ANTHRIBIDAE COLLECTED BY F. C. DRESCHER ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

By DR. KARL JORDAN.

(With 4 text-figures.)

THE collection of *Anthribidae* submitted to me by Mr. F. C. Drescher is one of the best I have ever received. It contains such a large number of species and subspecies new to science, or new for Java, that when all of them have been worked out and described, we shall know from Java twice as many Anthribids than have hitherto been recorded from that rich island. Among Mr. Drescher's discoveries is a species, described and figured under No. 47, which I consider the most interesting one in the whole family on account of the development of a pair of horns on the head, recalling the Indian Cetonid *Dicranocephalus wallichi* Hope 1831 (and the American Pronghorn Antelope).

The present paper is a first instalment in which some of the novelties are described and species new for Java, or requiring comment, are enumerated. The publication of the remainder of the novelties, many of them represented by single specimens, being postponed in the hope that Mr. Drescher will succeed in discovering additional examples of the new species.

Mr. Drescher has most kindly allowed me to retain the types as well as further specimens when available, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his great generosity.

1. **Physopterus alboguttulatus** Jord. 1894.

G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., I.IX.X.XI., 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀.—— Dots white, in one ♀ faintly yellow.

2. **Acorynus dicyrtus** Jord. 1912.

G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., VII.X.XI.XII., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Batoerraden, G. Slamat, I.VII.VIII.XI., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.——Described from a single ♂ from the Preanger. The ♀ is like the ♂, apart from the sexual distinctions usual in this group. The subbasal hump of the elytrum is very distinct.

3. **Acorynus lineolatus slamatus** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *A. lin. coalitus* Jord. 1926, from Engano, but the markings of pronotum and elytra ashy grey (instead of drab grey) and smaller, the black antemedian spots of elytra united into a transverse band, the grey occupying in posterior two-thirds of elytra rather less space than the black.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IV.X., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

4. **Acorynus cludus** Jord. 1895.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VIII., 1 ♀; Noesa Kambangan, VIII., 1 ♂.—— Described from Perak; we have it also from Sumatra and Borneo.

5. **Litocerus miles** Jord. 1926.

Noesa Kambangan, VIII.IX., 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.——We have this species also from Sumatra, Malay Peninsula and Borneo. Markings somewhat variable. Segments of ♂-antenna slenderer than in *L. histrio* Gyllh. 1833.

6. **Litocerus figuratus notalis** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *L. fig. chorispilus* Jord. 1926, from Sumatra and Perak; differs in the luteous lateral patch of the pronotum being more extended, the black subapical spot within it entirely isolated, and in the pygidium somewhat shorter.

Noesa Kambangan, VIII., type, and Batoerraden, G. Slamat, II.IV.VI. VII. X., a small series.

7. **Litocerus virgulatus** Jord. 1915.

Noesa Kambangan, VI.VIII., 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.——In these specimens, as well as in the single one we have from Sumatra, the linear markings on the elytra are broader than in our series from Perak, and in the middle of each elytrum a fairly large space is left bare of grey or luteous streaks. Our material represents possibly three subspecies, the third occurring on Borneo.

8. **Litocerus scutellaris** Jord. 1894.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IX., 1 ♀.——Not before recorded from Java.

9. **Litocerus vestitus** Jord. 1915.

Noesa Kambangan, II.IV.XI.XII., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.——Originally described from a single ♂ from Java. In three of the present specimens the angle of the pronotal carina is 90°, in the fourth it is rounded.

10. **Litocerus xenopus** spec. nov.

♂♀. Speciei *L. histrio* Gyllh. 1833 dictae similis, pronoto latiore, vitta lata mediana completa in forma crucis griseae ornata, elytris dorso a basi ad apicem declivem luteo-ochraceis, hac plaga magna in medio elytrorum fortissime constricta, pedibus viridescentibus griseo-pubescentibus.

Long. (cap. excl.) 5·5 mm.

Noesa Kambangan, VIII., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Antennae as in *L. histrio*, in ♂ segment III a little shorter. Proboscis somewhat more convex in basal half, which is specially noticeable in a lateral aspect. Eyes less close together. Pronotum broader and somewhat shorter, quite different in markings: a broad grey median stripe with a definite lateral projection at the posterior side of the transverse groove, the apical portion of the vitta more or less ovate, in black lateral area of disc a narrow grey stripe somewhat constricted or interrupted in middle and connected along carina with a lateral stripe which follows the curve of the lateral carina; these lateral markings somewhat shaded with clay-colour. Scutellum, and extreme basal margin as well as shoulder angle of elytra, grey, clayish ochraceous area extending from shoulder to shoulder and reaching to near apical declivity, the black colouring

of the sides penetrating to or near sutural line of punctures, above shoulder a spot at base and another behind base, and a sutural spot between subbasal swellings black, at apex a luteous ochreous elongate-triangular spot along margin, pointed anteriorly, in black lateral area 4 luteous or greyish spots, of which the fourth is often connected with the posterior portion of the dorsal yellowish area, and three dots on apical declivity of each elytrum. Pygidium luteous grey, broader at base than long, shorter than in *L. histrio*.

Underside pubescent grey, the pubescence not dense except on side of abdomen, where it is somewhat yellowish. Legs thinly pubescent like breast, tip of tibiae and of tarsal segment I and the entire segments II and III black, no grey or luteous ring on tibiae.

