

one side of the urethra; at the anterior extremity of the bone is placed a small rod of cartilage .8 cm. in length, which gives in the undissected state the impression that the bone is jointed in the centre.

There are none of the appendages connected with the glans which are present in some of the Rodentia. Cowper's glands are each of about the size of half a pea; their ducts are of considerable length.

I wish to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Hodson for his kindness in executing the accompanying drawings of the teeth of this Rodent.

2. Descriptions of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Ceylon, obtained by Mr. George Lewis during the years 1881-1882. By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Received December 21, 1886.]

(Plates X. & XI.)

Since the year 1866, when Motschulsky published his descriptions of Ceylonese Coleoptera in the 'Bulletin de Moscou,' which included a good many species of the family Phytophaga, only solitary new species of that family have been made known from Ceylon. The present collection, obtained by Mr. George Lewis during the years 1881-82, although not very large in regard to numbers, is nevertheless remarkable and interesting on account of the many new genera which it contains, belonging principally to the sub-families *Halticinae* and *Galerucinae*, in which the immense numbers of forms which are nearly always found in every fresh collection of importance, and which cannot be placed in any of the already known numerous genera, add not a little to the difficulties experienced by the monographer in their determination. Motschulsky's descriptions are unfortunately in many instances unrecognizable, being applicable to closely allied species and too short; and it is therefore probable that several of the species here described as new are identical with one or the other of Motschulsky's species; but even in that case their redescription will assist in their better recognition.

If one may judge by the present collection, the Coleopterous fauna of Ceylon seems yet to offer a rich field to a careful explorer, in interesting and beautiful forms.

LEMA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous; antennæ black, the two basal and the two apical joints fulvous; elytra metallic green or blue, with a deep fovea below the base, finely punctate-striate.

Length 2 lines.

Head entirely fulvous and impunctate, the space above the eyes moderately swollen and divided by a shallow groove. Antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, the third and fourth

joints of equal length, the following more elongate. Thorax subquadrate, not longer than broad, moderately constricted at the sides, the basilar sulcation deep; surface with a few scarcely visible punctures. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra of a bright metallic yellowish green or blue, with a very deep fovea below the base, near the sutural margin, finely and rather remotely punctate-striate, the punctures obsolete towards the apex. The legs and tarsi fulvous, the posterior tibiae slightly curved.

Bogawantalawa, 4900–5200 feet.

It will not be very difficult to recognize this species amongst the small metallic blue forms of Lacordaire's first section, with uninterrupted ninth elytral stria; the colour of the antennæ, which have sometimes the first three joints and the last fulvous, or the underside of the three or four terminal joints of that colour, the deep elytral fovea, and the fine and remotely placed elytral punctures, will help to distinguish *L. ceylonensis*; the lateral margin is accompanied by a deeper row of punctures and is costate towards the apex, but the other interstices between the punctures are perfectly flat, the reverse being the case with most of the allied species.

LEMA FULVICORNIS, sp. nov.

Subquadrate-ovate; fulvous; labrum black; thorax impunctate; elytra dark blue, deeply and regularly punctate-striate.

Length 3 lines.

Head with the interocular space strongly swollen and finely punctured, the lateral grooves very deep; the labrum and upper part of the clypeus black, the former with some transversely placed punctures. Antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, entirely fulvous, the fourth joint very slightly longer than the third, the following joints elongate, cylindrical, and not increasing in thickness. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, deeply constricted at the sides, the basilar groove also deep, the anterior angles slightly pointed but not tuberculate; the surface convex and swollen, without any punctures. Elytra broad, subquadrate, the shoulders moderately prominent, the base scarcely depressed, the punctuation deep and not very closely placed anteriorly, much more close and diminishing posteriorly, where the punctures themselves are placed in striæ and the interstices longitudinally costate. Underside fulvous, clothed with yellow pubescence; legs robust, entirely fulvous.

A single specimen.

L. fulvicornis seems closely allied to *L. præclara*, Clark, but differs in its much smaller general size, in the colour of the head and of the elytra. *L. cyanipennis*, Lac., is larger and the interstices between the punctures of the elytra are finely punctate. The present species may be further known by its broadly subquadrate shape.

LEMA CRASSICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Blackish blue below; upper part of head, the thorax, and the last two joints of the antennæ fulvous; elytra metallic blue, deeply

foveolate below the base, finely punctate-striate, a small spot above the shoulders fulvous.

Var. The lateral margin and the apices of the elytra fulvous; femora testaceous below.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely punctured at the vertex, the parts of the mouth black. Antennæ more than half the length of the body, black, the last two joints fulvous, third and fourth short, of equal length, the fifth joint double the length of the preceding. Thorax not longer than broad, the anterior portion strongly swollen, its angles tuberculiform when seen from above, each angle furnished with a single hair; basal groove very deep; the surface entirely impunctate. Elytra with a deep fovea below the base near the suture, the basal portion above it raised; the surface rather deeply punctate-striate, the punctures not very closely placed and diminishing towards the apex, the interstices slightly transversely wrinkled, longitudinally costate near the apices; just above the shoulders at the basal margin, a small fulvous spot is placed. Legs black, the underside of all the femora fulvous. In the variety the entire lateral and apical margin of the elytra is of that colour.

The elytra in this species have the same deep fovea as in *L. ceylonensis*, but their punctuation is much stronger and the antennæ have no fulvous basal joints; the thorax also is much more swollen anteriorly; and the general coloration is different.

LEMA DIFFICILIS, sp. nov.

Below bluish black; head and thorax fulvous; antennæ black; elytra metallic blue, obsoletely depressed below the base, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate near the apices; legs fulvous, stained with piceous.

Var. Elytra fulvous, a sutural and lateral longitudinal band blue.

Length 2 lines.

Head with some fine punctures when seen under a strong glass; the vertex but little swollen, with the usual central groove, this latter short and superficial. Antennæ more than half the length of the body, black, the two lower joints stained with fulvous below, third and fourth of equal length. Thorax not longer than broad, the anterior angles pointed when viewed from above, the sides rather deeply constricted; surface with a deep basal transverse groove; the disk with two longitudinal rows of more or less distinct punctures, the sides with some punctures anteriorly only. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra with the base slightly raised and depressed below, the punctuation strong and regular, but more deeply impressed at the basal portion. Legs piceous, more or less stained with fulvous.

