XI. *The Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of Japan.* Part II. Apionidæ *and* Anthribidæ.

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[Read February 4th, 1891.]

This part is, like Part I.,* drawn entirely from the materials obtained in the Archipelago by Mr. George Lewis.

APIONIDÆ.

Japan at present appears to be very poor in this division of the Rhynchophora, but this may be in part due to insufficient collecting; the comparatively short time Mr. Lewis spent in the islands could not allow of his doing full justice to all the smaller and more obscure beetles. He brought back only some fifteen species of the genus *Apion*, a number which contrasts strongly with that of the European fauna, there being fully two hundred species already detected in Europe proper. The number of specimens obtained by Mr. Lewis likewise is very small, whereas, in Europe, Apions are amongst the most abundant of beetles.

Apion abruptum, n. sp.

Affinis *A. opetici*, Bach. Plumbeo-nigrum, opacum, parce setosum, antennis articulis duobus basalibus rufis; rostro subtus in medio compresso-dilatato; prothorace conico, dense fortiter punctato, medio canaliculato. Long. absque rostro 3 mm.

Rostrum longitudinally convex above and swollen in the middle; underneath dilated and laterally compressed in the middle. Antennæ with the basal two joints red, the rest black, the first joint more than twice as long as the second. Thorax slender, the sides convergent in front, but nearly rectilinear, the hind angles very

* In Part I. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1889), p. 42, line 6 from top, instead of "is absent and it is clear," read "is apparently absent but it is clear." As it stands at present the first part of the sentence may be construed as contradictory of what follows.—D. S.

inconspicuous, the surface very coarsely and closely punctate, with a longitudinal channel extending from the base to in front of the middle. Elytra rather deeply striate, interstices broad and flat, dull. Under surface less sparingly pubescent, lower and hind margin of orbit with numerous erect setæ. Legs, including the tarsi, black. In the male the rostrum is short, but in the female it is rather longer, and has a well-marked apical portion, which is much more slender and shining.

This differs from *A. opeticum* by the shorter rostrum, much more dilated in the middle, and provided with only a short apical part: this form of the rostrum also distinguishes it from *A. cerdo*, to which it is equally similar. Only a few specimens were obtained of *A. abruptum* at Junsai, Sapporo.

Apion japonicum.

Apion japonicum, Roelofs, Ann. Ent. Belg., 1874, p. 128.

Miyanoshita. This species remains extremely rare.

Apion unicolor.

Apion unicolor, Roelofs, Ann. Ent. Belg., 1874, p. 129.

Higo, Nowata, Subashiri.

Apion corvinum.

Apion corvinum, Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1889, p. 224.

Described on a single example, and said to be near *unicolor*. It has not been obtained by Mr. Lewis.

Apion lugubre.

Apion lugubre, Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1889, p. 224.

This was described from a single example of the ♂ sex: the small series obtained by Mr. Lewis shows that the ♀ has the rostrum still longer, and a little slender and more shining.

Hitoyoshi, Yuyama, in May; Nara, in June; Miyanoshita.

Apion protractum, n. sp.

Elongatum, angustum, plumbeo-nigrum, opacum, tenuiter pubescens; rostro elongato, curvato, punctulato, opaco. Long. absque rostro 2½, cumque rostro 3½ mm.

Antennæ inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum, first joint about three times as long as the second. Head long and narrow; eyes not prominent, remote from the thorax. Thorax small, slender, not greatly narrowed in front, coarsely punctate, with an elongate channel on the middle. Elytra moderately deeply sulcate; interstices quite flat, dull.

Shimonosiwa, July 31st, 1881. One specimen.

This very distinct species reminds one of *A. curvirostre*, but the Japanese insect is really very different, the rostrum and head being more slender, the thorax smaller, differently sculptured, and not constricted behind the front margin.

Apion bulbinasum, n. sp.

Nigerrimum, parcissime setosum, sat nitidum, elytris profunde sulcatis; rostro apicem versus dilatato, subtus membranaceo. Long. absque rostro 2¼ mm.

Of this most remarkable *Apion* only one example was procured, and I am not able to speak as to its sex: it has the apical portion of the rostrum thickened and inflated, while beneath the surface is hollow, and the chitinous integument is absent, the hollow being closed by a membrane. Except for this unprecedented structure of the rostrum the insect has nothing peculiar. The rostrum is about as long as the head and thorax, punctulate on the apical part, dull and impunctate on the basal part; the eyes are widely separated, the surface between them obsoletely striate: the antennæ are inserted about one-fourth of the length in front of the eye. The thorax is rather small, narrowed in front, a little rounded at the sides, coarsely punctate, with a fine short channel in front of the scutellum. Elytra with rather broad deep grooves, which are very indistinctly punctate; the interstices are slightly nitid, almost destitute of pubescence.

Sapporo; one example.

Apion sulcirostre, n. sp.

Nigrum, elytris sanguineis, circa scutellum margineque apicali nigricantibus, antennarum basi piceo-rufo, pedibus nigro-piceis; rostro crassiusculo, anterius in medio canaliculato. Long. absque rostro 2½ mm.

Rostrum short and stout, but little curved, nearly straight, quite dull, punctate, with a channel extending from the insertion of the antennæ to near the apex; antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, rather short. Thorax rather small, subconical, slightly

constricted near the front, dull, rugose-punctate, feebly impressed in front of the scutellum. Elytra narrow at the shoulders, convex, red, but black at the base, at the apex, and along the deflexed side margins, moderately deeply sulcate. Legs rather stout, claws of the tarsi lobed at the base.

Mr. Lewis found three specimens of this species at Subashiri; they are quite alike, and probably all of the male sex. It is one of the most readily recognised species of the genus, the colour and the canaliculate rostrum being diagnostic.

Apion griseo-pubescens.

Apion griseo-pubescens, Roelofs, Ann. Ent. Belg., 1874, p. 129.

Awomori.

Apion præcarium.

Apion præcarium, Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1889, p. 225.

Mr. Lewis obtained a small series of this species, but the only localities noted are Suyama and Kiga. There are also, in Mr. Lewis's collections, a few specimens that may be varieties of this species, or distinct forms.

Apion placidum.

Apion placidum, Faust, Deutsche Ent. Zeit., 1887, p. 180.

Described from E. Siberia, and said to be also found in Japan, but Mr. Lewis has not met with any specimen that I can refer to it.

Apion pallidirostre.

Apion pallidirostre, Roelofs, Ann. Ent. Belg., xvii., p. 128.

Konosè, May 18th, 1881.

Apion daimio, n. sp.

Convexum, nigrum, elytris disco rufo, pedibus rufo-testaceis, antennarum apice rufescente; rostro elongato, gracili, polito. Long. absque rostro, 2½ mm.

Rostrum rather longer than the head and thorax, slender, elongate, polished. Antennæ inserted as far in front of the eyes as the

width of the head and eyes, piceous, the slender club more dilute in colour ; eyes convex, but little separated in the middle. Thorax elongate, conical, greatly narrowed in front, not punctate, but bearing rather scanty, depressed, white hairs. Elytra subglobose, broadly and deeply sulcate, clothed like the thorax, and with a large common oblong red patch extending on each side as far as the fourth groove. Legs clear yellow. Middle coxæ widely separated.

A single example of this remarkable species was found by Mr. Lewis many years ago. It is not at all like any other Japanese species, nor any European species, that I know of, but comes much nearer to some of the Central-American species.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

In *Anthribidæ*, Mr. Lewis was remarkably successful, as he has discovered about sixty species of the family. Geographical Europe only possesses about thirty species, so that the proportions to the whole coleopterous fauna are very different in the two regions. Whether the Japanese *Anthribidæ* are more allied to those of Asia than to those of Europe must remain at present an open question, as nothing is known of this part of the Chinese coleopterous fauna.

In reference to the way I have treated this family, it is necessary to remark that the classification of the *Anthribidæ* has not been touched since Lacordaire, and that as left by him it is amongst the most unsatisfactory of the order. This is due to several circumstances, the first of which is the natural difficulty arising from the fact that the generic characters vary from species to species, so that it is very difficult to decide where the lines of separation of genera should be drawn ; indeed, as we at present are acquainted with but a small proportion of the species, it is not to be expected that genera can be naturally defined by us. It must be admitted, too, that the choice of the leading characters for his divisions made by Lacordaire was no means a happy one, and he made it worse by not strictly defining the sense in which some of his terms were to be understood, and by himself in several cases misunderstanding them. Hence it is, perhaps, not surprising that I can find no satisfactory means of distinguishing *Tropideres*

and *Litocerus*, although Lacordaire placed them in different primary divisions. Finally, I may add that he did not make a complete revision of the family, but carried over, as it were, some of the faults previously existing in Schönherr's work. For instance, in the case of *Tropideres*, he admits the impossibility of defining it, and states that it cannot remain in its present condition, but makes no alteration in it.