11. **Hucus cherulus** Jord. 1926.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, V.VIII., 2 ♀♀.——Described from Sumatra.

12. **Hucus inclinans** Jord. 1895.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VII., 2 ♂♂.——Described as a *Litocerus* from Perak.

13. **Hucus concinnus** spec. nov.

♂♀. *H. ovino* Jord. 1912 similis, singulo elytro quatuor lineis griseis et maculis linearibus lateralibus atque inter lineas ante et post medium maculis parvis griseis in duas fascias transversas dispositis notato. ♂: antennae segmentum nonum duobus sequentibus aut longius aut aequilongum.

Long. (cap. excl.) 3·7–4·9 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, II.IV.V.VII.VIII., a series (including type); Djeroeklegi, Zuid-Banjoemas, I., 1 ♀; Noesa Kambangan, I. XII., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Compared with a considerable series of *H. ovinus* from Sumatra. Proboscis somewhat longer and a very little narrower and less convex; the carinae of one side converging with those of the other as in *H. ovinus*. In ♂♂ with long antennae segment IX longer than X and XI together, in *H. ovinus* both IX and X short; in ♂♂ with short antennae IX at least much longer than X; in ♀ IX as long as XI, in ♀ of *H. ovinus* IX shorter than XI. Angle of pronotal carina acute as in *H. ovinus*; antescutellar spot of median stripe broader than in *H. ovinus*. On elytra the sutural impressed line distinct, the others indistinct, in sutural line and in third, fifth, and seventh a narrow grey stripe, usually extending from base to or to near apex, a similar stripe in posterior half of ninth, in the interspaces occasionally linear spots, as a rule there are spots only in the antemedian depression (which is feeble) and behind middle, as well as in anterior half of limbal area; the transverse band formed by the posterior spots oblique, being more forward at suture than at side, the anterior band either parallel with it or less oblique.

14. **Androceras lepidus** Jord. 1911.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IX., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.——In this ♂ segments VI to VIII of the antenna are thinner than in the ♂♂ from Sumatra; we have no ♂ from Perak, whence the species was originally described.

15. **Mucronianus rufipes** Jord. 1894.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, I.II.XI.XII., 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀.——The specimens belong to the form in which the apex of the tibiae and the greater portion of the tarsi are black. We possess this species from the Solomons, Woodlark, various districts of New Guinea, Louisiades, North Australia, Aru, Batjan, South Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and Assam. The legs and antennae vary from pale rufous to dark brown and black, with intergradations. The pygidium of the ♀ bears occasionally a hump, the shaft of the antenna of the ♂ is sometimes strongly compressed and somewhat widened, and the grey markings vary in size. All such differences (inclusive of those given for *M. tibioclaratus* Wolfrun 1925, from N. Guinea) seem to be of an individual nature. The specimens from the Philippines, on the other hand, differ at least in the ♂ in the pygidium being broader (likewise the hypopygidium) and the blackish patch on the metasternum sharply defined : this is *M. philippinensis* Heller 1925.

16. **Directarius signatus** Jord. 1894.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, I.VII.IX., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.——Only known from Burma. In the ♂ the head is produced upwards dorsally between the eyes into a sort of transverse ridge, which is notched in the middle. The antenna of the ♂ reaches beyond the pygidium.

17. **Zygaenodes wollastoni** Pasc. 1859.

Noesa Kambangan, II., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.——New for Java.

18. **Zygaenodes phodinus** Jord. 1912.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IV.V.VII., a series ; Noesa Kambangan, III., 1 ♂. ——Described as a *Directarius* ; it belongs to the group of *Zygaenodes* in which the eye-stalk is barely indicated.

19. **Zygaenodes lituratus** Jord. 1912.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, I.IV.VIII., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.——Somewhat smaller than the type specimen.

20. **Zygaenodes rectimargo** sp. nov.

Near *Z. latipes* Jord. 1912, but apical margin of rostrum quite straight, and segments II and III in midtarsus of ♀ not broader than in hindtarsus.

♂♀. Eye of ♂ pointed above and below, non-sinuate, that of ♀ rounded above, pointed below, with a shallow oblique sinus on frontal side, in both sexes the eye much longer than broad ; eye-stalk varying according to size of specimen, in type (♂) as long behind as the eye is long in frontal aspect, in ♀ shorter than the eye is long. Face white, with a minute brown central dot ; apical margin of rostrum not incurved in middle and towards sides, straight. Occiput convex in between eye-stalks, more strongly in ♂ than in ♀, the swelling divided by a median depression.

Pronotum pubescent luteous, variegated with white, a broadish median stripe almost white, triangularly dilated laterad behind middle of disc, on each side of this stripe two antemedian blackish spots more or less confluent with two larger spots which extend across carina to near basal margin.

Scutellum white. Elytra depressed before middle, subbasal swelling not tuberculiform, being but slightly raised ; pubescence luteous, alternate interstices spotted with white and blackish brown, behind middle of interspace III a larger linear elevate blackish spot, no conspicuous spot on subbasal swelling. Pygidium longer than broad, with abbreviated, white, elongate-triangular, median stripe.

Sides of abdomen to a great extent blackish, with luteous pubescence at the margins and in between the dark spots, and with small white dots. Tips of tibiae brown ; segment I of tarsi about as long as claw-segment.

Length ♂ 4 to 5·7 mm., ♀ 4·1 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IV.VIII.XI., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

21. **Zygaenodes leptipus** sp. nov.

