below the middle and the extreme apex black.

Var. (a). Elytra without spots.

Var. (b). Underside fulvous, elytra unspotted.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.

Head impunctate, foveolate between the eyes, the frontal elevations strongly raised, antennae fulvous, the second and third joints short, nearly equal, a little longer in some specimens (♀ ?); thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface with a few scarcely perceptible punctures and a transverse depression at each side, fulvous; elytra widened and convex towards the apex, rather strongly and closely punctured in semi-regular rows, not depressed below the base, a spot of variable size and shape at the base, another transversely shaped below the middle and the apex of each elytron black; breast and the abdomen more or less black, legs fulvous.

Hab. Sumbawa.

The bi-impressed thorax, want of an elytral basal depression, and the spot at the extreme apex of the elytra, together with the colour of the underside, distinguishes this species from others nearly similarly coloured; the unspotted varieties which I possess from the same locality prove the variability of the species, and can only be distinguished from others by the structure of the antennae and thorax. There seem to be only female specimens before me.

Anthipa sangirensis sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, fulvous, the antennae and the tibiae and tarsi black, thorax impunctate, elytra strongly and closely semi-punctate-striate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles narrowly oblique, antennae black, the second joint very short, the third twice as long, the fourth one half longer than the preceding joint, the following three joints equal, the rest broken off; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the anterior margin deeply concave, the sides straight, the surface impunctate, without depression, elytra rather convex, without basal depression, strongly and closely punctured, the punctures arranged in semi-regular rows, the apex very obsoletely punctured, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle, tibiae and tarsi black, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Sangir (= Sanghi = Sanguir).

Principally distinguished from other nearly similarly coloured species by the colour of the antennae and tibiae, the non-impressed thorax, and the strongly punctured elytra.

Solenia elongata sp. nov.

Of narrowly elongate shape, black, the first three joints of the antennae, the head, thorax and legs fulvous, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, elytra regularly and closely punctate-striate, metallic blue.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations and clypeus strongly raised, fulvous, antennae robust, extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three

joints fulvous, fourth joint slightly longer than the third one; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface convex, very minutely and sparingly punctured, the basal margin with a very short perpendicular groove at each side; scutellum black; elytra rather pointed and elongate, metallic blue; breast and abdomen black.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

In the black underside, this species resembles *S. aruensis* Jac., but the latter is of a much more ovately rounded shape, and the elytra are more distantly punctured; the colour of the antennae, elongate shape, and the regular punctuation of the elytra will help to separate *S. elongata* from its congeners.

***Solenia punctatissima* sp. nov.**

Elongate, fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennae fuscous; thorax transverse, very finely punctured; elytra bluish (sometimes stained with fulvous), very closely and irregularly punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles strongly raised, the antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the apical four or five joints obscure fuscous, the third joint double the length of the second one; thorax strongly transversely convex, twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, the surface very minutely and rather closely punctured; the posterior margin with a very short and indistinct perpendicular groove at each side; scutellum fulvous; elytra narrowly elongate and nearly parallel in the *male*, more distinctly widened posteriorly in the *female*, metallic dark blue, more or less stained with fulvous, very closely and irregularly punctured; underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Tenimber.

Of more elongate and parallel shape than any of its allies, and distinguished by the fine punctuation of the thorax and the very closely arranged puncture, of the elytra, which in some specimens are almost of fulvous colour; the antennae also are rather robust and differ in colour from those of its congeners.

***Solenia caerulea* sp. nov.**

Elongate or subovate, metallic dark blue, the basal joints of the antennae and the tibiae and tarsi fulvous, thorax impunctate with a short perpendicular groove at each side, elytra distinctly semi-punctate-striate; abdomen black.

Length 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, shining, metallic blue, the frontal elevations strongly convex, carina acute but short, palpi robust, antennae extending to rather more than the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three joints more or less fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second but shorter than the fourth joint, the following joints not thickened; thorax transversely convex, at least twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the angles acute but not prominent, the basal margin with a very short perpendicular groove at each side, only visible with a strong lens, rest of the surface impunctate, metallic blue; scutellum broadly trigonate; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, pointed at the apex, the surface convex,

without any basal depression, impressed with numerous somewhat regular rows of fine but distinct punctures, which get somewhat finer and more irregular towards the apex; elytral epipleurae distinct to the apex, breast bluish, abdomen black, finely transversely wrinkled, legs fulvous, the femora with a more or less distinct bluish patch, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum distinct between the coxae, longitudinally grooved, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Ternate and Halmaleira.