Under these circumstances, I regret very much that I am obliged to refer about one-half of the Japanese *Anthribidæ* to this most unsatisfactory genus, especially as by so doing I increase the difficulty of either defining or dividing it; for I to some extent extend the limits of the structural variations included in it, while by describing some species intermediate between forms that might previously have been treated as generically distinct, the difficulty of dissolving the genus is increased.

This is not the first time I have felt the impossibility of dealing with this family in a satisfactory manner, and some years ago, when dealing with the New Zealand species, I endeavoured to evade the difficulty by treating all the species as belonging to the old genus *Anthribus*. And at that time the late Dr. Leconte informed me that he had experienced similar obstacles in dealing with the N. American forms. A complete revision of the classification of this family is certainly a pressing necessity, the confusion about it being at present very great.

ASEMORHINUS, nov. gen. (TOPHODERIDES, *Lacord.*).

Rostrum modice elongatum, apicem versus parum latius, scrobibus posterius fortiter convergentibus, profundis.

The insect for which I establish this genus appears from Lacordaire's table to be most nearly allied to *Tophoderes*, from which it differs decidedly by the very deep scrobes, which converge strongly behind so as almost to meet on the under side of the head, and, in addition to this, the apical dilatation of the rostrum is wanting. The antennæ are moderately long, with a three-jointed, moderately long and broad, club; the basal joint is impressed and curved in front, and is about as long as the second joint: the insertion is quite apical. The eyes are rather short and placed laterally. The præbasal carina of the thorax is slightly sinuous,

forms a very obtuse rounded angle at the sides, and is continued forwards for only a short distance. The middle coxæ are moderately distant, the junction of the meso- and metasterna between them very discontinuous. The sexual disparities are but slight.

Asemorhinus nebulosus.

Niger, griseo-tomentosus, albido fuscoque subvariegatus; rostro abrupto, suboblongo, apicem versus paulo latiore; prothorace lateribus rotundatis, anterius valde angustato. Long. cumque rostro 12—16 mm.

Antennæ of female reaching about to the back of the thorax, in the male longer; slender, the basal joint curvate and hollow in front; black, the two joints preceding the club bearing some white pubescence, the club rather slender, compressed, in the female with the three joints subequal in length, in the male the basal joint more elongate than the other two. Eyes prominent, subelliptic; rostrum at the base narrower than the head, distinctly broader towards the apex, the antennæ inserted at the apex; it is not quite so long as the thorax, covered with unicolorous grey pubescence, flat, feebly longitudinally carinate along the middle. Thorax greatly narrowed towards the front in a curvilinear manner, the præbasal carina strongly elevated, slightly undulate, not directed forwards at the side before reaching the side margin, with which it forms an obtuse angle, the latter not reaching the front; the surface is clothed with depressed hairs, but little variegate; across the middle are two or three indistinct elevations; the sculpture concealed by the clothing. Elytra more variegate than the anterior parts, with very coarse series of punctures, which are much obscured by the subdepressed clothing. Legs blackish, with whitish marks on the femora, tibiæ, and tarsi.

Found on *boleti* on a tree at Nara, 28th June, 1881; also at Yuyama, May 17th.

BLABIRHINUS, nov. gen. (TOPHODERIDES, *Lacord.*).

Rostrum modice elongatum, apicem versus parum latius, scrobibus elongatis, posterius fortiter convergentibus, latis, perparum profundis.

Antennæ moderately elongate, with definite, rather short, three-jointed club; terminal in their insertion, second joint elongate, much longer than the first; eyes rather large, elongate, extending forwards but not inwards, very widely separated, very finely

facetted. Thoracic carina distant from the base, curved forwards on each side in an extremely gentle sweep, only very slightly prolonged anteriorly along the side. Middle coxæ moderately widely separated.

The insect for which this genus is proposed cannot be associated with *Asemorhinus nebulosus* on account of the scrobes, which, though they nearly meet behind, are very shallow and broad; the basal joint of the antenna is short, almost globose, not curved. The third joint of the tarsi, looked at from above, can scarcely be seen, so that the feet look as if they were only three-jointed.

Blabirhinus dorsalis, n. sp.

Fusco-griseo tomentosus, thorace lineis nigro-fuscis, elytris pone discum nigro-signatis, antennis pedibusque nigris, his griseo-vestitis parum variegatis. Long. rostro porrecto 4½—7½ mm.

Elongate-oblong, rather flat. Antennæ in female quite as long as rostrum and thorax, in male rather longer; club rather broad, compressed, intermediate joint transverse. Thorax rather long, greatly narrowed in front, marked along the middle with two rather vague fuscous lines, which converge in front, and on each side with a shorter line; the præbasal carina distant from the base, and very prominent on each side. Scutellum covered with paler tomentum. Elytra marked with two short oblique dark stripes, converging towards the suture and behind each line with a small cruciform dark mark. Under surface not variegate, almost uniform in colour with the upper surface.

Higo, 14th May, 1881. Four specimens.

Ulorhinus, n. gen.

Rostrum breve, latum, modice deflexum, apice truncato; scrobes profundæ, foveiformes; antennæ parvæ, clava triarticulata.

This genus is proposed for an obscure Anthribid which seems to be intermediate between the two divisions into which Lacordaire divides his *Tropiderides*, the rostrum being short and broad, scarcely narrower than the head, and yet not abruptly deflexed, without a transverse impression beneath to limit it from the head. The position should be very near *Tropideres*. The rostrum is quite truncate in front, quite flat, not dilated at the extremity. The eyes convex, widely separated, a little convergent in front. Thoracic carina nearly straight, moderately

distant from the base, continued forwards at the sides for less than half the length. The scrobes are deep, and are prolonged inwards for a short distance, terminating in a very sharply-defined angle. The middle coxæ are moderately separated.

Ulorhinus funebris, n. sp.

Niger, parum variegatus, in elytris obscure albido-guttatus ; prothorace sat elongato, anterius leviter angustato, æqualiter convexo. Long. rostro subporrecto, 6 mm.

Antennæ short and rather slender, black, piceous at the base; first joint short, scarcely so long as the second, third to sixth slender, seventh and eighth a little broader, the latter short, ninth rather longer than broad, tenth transverse, terminal joint also rather short. Rostrum with a very shallow oval depression on the middle, rugose, with a very scanty dark clothing. Thorax gently narrowed in front in a slight curve, black, with a few white hairs in the middle in front, and some others at the base in front of the scutellum; the disc not impressed; the thoracic carina nearly straight, joining the lateral margin by a rectangle. Elytra rather short, with very indistinct elevations near the suture, and with indistinct white spots scattered on the surface. Legs rather stout, tibiæ and tarsi not variegate.

Chiuzenji, August, 1881. Two specimens.

TROPIDERES.

TROPIDERES, *Schonh.*, Disp. Meth., p. 35.
LITOCERUS, *Schonh.*, Gen. Curc., i., p. 125.
ACORYNUS, *Schonh.*, Gen. Curc., i., p. 123.

Lacordaire remarks correctly that this is a composite genus, for it undoubtedly contains species that differ much in facies, and in the minor characters. Although it will no doubt be divided, yet I think *Litocerus* will always be merely a synonym, as it is congeneric with the typical division of *Tropideres* (*T. albirostris*), although Lacordaire placed the two in different subfamilies. *Acorynus* is distinguished from *Litocerus* merely by the middle joint of the club of the antennæ being shorter, a character which Lacordaire considered correctly to be of insufficient importance for generic distinction.

Group 1. Thoracic carina slightly sinuous, nearly equidistant from elytra for all its width: eyes placed more or less on the anterior aspect of the head. Species 1—8.

1. *Tropideres rugirostris*, n. sp.

Niger, ochraceo-variegatus, rostro lato, plano, anterius fortius dilatato, rugoso, nigro, medio superne ochraceo; antennis testaceis, articulis basalibus clavaque nigricantibus, hac in mare valde elongata, lineari. Long. cumque rostro 11 mm.