Dikoya.

L. difficilis cannot be considered a small variety of *L. coromandeliana*, on account of the absence of the anterior thoracic groove. *L. javana*, Lac., is distinguished by the blue head according to the author's description; in the present insect it is entirely fulvous; the thorax also is almost broader than long, and the anterior angles are

projected into a small tooth or tubercle when viewed from above. In the variety the elytra are blue, with a broad discoidal and a narrow lateral longitudinal band, which in another specimen are just indicated, thus proving the identity with the type, with which they agree in every other respect: this variety seems to be closely allied to *L. rufo-ornata*, Clark, in which the elytra, however, are black and the underside fulvous.

CRIOCERIS SEMIPUNCTATA, Fabr.

Kitulgalle, 1700 feet.

Two specimens, evidently females, were obtained by Mr. Lewis, which agree very nearly with the Malayan forms; the antennæ are very short and robust, and the terminal joints are transversely quadrate; the punctuation of the elytra is only visible anteriorly, no traces of any punctures are seen below the middle; below the shoulders, close to the lateral margin, a short and very deep row of punctures, interrupted in the middle, are seen—a character which I do not find mentioned by Lacordaire, with whose description the Ceylonese specimens agree in all other respects.

DIAPROMORPHA QUADRIPUNCTATA, sp. nov.

Pale fulvous, finely pubescent below; the antennæ black, the four basal joints fulvous; thorax very minutely, elytra closely and distinctly punctured, each elytron with four black spots (2 2).

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, flattened between the eyes, and with an obsolete triangular depression; eyes slightly notched at their inner margin. Antennæ short, the third joint shorter and much thinner than the second, the fifth and following joints transverse. Thorax three times as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded and narrowed in front, the posterior margin straight at the sides, broadly truncate at the middle; surface with an obsolete transverse groove at each side, very finely and rather distantly punctured. Scutellum impunctate, its apex slightly raised. Elytra subcylindrical, distinctly lobed at the sides near the base, very closely and distinctly punctured, with some obsolete longitudinal smooth lines; each elytron with two black spots, placed transversely below the base and two others below the middle, in a line with the anterior spots, the outer one, however, being placed slightly higher; the first joint of the posterior tarsi distinctly longer than the second.

There is only a single specimen, evidently a female, before me.

CHLAMYS PALLIFRONS, sp. nov.

Brownish black; basal joint of the antennæ testaceous; lower part of the face flavous; thorax elevated behind, closely granulate-punctate, spotted with fulvous in front and at the base; elytra distinctly punctured, with an oblique ridge at the middle of the disk, a shorter one at the shoulder, and several tubercles at the sides and apices.

Length 1 line.

Head closely granulate-punctate, black, the lower part of the face flavous. Antennæ dentate from the sixth joint, the two or three lower joints flavous, the rest black. Thorax strongly raised posteriorly into an undivided hump, extremely closely and finely granulate-punctate, black; the hinder portion of the elevation as well as some indistinct spots placed anteriorly, fulvous; a more distinct similarly coloured spot is placed at each side of the elevation. Scutellum transverse, its posterior margin emarginate. Elytra slightly constricted at the middle, of a more brownish colour, more strongly punctured than the thorax; each elytron with an indistinct ridge from the middle of the base to the apex and joined by a shorter one commencing at the shoulder; the subsutural ridge is joined to the suture at the middle by a short transverse elevation, and ends near the apex in a strongly raised longitudinal tubercle; three other small and rather indistinct tubercles are seen within the elytral constriction at the sides; the base of the femora is obscure fulvous; the rest and the underside blackish; the suture is dentate through its entire length.

A single specimen.

C. pallifrons resembles in general structure *C. pilota*, Baly, but is only half the size; the thorax is more finely punctured and devoid of raised lines and tubercles, while those of the elytra are also much less distinctly raised and the interstices much more finely punctured.

EXEMA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Black; head strigose; thorax strongly raised behind, with six elevated longitudinal ridges; elytra strongly punctured, each elytron with an elevated ridge and about nine or ten tubercles; pygidium with three longitudinal carinations.

Length 1 line.

Head closely covered with longitudinal strigæ; antennæ black, the sixth and following joints transverse. Thorax strongly raised into a pointed hump, rather closely and distinctly punctured; each side with three longitudinal ridges, the middle pair running nearly parallel and not extending quite to the anterior margin, the second ridge strongly sinuate, the third the shortest and only extending to the middle of the thorax; there are a few short and obsolete elevations placed between the above-named ridges, connecting the latter here and there with each other. Elytra more deeply punctured than the thorax; each elytron with the following tubercles: one at the middle of the base, one at the shoulder, and another near the scutellum; two transverse short ridges placed near the suture, one at the middle, the other below the latter and connected by an oblique ridge which runs from the basal tubercle to a little distance from the apex; another, shorter, oblique ridge extends from the shoulder to the middle joining the subsutural one; a tubercle is placed near the apex close to the lateral margin, the suture is serrate through its entire length; the underside rugosely punctate.

This little species, of which only a single specimen is before me,

differs from *E. malayana*, Baly, in having more elytral tubercles and two, not three, very obsolete longitudinal ridges, the one commencing at the shoulder joins the subsutural one, with which it forms an angle near the middle of the disk; the transverse and other shaped tubercles at and below the middle are very acutely raised and form sharp projections.

DEMOTINA THORACICA, sp. nov.

Greyish fuscous, closely pubescent; the apices of the tibiæ fulvous; thorax strongly rounded at the middle, obscurely marked with brownish bands; elytra covered with light grey pubescence, a spot at the base and two rows of similar spots below the middle, placed transversely, fuscous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head closely punctured, covered with light grey pubescence, which is interrupted at the vertex by two more or less distinct longitudinal brownish bands; the anterior margin of the clypeus and the labrum fulvous, glabrous. Antennæ half the length of the body, slender, the terminal joints slightly thickened, the third and fourth joints equal, all the joints piceous or dark fuscous. Thorax transverse, strongly rounded and widened in the middle, the entire surface covered with whitish-grey pubescence, which assumes the shape of a longitudinal band at the sides; the latter with a round depression. Scutellum greyish pubescent. Elytra finely punctate-striate, clothed with greyish pubescence like the thorax; at the basal margin two fuscous or dark brown spots are seen, more or less distinct, and bounded at the sides by whitish bands; below the middle two transverse rows of similar spots are placed; all the femora are armed with a strong tooth; the sides of the elytra are furnished with short and stiff bristles.