Differs in the eyes from all species known to me ; they are stalked in both sexes and much longer than broad, and in ♂ are rounded at both ends and in ♀ sinuate at lower end towards antennal groove, not on the frontal side of lower end. Pygidium broad, with white median stripe.

♂♀. Rufescent brown, covered with a greyish white pubescence, pronotum and elytra variegated with brown. Face white ; proboscis slightly curved forward from below antennal grooves, at apex about one-fourth narrower than between antennae, distance from apex to dorsal base of stalk of eye equalling the width between antennae (♀) or being a little shorter (♂). Eye in ♂ almost twice as long as broad (19 : 10), elongate-elliptical, both ends rounded, posterior margin slightly incurved ; in ♀ one-third longer than broad, shorter than in ♂ and more rounded, lower end symmetrically emarginate. Eye-stalk (inclusive of eye) in ♂ very little longer than the eye (the latter measured in dorso-ventral direction), in ♀ as long as the eye is broad. Antenna reaching about to middle of elytra in ♂, shorter in ♀, segment III nearly as long as IV + V, IV longer than V, V = VI = VII or nearly, VIII shorter than VII ; in ♂ VIII a little longer than IX, in ♀ a little shorter than IX, X shorter and XI longer than IX. Occiput convex between eye-stalks, but not divided in middle, there being no median groove.

Pronotum with an interrupted white median line, accompanied by a broad brown stripe.

Scutellum white. Elytra without tubercles, depressed before middle, subbasal swelling slightly raised, with two brown linear spots, shoulder area for the most part grey mixed with clayish pubescence, rest of elytra brown spotted with greyish white in the alternate interspaces, or grey spotted with brown, some white linear conspicuous spots in third space. Pygidium with abbreviated white median stripe ; in ♂ rounded, one-half broader than long, in ♀ one-fifth broader at base than long, being nearly as broad as one elytrum measured from scutellum to farthest lateral point of shoulder.

Underside grey, without spots. Segment I in all tarsi longer than the other segments together.

Length ♂♀ 3·8–4·1 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IV.V.X., 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

22. **Uncifer hapalus** spec. nov.

♂♀. Brevis, brunneus, griseo pubescens, sericeus, antennarum basi atque pedibus rufis. Pronotum late brunneo-bivittatum. Elytra macula dorsali

subbasali, altera humerali, tertia sublaterali antemediana, quarta anteapicali sublaterali, quinta apicali vel subapicali, atque vitta vel macula elongata suturali submediana brunneis notata.

Long. (cap. excl.) 2·5 mm., lat. 1·2 mm.

G. Patoeha, Preanger, IX., 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

Nearest to *U. basalis* Jord. 1925, from Sumatra ; differs in colour and pattern, as well as in the longer club of the antenna.

Frons in ♂ about as broad as the second segment of antenna, in ♀ somewhat broader than segment III is long. Eye but slightly convex, obliquely transverse, anteriorly faintly incurved, almost straight. Antenna pale rufous at base as far as segment IV or V, rest rufescent brown, III to V about equal in length, VI and VII a little shorter, VIII still shorter, in ♂ VIII less than half as long as IX, in ♀ one-half of IX, rough with setae in ♂ (like club), IX three times as long as broad in ♂, a little longer than X, XI as long as IX. Pronotum practically smooth, the minute reticulation visible under a high power only ; lateral carina vestigial. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interspaces convex. Hindtarsus in ♂ one-fourth longer than hindtibia, in ♀ as long as tibia or very nearly.

The brown patches of elytra sometimes enlarged and partly confluent.

23. **Mallorrhynchus laetus** Jord. 1925.

G. Patoeha, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., IX., 1 ♂ ; G. Goentoer, IX., 1 ♂.—— Described from a single ♂ from Perak ; no other specimens have come to hand.

24. **Nessiara longicollis hortulana** Jord. 1928.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, II.V., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.——New for Java ; described from Sumatra.

25. **Nessiara cognata** spec. nov.

♂♀. Ochracea. Rostro lateribus subrectis, carina mediana ab apice ad basin instructo. Antenna clava laxa, pallide testacea. Pronoto dorso utrinque ad medium duobus signis brunneo-nigris *Hippocampo* subsimilibus notato. Elytris nonnullis lineolis brunneo-nigris medianis dorsalibus plus minus confluis atque in interspatiis alternis multis guttis griseis et brunneo-nigris ornatis. ♂ : tibia media mucrone apicali acuto instructa. ♀ : segmento anali ventrali utrinque carinato.

Long. 8–9 mm. ; lat. 4–4·5 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, V.VI., 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.

Allied to *N. sellata* Jord. 1894 and *N. sellifera* Jord. 1895, from which it differs in many ways, being easily distinguished from them by the carina of the proboscis not being continued to occiput, by the blackish sutural patch of the elytra not being solid, but composed of short lines, by the spiniform midtibial mucro of the ♂ and the bicarinate anal sternite of the ♀, etc.

Rostrum one-half broader than long, with the sides very slightly rounded, rugosely punctate, median carina ending at base ; underside with two parallel grooves between which a broad carina that is not raised much above the level of the lateral margins of the grooves. Frons rugate, subcarinulate, in ♂ one-third as broad as the proboscis, in ♀ two-fifths. Antenna pale throughout, segments IX and X triangular, IX a little longer than broad, X a little shorter, XI elliptical.