Rostrum densely rugose, black, dull; eyes but little separated, each margined internally with an ochraceous line, which converges, meeting its fellow at the front of the eyes, and so forming a broad line, which is continued a little forward along the middle of the rostrum. Thorax broad, greatly narrowed in front, coarsely rugose, black, with a transverse impression on the disc, on either side of which there is an ochraceous mark; there is a quadrate pale mark in front of the scutellum, and a few minute spots; the præbasal carina is nearly straight, is bent forwards at the side, forming a rounded angle, and ceases suddenly about the middle, so as to leave there a sort of denticular prominence. Elytra black, but with large irregular ochraceous marks that cover half the surface; with series of punctures that are fine near the suture, coarser towards the sides, especially in the middle. Pygidium ochraceous. Legs slender, black; femora with a pale mark in front, tibiæ with a long pallid ring near the base; basal joint of tarsi elongate, pallid, but black at the tip. Metasternum with a large pallid spot on each side; ventral segments with two rows of spots. In the male the antennæ are slender, about 8 mm. long, the club very elongate, scarcely broader than the preceding joints. In the female the intermediate joints of the antennæ are darker in colour, being piceous yellow, and the club, though very elongate, is not so slender as it is in the male.

Only three examples of this remarkable *Tropideres* were procured; one each at Nikko, Chiuzenji, and Junsai, in June.

2. *Tropideres roelofsi.*

Litocerus roelofsi, Lewis, Ann. Nat. Hist, 1879, p. 465.

Although there is very little to distinguish *Litocerus* from *Tropideres*, this elegant insect is better placed in the latter division. It appears to be very rare, but has

been met with at Nagasaki, Kiga, and Higo in single examples.

3. *Tropideres latirostris*, n. sp.

Niger, ochraceo-variegatus, rostro in faciem externam capiteque sub oculos griseo-vestitis; antennarum clava valde elongata, articulis inæqualibus, intermedio transverso. Long. rostro deflexo 8—9 mm.

This *Tropideres* may be at once identified by the peculiar construction of the club of the antennæ, the first and third joints of this part being very elongate, while the intermediate one remains quite short; the intermediate joints are slender, each reddish in colour, marked with fuscous. The rostrum is very broad, covered with very minute cinereous or griseous tomentum, this colour extending between the eyes, while below each eye there is a patch of similar colour. The thorax is not coarsely sculptured, and bears several small obscure spots of an ochraceous colour. The elytra are much variegate, in a complex manner, with a similar colour, and the tibiæ and tarsi are marked with pallid rings. The male has a well-marked mucro at the extremity of the inner face of the middle tibia, and the eyes in front are separated by a smaller interval than they are in the female.

Nikko in June, Kiga, Higo, Oyayama at the end of March; Kurigahara, 5th of August. One specimen marked as being found under bark of pine.

The structure of the club of the antennæ is similar to what exists in *Acorynus*.

4. *Tropideres japonicus*.

Litocerus japonicus, Roel., C. R. Ent. Belg., xxii., p, lv.

This species as yet has been found only by Hiller at Tokio. I do not know why it was placed in *Litocerus*, as it is extremely closely allied to *T. albirostris*, the type of the genus *Tropideres*; it may, however, be distinguished from it, as well as from the following species, by the antennæ being rather more slender and pallid in colour, with a rather longer basal joint to the club, and by the upper surface being clothed with a very delicate more fuscous tomentum, which is very indefinitely variegate. I have been able to inspect a small series of the examples found by Mr. Hiller, and I cannot see any variation,

except that the males have the eyes very approximate in front, and a mucro directed inwards on the inner margin of the extremity of the middle tibia. I have dissected out the copulatory organs of a male example, and they leave no doubt that *T. japonicus* is quite distinct from *T. albirostris* and *T. vilis*.

5. *Tropideres laxus*, n. sp.

Niger, rostro in faciem anteriorem capiteque sub oculos albido vel ochraceo-tomentosis; elytris guttulis paucis parvis ornatis; antennarum clava gracili, laxe articulata. Long. rostro deflexo 8—9 mm.

This differs from the following three species by the more elongate, slender, and less compact club to the antennæ, and also by a distinct difference in the direction of the præbasal carina of the thorax, as well as by the eyes being a little more distant. The three joints of the club of the antenna are subequal in length, and all are slender, each much longer than broad. The thoracic carina is widely separated from the base in the middle, but on each side becomes slightly more approximate to the base, instead of more distant from it as it is in the following species; there is a large quadrate ochraceous mark in front of the scutellum. The elytra have a very small pallid mark adjacent to the scutellum, and each, just behind the middle near the suture, has a small but conspicuous white mark. The legs bear rings of pallid colour, there being two such rings on each tibia.

It seems difficult to distinguish the sexes in this species; indeed, I have not detected any certain external distinctions: the club of the antennæ is more elongate in certain examples, but I fancy this is, in *T. laxus*, not a sexual variation. The colour of the pallid clothing of the rostrum and head varies considerably, and the small pallid marks on the elytra are by no means similar in all the examples.

T. laxus was found in small numbers in several localities from Yezo, southwards to Yuyama.

6. *Tropideres germanus*, n. sp.

Niger, elytris parum ochraceo-variegatis, rostro capiteque sub oculos subtiliter griseo-tomentosis; antennis parum elongatis, clava mediocre. Long. rostro subdeflexo 6—7 mm.

Var. α, capite rostroque sub oculos niveo-tomentosis, elytris albido-variegatis.

Var. β, minus variegatus, rostro capiteque parum tomentosis.

This species is closely allied to the European *T. albirostris*, but the club of the antennæ is a little longer, and the white marks on the posterior part of the elytra are small and disconnected, and do not form a large common patch as they do in *T. albirostris*.

I refer to *T. germanus* a series of about a dozen examples, but if they are all one species, it is a very variable one in colour. The specimens I have treated arbitrarily, as the types were found at the Moon Temple, Kobé, and at Buno, in the end of August, 1881; these are the most different in appearance from *T. albirostris*. Three examples, which I have little doubt are the same species, though they differ in the colour of the elytra and their markings, were found at Nikko, Yuyama, and Kashiwagi. The two very different-looking individuals I have treated as var. α were found at Sapporo, and the exponents of var. β at Junsai.

7. *Tropideres vilis*, n. sp.

Niger, fere concolor; antennis brevioribus, clava brevi. Long. 5 mm.

This differs from *T. germanus* by the smaller, less variegate, surface, and by the shorter basal joint to the club of the antennæ. It scarcely differs in any important point from *T. albirostris*, though the different colour of the head, rostrum, and apical part of the elytra render them very distinct on superficial inspection.

A few specimens were found in the Island of Yezo, Hitoyoshi, and Kashiwagi.

I am by no means sure as to the validity of the distinctions between these two Japanese forms and *T. albirostris*. I have examined the male organs in them, but these do not settle the point, as, though they exhibit certain differences, it is quite possible these may not be constant, and they are but slight.

8. *Tropideres flabellicornis*, n. sp.

Niger, elytris ad summam apicem pygidioque albidescentibus; antennis articulo ultimo brevi transverso, maris articulis 5o—11m dilatatis, subtus hirtellis. Long. 7—9 mm.

There is nothing to distinguish this insect generically from *Tropideres albirostris*, except the structure of the antennæ of the male, and I prefer therefore not to establish a new genus for it. The rostrum is very short, formed as in *T. albirostris* and *vilis*, and the eyes are similar in form and position to what they are in the species named. The antennæ are black, with the basal joint short, rather shorter than the second, the seventh bearing some white pubescence; in the male the joints from the fifth onwards are dilated and flattened, and on the under side are hirsute; in the female they bear a broad three-jointed club, the terminal joint being a good deal smaller than those preceding it. The form of the thorax and its carina are like those of *T. albirostris*. The elytra have a very feeble elevation of the surface—not amounting to a tubercle—at the base of each near the suture. The under surface is not variegate. The tibiæ are obscurely variegate, the basal joint of the tarsi more distinctly white.

Mr. Lewis obtained a small series of this species at Junsai in the Island of Yezo.

Group 2. Thoracic carina consisting of two curves, united in front of the scutellum so as to form a sharp angle there. Antennæ thick. Species 9.

9. *Tropideres crassicornis*, n. sp.