The shape of the present species is more elongate than ovately rounded, as in the type; the thoracic grooves although very small are nevertheless present, and the distinct prosternum is another character not frequently met with in the *Galerneinae*.

***Solenia dilaticollis* sp. nov.**

Ovate, fulvous, thorax widened in front, impunctate, elytra metallic blue, finely and rather closely and regularly punctate-striate; underside more or less piceous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

Of slightly medially widened shape, head impunctate, frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised, antennae entirely fulvous, third joint one half smaller than the fourth, terminal joints wanting; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides very strongly rounded from the middle towards the apex, narrowed at the base, the surface transversely convex, entirely impunctate, the base with a very short perpendicular notch at each side; scutellum fulvous, its apex obtusely rounded; elytra with prominent subtubercular shoulders, the apex conjointly rounded, the punctures fine and rather regularly placed in rows, their epipleurae very broad, concave; last abdominal segment of the *male* slightly sinuate at its anterior margin, the sides with a small incision; sides of the breast and abdomen piceous.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

The rounded and anteriorly widened sides of the thorax in connection with the impunctate surface of the latter and the fulvous antennae separates this species from any other, notably *S. celebensis* Jac., which it resembles in coloration; in one specimen the antennae have the third and fourth joints equal, the last extends to the middle of the elytra; this specimen is probably a female.

***Solenia terminata* sp. nov.**

Ovate, widened at the middle, fulvous, the breast piceous, thorax transverse, very minutely punctured, elytra closely and finely punctured, metallic dark blue, the apex fulvous.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, clypeus triangular, impunctate, palpi strongly incrassate, antennae nearly extending to the end of the elytra, entirely fulvous, all the joints from the third, of nearly equal length; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the anterior margin deeply concave, accompanied by a narrow but deep groove, the anterior angles oblique, the sides strongly rounded, the surface very minutely but not very closely punctured, with a short perpendicular notch at each side of the basal margin, the sides also

accompanied by an obsolete longitudinal depression; scutellum fulvous, its apex broadly rounded; elytra widened at the middle, closely and finely but distinctly punctured, the apex with a short transverse fulvous band, legs robust, fulvous as well as the abdomen, breast nearly black; the last abdominal segment of the *male* with a very short incision at each side, the median lobe much broader than long.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea). A single specimen.

Easily distinguished by the colour of the antennae, their length and the fulvous apex of the elytra, from any of its congeners.

Ochrælea imitans sp. nov.

Fulvous, the antennae, the breast, and the tibiae and tarsi black, the head and thorax rufous, the latter rugosely punctured, elytra very closely punctured, pale fulvous, narrowly margined with black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.

Elongate, convex, the head nearly impunctate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, eyes large, antennae slender, black (the basal joints sometimes fulvous), second and third joints short, nearly equal, fourth and following joints very elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one and the sides slightly rounded, the disc with an obsolete transverse depression at the sides, rugosely punctured, the anterior half rufous, the basal portion paler; scutellum black; elytra convex, slightly widened posteriorly, very closely and strongly punctured, all the margins narrowly black.

Hab. Perak.

O. imitans closely resembles *O. marginata* Jac., but differs in its smaller size, the black antennae, tibiae and tarsi, and the closely rugose thorax.

Candezea bimaculata Jac.

♂. Head with two conical tubercles on the vertex, antennae, with the third joint but slightly longer than the second, elytral costae absent.

Var. The elytral basal band entire, without enclosing a fulvous spot, or trifurcate.

Hab. Humboldt Bay and Andai (New Guinea).