Proportions and surface structure of prothorax as in the allied species ; on each side of middle of pronotum a blackish brown oblong spot from base to three-sevenths (about), rather more than twice as long as broad, the interspace between the two spots as broad as the spots, from anterior inner angle of each projects forward a narrow line somewhat resembling the figure 3 open outwardly, with the anterior end dilated somewhat in the shape of a crested bird's head, from this head to apical margin near its middle a diffuse brown smear, which is continued on the occiput as a linear spot ; on lateral surface a longish spot from basal angle obliquely forward, half-way between this spot and apex a rounded impressed dot, and above apex of lateral carina a third spot, all more or less diffuse and brown, another spot, rounded, at base a short distance from angle.

Alternate interspaces of elytra luteous grey dotted with blackish brown, two limbal spots in anterior half deeper brown, in middle of suture and adjacent interspaces a short blackish brown line, these lines either more or less confluent or remaining separate, the species being intermediate in this colouring between the tessellated forms like *N. cethis* Jord. 1911 on the one hand and the species with well-defined black sutural spot on the other.

Pygidium of ♂ a little longer than basally broad, transversely depressed in middle, centre of apical area convex, the swelling almost tuberculiform, apical margin broadly rounded ; in ♀ a little broader than long, gradually rounded-narrowed, evenly rounded at apex, along middle brownish and convex.

Underside blackish brown, except sides ; legs pale testaceous, with brown mark in middle and at apex of femora. ♂ : midtibia with pointed mucro ; on each side of metasternum, not far from middle line, a rather oblique cariniform tubercle, the ridge somewhat curved and about half as long as the mesosternal intercoxal process is broad ; lobes of modified hypopygidium (below pygidium) long and apically broad. ♀ : anal sternite laterally impressed, the apical lateral tubercle present in allied species here continued frontad as an obtuse carina to near base of segment, which it does not reach.

26. **Apatenia viduata promota** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Black patch of elytra placed more forward than in *A. v. viduata* Pasc. 1859 from Borneo, Sumatra, and Malay Peninsula, and third interspace more strongly elevate behind this patch.

A small series : Batoerraden, G. Slamat, V.X.XI. (type XI.) ; G. Goentoer, XII. ; G. Tongkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., VII.——In Mus. Tring also from other places in Java ; 17 specimens compared with 12 of *A. v. viduata*.

27. **Oxyderes frenatus frenatus** Jord. 1897.

2 ♂♂. Noessa Kambangan, II.III.——The specimens are not in good condition. They probably represent a Javan subspecies, the grey colouring at the sides of the elytra being reduced and the proboscis somewhat shorter. I have no other specimens from Java to compare.

28. **Hypseus fumatus** Jord. 1928.

Noesa Kambangan, III.VI., 2 ♂♂.——The median spot at the base of the pronotum is small and grey.

29. **Hypseus cyphus** spec. nov.

♂♀. *H. fumato* persimilis, minor, angustior, oculis multo magis approximatis, angulo carinae pronotalis minore, tarsis gracilioribus.

Long. (cap. excl.), 5 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VII.IX., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

In ♂ the frons one-sixth the width of the proboscis, in ♀ less than one-third (2 : 7). Lateral angle of pronotal carina less than 90°. Tarsi much slenderer than in *H. fumatus*, especially the hindtarsus. In colour and the distribution of the elytral tubercles the same as *H. fumatus*, but the yellow basal spot of the pronotum larger, and the elytra slightly more distinctly variegated with grey.

30. **Hypseus scaphidius** spec. nov.

♀. Pallide rufus et niger, pube grisea et lutea et nigra variegatus. Rostrum longitudine duplo latius, apice bisinuatum, carina mediana abbreviata deplanata nitida instructum. Frons praeter propter trienti rostri aequilata. Pronotum dimidio latius quam longius, leviter tri-gibbosum, medio depressum, angulo laterali carinae acuto, macula antescutellari lutea transversa ad carinam lata. Elytra pustulosa, pone basin sat fortiter gibbosa, interspatio tertio a medio ad apicem quatuor pustulis notato quorum prima postice alba. Pedes griseo et nigro annulati.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4·7 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, IV., 1 ♀, type ; G. Tongoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., XI., 1 ♀.

The frons is a trifle broader in the type than in the second specimen.

On frons a grey anguliform spot ; on occiput two brownish black triangular ones. Pronotum coarsely punctate, uneven, constricted before angle of carina ; transverse depression somewhat curved forward laterally ; in front of the two discal swellings (one each side) an oblique black spot, third main swelling placed before carina in middle also blackish, half-way to sides a further blackish mark widened behind carina, a short median subapical streak whitish grey, other grey markings, very diffuse and partly contiguous with the blackish spots, form two interrupted arcs open behind ; the yellowish spot placed in front of scutellum not very conspicuous, strongly narrowing behind, expanding at carina and penetrating a little beyond it. Elytra rather strongly depressed before middle, the depression oblique, subbasal callosity high, but round, covered with clay pubescence like the other tubercles ; suture with a chain of small grey and black dots, black diffuse spots scattered over the elytra, along antemedian depression a black oblique line when looked at from behind ; in third interspace a prominent tubercle in middle (bearing a white spot behind), another at beginning of apical declivity, a third near apex, but separate from margin, in fifth interspace a tubercle behind middle, smaller tubercles farther back in this interspace, and others indicated in seventh and ninth.