Niger, rostro valde deflexo, niveo, elytris ad basin plaga magna, communi, pallida; antennis crassiusculis, clava parum latiore, articulis duobus ultimis brevibus. Long. 5—5½ mm.

Antennæ stout, the first joint of the club as long as the following two together. Rostrum moderately long, much dilated at the extremity, densely covered with snow-white pubescence, which extends backwards under the eyes. Thorax much narrowed in front, the surface uneven, the carina placed near the base, strongly angulate in the middle, and deeply sinuate at each side. Elytra with a large elevation on each near the scutellum, and with the third interstice strongly elevated on the declivous part; blackish in colour, but with a very large pallid patch occupying a large portion of the basal area, also obscurely variegate near the apex. Legs stout, but little variegate. Under surface clothed with pallid pubescence.

Of this very distinct species, two examples, of the male sex, were found at Junsai.

Group 3. Thoracic carina forming a curve with its convexity forwards, and so more approximate to the elytra at the shoulders than at the scutellum. Antennæ short; eyes placed chiefly on anterior aspect of the head. Species 10.

10. *Tropideres rufescens.*

Litocerus rufescens, Roelofs, C. R. Ent. Belg., xxii., p. lv.

This insect agrees with *T. sepicola* in the shape and position of the thoracic carina, but differs greatly therefrom in the form of the rostrum and the position of the eyes, and in these points comes nearer to *T. albirostris*; the antennæ are rather slender, but the club, although not broad, is well marked; the middle coxæ are widely separated.

Group 4. Thoracic carina slightly sinuous, the thorax abruptly narrowed behind it, so as to appear separated by a deep excision from the elytra. Eyes lateral. Species 11—13.

11. *Tropideres brevirostris*, n. sp.

T. niveirostris proxime affinis; niger, griseo-fusco tomentosus, minus variegatus, rostro anterius albidescente; elytris obsolete tuberculatis; thoracis carina præbasali subrecta; antennis pedibusque rufescentibus parum variegatis. Long. rostro subdeflexo 4 mm.

This is very closely allied to *T. niveirostris* and to *T. nodulosus*, but I cannot consider it at present as a variety of either; its surface is more obscurely coloured and less variegate, and it differs also from *T. niveirostris* in that the thoracic carina is considerably less deflexed backwards at the sides; the white colour on the beak does not extend backwards between the eyes. From *T. nodulosus* it is readily enough distinguished by the obscure colour, and by the fact that the apical nodule of the elytra is absent.

Sapporo. Only one specimen was met with, and unfortunately it is in bad preservation.

12. *Tropideres nodulosus*, n. sp.

T. niveirostris proxime affinis; niger, pervariegatus, elytris nodulosis; rostro nivescente. Long. rostro deflexo 4½ mm.

Although very closely allied to *T. niveirostris*, this is, I have no doubt, a distinct species; the surface is more variegate in colour, and the three nodular elevations placed in a line on each elytra are very large; the thoracic carina is at each side less deflexed backwards. The thorax is separated from the elytra by an angular incision on each side, as in *T. niveirostris*.

13. *Tropideres incisus*, n. sp.

Brevis, latus, fusco nigroque variegatus, rostro albidescente, tuberculatus; prothoracis carina præbasali a basi longe remota, thorace ab elytris incisura profunda separato. Long. rostro deflexo 5½ mm.

Antennæ rather short and slender, red, with the club darker, the first joint of this latter part elongate, second about as long as broad, terminal joint rather shorter. Rostrum very short and broad, dilated over the insertion of the antennæ, whitish; eyes widely separated, but convergent. Thorax short and broad, greatly narrowed in front, its carina very conspicuous, placed far in front of the base, straight in the middle for the greater part of its length, towards the sides very slightly directed backwards, not continued forwards along the sides; behind the carina the thorax is greatly narrowed so as to leave a deep excision between it and the elytra. Elytra with an elongate subcariniform elevation at the base of each near the suture, and behind the middle with a smaller elevation; the general colour is blackish, with the apex, the summit of the basal elevations, and a small patch round the scutellum, brownish. Pygidium tawny. Legs feeble, variegate. Middle coxæ widely distant.

This elegant insect is allied to *T. niveirostris*. Only two specimens were met with at Ichiuchi, 1st May, 1881, and Omama, 27th August, 1881.

Group 5. Thoracic carina nearly straight, forming a well-marked angle at the sides; thorax not excised behind. Eyes lateral above, but convergent below. Species 14, 15.

14. *Tropideres aberrans*, n. sp.

Subcylindricus, rufescens, variegato-tomentosus; rostro antennisque brevibus, oculis posterius valde distantibus, anterius convergentibus; prothorace carina præbasali subrecta. Long. 5 mm.

Antennæ short, red, joints 3—8 darker; club rather long, moderately broad, loosely articulated, formed of three subequal joints. Rostrum very short, broad, transverse, its clothing pallid but not white. Eyes very widely separated behind, but converging abruptly, and in the male only slightly separated in the middle, though in the female separated by a space about half the width of the rostrum. Thorax gently narrowed in front, feebly variegate, the præbasal carina not widely distant from the base, exhibiting in the middle a very slight angle directed towards the scutellum, forming at each side an angle, which is nearly rectangular, and continued forwards along the side in a marked manner for quite half the length. Elytra feebly variegate, with four obsolete elevations placed behind one another from base to apex near the suture; these elevations are black in colour, and there are some other minute black flecks. Legs red, but variegate. Under surface nearly black; middle coxæ widely separated.

15. *Tropideres confinis*, n. sp.

T. aberranti peraffinis; subcylindricus, nigricans, minus variegatus, rostro antennisque brevibus, his basi rufescente, illo anterius fulvo tomentoso; oculis posterius valde distantibus, anterius convergentibus; prothorace carina præbasali subrecta. Long. 4½ mm.

This appears to be structurally very closely allied to *T. aberrans*, though so different in colour. The club of the antenna is quite black; there are some vague tawny marks placed parallel to one another at the base of the elytra, and the deflexed apex and the pygidium are quite covered with pallid setosity.

Hitoyoshi, 3rd May, 1881. A single specimen. I presume it to be a male, though the eyes are rather less approximate in front than they are in that sex of *T. aberrans*.

Group 6. Thoracic carina nearly straight, forming at the side a very obtuse and rounded angle; eyes lateral, prominent. Species 16, 17.

16. *Tropideres distinguendus*, n. sp.

Subcylindricus, niger, tomentosus, supra pallide griseo-fuscoque variegatus, antennis minus tenuibus, rufescentibus, extrorsum fuscescentibus; carina thoracis subrecta, ad basin approximata. Long. rostro porrecto 4 mm.

Antennæ rather stout, the three joints of the club rather laxly articulated, none of them elongate. Rostrum subquadrate, only very slightly narrowed at the eyes; these lateral, encroaching in front a little on the rostrum. Thorax elongate, gently narrowed in front, the carina nearly straight, but little distant from the elytra, joining the lateral margin at an obtuse and rounded angle. Elytra with the clothing rather coarse, pallid, but much marked with fuscous; with a feeble basal elevation. Tibiæ reddish, not variegate. Prosternum short, middle coxæ not widely separated.

A small series of this little Anthribid was obtained from widely separated localities. Nagasaki in April, Kiga and Miyanoshita in May, Yokohama, Junsai.

The insect, though not described by M. Roelofs, was known to him, and marked by him as a new genus, and it will no doubt be separated from *Tropideres* when that composite genus is dismembered; a course that appears to be, though inevitable, at present impracticable.

17. *Tropideres basipennis*, n. sp.

Subcylindricus, nigricans, tomentosus, griseo pallideque rufo variegatus, antennis sat crassis; prothoracis carina præbasali subrecta; elytris mox pone marginem basalem profunde transversim impressis. Long. rostro porrecto 6 mm.

This insect seems structurally closely allied to *T. distinguendus*, but possesses a peculiar character that distinguishes it from that species, as well as all others, inasmuch as there is profound transverse depression at the base of each elytra, and the basal margin being elevated in front of this, and projecting on the base of the thorax, appears as if it were a portion of the latter. The rostrum is short, but a good deal dilated at the apex, the antennæ rather stout, with broad, rather long, three-jointed club; the thoracic carina is nearly straight, and is directed forwards at the sides by an extremely gentle curve. Elytra greatly variegate, but without definite pattern; without elevations. Middle coxæ but little separated.