The type of this species, described by me in the *Genou Annals* of 1886, from *female* specimens, is very different from the other six obtained by Mr. Doherty, on account of the tuberculate vertex of the head, which is quite an exceptional structure amongst the numerous Galerucidae. In regard to colour the present species seems also subject to great variation; in some specimens the basal black band of the elytra is divided into three short stripes, while in others it is entire. Typical specimens with a fulvous spot placed within the elytral band were not obtained; in some the four posterior femora are only black at the base, and the abdomen is also spotted more or less at the middle with the same colour. I have, however, not much doubt that all are varieties of my species, as structural differences seem not to be present; the *females* have the elytra costate as in the type, while in the *males* they are nearly smooth. In one or two instances the elytral band only occupies the basal margin, as in *Monolepta basimarginata* Boisd.; but in that species the elytra are finely and closely punctured, of a very pale testaceous, and the general size of the insect is smaller and less robust.

Candezea nigripennis sp. nov.

Flavous or fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, elytra black, shining, finely and closely punctured, breast more or less black.

Length 2 lines.

Of posteriorly widened shape, the head impunctate, frontal tubercles distinct, clypeus rather broad and flat, eyes large, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the first joint long and slender, the second one half shorter than the third, fourth joint one half longer than the third, pubescent like the following joints; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the disc with a slight transverse depression at the sides, impunctate, flavous; scutellum black; elytra convex, widened posteriorly, closely punctured, black, shining, their epipleurae continued below the middle; underside and legs flavous, breast black.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Candezea terminata sp. nov.

Fulvous, the base of the head, the antennae and the posterior tarsi black, thorax with an obsolete depression, finely punctured, elytra closely and semi-regularly punctured, fulvous, the apical half or third portion black.

Var. Head entirely fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles strongly raised, clypeus broad, impunctate eyes large, antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joints short, the latter slightly longer than the second one, following joints pubescent, elongate; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, the angles obtuse, the surface with a transverse depression, not extending to the sides, finely and sparingly punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, elongate, rather convex, more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in rows, the interstices more finely and very closely punctured, the posterior half or third of their length black; underside and legs flavous or fulvous, the apex of the posterior tibiae and the tarsi more or less black.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

Closely allied to *C. apicalis* Jac. from Burmah, but the thorax with a transverse depression, and the entire apex to a greater or smaller extent black.

Candezea hirsuta sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous or fulvous, finely pubescent, thorax rugosely punctured, the sides and two spots at the middle piceous, elytra pubescent with irregular longitudinal markings, not extending to the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head finely punctured, the frontal elevations distinct, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the third joint twice as long as the second, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the surface closely rugose-punctate, somewhat uneven, the sides narrowly, and two spots near the middle of the disc piceous; elytra convex, nearly parallel, closely pubescent and very finely punctured, with some very obscure longitudinal stripes or spots of

irregular shape, abbreviated before the apex; the metatarsus of the posterior legs very long.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

***Candezea flavofasciata* sp. nov.**

Head and antennae black, thorax flavous, obsoletely depressed at the sides, impunctate, elytra rather strongly and closely punctured, black, a transverse band at the middle, flavous; underside and legs rufous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, black, eyes very large, frontal tubercles strongly raised, carina also acutely raised, antennae robust, black or obscure fulvous, the third joint twice as long as the second, pubescent like the following joints; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded in front, the anterior angles thickened, obtuse, posterior margin slightly oblique at the sides, the surface obsoletely depressed at the sides, impunctate, or with a few fine punctures, flavous; scutellum flavous; elytra closely and strongly punctured, somewhat arranged in rows, the interstices also very closely and more finely punctured, the basal and apical third, black, the middle occupied by a transverse flavous band, which is slightly narrowed at the suture; elytral epipleurae broad anteriorly, extending below the middle, underside rufous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibia, apical segment of the abdomen in the *male*, trilobate, the median lobe concave.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

***Candezea hirtipennis* sp. nov.**

Elongate, obscure fulvous, pubescent, thorax finely wrinkled, obsoletely depressed, elytra very finely rugose and pubescent, the base fuscous, the posterior two-thirds obscure fulvous.

Var. Elytra fuscous, the suture narrowly fulvous.