Hadley, in Dikoya.

The thorax in the present species is much narrowed in front and at the base, giving more prominence to the middle; the pubescence of the upper surface is generally whitish grey, but sometimes of a more fulvous tint, and the fuscous spots are more or less distinct; in well-marked specimens they are often preceded by whitish spots, caused by the more thick pubescence in those places; in some specimens three oblique rows of obscure spots may be seen at each elytron besides those at the base, which are generally present.

DEMOTINA SEMIFASCIATA, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 1.)

Obscurely fuscous or piceous; finely pubescent; antennæ and legs dark fulvous; scutellum white; elytra closely and distinctly semipunctate-striate, with an obscure darkish transverse band below the middle; a spot at the base and four or five others below the middle, white; femora strongly toothed.

Length 2–3 lines.

Head clothed with yellowish pubescence at the vertex, which hides the punctuation; epistome impubescent, distinctly punctured, ful-

vous; eyes entire; palpi slender. Antennæ filiform, fulvous, the third and fourth joints slender, nearly equal, the terminal joints very slightly thickened. Thorax twice as broad as long, the lateral margin distinct, the anterior angles produced into a short tooth; surface covered with yellowish, slightly curved hairs like the head. Scutellum pentagonal, clothed with thick white pubescence, margined with piceous. Elytra wider than the thorax; closely and distinctly punctate-striate and pubescent like the thorax, between the shoulders and the scutellum at the basal margin a white spot is placed, four or five others limit the obscure dark transverse band below the middle. Underside thickly covered with white scale-like pubescence. All the femora armed with a strong tooth; intermediate tibiæ emarginate at the apices; claws bifid.

Galle, Balangoda.

The shape and colour of this species are subject to considerable variation, some specimens being much more robust and broader than others. The elytral obscure band is just visible with the naked eye in most instances, and the spots which limit it above and below are variable in number, white or yellowish, and composed of close and thick pubescence; there are generally three placed above, and two below the elytral band. It is possible that *Heteraspis albostrata*, Motsch., may refer to this species, but the description of this author is too vague to recognize the species with certainty.

DEMOTINA LEWISI, sp. nov.

Fuscous or dark piceous, covered with yellowish scale-like pubescence; basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; scutellum whitish; elytra closely punctate-striate, each elytron with two more or less distinct rows of white spots.

Length 2 lines.

Antennæ more than two thirds the length of the body, the third and fourth joints equal, the five terminal joints slightly thickened. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the surface closely and finely rugose-punctate like the head. Scutellum thickly clothed with whitish pubescence. Elytra closely covered with yellowish scale-like pubescence, the punctuation distinct, close and arranged in rows; each elytron with two stripes of whitish pubescent spots, of which one is placed at a little distance and close to the suture, the other at the middle of the disk and extending from the shoulder to the apex; besides the pubescence single short black and stiff bristles are seen on the surface of the elytra. Legs dark fulvous, the femora with a distinct tooth.

Galle.

D. lewisi is smaller than the preceding species, the thorax is not depressed at the sides and without any stripes or other marks as in *D. thoracica*; the elytra are differently marked and without the transverse rows of spots as in the last-named species; the punctuation of the elytra in *D. lewisi* is also much deeper and stronger: from *D. semifasciata* the absence of the elytral band sufficiently separates the present species.

DEMOTINA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, robust; fuscous, clothed with fulvous pubescence; the three or four lower joints of the antennæ fulvous; elytra with a transverse whitish band at the middle, the apical portion spotted.

Length 2 lines.

Galle.

Broader and more robust than *D. thoracica*, and the pubescence fulvous instead of whitish. The elytra, instead of finely and distantly punctate-striate, are here strongly and closely punctured, and a transverse band, composed of thick white pubescence, is placed at the middle; this band is narrowed towards the suture and is, in one specimen, followed by a broad black denuded space, while the apical portion is variegated by white and fulvous pubescence; in another specimen, which I refer to the same species, the transverse band is only indicated and the space below it shows some small fuscous spots, alternated by white and fulvous pubescence. The present species resembles somewhat *D. fasciata*, Baly, but is more robust and the thorax is less transverse, the pubescence shorter and differently placed.

XANTHONIA FLAVOPILOSA, sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate; pale fulvous, covered with fine silky flavous pubescence; terminal joints of the antennæ dusky; elytra extremely minutely punctured.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines.

Head extremely finely punctured, covered with rather long yellowish hairs; the anterior margin of the epistome nearly straight; eyes entire, scarcely sinuate within. Antennæ nearly as long as the body in the male, the third and fourth joints nearly equal. Thorax one half broader than long, transversely depressed across the disk, the sides strongly rounded, the lateral margin obsolete; the surface clothed, like the elytra, with rather long silky yellow pubescence, extremely finely punctured; femora unarmed; tibiæ entire; claws bifid; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum subconcave.

Galle, Dikoya.

This species is larger than *X. placida*, Baly, from Japan; the thorax is more transverse and flattened, and the punctuation of the upper surface is much more finely impressed, and only visible under a strong lens; the pubescence is also longer.

NEPHRELLA ELONGATA, Baly.

I do not think I am wrong in referring the two specimens contained in this collection to Baly's species, with the description of which they agree perfectly, except in one respect in regard to the punctuation of the upper surface. In the specimens before me the thorax and elytra, which are of an obscure fuscous, are closely covered with fine fulvous pubescence, which totally obscures any punctuation. Mr. Baly speaks of the thorax as not very deeply punctured, and of the elytra as finely wrinkled, of which I am not able to see a trace. It is therefore possible that the specimens obtained by Mr. Lewis repre-

sent a distinct species; but as they closely agree in all the other characters pointed out by that author, I have abstained from describing them as new. The type of *Nephrella* seems unfortunately to have been lost, as it is not contained in Mr. Baly's collection now in the British Museum. I may add, further, that the head and thorax in Mr. Lewis's specimens show a fine central raised ridge, of which Mr. Baly says nothing.

CHRYSOLAMPRA PUNCTATISSIMA, sp. nov.

Æneous; antennæ and legs piceous; head and thorax extremely closely and finely punctured; elytra strongly transversely strigose, finely punctured near the suture only.

Var. Dark purplish blue, subopaque.