Kurigahara, 6th August, 1881. One specimen of the female sex.

Group 7. Thoracic carina nearly straight, very close to the elytra, forming an acute angle on each side. Species 18.

18. *Tropideres debilis*, n. sp.

Fuscus, pallido-rufo-signatus, rostro parcius albido-vestitus, antennis testaceis, articulis 3o—5m clavaque fusco-testaceis; prothorace subconico, carina subrecta ad basin approximata. Long. rostro porrecto 4 mm.

Antennæ slender, with elongate loosely-articulated club, the first joint of which is longer than either of the two others, these subequal in length. Rostrum quadrate, flat, the head sparingly clothed with white pubescence, the eyes widely distant behind, much convergent in front, but there separated by about half the width of the rostrum. Thorax gently narrowed in front, not impressed nor deplanate on the disc, largely marked with rather indefinite pallid spots; the carina placed very near the base, sharply elevated, straight, joining the lateral margin by a sharply-marked rectangle. Elytra destitute of elevations, fuscous, much marked with pallid maculæ of angular form, and of a faint pink tinge. Legs rufescent, vaguely variegate. Prosternum very short. Middle coxæ widely separated.

I must at present treat this insect as an aberrant species of *Tropideres;* it differs therefrom by the shorter prosternum, and by the thoracic carina; but as there is considerable variety on these points in *Tropideres*, it is better not to separate *T. debilis* at present. The thoracic carina is similar to that of *Cratoparis*, except that it is slightly separated from the elytra.

Two examples were found at Junsai. From their very mutilated condition it is probable that they were cut out of wood. A third specimen, found at Chiuzenji, I treat as a variety, though it is rather broader, and appears to have the thoracic carina a little more distant from the base.

Group 8. Thoracic carina nearly straight; eyes very widely separated on the vertex; funiculus of antennæ very slender. Species 19, 20.

19. *Tropideres cylindricus*, n. sp.

Subcylindricus, fuscus, elytris variegatis, ad latera rufo-pallidis; antennis pedibusque pallide rufis, his tenuibus, clava tenuissima,

elongata, laxe articulata ; thoracis carina præbasali in medio subangulata. Long. rostro subporrecto 4½ mm.

Antennæ very slender, joints 3—8 very elongate and slender even the eighth three times as long as broad; the club infuscate, sparingly setose, its three joints subequal in length, the point of articulation between each of them very delicate. Rostrum very short, transverse, sparingly clothed with fine pubescence; eyes very widely separated behind, but strongly convergent in front, where they are separated by less than half the width of the rostrum. Thorax slender, subconical, gently narrowed in front, disc not deplanate or impressed; the carina strongly developed, nearest to the base in the middle, thence very slightly divergent on either side, but without any sinuation or distinct curve, joining the lateral margin by a slightly obtuse angle. Elytra slender, much variegate, the colour being pallid red at the sides, nearly black about the suture, and bearing vague maculations; without elevations. Legs rather stout, pale red (including the tarsi), very indistinctly variegate. Prosternum short, middle coxæ but little separated.

Four specimens. Nagasaki and Nara in June, Junsai; Oyama, 1st June, 1881.

There can be no difficulty in identifying this species, which is by no means near to any other.

20. *Tropideres longipes*, n. sp.

Convexus, nigro-fuscus, maculis pallidis numerosis sat variegatus; antennis tenuibus, testaceis, clava nigricante laxe articulata; thoracis carina leviter arcuata, utrinque ab elytris divergente. Long. rostro subporrecto 7 mm.

Antennæ with joints 3—8 very slender, even the eigthth three times as long as broad; the club well marked, but long and slender, composed of three subequal, laxly-articulated joints, dark in colour. Rostrum very broad, quadrate, straight at the sides, covered with fine griseous setosity, which is not sufficiently marked to give a predominant colour; eyes very widely separated, convex, a little convergent in front. Thorax rather elongate and narrow, a little narrowed in front, coarsely punctate, but little variegate, the carina feebly curved, the curve extending slightly away from the elytra on each side, where it is distinctly sinuate, then directed forwards with a very rounded angle, and continued only for a very short distance forwards. Elytra convex, rather narrow, rusty-black in colour, with numerous small pallid spots, which are not

conspicuous; without elevations. Legs rather stout, elongate, black; the tibiæ with a pallid ring in the middle, the tarsi variegate. Middle coxæ not widely separate. Breast of the male covered with densely-set black scales, giving it an appearance somewhat like the surface of a file.

Junsai, Sapporo; Chiuzenji, 23rd August, 1881. Seven specimens.

This is another very distinct species.

GROUP 9. Thoracic carina forming a curve with the convexity forwards; eyes very widely separated above, convergent below; antennæ rather small. Species 21.

21. *Tropideres pardalis*, n. sp.

Convexus, nigro albidoque variegatus; antennis parce setosellis, tenuibus, parum elongatis, testaceis, clava fusca, laxe articulata; thoracis carina subcurvata, utrinque ad elytra subapproximata. Long. rostro deflexo 6½ mm.

Antennæ with the first and second joints much shorter than the others, subequal, 3—8 each extremely slender, even the eighth three times as long as broad; club slender, dark in colour, formed of three laxly-articulated joints. Rostrum short and broad, densely covered with ashen white pubescence; eyes large, convex, strongly convergent in front. Thorax convex, gently narrowed in front, without visible sculpture, black, white at the sides, the thoracic carina forming a curve the extremities of which are directed towards the elytra, continued forwards at the sides in an acute angle, the angle itself, however, being rounded. Elytra black, with a large number of ashen white marks, forming a complex but indefinite pattern; without elevations. Legs black, much variegate; femora largely covered with white tomentum, tibiæ with a very broad white ring, tarsi much variegate. Under surface ashen white; prosternum short, middle coxæ not widely separated.

There is no other species at all like this one. Only one pair was met with; at Sapporo and Junsai.

GROUP 10. Minute insects with long antennæ; thoracic carina forming two curves; thorax excised behind the carina. Species 22, 23.

22. *Tropideres guttifer*, n. sp.

Niger, supra maculis parvis pallidis ornatus, subtus subtiliter albido-vestitus; antennis tenuibus, clava perelongata; thoracis carina a basi remota, bicurvata. Long. rostro deflexo 3¼ mm.

Antennæ black, slender, elongate; club very long, its first joint longer than the seventh and eighth together, tenth and eleventh joints subequal, each distinctly shorter than the ninth. Rostrum short and broad, transversely impressed across the front, dark in colour, with some delicate pallid pubescence near the eyes, most distinct at the vertex; eyes encroaching on the front, but separated by half the width of the rostrum. Thorax gently narrowed in front, marked with some widely separated small spots of pallid pubescence; the carina remote from the base, forming two curves, with their convexities forwards, which meet in the middle in an excessively obtuse angle; the hind angles prominent, so that an incision exists between the bases of the thorax and elytra on each side. Elytra black, with numerous small flecks of pallid pubescence. Under surface uniformly covered with delicate pallid pubescence. Middle coxæ moderately widely separated.

Nagasaki, 14th February, 1881. Two specimens.

This and the following species are allied to the European *T. cinctus*.

23. *Tropideres concolor*, n. sp.

Niger, subtiliter griseo-pubescens, haud variegatus; antennis elongatis, clava elongata, angusta; thoracis carina a basi remota, bicurvata. Long. rostro deflexo vix 2½ mm.

Mas. Femora intermedia posterius rotundato-dilatata; abdomine segmentis 1—4 medio longitudinaliter impressis.

This differs from *T. guttifer* in being smaller and uniformly covered with pallid pubescence; the ninth joint of the antenna is but little longer than the seventh; this latter distinction may be sexual, as the unique example of *T. concolor* is a male, while the two specimens of *T. guttifer* are females. The middle coxæ are rather less widely separated in *T. concolor;* the thoracic carina is similar.

Yokohama, April, 1880. One specimen.

Group 11. Minute insects with delicate but not long antennæ; thoracic carina forming two curves, following the outlines of the bases of the elytra and

approximate thereto ; the hind angles acute and near to the elytra. Species 24—28.

24. *Tropideres pectoralis*, n. sp.

Niger, supra griseo-subvariegatus, rostro albido-tomentoso; antennis pedibusque testaceis, illis gracilibus elongatis, his femoribus fuscis ; prothoracis carina bisinuata, ab elytris parum remota. Long. rostro subporrecto 3½ mm.