Length 2 to 2½ lines.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles small but distinct, carina strongly raised, eyes large, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the others long and slender, equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, the surface finely punctured and rugose, fulvous, the sides with an obsolete depression, the disc sparingly pubescent; scutellum fulvous, triangular, elytra sculptured like the thorax, clothed with rather long greyish pubescence, fuscous or flavous with the basal portion fuscous only; abdomen spotted with fuscous at the sides, rest of the underside and legs pale fulvous.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

The elytral epipleurae in this species are broad at the base, and are continued below the middle.

***Candezea variabilis* sp. nov.**

Pale testaceous or fuscous, finely pubescent, thorax very finely and closely punctured, elytra finely rugose-punctate, with an elongate spot at the base, another at the sides, and an obscure mark near the suture at the middle.

Var. (a). Elytra without spots, but with a short sutural stripe at the base.

Var. (b). Larger, without any markings.

Length 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head rather elongate in the *male*, shorter in the *female*, nearly impunctate, frontal tubercles distinct, clypeus swollen, triangular, antennae filiform, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the second joint, the third one half longer in the *male*, equal in the other sex; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the angles not produced, the surface irregularly and somewhat rugosely punctured with an oblique depression at the sides, elytra finely and very closely punctured and finely pubescent with a short piceous stripe from the middle of the basal margin downwards and a similar one at the sides at the middle; another small obscure mark is placed near the suture at the middle; elytral epipleurae broad at the base, continued below the middle, posterior tibiae with a long spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, much longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Tenimber and Ternate.

There are great differences to be seen in regard to size and markings in the specimens before me, the smallest only measuring one line and possessing the elytral markings which are absent in the other specimens. In some the pubescence is also much more distinct on the thorax and elytra than in others, one specimen having a black pygidium. The last abdominal segment of the male is incised at each side; the median lobe is flat and subquadrate.

Candezea castanea sp. nov.

Dark brown, shining, antennae paler, thorax subquadrate, distinctly and closely punctured, elytra nearly as closely and more strongly punctured, with a basal depression.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse, distinctly raised, the carina acute, the clypeus flattened, eyes large, antennae slender, filiform, pale fulvous, the basal joint very long, slightly curved, the second short, the third one half longer than the second, the fourth twice the length of the preceding joint, the following joints equal (the last two wanting); thorax one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the angles not produced, the surface rather convex, closely and distinctly punctured, the punctures of unequal size, sometimes nearly confluent; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, with a distinct depression below the base, the punctuation strong and not so closely placed as that of the thorax, their epipleurae continued below the middle; legs slender, the posterior ones with a long spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly half the length of the tibiae, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Taneang Lajang (S.E. Borneo).

Candezea minuta sp. nov.

Piceous below, above obscure testaceous, thorax distinctly punctured with a transverse depression, the lateral margin often piceous, elytra rather strongly punctured in semi-regular rows, the sides and apex more or less obscure fuscous.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Of convex, posteriorly slightly widened shape, the head impunctate, frontal elevations and carina well defined, antennae testaceous, the second and third joints

equal, short, the former joint thickened, fourth joint double the length of the third, terminal joints broken off; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the surface with a rather deep transverse depression, extending to the sides, strongly punctured; elytra without basal depression, shining, rather strongly punctured, more finely so towards the apex, the sides and apex more or less strongly marked with fuscous; underside, especially the breast, piceous, legs flavous.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

The very small size of this species and the obscurely coloured sides and apex of the elytra will help in its recognition.

***Cneorane borneensis* sp. nov.**

Elongate, metallic dark blue, above metallic green, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi black, thorax subquadrate, very sparingly punctured, elytra rugosely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations transverse, eyes large, antennae long, extending nearly to the end of the elytra, pubescent, the second and third joints small, equal, the fourth longer than the two preceding ones together, and the longest, terminal joints cylindrical, elongate; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed at the base, the anterior angles not produced, but distinct and slightly thickened, the surface rather convex, without depression, metallic green, the disc with a few fine punctures; scutellum black; elytra wider than the thorax, parallel, strongly punctured in very closely approached irregular rows, the interstices rugose; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum not visible between the coxae, anterior cavities open.

Hab. Martapura (S.E. Borneo).