Length 3-4 lines.

Head extremely finely and closely punctured, the anterior margin of the clypeus emarginate at the sides and middle; labrum fulvous. Antennæ slender, the terminal joints very slightly thickened, the two basal joints generally fulvous, the rest piceous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, tuberculate at the anterior angles; surface rather convex, as closely and a little more distinctly punctured than the head, the interstices slightly rugose at the sides; scutellum dark purplish, impunctate, as broad as long. Elytra subcylindrical, the entire disk covered with strongly raised transverse rugosities, which near the apices form single tubercles; the space near the base and at the suture remotely and finely punctured, the latter accompanied near the apex by one or two longitudinal costæ. Legs piceous or dark fulvous; the anterior femora dilated at the middle and with a more or less distinct tooth; anterior thoracic episternum concave.

Galle.

Principally distinguished by the very close punctuation of the head and thorax.

PAGRIA COSTATIPENNIS, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 2.)

Subquadrate-ovate; bronze-coloured; three or four basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; head rugose-punctate; thorax longitudinally strigose and deeply punctured, subcylindrical, convex; elytra longitudinally costate, the interstices deeply punctured.

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

Head coarsely rugose-punctate, deeply sulcate above the eyes; anterior margin of the epistome concave-emarginate; labrum and palpi fulvous, the latter slender. Antennæ more than half the length of the body in the male, shorter in the female; the third and fourth joints slender, of equal length and about one half longer than the second joint, the terminal joints obscure piceous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the disk strongly swollen, the sides deflexed anteriorly, the entire surface closely and strongly elevate, reticulate and strigose, the interstices forming deep punctures and foveas. Scutellum subpentagonal, its surface longitudinally depressed. Elytra subquadrate-ovate, broader at the base than the thorax, with a distinct depression

below the base, which interrupts the longitudinal costæ, which latter are entire from there to the apices, those at the sides being frequently broken and shorter, and the interstices coarsely rugose and wrinkled. The legs are piceous, the apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi obscure dark fulvous.

Galle.

A closely allied but distinct species belonging to this genus has been described by Walker in the 'Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.' for 1858 as a *Curculio* and a *Rhynchites*, with which it has of course nothing in common; that species, I believe also from Ceylon, is contained in the collection of the British Museum. I have placed the present species in M. Lefèvre's genus *Pagria* (Bull. de France, 1884), on account of the sulcation above the eyes, although the convex shape of the thorax and its rounded sides differ from that of the species described by M. Lefèvre; but as the angulate and rounded margins of the thorax are both met with in the genus *Nodostoma*, it would not be wise to establish another genus on that character only, the more so as all other structural characters peculiar to *Pagria* are present in the species here described.

NODINA SUBDILATATA, Motsch.

A specimen named as above and contained in the collection of Mr. Baly agrees with those obtained by Mr. Lewis. The description given by Motschulsky is too superficial and almost useless, and it is therefore on the authority of Mr. Baly that I refer the present species to that of Motschulsky. *N. subdilatata* seems to me to possess but little affinities in regard to structural characters to those species described subsequently by Mr. Baly and placed in *Nodina*. *Pagria*, Lefèv., seems the proper genus in which to place the present species, as it agrees in general shape, the armed femora, and the orbital grooves, as well as in most other details, with that genus. I give here a renewed description of the species before me.

Subquadrate-ovate; black, above metallic green or æneous; basal joints of the antennæ, the base of the posterior femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax closely and deeply punctured; elytra with basal depression, strongly punctate-striate.

Length 1-1½ line.

Head deeply but not closely punctured, deeply sulcate above the eyes; epistome more closely punctured; labrum and palpi fulvous. Antennæ more than half the length of the body, the four basal joints fulvous, the rest black; the second joint thickened, the third and fourth joints slender, of equal length, the others slightly thickened. Thorax one half broader than long, subcylindrical, convex, the sides rounded; the surface closely covered with deep and round punctures, slightly transversely sulcate near the anterior margin. Elytra with a distinct depression below the base, very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides and near the apices costate, the punctuation much less deeply impressed below the middle; femora dark æneous, their apices more or less fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi light fulvous; the four posterior tibiæ emarginate

near the apices ; claws appendiculate ; femora with a very minute tooth ; prosternum broader than long, strongly punctured.

Variable in size and colour and allied in regard to the latter to *Nodostoma jansoni*, Baly, and *N. tibiale* ; the distinct elytral depression will separate the species from the former, and the very closely punctured thorax from the last-named species. It is quite possible that *Noda viridiænea*, Schönh., refers to the present species.

RHYPARIDA LÆVICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Obscure fulvous ; eyes closely approached ; head and thorax impunctate ; elytra with a subbasilar depression, strongly punctate-striate ; femora dilated into a strong triangular tooth.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate ; eyes very large, the space dividing them narrower than their diameter, their inner margin deeply notched ; epistome separated from the front by a few punctures only. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, fulvous, the fourth joint longer than the third, this longer than the second joint, the following slightly thickened, the apices of the joints stained with fuscous. Thorax transverse, the sides rounded, the angles distinct, the surface entirely impunctate or with a few microscopically fine punctures. Elytra with a distinct depression below the base, the latter somewhat swollen, the surface deeply punctate-striate at the anterior portion, more finely punctured towards the apices ; the anterior and posterior femora dilated into a strong triangular tooth, the intermediate femora minutely dentate ; claws bifid.

Galle.

R. lævicollis may be recognized by the large and closely approached eyes and the impunctate thorax, in connection with the strongly dentate femora ; the elytra have the basal portion more distantly punctured than the rest of the surface, and the shoulders are entirely devoid of punctuation, but bounded within by a deep line of closely approached punctures, the latter being more widely placed below the elytral depression ; the general colour varies from pale to dark fulvous, the sides and the suture being sometimes stained with piceous. No species of *Rhyparida* has, to my knowledge, hitherto been recorded from Ceylon.

RHYPARIDA QUINQUEMACULATA, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 3.)

Rufous ; the last eight joints of the antennæ and the legs black ; thorax sparingly and finely punctured ; elytra regularly punctate-striate, a sutural spot at the middle, another at the shoulder, and a third near the apex of each elytron black ; femora toothed.

Length 2 lines.