Antennæ yellow, rather elongate and slender, with long slender club of three subequal joints. Rostrum broad and short, clothed with white silky tomentum, this colour extending upwards between the eyes, these latter separated in front by about one-half the width of the rostrum. Thorax rounded at the sides and narrowed in front, dull fuscous black, ashen white about the sides, the carina forming in the middle a gentle curve, not at all angulate, sinuate on each side, the angles free and slightly projecting. Elytra fuscous black, much variegated in an irregular manner with griseous pubescence. Tibiæ and tarsi yellow. Under side uniformly covered with pallid pubescence ; the middle coxæ moderately distant, the mesosternum produced between them as far as the middle of the metasternum.

Kashiwagi, 22nd June, 1881 ; Kurigahara, 5th August, 1881 ; Nikko, Junsai. One specimen from each locality.

This species can be readily distinguished by the peculiar prolongation backwards of the mesosternal process ; on the upper side the readiest means of identifying it will be found in the white pubescence of the front of the head and rostrum.

25. *Tropideres truncatus*, n. sp.

Nigro-fuscus, supra parum distincte variegatus, rostro parcius griseo-tomentoso, antennis pedibusque testaceis, illis gracilibus sat elongatis, his femoribus fuscis; prothoracis carina bisinuata, ab elytris parum remota. Long. 2½—3 mm.

This obscure insect is excessively similar to *T. pectoralis*, but may be distinguished on the upper side by the front of the head and rostrum not being white; while beneath it differs by the mesosternal process being truncate just in front of the middle coxæ, instead of being prolonged between them.

I have both sexes of *T. truncatus* before me ; the male

has the antennæ slightly longer, and the ventral segments more abbreviate in the middle than they are in the female. The species apparently varies a good deal in colour and size.

Kashiwagi in June, Kurigahara and Chiuzenji in August. Also one example found on an old plum tree at Nagasaki in 1886. Nine specimens.

26. *Tropideres bruchoides*, n. sp.

Brevis, subconvexus, plus minusve tenuiter griseo-pubescens; elytrorum sutura ad basin albido-tomentosa; antennis gracilibus clava sat elongata; prothoracis carina bisinuata ab elytris parum remota. Long. rostro deflexo 3 mm.

Closely allied to *T. pectoralis* and *T. truncatus*, and agreeing with the latter in the structure of the breast, distinguished from both by the dark colour of the legs and antennæ. The rostrum is short and broad, strongly deflexed, the eyes very distant; the club of the antennæ moderately long, loosely articulated, not so slender as in *T. pectoralis*, the tenth joint about as long as it is broad. The thorax is rather short and broad, narrowed in front, gently curved at the sides, the surface a little depressed in front of the carina; this is very near to the scutellum in the middle, and diverges a little on either side. The elytra are deeply striate, and have a small pale common linear mark on the suture at the base. Legs black; basal joint of the tarsi as long as the following three together.

Kashiwagi, in June. Four specimens.

27. *Tropideres imperfectus*, n. sp.

Brevis, niger, fere concolor, antennis brevibus, clava minuta; prothoracis carina, bicurvata, ab elytris sat remota. Long. 2½ mm.

This minute insect is essentially distinguished from its allies by the minute club to the antennæ, and by the eyes being much more approximate. The antennæ are short, the basal joint nearly entirely concealed, the club small and compact. The rostrum is very short, and the eyes are separated by only one-fourth of its width. The carina of the thorax is very distinct, and follows the outline of the bases of the elytra by two strong curves, which meet together in the middle so as to form a well-marked angle. The metasternum is short, and in the male the ventral segments are very much abbreviated in the middle, the pygidium being strongly inflexed.

Kashiwagi, 16th June, 1881; one specimen. Also two examples from the collection made by Mr. Lewis in 1869.

28. *Tropideres difficilis*, n. sp.

Niger, tibiis anterioribus et intermediis piceis, antennarum clava sat elongata; prothoracis carina bicurvata, ad basin valde approximata. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This resembles *T. bruchoides* and *T. imperfectus;* it is distinguished from the first by its smaller size, narrower form, and the shorter antennæ, the eighth joint of which is markedly smaller; at first sight it more resembles *T. imperfectus*, but is radically distinct from it by the position of the eyes, by the nature of the antennal club, and by the thoracic carina being very near to the base, so that in some positions it almost touches the elytra. The three joints of the club are of subequal length, the tenth about as long as broad. The rostrum is very short, very finely sculptured, the eyes separated by the greater part of its width. The thoracic carina closely follows, in two curves, the outlines of the base of the elytra, and its angles project backwards rather than outwards. The striation of the elytra is coarse even at the base.

Kashiwagi, in June; Fukushima, in July.

Xylinades japonicus, n. sp.

Minor, fulvo fuscoque variegatus, pedibus rufis, antennis piceis; prothorace tuberculato-rugoso, carina præbasilari curvata; elytris profunde, subtiliter striatis, striis subtiliter tuberculatis. Long. cumque rostro 10 mm.

Antennæ short, the terminal joint compressed, acuminate in one direction, covered with a pallid silky pubescence; the penultimate joint also silky, strongly transverse, the basal joint of the club twice as long as the penultimate joint, dark in colour, like the rest of the antennæ. Head with a deep longitudinal impression along the middle, this impression divided behind into two by a broad polished elevation. Thorax about as long as broad, greatest width a little in front of the middle, thence a good deal narrowed behind close to the front abruptly narrowed; the surface covered with tubercular rugosities; the præbasal carina not in the least angulate in the middle. Elytra tawny, with some dark marks; these are variable, the most conspicuous being a large one on each side just behind the middle, extending inwards towards the suture, so that the two almost connect at the suture; the striæ very fine, and tubercles in them small.

The smallest species known to me of the genus. Only two examples were produced, 16th May, 1881. Yuyama.

Eucorynus colligens, Walker, Ann. Nat. Hist. (3), iii., p. 261.

Higo; one specimen.

In this species there are only three joints in the club of the antennæ, though in the books the genus is chiefly defined by the club being 4-jointed.

Apolecta lewisii, n. sp.

Niger, supra grisescens, elytris post medium fascia lata irregulari nigra. Long. capite porrecto 8—9 mm.

This insect is smaller than any other I have seen of the genus. The antennæ of the male are four or five times as long as the body, of the female about one and a half times; they are excessively slender except the basal two joints, scarcely any club exists, but the tenth and eleventh joints, together with the apical portion of the ninth, are slightly less slender, and are densely covered with fine sensitive pubescence; the nodose thickening of the apex of each joint is very slight, and after the third joint is scarcely perceptible. The upper surface is sparingly clothed with griseous pubescence, more densely so on the elytra, and just behind the middle of these latter there is a broad very conspicuous dark fascia; except for this the variegation is but slight; there are, however, some small dark specks on the elytra, and the tomentum on the thorax is not evenly distributed. The thorax is longitudinally carinate along the middle from the apex to near the base, and somewhat depressed on each side of the carina; the præbasal carina is very near to the base in the middle, and diverges on either side; it is curved forwards in a very gentle curve, and continued only for a very short distance on the side.

Nikko and Kashiwagi in June, Kurigahara in August; Junsai.

Mr. Lewis secured a small series of this very elegant insect.

ANTHRIBUS.

The name of this genus is replaced, in the Munich Catalogue, by that of *Macrocephalus*, Oliv., but I prefer to follow Lacordaire, and continue to use the name by

which our well-known European species has been long distinguished.

Anthribus daimio, n. sp.

Elongato-oblongus, niger brunneo albidoque variegatus, elytris dorso apiceque late albidis. Long. rostro porrecto 10—12 mm.

Closely allied to *A. albinus*, but rather larger and more elongate, and with a much greater extent of white colour on the front of the thorax and on the middle of the elytra. The rostrum and head are covered with white tomentum, and there is much of this colour on the anterior parts of the thorax; there are three small brown tufts on the disc of the thorax, and the middle one is tipped with black. In front of the middle of the wing-cases there is a large white common patch, and the extremity is broadly white; there are four small black tufts in a line on each elytron. The legs and antennæ are black, variegated with white; the club of the latter in the male is very long and acuminate.

Yokohama in June, Kobé in July, Kurigahara in August; Junsai.

Phlœobius apicalis.