I have already described in the *Genou Annals*, 1885, a species of *Cneorane*, but provisionally, of similar construction as the present species, inhabiting New Guinea. In both insects the antennae resemble those of a species of *Ozomena*. *C. borneensis* differs from *C. semipurpurea* in the colour of the head, thorax and elytra, and in the very sparingly punctured thorax, also in the colour of the legs.

***Monolepta sangirensis* sp. nov.**

Entirely pale flavous or testaceous, thorax obsoletely sulcate and sparingly punctured, elytra very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices minutely punctate.

Length 2 lines.

Of posteriorly widened shape, the head impunctate, eyes large, the frontal tubercles oblique, rather small, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the second and third joints small; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded at the middle, the posterior margin obliquely shaped at the sides, the disc with a transverse sulcation across the middle, nearly extending to the sides, with a few fine punctures; elytra widened and strongly convex, strongly, closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, with some other minute punctures on the interstices; the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints; elytral epipleurae broad at the base, indistinct below the middle.

Hab. Sangir (= Sanguir = Sanghi = Sangi).

The uniform flavous colour and the strong elytral punctuation in connection with the sulcate thorax will distinguish this species from any of its allies, of nearly similar coloration.

Monolepta obscuromaculata sp. nov.

Testaceous, head impunctate, thorax with an obsolete depression at the disc, finely punctured, elytra finely and closely punctured, with three or four narrow obscure piceous stripes, placed longitudinally, and interrupted before and below the middle.

Var. (a). The elytral markings very obscure or entirely absent.

Var. (b). Entirely flavous without markings.

Length 1 to 1½ line.

Head impunctate, frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, clypeus not separated from the face, smooth and shining, eyes large, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous or testaceous, the terminal joints sometimes stained with fuscous at the apex, basal joint long and slender, the second half the length of the third, the latter joint one half shorter than the fourth; thorax one half broader than long, broader in the *female*, the sides and the anterior and posterior margins nearly straight, the surface somewhat unevenly punctured and slightly wrinkled with a more or less distinct transverse depression, the sides and the disc sometimes obscurely marked with piceous; elytra rather more distinctly punctured than the thorax, also somewhat wrinkled, the base with three short longitudinal stripes, which are continued at and below the middle, forming more or less connected elongate obscure piceous markings; underside and legs entirely testaceous.

Hab. Andai (New Guinea).

It is possible that the elytral markings in this species are sometimes more intense; in only two specimens before me are they at all marked, all the rest show no markings but differ in no other way. I cannot separate specimens of entirely flavous colour from the type with which they agree entirely, although the elytra show traces of pubescence; these specimens may or may not belong to a closely allied form.

Monolepta inornata sp. nov.

Elongate, convex, uniformly testaceous, thorax obsolete depressed at the sides, minutely punctured, elytra more distinctly and extremely closely punctured.

Length 2½ lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations, contiguous, trigonate, carina acute, eyes large, closely approached, antennae with the basal joint elongate, the second short, the third one half longer, the fourth longer than the preceding two together, the terminal joints wanting; thorax one half broader than long, the sides rounded, the posterior margin produced at the middle, the disc with an obsolete transverse depression at the middle, not extending to the sides, very finely and closely punctured; elytra convex, very slightly widened posteriorly, the punctuation a little stronger than that of the thorax and extremely closely placed, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle; the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Batchian.

Monolepta timorensis sp. nov.

Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennae fuscous, the head with one, the thorax with three black spots, finely punctured, elytra finely and closely punctured, a ring-shaped band at the base, a spot at the sides, a dentate band near the apex, and the latter itself black; tibiae and tarsi black.

Var. Thorax and elytra nearly unspotted, underside and legs fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, with a black spot on the vertex, eyes very large, antennae black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second and third joints nearly equal, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, parallel, the sides slightly rounded, the surface somewhat convex, finely rugose-punctate, a spot at the sides and another at the middle, black; scutellum black; elytra finely punctured, a spot on the shoulder and a semicircular band at the base from the middle of the latter and extending across the suture, a spot at the lateral margin at the middle, a deeply indented band below the middle, not extending to the sides and the apex, black; the breast and part of the abdomen as well as the tibiae and tarsi black.