Head with a deep fovea at the vertex, not visibly punctured ; the epistome separated from the face by a slight transverse depression. Antennæ half the length of the body, black, the three lower joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints slender, of equal length, the following joints slightly depressed and shorter. Thorax transversely convex, about three times as broad as long, the sides rounded ; the

surface very finely and sparingly punctured, rufous, with a small obscure piceous spot at the sides. Elytra with a distinct transverse depression below the base, the punctured striæ very distinct anteriorly, less so posteriorly; each elytron with a square-shaped black spot at the shoulder, a triangular one near the apex, and a common sutural elongate spot near the middle; sides of the breast and the legs black; all the femora with a small tooth; claws bifid.

Dikoya.

A single specimen.

NODOSTOMA BITUBERCULATUM, sp. nov.

Testaceous; the terminal joints of the antennæ black; thorax strongly and closely punctured, angulate below the middle; elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, each elytron with two tubercles placed at the shoulders.

Length 1 line.

Head very strongly and remotely punctured; the epistome not separated from the front. Antennæ nearly as long as the body; the second joint not much shorter than the first, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third. Thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides angulate near the base; the surface strongly and closely rugose-punctate, without an anterior transverse groove. Elytra very slightly depressed below the base, the punctuation almost entirely absent near the apices; the humeral callus in shape of an elongate tubercle, which is followed immediately below by another smaller tubercle, the space between these latter and the lateral margins deeply depressed; underside of a more fulvous tint; femora with a minute tooth.

Dikoya.

The small size, closely and strongly rugose thorax, and the lateral tubercles of the elytra will help to separate the present species from its many congeners.

NODOSTOMA BIPUNCTATUM, sp. nov.

Testaceous; thorax angulate at the sides, finely punctured; elytra indistinctly punctured below the middle, the sutural and lateral margins and a spot below the base on each elytron black.

Var. Elytra entirely black.

Length 2 lines.

Head with a few fine punctures between the eyes; the epistome not separated from the face; eyes distinctly sinuate. Antennæ slender and filiform, the apical joints not thickened, testaceous, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third. Thorax short, narrowly transverse, greatly widened towards the base, the sides subangulate close to the latter; the surface with a narrow transverse groove in front of the anterior margin, rather closely and finely punctured. Scutellum obscure fulvous or piceous; its apex broadly rounded. Elytra with a deep depression below the base, distinctly punctured above this depression only, the rest of the surface obsoletely punctate, the interstices very slightly raised; the sutural and lateral margins

narrowly black, the latter accompanied by a row of deep punctures. Legs testaceous; all the femora armed with a small tooth.

Dikoya.

Amongst the many described species of *Nodostoma*, *N. bipunctatum* may be known by the very short and transverse thorax in connection with the coloration.

NODOSTOMA IMPRESSIPENNE, sp. nov.

Entirely testaceous; the last seven joints of the antennæ black; head and thorax distantly punctured; elytra with a deep basal depression, the latter strongly, the rest finely punctate-striate; legs very long.

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

Head strongly but very remotely punctured; the epistome not separated from the face. Antennæ slender, scarcely shorter than the body, the four lower joints testaceous, the rest black, the third and fourth joints slender, equal. Thorax not more than twice as broad as long, the sides angulate near the base, obliquely narrowed towards the apex and slightly rounded before the middle; the surface with a transverse groove in front of the anterior margin, very strongly but remotely punctured. Elytra narrowed posteriorly, with a deep transverse depression below the base, testaceous, the sutural and lateral margin narrowly fulvous; the punctuation deep within the depression, very fine at the rest of the surface; there is also a row of deep punctures placed close to the lateral margin and below the shoulders; underside and the legs testaceous; all the femora armed with a small tooth.

Galle.

Closely allied to *N. fairmairei*, but the thorax is longer, less transverse, and more strongly and remotely punctured, and the legs are much longer in *N. impressipenne*.

NODOSTOMA LEWISI, sp. nov.

Testaceous or fulvous; the apical joints of the antennæ black; head remotely, thorax very closely and strongly punctured, subangulate near the base; elytra nearly impunctate below the middle, the sutural and the lateral margins black.

Var. The disk of the thorax more or less piceous.

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

Head with a few punctures; the epistome more strongly and closely punctured, not separated from the front. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the four lower and the base of the following joints testaceous, the terminal joints black. Thorax transverse, strongly narrowed in front, the sides distinctly angulate near the base, the surface very strongly or subrugosely punctured. Elytra with a distinct depression directly below the base, the latter distinctly punctured, the punctuation gradually disappearing below the depression; the lateral margin narrowly, the sutural more broadly, black, this colour widened in some specimens towards the base at the suture. Legs with a very minute tooth.

Dikoya.

N. lewisi resembles somewhat *N. consimile*, Baly, from Japan ; but that species has shorter and entirely fulvous antennæ, the thorax is less transverse and less strongly punctured, while the elytra have the punctures deeper and more prolonged posteriorly. Whether *N. triangulare*, Motsch., also from Ceylon, is referable to the species described here it is impossible to say, on account of the short and insufficient description. The black sutural stripe is in some specimens very narrow, in others widened towards the suture.

NODOSTOMA TUBEROSUM, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 4.)

Dark brown ; head closely punctured ; thorax strongly rugose-punctate, the sides angulate near the base ; elytra entirely covered with longitudinal and transverse tuberosities.

Length 3 lines.

Head closely and distinctly, the vertex more remotely, punctured ; epistome not separated from the face, its anterior margin perfectly straight ; the surface covered with some short silvery pubescence. Antennæ with the first three joints fulvous (the rest wanting). Thorax transverse, narrowed in front, the sides distinctly angulate near the base ; the surface entirely covered with deep and round punctures, the interstices sparingly clothed with short hairs. Elytra closely covered with strongly raised tubercles, placed irregularly at the sides, but arranged in longitudinal rows at the disk ; the interstices with some deep punctures ; the shoulders prominent and in the shape of an oblique, smooth, strongly raised tubercle.

A single specimen is contained in my collection. *N. tuberosum* is not difficult to recognize, on account of the wart-like tubercles covering the entire surface of the elytra.

NODOSTOMA LEFEVREI, sp. nov.

Dark fulvo-piceous, the base of the femora fulvous ; thorax transverse, angulated at the base, very closely punctured ; elytra with deep basal depression, strongly longitudinally costate, the sides transversely rugose.