Underside with black lateral patch on metasternite and small black lateral diffuse spots on abdomen. Femora pale rufous, broadly black in middle ; tibiae with grey ring before and behind middle, these rings narrower than the blackish median ring, the postmedian grey ring particularly narrow. Tarsi slender, first segment grey at base and apex.

There is no described species of *Hypseus* known to me which this new species resembles.

31. **Hypseus axillaris** Jord. 1895.

Noesa Kambangan, I., 1 ♂.——Described from Perak ; new for Java.

32. **Phaulimia priva** Jord. 1895.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VII.VIII.X., 4 ♂♂.——They differ from Malayan and Sumatran ♂♂ in the frons being one-third the width of the proboscis instead of one-fourth or one-fifth. Further material may prove this difference to be unreliable.

33. **Phaulimia lineosa** spec. nov.

♀. *Ph. rufescenti* Jord. 1894 colore et statura similis, minus convexa, carina pronoti ad marginem basalem magis approximata, elytris longioribus, ante medium et ad suturam fortius depressis.

Long. (cap. excl.) 3·5 mm. ; lat. 1·8 mm.

G. Tongkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., XI., 3 ♀♀.

Twice as long as broad. Grey markings of pronotum less definite than in *Ph. rufescens*, from Perak and Singapore, the conspicuous triangular grey spot situated in that species before carina half-way to sides replaced by diffuse spots or by a diffuse patch, this pubescent grey area more or less connected across middle of disc with the corresponding patch of the other side, no dorso-lateral subapical grey isolated spot. On elytra the depression behind and in between the subbasal swellings quite distinct ; a grey antemedian transverse band extending along suture to scutellum, and a postmedian transverse band, much as in *Ph. rufescens*, but the interstices of the lines of punctures more numerously streaked with grey, less spotted.

34. **Sintor floridus** spec. nov.

♂♀. Pube pallide scarlatina et grisea et nigra variegatus. Rostrum basi impressum, carina abbreviata instructum. Antennae segmentum tertium in utroque sexu secundo brevius. Elytra convexa, ante medium paululo depressa, interspatiis alternis tessellatis. Tibiae brunneo-trimaculatae.

Long. (cap. excl.) 4·7 mm. ; lat. 2·0 mm.

Noesa Kambangan, VIII.XI., 1 pair.——Likewise a pair sent by Dr. L. G. E. Kalshoven obtained at Samarang, the ♂ bred from Teak, the ♀ caught.

The pale scarlet pubescence is especially conspicuous on head, shoulders, apex of elytra and pygidium, this colour being liable to fade into a dingy ochraceous buff. Proboscis minutely but densely irrorated with black ; behind middle of each elytrum an oblique black patch extending from third or fourth interspace backwards to near outer margin.

In ♂ the basal impression of proboscis continued as depression on each side of the median carina ; the latter absent at base, but vestigial at apex ; no distinct carina from upper margin of antennal groove to eye ; puncturation coarse. Antenna very pale in ♂, club somewhat narrower than in *S. vethi* Jord. 1912, to which the new species is related. Pronotum slightly depressed each side of middle, the centre being raised as a faint hump ; lateral carina quite short. Elytra punctate-striate, very slightly depressed before middle, evenly convex

from middle to apex, antemedian dorsal area and greater portion of sutural interspace chequered with grey. Tibiae with three conspicuous brown spots.

35. **Sintor suturalis** Jord. 1895.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VIII., 1 ♀.——Known to me only from Assam and Cambodia. This Javan ♀ differs in the two blackish brown dorsal stripes of the pronotum almost being effaced by the extension of the ochreous-buff tomentum, and in the ochreous-buff median line being very thin.

36. **Sintor obliquus** Jord. 1922.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VIII., 1 ♀.——Only one specimen known from Banguey.

37. **Sintor vethi** Jord. 1912.

G. Patoeha, Preanger, 5,000 ft., II., 1 ♀, and G. Tongkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., III., 1 ♀.——Larger than the unique type (from Bangoewangi, Java), measuring 5 mm. ; derm almost black, likewise the markings of the upperside, the transverse subbasal patch and the oblique postmedian lateral patch of the elytra being particularly conspicuous. The type-specimen evidently was collected before it had attained full coloration.

38. **Cleorisintor drescheri** spec. nov.

♂. Magis elongatus quam *Cl. glaucus* Jord. 1923, pygidio abdomineque nigro-piceis, pronoto diffusim quadrivittato, elytris bruneo-nigro limbatis ; segmento anali ventrali in medio dente armato.

Long. (cap. excl.) 2·7 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VIII.IX.X., 4 ♂♂ (type IX.).——Tji Solak, Wynkoopsbaai (Grelak), 1 ♂.

Pubescence bluish grey or greyish blue, much less bright blue than in *Cl. glaucus* from Tonkin. Four broad stripes on pronotum (of which two are lateral) blackish, more or less strongly diffuse and obsolescent, the two dorsal ones continued along suture ; lateral margin of elytrum with another dark stripe. In *Cl. glaucus* the pygidium and abdomen are pale orange-buff like the femora and tibiae, in the present species they are dark like the thoracic sterna. The ♂ of *Cl. glaucus* has a broad, flattened ridge in middle of abdomen from segments I to IV ; this ridge absent in the new species, in which segment V bears a small but quite distinct tooth at apical margin in middle.