Hab. Timor.

The elytral band at the base is in some specimens reduced to a spot only, and the amount of black at the upper and under surface is equally variable.

Paridea quadriplagiata sp. nov.

Black; thorax impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, elytra finely punctured in rows, black, a large ovate patch at the middle and the apex, whitish.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply grooved between the eyes, the frontal elevations transverse, anterior margin of the clypeus, testaceous, palpi incrassate, antennae rather robust extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the third and following joints nearly equal, black, the basal joints fulvous below; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, widened towards the middle, the disc transversely sulcate, impunctate, black; elytra punctured in closely approached rows, black, a large ovate patch at the middle, not extending to either margin, and a round spot at the apex, yellowish white; the last abdominal segment flavous at the sides, trilobate in the male, the median lobe, concave.

Hab. Ruby Mines (Burmah).

Prasoptera rugosa sp. nov.

Flavous, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi more or less fuscous, vertex of head purplish, thorax rugose with some greenish spots (sometimes indistinct), elytra closely rugose and wrinkled, obscure greenish aeneous, opaque, abdomen spotted with black.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Posteriorly dilated, the head impunctate, flavous, the vertex metallic purplish or greenish, frontal elevations and carina strongly raised, antennae nearly extending to the end of the elytra, fuscous or nearly black, the second and third joints short, equal, fourth and following joints long and slender; thorax one half broader than long, the

sides straight, the posterior angles oblique, the surface closely rugose, flavous, with a slight metallic greenish tint, the disc with three (sometimes confluent) greenish spots, placed triangularly, scutellum aeneous; elytra sculptured like the thorax, very obscure dark aeneous, abdomen strongly dilated, the segments spotted with black at the sides, pygidium obscure fuscous at the apex.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

At once to be separated from any of its allies by the entirely rugose upper surface, the colour of the head and thorax.

***Prasyptera abdominalis* sp. nov.**

Fulvous, the antennae (the last two joints excepted) and the abdomen black, thorax with a transverse sulcus, finely punctured, elytra metallic greenish, finely and closely punctured; legs more or less stained with black.

Length 4 to 5 lines.

Of posteriorly strongly dilated shape, the head fulvous or rufous, impunctate, frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised, carina acutely raised, the clypeus rugose, labrum black, antennae closely approached at the base, black, the apical two joints whitish, extending to the apex of the elytra, the basal joint extremely long and slender, the fourth double the length of the third joint; thorax three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the angles tuberculiform, the surface with a deep transverse depression at each side, finely and irregularly punctured, the amount of the punctuation differing in the specimens; scutellum fulvous, smooth, its apex pointed; elytra dark metallic green, finely and closely punctured, the apex of each somewhat truncate rounded, breast fulvous, anterior femora more or less stained with black, the other legs nearly entirely of that colour.

Hab. Humboldt Bay (New Guinea).

To be separated from its allies by having the two terminal joints of the antennae pale, and by the entirely black abdomen and nearly similarly coloured femora.

***Platyxantha dohertyi* sp. nov.**

Elongate, fulvous; thorax impunctate with two impressions, elytra minutely and closely punctured.

Length 4 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, strongly raised, clypeus triangular, swollen, third joint of palpi rather robust; antennae slender, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the first joint elongate, thickened at its apex, the second short, the following joints elongate, nearly as long as the first, thickened at the base and apex; thorax subquadrate, one half broader than long, the sides constricted at the base, widened at the middle, the disc entirely impunctate, shining, with two deep impressions; scutellum broad, its apex slightly rounded; elytra not depressed below the base, the latter broader than the thorax, the surface very finely and closely punctured, their epipleurae broad, continued below the middle; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, longer than the following joints; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. S.E. Borneo (Tameang Lajung).

The uniform coloration and the thickened base and apex of the joints of the antennae in the male separates this species from others nearly similarly coloured;

the last abdominal segment in the *male* has a short incision at each side and its surface is slightly concave.

Tebalia (?) varicolor sp. nov.*

Elongate, testaceous, antennae slender, thorax transverse, finely punctured, elytra fuscous or black, closely and distinctly punctured; posterior femora partly black.