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

Head closely punctured at the vertex and at the sides, the epistome separated from the face by two deep foveæ at the sides, its anterior edge tridentate, the surface scarcely visibly punctured ; labrum fulvous. Antennæ slender, the third and following joints elongate. Thorax very transverse, three times broader than long ; the sides strongly angulate near the base, the posterior angles produced into an acute tooth ; the surface with a transverse groove near the anterior margin, very closely punctured, with some smooth and raised spaces irregularly distributed. Scutellum nearly black, impunctate. Elytra with a deep basal depression, very strongly costate at the inner portion of the disk, the interstices regularly punctate-striate, the sides transversely rugose and wrinkled ; the colour lighter fulvous near the suture, darker at the sides ; femora with a minute tooth, their base pale fulvous.

A single specimen (coll. Jacoby).

N. lefevrei differs from *N. tuberosum* in the much more transversely shaped and finely punctured thorax, the strongly costate elytra and their coloration.

NODOSTOMA CLYPEATUM, sp. nov.

Pale testaceous; apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; clypeus strongly punctured; thorax angulate below the middle, strongly punctured at the sides only; elytra with basal depression, the latter distinctly, rest of the disk nearly obsolete, punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head nearly impunctate at the vertex; the epistome strongly but very remotely punctured, not separated from the front; the space above the insertion of the antennæ obliquely grooved. Antennæ slender, nearly as long as the body, testaceous, the three or four terminal joints fuscous or black. Thorax twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides distinctly angulate near the base, surface without an anterior groove, strongly punctured at the sides only, the middle of the disk with a few fine punctures only. Elytra with a very distinct subbasilar depression, the base itself with a few remotely placed punctures arranged in lines which extend more or less distinctly to the middle; below the latter the punctuation is almost entirely wanting; femora with a minute spine.

Galle.

Principally distinguished by the nearly impunctate vertex, the strongly punctured epistome and sides of the thorax, in connection with its general small size; the absence of a transverse anterior groove at the thorax will further assist in the recognition of *N. clypeatum*.

NODOSTOMA LONGICORNE, sp. nov.

Fulvous; legs testaceous, the knees obscure piceous; antennæ as long as the body; thorax very finely punctured, angulate behind the middle; elytra strongly punctate-striate, with basal depression, the lateral margins anteriorly black.

Var. Elytra entirely fulvous.

Length 2-2½ lines.

Head finely and rather remotely punctured; the epistome separated from the front by a slight transverse depression, with a few deep punctures; palpi testaceous. Antennæ as long as, or slightly longer than, the body, fulvous, the apical joint darker, the fourth joint rather longer than the third. Thorax transverse, strongly narrowed in front, the sides distinctly angulate near the base, the surface with a deep and punctured transverse sulcation near the anterior margin, very finely and rather remotely punctured, the lateral margin narrowly piceous. Elytra not broader at the base than the thorax, with a deep subbasal depression, very strongly and deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely towards the apices, the interstices slightly convex, more distinctly so at the sides, the lateral margin anteriorly rather broadly piceous or black, this colour extending slightly across the elytral

depression, but being narrowed posteriorly along the lateral margin. Legs long and slender, testaceous, the knees obscure piceous; the femora armed with a small tooth.

The variety, which I believe is a female, is of larger size, the elytra are less strongly punctured and entirely dark fulvous; the terminal joints of the antennæ are also stained with fuscous; but in all other respects this specimen agrees with the type. *N. longicorne* may be distinguished from numerous other similarly coloured species by the long antennæ and the finely punctured head and thorax.

NODOSTOMA FAIRMAIREI, sp. nov.

Pale testaceous; antennæ (the two or three basal joints excepted) black, tarsi stained with piceous; thorax strongly and remotely punctured; elytra with basal depression, strongly punctured anteriorly, more finely towards the apices.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines.

Head remotely but strongly punctured, the epistome not separated from the face. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the first joint short and dilated, the third and fourth thin and of nearly equal length, the others slightly thicker. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long in the male, the sides subangulate below the middle, narrowed in front, the surface strongly punctured at the sides and anteriorly, the interstices slightly rugose. Elytra subcylindrical, parallel, distinctly depressed below the base, the punctuation rather strong anteriorly, gradually diminishing posteriorly. Legs rather long; the femora armed with a small tooth; the extreme apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi stained with piceous.

Dikoya.

N. fairmairei differs from *N. oblitteratum* in the much stronger punctuation of the head and thorax, the shorter and nearly black antennæ, and in the similarly coloured apices of the tibiæ.

NODOSTOMA OBLITTERATUM, sp. nov.

Pale flavous; antennæ as long as the body; head and thorax with a few fine punctures, the latter angulate near the base; elytra with basal depression, very finely punctured anteriorly, the punctures nearly obsolete below the middle.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head with a few scarcely visible punctures; the epistome not separated from the front; jaws piceous. Antennæ slender, fulvous, the terminal joints more or less stained with fuscous. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides strongly narrowed in front, distinctly angular near the base; surface with a distinct narrow groove close to the anterior margin, very finely and sparingly punctured. Elytra slightly broader at the base than the thorax, the sides parallel, the shoulders moderately prominent, the subbasilar depression distinct but not deep, the punctuation much more distinctly visible anteriorly than posteriorly, where only traces of it can be seen under a strong lens; femora armed with a small tooth.

Dikoya.

DERMORRHYTIS CUPREA, sp. nov.

Bronze-coloured; antennæ and legs nearly black; thorax sub-remotely and strongly punctured, margined with green; elytra distantly punctate-striate, the sides transversely rugose below the shoulders.

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

Head strongly rugosely punctured at the vertex; the epistome much more closely punctured and separated from the face, its lower edge straight; labrum and jaws piceous. Antennæ filiform, two thirds the length of the body, the third and three following joints piceous, slender, and of equal length, the others slightly thickened and nearly black. Thorax not more than twice as broad as long, the sides obsoletely angulate before the middle, nearly straight from there to the base, the margin slightly dentate or sinuate, metallic greenish; rest of surface strongly and remotely punctured, the punctuation more close and strong at the sides, where the interstices are partly rugose and forming transverse wrinkles. Elytra cupreous, with more or less metallic greenish reflections, very distantly and strongly punctate-striate at the disk, the sides very strongly transversely rugose and wrinkled. Prosternum dilated posteriorly, broad; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

D. cuprea may be recognized by the distant punctuation of the elytra, the general cupreous colour of the upper surface, and the nearly black legs. The punctuation of the thorax differs according to the sex, and is sometimes more closely arranged; while in some specimens the middle of the disk represents a nearly smooth longitudinal space; the anterior angles are rather prominent, and the shape of the thorax is less transverse than in the other allied forms.