39. **Habrissus rugiceps** Jord. 1903.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, II.VII., 2 ♀♀.——New for Java ; described from Perak.

40. **Dendrotrogus hypocrita** Jekel 1855.

Noesa Kambangan, I.XI., 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.——The first specimens I have seen from Java.

41. **Xylinades nodicornis** Weber 1801.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VII.VIII.IX., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.——Many years ago Dr. Sjöstedt very kindly sent me for comparison a Schönherrian specimen of " *Xylin-*

ades westermanni," which I took to be the type on which the original description was based. The specimen belonged to one of the two closely allied species common in Java, one of which I described later as *X. vicinus* Jord. (NOV. ZOOL., 1903, p. 172). I now see that I described the true *X. westermanni*, i.e. the species with lateral spots on the abdomen, not rings. The supposed type-specimen I compared was the example mentioned by Gyllenhal under *X. westermanni* as var. β. The corrected synonymy is as follows :

X. nodicornis Weber 1801,
= *X. westermanni* Gyllenhal 1833 var. β.
X. westermanni Gyllenhal 1833, nec var. β,
= *X. vicinus* Jordan 1923.

42. **Xylinades armatus** Jord. 1895.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VI., 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ ; G. Tongkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., II.X., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.——In the second ♂ the second foretarsal segment is simple, the apical pointed tooth normally present on the inner side of the segment being absent.

43. **Exillis luteus** Jord. 1925.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, V.VIII., and Noesa Kambangan, I.XII., a series.

44. **Exillis carinatus** Jord. 1925.

Noesa Kambangan, VII., 1 ♀.——Both sexes received from Dr. Kalshoven.

45. **Phloeobius facilis** spec. nov.

♂♀. Parvus, cylindricus, supra luteo pubescens, nigro et albo variegatus, subtus griseus. Frons lata, nec carinata nec sulcata. Antennae breves, prothoracis basin haud attingentes, segmento ultimo brevi. Pronotum antice angustum, carina dorsali in medio concava, utrinque convexa. Pygidium longitudine paulo latius. Processus intercoxalis mesosternalis rotundatus, angulis haud prominentibus. Pedes tomento brevi obtecti.

Long. 5·3–6 mm., lat. 2·1–2·5 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, I.IV.XI.XII., 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

A very distinct species, remarkable for the shortness of the antenna in both sexes. In the ♂ the last segment is somewhat longer than broad, in the ♀ a little broader than long, club compact, but flattened, shaft rufescent, segment II about twice as long as broad, III, IV and V about the same in length as II, but narrower, VI, VII and VIII somewhat shorter.

Eye rather shorter (transversely) than is usual in this genus. Proboscis and frons rugate-punctate ; middle of head without (type) or with diffuse white median stripe. Pronotum almost exactly as long as broad in the ♂, somewhat broader in ♀, narrowed from middle to apex, the sides not projecting at apical margin ; nearly evenly convex, with two white dots each side of middle, the anterior one slightly the larger, farther laterad indications of other white spots ; dorsal carina distinctly curved back in middle. Elytra : suture slightly raised at scutellum ; alternate interspaces, especially III and V, with black and white linear spots, less distinct in two specimens (inclusive of type) than in the others ;

subbasal swelling indicated. Pygidium luteous or white, longer than is usual in *Phloeobius*, not much shorter than broad.

Prosternum medianly depressed, the depression continued along apical margin. Mesosternal process rounded off, the lateral angle not projecting. Abdomen of ♂ broadly depressed medianly.

46. **Basitropis nitidicutis** Jekel 1855.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, I.V.VIII.IX.XII., 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Patimoean, Zuid-Preanger, XII., 1 ♀; Noesa Kambangan, III.VIII.IX., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Djeroeklegi, Zuid-Banjoemas, VII., 1 ♀.——This common Indo-Malaysian species was not known from Java.

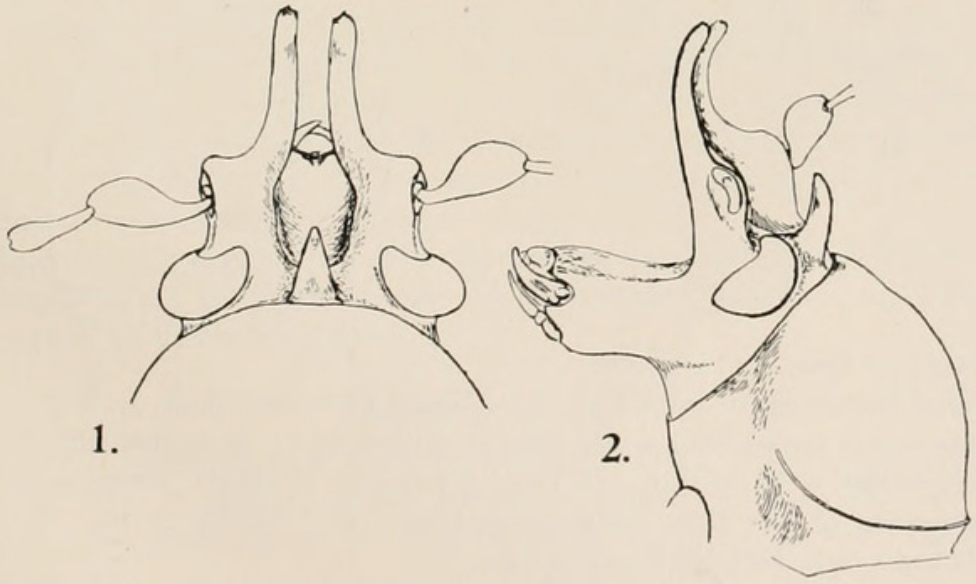
Adoxastia gen. nov.