Anthribus apicalis, Walk., Ann. Nat. Hist. (3), iii., p. 262.

Mr. Lewis has found only one example of this insect; though it is in very mutilated condition, having lost its antennæ, it apparently agrees with Walker's species described from Ceylon. It may be distinguished from all the rest of our *Anthribidæ* by the remarkably great dilatation of the third tarsal joint on all the feet.

Phlœobius gibbosus.

Phlœobius gibbosus, Roelofs, C. R. Ent. Belg., xxii., p. lv.

A small series of this species was found on *Rhus succedanea* near Nagasaki during Mr. Lewis' first visit to Japan.

Phlœobius mimes, n. sp.

P. gibbosi persimilis, minor, antennarum articulo ultimo in utroque sexu breviore; niger, fusco griseoque tomentosus, parum variegatus. Long. 6—7 mm.

Although this insect is only half the size of *P. variegatus*, the two are otherwise so similar that at first I

thought them to be of the same species. This, however, is, I believe, not the case; the club of the antennæ is comparatively short and broad in the male, the terminal joint not being elongate and bisinuate, as it is in *P. gibbosus*. In the female of *P. mimes* the club is shorter, and the joints are bilaterally symmetrical, whereas in that sex of *P. gibbosus* the dilatation of the club joints is greater on the inner than it is on the outer side.

This species also was found during the first visit of Mr. Lewis to Japan in 1869 near Nagasaki.

Basitropis dispar, n. sp.

Elongatus, niger, subcylindricus, griseo-marmoratus, antennarum articulo ultimo ferrugineo; prothorace parce punctato. Long. rostro porrecto 11—12 mm.

Mas. Antennis crassis, articulis 4o—8m gradatim crassioribus.

Fem. Antennis clava quadriarticulata.

Rostrum very short, canaliculate on the middle; vertex sparingly punctate. Thorax elongate, nearly parallel-sided, except in front, where it is rather abruptly constricted, the surface much variegated by irregular olive-grey patches, and bearing numerous rather large shallow punctures. Legs stout, tibiæ broadly grey in the middle. In the female the eighth joint of the antenna is so much broader than the others that it may be considered to form part of the club. In the male the joints are thickened from the fourth outwards, so that it cannot be said where the club commences; each of the broader joints bears some dark pubescence on the anterior part of the lower surface; the third and fourth joints are quite short, the latter slightly the longer. In each sex the penultimate two joints are transverse, the terminal joint is also short, and is paler in colour than those preceding it.

Nikko; a small series found in the month of June.

The genus *Gynandrocerus* of Lacordaire can scarcely be maintained as distinct from *Basitropis*, as it appears to rest solely on a difference in the antennæ of the sexes. *B. dispar* belongs by this character strictly neither to *Basitropis* nor *Gynandrocerus*.

Ozotomerus japonicus, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustus, cylindricus, niger, griseo-subvariegatus, elytris post medium plaga, magna, indeterminata, nigro-fusca. Long. 7½ mm.

Antennæ extremely short, joints 2—8 slender, 6—8 quite minute; club compact, three-jointed, acuminate. Head destitute of rostral prolongation, grisescent. Thorax elongate, parallel, coloured like the head, not variegate, though the griseous pubescence does not cover it quite uniformly. Elytra long and narrow, grisescent, bearing numerous small indistinct fuscous black spots, and before the extremity a broad band of this colour, very vaguely limited in front, more sharply behind. Legs rather slender, tibiæ obscurely rufescent.

Nishi. A single specimen, probably of the female sex.

Caccorhinus, nov. gen.

Rostrum brevissimum, anterius subattenuatum. Antennæ breves, clava triarticulata sat elongata, articulo decimo transverso; oculi fortius granulati. Submentum brevissimum, anterius vix emarginatum.

This is a very distinct genus, and it is not easy to determine the exact position it should occupy in Lacordaire's system of the *Anthribidæ*, it being doubtful whether it should be placed near *Basitropis* or *Brachytarsus*, and by no means closely allied to either. The condition of the submentum—unique, so far as I know, in the family—renders it isolated. The rostrum is excessively short, but on the under side is divided from the head by a very deep constriction; the antennæ are inserted at the sides of the rostrum, the point of insertion is covered in front, the scrobes are grooves extending directly downwards; the whole of the basal joint of the antennæ is, however, exposed. The eyes are coarsely facetted, and very large. The submentum appears to be quite truncate, but a careful examination shows that its angles are slightly prolonged in front. The thoracic carina is quite basal, and is continued at the sides for about half the length of the thorax. The front coxæ are nearly contiguous, the middle rather widely separated, the mesosternum between them not quite perpendicular. For the present the genus will, I think, be best located between *Basitropis* and *Eugonus*.

Caccorhinus oculatus, n. sp.

Sat elongatus, subcylindricus, prothorace anterius attenuatus; niger supra griseo-tomentosus, nigro-maculatus. Long. 6½—9½ mm.

First and second joints of antenna much thicker than the following, but rather slender; third to eighth quite slender, ninth broad, subquadrate; tenth transverse, terminal joint as long as the two preceding together. Thorax rather long, greatly narrowed towards the front, not variegate, but the basal part usually darker in colour than the front part. The carina is quite basal, and forms a rectangle—very slightly acute—with the lateral margin. The elytra are rather elongate, and bear much griseous tomentum, in which numerous black spots are arranged in a linear manner. The under surface is black and destitute of tomentum.

This species was found in fungus at Osaka during Mr. Lewis' first visit to Japan. On his recent journey he met with it at Junsai, and at Otsu in July.

Brachytarsus niveovariegatus.

Brachytarsus niveovariegatus, Roel., C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxii., p. lv.

Apparently a rare insect.

Brachytarsus fallax.

Brachytarsus fallax, Perris.*

A fair series of this insect was met with. They are all, with one exception, much larger than my unique European representative of the species; but I can find no satisfactory indication of specific distinctness.

Hitoyoshi, Kashiwagi, Nikko, Kurigahara, Junsai.

Arœocerus fasciculatus.

Arœocerus fasciculatus, DeGeer, Ins., v., p. 276, pl. 16, f. 2.

Amblycerus japonicus, Thunb., N. Act. Ups., vii., p. 122.

Arœocerus coffeæ (Fab.), Schönh., Gen. Curc., i., p. 172.

This species has no dilatation of the front tarsi in the male, but that sex may be identified by the apex of the dorsal plate of the pygidium being rounded, while it is acuminate in the female.

Mr. Lewis procured a few specimens of this insect during his first visit to Japan; they agree with examples from S. America in my own collection.

* I have not been able to find the description of this insect.—D. S.

Arœocerus tarsalis, n. sp.

Brevis, convexus, nigricans, antennis pedibusque rufis, his variegatis, illis clava nigricante; supra in thorace elytrisque setosulis variegatis, ornatus. Long. 3½ mm.

Mas. Tarsis anterioribus dilatatis.

This is closely allied to *A. fasciculatus*, but is of slightly shorter form, more prettily variegated above, with shorter prothorax and club of the antennæ, and with the male characters different. In this latter sex the front feet are notably larger than they are in the female, being both longer and broader; and in this sex the apex of the pygidium is rounded and ciliate, while in the female it is acuminate.

This species varies much in colour and size; some specimens are nearly black and very little variegate, except that the basal parts of the antennæ are constantly yellow.

A fair series was amassed, made up from several localities: one of them, a female, is labelled as having been found amongst peas at Kobé in August, 1871. Kiga, Miyanoshita, Nikko, Kashiwagi, Chiuzenji, Awomori, 22nd June, 1881, 23rd August, 1881. Kiga, Miyanoshita, Fuji, Nikko, Awomori.

Choragus compactus, n. sp.

Niger, densissime punctatus, opacus, antennis elongatis, articulis basalibus rufis pedibus piceis; elytris seriatim fortiter, regulariter punctatis. Long. 3½ mm.

Antennæ with the basal joint elongate and much curved, second about as long; club elongate, very loosely articulated and fragile. Head broad, eyes large. Thorax very densely finely rugulose, blackish, somewhat piceous in front, and with an excessively minute pubescence about the sides, giving it a silvery reflection in certain lights; the hind angles prolonged behind beneath the shoulders of the elytra: these latter with regular series of very coarse punctures, the interstices rather convex, very densely punctate. Legs stout.