DERMORRHYTIS CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 7.)

Greenish or brownish æneous, below obscure piceous; antennæ and legs fulvous; head and thorax closely and rather finely rugose-punctate; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices anteriorly and at the sides transversely strigose.

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

Head closely rugose-punctate, the space between the antennæ furnished with a smooth tubercle; labrum fulvous. Antennæ slender, two thirds the length of the body, fulvous, the terminal joints sometimes stained with piceous, third joint slightly longer than the fourth. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long in the male sex, more transverse in the female, the sides very slightly rounded or obsoletely angulate before the middle, the anterior angles acute and slightly produced; surface closely rugose-punctate like the head, metallic green, the extreme lateral margin reddish cupreous anteriorly. Elytra much more remotely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices strongly raised and forming transverse strigæ anteriorly and at the sides, as well as at the apices, the lateral margin bright aureous-cupreous. Legs dark fulvous or obscure piceous.

Dikoya.

Easily distinguished by the densely rugose-punctate thorax and the cupreous margin of the latter and of the elytra.

DERMORRHYTIS LEWISI, sp. nov.

Greenish or brownish cupreous; basal joints of the antennæ and the legs obscure fulvous; head and thorax closely and strongly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices transversely strigose throughout.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Head closely rugose-punctate, the epistome not separated from the face; labrum fulvous. Antennæ very slightly thickened at the apical joints, the third and fourth joints equal, the five or six lower joints fulvous, the others fuscous. Thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, the surface closely and strongly punctured, the interstices everywhere transversely rugose. Elytra subcylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, punctured like the thorax, but the interstices transversely raised and extending across the entire surface; underside covered with fine silky-white pubescence.

Dikoya.

The straight sides of the thorax, in connection with the transversely rugose interspaces of the same part, and those of the entire disk of the elytra, will help to distinguish this species principally from *D. piceipes*, Baly.

DERMORRHYTIS ORNATISSIMA, Baly. (Plate X. fig. 6.)

Dermorrhytis fasciato-rutilans, Lefèvre.

Balangoda.

This species, of which the two above names are synonymous, seems to vary greatly in regard to size and coloration; all the specimens contained in my collection are devoid of any cupreous spots on the thorax. In the present collection the specimens obtained by Mr. Lewis are much smaller, and have a broad transverse reddish-cupreous band occupying nearly the entire disk of the thorax.

DERMORRHYTIS VARIABILIS, sp. nov.

Greenish æneous below; above metallic green, the shoulders, sides, and apices of the elytra reddish cupreous; head and thorax remotely punctured, the interstices flat; elytra punctate-striate, the sides transversely strigose; basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous.

Var. Above brownish cupreous.

Length 2 – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head rather flattened, finely and moderately closely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose anteriorly only; the epistome not separated from the face, its anterior margin nearly straight; labrum fulvous. Antennæ longer than half the length of the body, the five terminal joints slightly dilated, black, the others fulvous. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight and slightly subangulate or dentate; surface remotely and distinctly punctured, the interstices not raised. Elytra punctate-striate at the inner disk, irregularly

and more strongly punctured at the sides, where the interstices are transversely and strongly raised; the apex of each elytron is simply punctate-striate and the interstices are flat.

Galle.

The smaller size, remotely punctured thorax, and the colour of the upper parts distinguish this species from its allies.

DERMORRHYTIS IGNEOFASCIATA, Baly. (Plate X. fig. 5.)

MELASOMA DIVISI, sp. nov.

Fulvous; terminal joints of the antennæ and the scutellum black; elytra distinctly punctured, testaceous, the suture and a longitudinal band on each elytron, divided at its posterior portion, metallic greenish.

Length 2 lines.

Head extremely finely punctured, longitudinally depressed at the middle. Antennæ short, the six terminal joints transversely shaped and black, the others fulvous. Thorax more than three times broader than long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides but little rounded, the posterior margin broadly rounded at the middle and slightly produced; the surface with a few minute punctures at the sides. Scutellum black. Elytra rather strongly and closely punctured, the shoulders prominent, the lateral margin slightly thickened and the space in front impunctate; at the middle of the disk a broad metallic green band is placed, commencing at the base and extending with its inner division below the middle, the outer portion being prolonged in a narrow stripe to the apex of each elytron, where it is joined to the similarly coloured sutural margin. Legs more or less stained with piceous.

A single specimen.

HALTICA (GRAPTODERA) (?) NIGRIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Flavous; thorax transverse, impunctate, the transverse groove not extending to the sides; elytra black, extremely finely and closely punctured.

Var. Antennæ and legs piceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles obsolete, scarcely raised. Antennæ half the length of the body, the second joint very short, the five following joints slightly triangularly shaped and widened, the rest more elongate. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather rounded at the middle, the angles obsolete, surface entirely impunctate, impressed near the base with a shallow transverse groove not extending to the sides. Scutellum flavous. Elytra nearly parallel, very finely punctured (in one specimen impunctate), black; the first joint of the posterior tibiæ as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities open.

The present species has certainly not many of the typical characters peculiar to *Graptodera*; the more transverse thorax, the

different shape of its groove, and the general colour seem to point to an allied but different genus.

ENNEAMERA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Testaceous ; a spot at the vertex and the scutellum black ; head and thorax impunctate ; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, testaceous, a triangular-shaped spot at the base and a narrow transverse band below the middle reddish fulvous.

Var. Elytra entirely dark fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head broader than long, impunctate, a large spot at the vertex black ; frontal tubercles obsolete ; labrum piceous. Antennæ entirely pale fulvous, the second and third joints short, the rest transversely dilated. Thorax three times as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides nearly straight, narrowed in front, the anterior angles slightly thickened and distinct ; the surface entirely impunctate, pale testaceous. Scutellum black. Elytra microscopically finely punctured, very convex and rounded, of a yellowish colour, a transverse triangular-shaped band at the base, not quite extending to the sides, and marked with a more or less distinct black spot at the shoulder, reddish fulvous ; the narrow band behind the middle of a more piceous colour ; the outer margin of the posterior tibiæ with a row of small black teeth or spines.