Occiput tuberculo alto armatum. Rostrum breve, subperpendiculare, apice dilatatum, pone basin mandibulae angulatum. Fossa antennalis dorsalis, margine dorsali elevato, tuberculiformi vel corniculato. Oculus parvus, grosse granulatus, sinuatus, subdorsalis, sed oculi valde distantes. Antenna maris corpore longior, feminae brevior, segmento I baseos angusto, dimidio apicali incrassato, III primo fere acquilongo, IV et V longitudine tertii (♂) vel brevioribus (♀), clava laxa haud compressa. Pronoti carina antebasalis, gradatim arcuata; carinulae obsoletae. Elytra cylindrica, margine basali concavo. Tarsi breves. ——Genotypus: *A. drescheri* spec. nov.

Near *Protaedus* Pasc. 1860. Distinguished from all *Anthribidae* by the horned head. The carina of the pronotum extends a little beyond the middle of the side.

47. **Adoxastia drescheri** spec. nov. (text-figs. 1, 2).

♂. Atra, sparsim griseo pubescens, albo variegata. Rostrum latitudine longius, subplanatum. Tuberculum scrobis longissimum, porrectum, capite



1. 2.

inter hos cornua concavo. Cornu occipitale postice subplanatum, apice subacuto. Antenna rufescens. Pronotum fere rotundum, parum latius quam longius, fortissime rugose punctato-reticulatum, vitta diffusa mediana interrupta alba ornatum. Elytra cylindrica, fortiter punctato-striata, ante medium de-

pressa, in hac depressione atque ante apicem albo variegata. Pygidium griseum, rotundatum, longitudine multo latius.

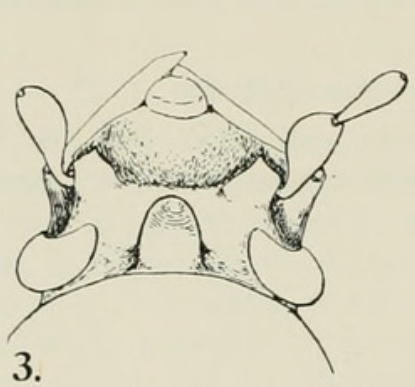
Long. 2·5 mm., lat. 1·2 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VIII., 1 ♂.

The antenna is inserted on the horn, which becomes abruptly narrower beyond the antennal groove, the apical two-thirds (approximately) being less than half as wide as the basal portion of the horn, and slightly curved upwards at apex ; a small, but distinct median sinus, at the sides of which the apical margin is sharply angulate. Antennal segments I, III, IV and V about equal in length, the others shorter, IX as long as VIII, a little longer than X, which is as long as XI, IX and X conical, XI elongate-elliptical, subacuminate, pale at apex. Pronotum slightly depressed in front of centre, bearing indications of lateral white spots besides the interrupted median diffuse stripe. Elytra emarginate at base, in posterior half evenly convex. Sides of under surface more densely pubescent white than rest of body. Legs evenly covered with short pubescence ; tarsi somewhat pitchy, segment II much shorter than broad ; hindfemur reaching to near end of abdomen.

48. **Adoxastia trux** spec. nov. (text-figs. 3, 4).

♀. Rufo-brunnea. Tuberculum scrobis breve. Cornu occipitis latum, tumidum. Elytra baseos truncata, inter scutellum et humerum lineola longitudinali alba notata. Segmentum II tarsorum latius quam in specie praecedente.



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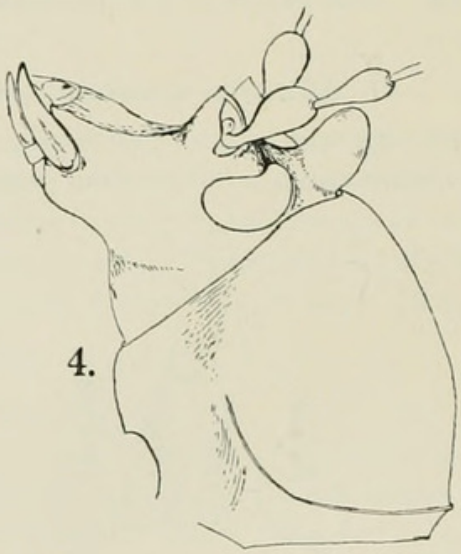

4.

Long. 3·5 mm., lat. 1·4 mm.

Noesa Kambangan, III.VI., 2 ♀♀ ; Zuider Geb., Babakan, I., 1 ♀.

Pubescence somewhat coarser than in *A. drescheri* ; upperside with scattered grey hair-scales, a basal stripe in third interspace of elytra conspicuous, other concentrations of the light pubescence before the middle of the elytra and towards their apex indistinct and diffuse.