Var. Entirely pale testaceous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, the eyes accompanied by a groove near the inner margin, frontal tubercles trigonate, short and broad, antennae extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, flavous or piceous, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third one, both joints elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, parallel, slightly narrowed at the middle, the sides rounded, the surface very sparingly and finely punctured; scutellum broad; elytra without basal depression, very closely and rather strongly punctured, their epipleurae broad and continued to the apex; posterior femora strongly incrassate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together; prosternum rather broad; anterior cavities closed.

Hab. Amboina, Halmaheira, Batchian.

I refer this species to Fairmaire's genus which the author founded on a species from China; the present insect agrees in structural characters with the description of the author, although the latter has omitted to state the length of the metatarsus of the posterior legs; *T. varicolor* seems very variable in colour in regard to the elytra and legs, which are either black or testaceous, as well as the antennae.

Metellus laevipennis Jac.

Of this species described by me in the *Annals of the Genoa Museum*, 1886, there are now both sexes before me, which have been obtained at Deli, North-West Sumatra. The *male* agrees with the type, but has the basal three joints of the antennae flavous and the excavation of the third dilated joint, black within; the *female* has simple antennae; the elytra are scarcely perceptibly punctured at the middle only in these specimens, so that the name *laevipennis* scarcely applies to them.

Syoplia javanensis Jac.

A single specimen of this species has been obtained at Timor by Mr. Doherty; it only differs from the type in having piceous antennae. The anterior coxal cavities have been described by me as being open; this is a mistake, the reverse is the case, they are closed. *Syoplia* is one of the rare instances amongst the *Galericinae* having punctate-striate elytra.

Macrogonus gen. nov.

Subquadrate, ovate, very convex, palpi not thickened, the terminal joints oblong, truncate at its apex, antennae widely separated, filiform, rather robust, eyes longer than broad, thorax transverse, deeply bifoveolate, the sides produced into an acute

* This species belongs to the *Halticinae*, and should be placed at the end of that group. It has erroneously been placed here.

triangular tooth; elytra broader than the thorax, punctate-striate, legs moderate, tibiae simple, not sulcate, tarsi of nearly equal length, the third joint deeply bilobed, claws separated, simple; prosternum narrowly elongate, rather convex, mesosternum subquadrate, dilated posteriorly, sulcate, first abdominal segment double the length of the second at its middle portion.

It is not easy to find the proper position for this genus, which stands unique in the shape and structure of the thorax amongst the Phytophaga; the nearest allied genus seems to be *Macrolema* Baly, likewise inhabiting Queensland. The thorax in that genus is, however, quite differently shaped, but shows some affinity; the anterior coxae in the present genus are likewise transverse.

Macrogonus submetallicus sp. nov.

Metallic dark blue, the head and thorax very sparingly punctured, the latter deeply bifoveolate, dentate at the sides, elytra fulvous with a metallic gloss, rather finely punctate-striate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lines.

Head broad, but slightly constricted behind the eyes, finely but distantly punctured, with an elongate triangular depression extending upwards to the vertex, the anterior portion of which is very deep, anterior margin of the clypeus concave at the middle, oblique at the sides, labrum and palpi bright flavous, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, opaque, dark purplish, the basal joint thick, metallic blue, the third and fourth equal, one half longer than the second, the lower six joints shining; the rest opaque; thorax about twice as broad as long, metallic blue, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one broadly rounded at the middle, the sides produced into a broad triangular large tooth, the surface with a deep fovea at each side and a few rather deep punctures, the disc rather flattened, each angle furnished with a single seta; scutellum longer than broad, its apex rather pointed, metallic blue or green; elytra broader than the thorax, subquadrate, the apex broadly rounded, fulvous with a distinct metallic gloss, the sides with a more or less distinct fovea at the middle, the surface rather closely and finely punctured in not very regular rows, the lateral margin thickened, underside and legs metallic blue; prosternum distinct, elongate, rugose; femora rather thickened.

Hab. Queensland (Australia).

In one specimen the antennae are rather shorter than in the other, but I see no other characters to separate the sex, and am not certain in regard to the latter.