This fine *Choragus* has, like the following species, the appearance of a small *Cryptocephalus*. Three examples were found at Nikko.

Choragus cryptocephalus, n. sp.

Nigerrimus, densisssime punctatus opacus, antennis, articulis basalibus fusco-testaceis; elytris seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis primo et secundo pone basin irregularibus. Long. vix 3 mm.

This is smaller than *C. compactus*, and the angles of the thorax, though very acute and prolonged backwards under the shoulders of the elytra, do not form a definite process, as in *C. compactus* : also there is a peculiarity by which the species may be distinguished, there being near the base a kind of isthmus by which the third interstice appears to pass across the second to form a connection with the suture. The colour is jet black, and the sculpture of the thorax is not so rugulose as in *C. compactus*.

Nikko, two specimens; and from the same locality an individual which may be either a small variety, being only one-half the size, or a distinct species, more probably the latter.

Choragus mundulus, n. sp.

Sat elongatus, subcylindricus, fuscus, elytris pallidioribus, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, antennis extrorsum nigris; prothorace omnium densissime punctato; elytris regulariter profunde striatis, interstitiis convexis, striis crebrius punctatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This is more cylindrical in form than the other Japanese *Choragi*, and is readily distinguished by its shape, and by the deep striation of the elytra from *C. compactus* and *C. cryptocephalus*, while from *C. anobioides* and the rest of the genus it differs by the fact that the base of the thorax has on each side a small piece produced under the shoulders of the elytra. The antennæ are elongate, with long excessively loosely-articulated club. The punctuation of the thorax is extremely dense, and the basal carina is a little angulate in the middle. The minute punctuation on the elytra does not render them quite dull.

25th July, 1881, 4th August, 1881. Three specimens.

Choragus anobioides, n. sp.

Minutus, brevis, niger, opacus, antennarum basi pedibusque piceis; prothorace densissime ruguloso-punctato; elytris seriatim punctatis, interstitiis dense subtilissime punctatis haud omnino opacis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This is another species that has entirely lost the facies of an Anthribid; it may be distinguished from the preceding species by the hind angles of the thorax being rectangular and not produced, and by there being no trace of any isthmus on the elytra. In these respects it resembles the following species, *C. cissoides*, but that species has the elytra somewhat shining, the interstices being nearly impunctate.

Oyama, 1st June, 1881. Four examples.

Choragus cissoides, n. sp.

Minutus, brevis, niger, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis; prothorace densissime punctato, opaco; elytris seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis subconvexis, obsolete punctatis, subnitidis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This little insect has more the aspect of a species of the genus *Cis* than of the normal *Anthribidæ*, and bears an excessively short minute pubescence, somewhat like that which is seen in some species of *Cis*. It is very closely allied to *C. anobioides*, though readily distinguished by the scanty and obsolete punctuation of the interstices. The pygidium is much covered by the elytra, and very coarsely punctate.

19th June, 1881. Two specimens. There is also a mutilated example from Nagasaki, which is still smaller and more shining, and may possibly be a variety, though I think it more probably distinct.

Choragus cryphaloides, n. sp.

Brevis, minutus, rufo-testaceus, elytris abdomineque fuscis, antennarum clava nigricante; prothorace brevi, densissime rugoso-punctato; elytris seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, sat dense punctatis, subnitidis. Long. 2 mm.

The bright red colour of the anterior parts of the body distinguishes this species; the hind angles of the thorax are rectangular, and not produced under the shoulders

of the elytra. The punctures forming the series on the wing-cases are large and distinct, and the minute pubescence is quite evident. In the male the ventral segments are short, and the basal three or four are broadly impressed on the middle.

Nikko; Kurigahara, 6th August, 1881. Four specimens.

DEROPYGUS, n. gen.

Inter *Araeocerum* et *Choragum* locandus; discedit antennis inter sese parum distantibus, coxisque intermediis approximatis.

There can be no question as to the position of this genus, for its characters are almost those of *Choragus*, except as to the two points mentioned above. The eyes are round and convex, however, and formed more like those of *Araeocerus*; the antennæ are slender, with large excessively fragile club, and the inner margin of their cavities of insertion extends considerably farther inwards than the inner edge of the eye does. The thoracic carina is basal, and is continued along the sides for about half of the length. The mesosternum forms a small subrhomboidal piece in front of the middle coxæ, and is connected with the metasternal process only by a narrow isthmus. The pygidium is remarkably slender, and projects somewhat downwards in a beak-like manner.

Deropygus histrio.

Fusco-niger, subopacus, subtiliter tomentosus, superne albido-picturatus antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis. Long. 3 mm.

Antennæ with an elongate setose club, which is dark in colour, formed by three excessively slightly articulated joints, the first of which is a little the larger. Head and rostrum inflexed. Thorax rather short, extremely densely and indistinctly sculptured, quite dull, dark in colour, with three white spots along the front, three along the base, and one on each side. There are series of rather large punctures on the elytra; these, however, are rendered indistinct by the clothing: this is very fine, dark in colour, but variegated by numerous white spots. The front legs are sordid testaceous, the hind pair are more dusky in colour.

Ichiuchi, 1st May, 1881. Two specimens.

Deropygus jocosus.

Fusco-niger, superne, vage griseo-picturatus, capite prothoraceque rufescentibus pronoto basi late in medio nigricante, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis. Long. 3 mm.

Antennæ with the first and second joints red, stout, the following joints blackish, extremely slender; club large, extremely loosely articulated. Thorax red, with the base in the middle broadly blackish, extremely densely punctate, very sparingly pubescent; the hind angles produced beneath the shoulders of the elytra in the form of a definite lamina. Elytra with series of very coarse punctures, separated by narrow interstices, the sculpture somewhat concealed by the pubescence, some of which is greyish, the most conspicuous being a flammulate fascia behind the middle. Male with the pygidium inflexed, very elongate, suboblong, the ventral segments much abbreviate in the middle, the metasternum impressed and tuberculate on each side.

Only one example has been found of this very interesting insect; at Fukushima, 28th July, 1881.

NOTIOXENUS.

This genus has hitherto only been recognised as found in St. Helena, where it possesses numerous species, and forms one of the most remarkable elements of the coleopterous fauna. The St. Helena species of the genus differ considerably in some structural points, such as the coarseness of the facets of the eyes, and the width of the intercoxal process of the abdomen. As long as they remain in one genus, the two Japanese species I here describe must also be placed in it, and likewise the New Zealand *Anthribus inflatus*, Sharp. So that this genus, hitherto considered peculiar to St. Helena, is now found to exist in three most widely separated parts of the world. If the St. Helena genus were to be divided,—and this will probably be found necessary when the classification of the family is remodelled,—then the two Japanese species would form two distinct genera, and the New Zealand species another. *Arœocerus purpureus*, Brown, should form also a new genus between *Notioxenus* and *Homœodera*.

Notioxenus wollastoni, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustulus, fuscus, tomentosus, indistincte griseo-variegatus, antennarum basi, pedibusque rufis. Long. $2\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Antennæ with the basal joint stout, elongate, curvate; second joint shorter, but equally stout; club very elongate. Thorax large, the base curvate, the hind angles slightly marked, remote from the elytra, the surface very densely but indistinctly sculptured, very indistinctly variegate by some scanty pallid pubescence. Elytra narrow, with rounded shoulders and series of deep coarse punctures, separated by very narrow interstices, scantily pubescent, and indistinctly spotted by scanty pallid hairs.

Higo. Three specimens in bad preservation.

Notioxenus tomicoides, n. sp.

Rufulus, supra æneus, nitidus, antennis basi pedibusque testaceis, illarum clava fuscescente; prothorace elongato, elytris brevibus. Long. vix. 1½ mm.

Antennæ with short comparatively compact club, the intermediate joint of which is transverse. Eyes finely facetted. Pronotum very elongate, sternum short, so that the thoracic orifice looks downwards, as in many *Tomicidæ;* surface finely punctured, shining, the hind angles slightly marked, much removed from the elytra; the latter short, shining, covered with series of closely-placed punctures, and with a few minute punctures on the small interstices.

This is the smallest Anthribid discovered, except *A. atomus*, Sharp. It greatly resembles *A. inflatus*, Shp., from New Zealand, but that species has coarsely facetted eyes, and the ante-coxal portion of the prosternum no longer than the post-coxal portion.

Togami, near Nagasaki. A small series of specimens.