Proboscis shorter than in *A. drescheri*. The tubercle formed by the upper margin of the antennal groove prominent, rounded, the bottom of the groove on a level with the surface of the proboscis. Segment III of antenna longer than any of the other segments, III to VIII almost gradually decreasing in length, IX a little longer than VIII and than X, XI as long as IX, elongate-elliptical, pale

at apex. Tubercle of occiput broader than in *A. drescheri*, its apex rounded. Pronotum one-seventh broader than long, very coarsely punctate-reticulate, with two small depressions before centre and two before carina. Elytra less distinctly depressed before middle than in *A. drescheri*. Legs rufescent, grey pubescence of tibiae scattered.

49. **Apolecta javanica** Jord. 1894.

G. Tongkoeban Prahoe, Preanger, 4–5,000 ft., I.IX., 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VII.IX., 1 ♂, 1 ♀.——The pair from the first locality is large, with greyish white dots; the pair from G. Slamat is smaller and slenderer, with yellowish dots. We already had both forms in the collection. As I have found no other differences, I doubt that the specimens represent two species.

50. **Misthosima badia** spec. nov.

♂♀. Rufo-brunnea, subtus grisea, supra griseo variegata. Antenna segmentis I et II pallide rufis, III paulo longiore quam IV, VIII nono longitudine aequali (♂) vel parum breviore. Pronotum confertissime reticulatum, maculis octo brunneis plus minus coniunctis, angulo carinae rotundato. Elytra griseo variegata, area basali magna brunnea, scutello atque macula parva suturali scutello contigua griseis. Mas: tibia et tarso anticis infra villosis, tibiis antica et media inermibus.

Long. (cap. excl.) 2·6 mm., lat. 1·2 mm.

G. Patoeha, Preanger, 5,000 ft., IX., 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Differs from the species (known to me) with reticulated pronotum and rounded angle of the pronotal carina in the proportions of the antennal segments and the unarmed apex of the fore- and midtibiae.

A little over twice as long as broad (at the shoulders). Pubescence of head and pronotum slightly clayish; on pronotum 4 brown spots behind apical margin and 4 before carina, more or less connected with each other, the anterior lateral ones sometimes isolated, sometimes quite small, the anterior central ones separated from each other by a grey line, which is sometimes missing (erased ?). On elytra a large basal triangular area, widest at base, bare of grey spots, or nearly, apart from a grey spot which covers scutellum and extreme base of suture, rest of elytra spotted with grey, the pubescence forming in one of the ♂♂ an oblique band from near shoulder to middle of suture.

Knees rufous, this colour extending more or less far down the tibiae. Foretarsal segment I a little shorter than the three others together; in ♂ the tip of the foretibia very slightly curved.

Epidysnos gen. nov.

♂♀. Ab genere *Dysnos* Pasc. 1859 dicto differt clava antennarum lata, segmentis nono et decimo cordiformibus, undecimo elliptico, petiolatis, carina pronotali antebasali, atque oculis lateralibus in utroque sexu valde distantibus. ——Genotypus: *E. procer* spec. nov. Here also belongs *Dysnos sericeus* Jord. 1925.

51. **Epidysnos procer** spec. nov.

♂♀. Magnus, nigro-piceus, nitidus, densissime reticulato-punctatus, pube aureo-sericea sparsissime vestitus; pronoto vermiculatim profunde impresso,

carina dorsali medio interrupta, angulo laterali obtuso, angulo vero prothoracis recto ; elytro punctis grossissimis, fossis profundis atque cavis irregularibus valde scabro ; maris tarsorum quatuor posticorum segmento primo dente apicali ventrali instructo.

Long. 4·5–6·5 mm., lat. 2·0–3·0 mm.

Batoerraden, G. Slamat, VII.X., 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

The largest known species of the group of genera allied to *Choragus* Kirby 1818. Pitchy black, base of antenna and segments III and IV of tarsi usually more rufescent. Proboscis with small apical median sinus, the margin being depressed around the sinus, at base a median groove, which is short and deep and continued to apical margin as a shallow depression. Frons between upper portions of eyes about one-third narrower than proboscis, very little wider in ♀ than in ♂. Antenna not reaching to base of pronotum ; segment I longer than II, this longer than III, III to VIII slightly decreasing in length ; club flat, the stalks shorter in ♀ than in ♂, IX in ♂ about as long as III, X and XI pale, the widened portions of IX and X wider than long, XI longer than broad.

Pronotum one-third broader than long, in posterior half nearly three-fourths broader than the head inclusive of eyes, strongly narrowed from middle to apex, very coarsely rugate-punctate-reticulate, on each side with about 10 impressions which more or less run into one another, the surface being very uneven, a raised median line at least indicated in apical half ; dorsal carina interrupted in middle, lateral angle obtuse, rounded, lateral carinula horizontal, not directed obliquely downward, the angle it forms with the basal margin about 90°. Elytra cylindrical, very coarsely punctate, the punctures enlarged into pits and partly merged together to form grooves, fewer than 20 in a row, interspaces convex, very uneven, besides the subbasal swelling there is a hump in middle of third interspace and another sublaterally before middle, the anterior portion of the declivous apical area also being swollen, the elytra recalling a badly ploughed field. Pygidium densely punctate, gradually narrowing, much broader than long, apically evenly rounded, apically slightly narrower in ♀ than in ♂.

Underside very densely punctate. Mesosternal process tuberculiform. Metepimerum with a grey silky reflection in certain lights. First tarsal segment less than twice as long as the tibia is broad at apex. ♂ : Ventral tooth of second segment longer in mid- than in hindtarsus ; abdominal sternites I to III flattened in middle.