Besides the above-named fulvous variety, which does not vary in other respects from the typical form, I possess a specimen in my collection (also from Ceylon) in which the posterior band of the elytra is divided into two small spots.

PHYLLOTRETA DISCOIDEA, sp. nov.

Head, thorax, and the abdomen fulvous ; antennæ, the breast, and legs black ; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, testaceous, all the margins narrowly black.

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

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles transverse, narrow and very distinct. Antennæ half the length of the body, black, the third joint smaller than the second, the following ones gradually thickened. Thorax transversely quadrate, the sides slightly rounded ; the surface rather flat, with a very obsolete and shallow depression at the middle of the sides, entirely impunctate. Scutellum black. Elytra parallel, not covering the pygidium, their surface only visibly punctured when seen under a strong lens, testaceous or yellowish, margined with black, the sutural margin generally narrowed near the base. Breast and legs black, the anterior femora slightly stained with fulvous below ; the abdomen, with the exception of the last segment which is black, fulvous.

Bogawantalawa.

P. discoidea may be recognized by the small third joint of the antennæ, which is smaller than the second (an exceptional structure as a rule), and by its general coloration.

APHTHONA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Ovate; obscure piceous; antennæ, the apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi testaceous; thorax transverse, very finely punctured; elytra more distinctly and very closely punctate.

Var. Entirely obscure testaceous.

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

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse. Antennæ closely approached, nearly as long as the body, testaceous, the terminal joints more or less stained with fuscous, the third and the two following joints nearly equal, smaller and thinner than the second, the following ones slightly thickened. Thorax much broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique; the surface rather closely and finely punctured, the interstices extremely finely alutaceous. Elytra distinctly widened at the middle, rather convex, the shoulders rounded, closely and very distinctly punctured, the interstices somewhat rugose; the legs piceous, the tibiæ more or less testaceous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following together.

Horton Plains.

This very small species seems to vary much in regard to colour from nearly black to testaceous, and several intermediate degrees are before me. The ovate, anteriorly and posteriorly narrowed shape of the elytra and their close punctuation, as well as that of the thorax, and the small size of the insect will help in the recognition of *A. ceylonensis*.

APHTHONA LEWISI, sp. nov.

Fulvous; antennæ with the fifth to the tenth joints black; thorax finely and subremotely punctured; elytra black or piceous, very closely punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, shining, fulvous. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the four basal joints fulvous, the following six black, the apical joint fulvous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, slightly converging towards the apex, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, forming a distinct angle before the middle; the surface covered throughout with very fine but not very closely placed punctures. Scutellum obscure fulvous. Elytra nearly parallel, sub-cylindrical, the shoulders distinct but not prominent, the surface more distinctly and more closely punctured than the thorax; underside and legs fulvous.

Bogawantalawa.

A. lewisi may be known by the general coloration, the finely punctured thorax, and the colour of the antennæ, which agree in all the specimens before me.

APHTHONA PROXIMA, sp. nov.

Obscure piceous; the five or six basal joints of the antennæ fulvous;

thorax finely punctured ; elytra more distinctly and closely punctate, the interstices slightly rugose.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles distinctly raised. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, rather robust, the second joint nearly as stout as the first, but shorter ; the three following joints more slender, of equal length, the following slightly thicker. Thorax transverse, the anterior angles oblique, notched before the middle, the sides straight, slightly converging outwards ; the surface finely and rather closely punctured. Elytra with a shallow depression below the base, somewhat closely and rugosely punctured, the punctuation visible to the apices ; legs short and robust.

Balangoda.

A. proxima is extremely closely allied to *A. sordida*, Baly, from Japan, and may possibly be identical with that species ; but the depression of the elytra below the base in the Ceylon specimens does not permit me to refer them to that species, as I cannot see a similar depression in *A. sordida*, of which I possess several specimens. The antennæ in the present insect seem to vary rather in colour, and in one of the specimens, which I look upon as a variety, having been taken together with the others, the third and the fifth joints of the antennæ are fulvous, the others black ; in this specimen the elytral depression is also much more marked (the base being slightly raised) than in the others.

APHTHONA VICINA, sp. nov.

Ovate, convex ; black ; the third and one or two following joints of the antennæ flavous ; thorax finely and remotely punctured ; elytra more distinctly and closely semipunctate-striate.

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

One half smaller than *A. proxima*, the thorax much less transverse, finely granulate, and the punctuation much more distant ; the elytra without any basal depression, very closely punctured ; the legs entirely black. *A. nigrita*, Motsch., is described as "fere glabra" with pale legs. *A. obscurata*, Motsch., is much larger, also described as glabrous with testaceous tibiæ and tarsi. In the present insect the two first joints of the antennæ as well as the terminal ones are black, the intermediate joints more or less flavous.

Dikoya.

APHTHONA DORSALIS, Motsch.

The description of the author, "Glabra, rufa, capite, thorace elytrisque dorso nigris, corpore subtus subinfuscata," agrees very nearly with two specimens before me. The antennæ (the terminal joint excepted) and the legs are, however, testaceous, and the posterior femora have their posterior portion black ; this is not mentioned by Motschulsky. There are also very fine punctures visible at the elytra, when examined under a strong lens. It is therefore doubtful whether I am rightly referring these specimens to the present species.

Obtained at the Horton Plains.

EUCYCLA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous; antennæ black, the basal joint fulvous; thorax closely punctured, with or without a black basal spot; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, black, the suture narrowly and the apices more broadly fulvous.

Var. *a*. Black, the first five joints of the antennæ flavous.

Var. *b*. Smaller; piceous, the elytra fulvous.

Length 1-1½ line.

Head nearly impunctate, fulvous. Antennæ with the first joint long and slender, curved, the second short and thick, the four following joints still shorter and nearly equal in length, the rest widened and compressed. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the sides straight; the surface distinctly and very closely punctured, fulvous, sometimes with a central black spot widened at its base. Scutellum obscure fulvous. Elytra very convex, black with a greenish tint, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices very finely and sparingly punctured, the apices, in shape of a triangular spot, and the suture very narrowly and rather obscurely fulvous; anterior coxal cavities open.

The slender and elongate first joint of the antennæ, the lobed thorax, punctate-striate elytra, and general rounded and convex shape seem to me to place the present insect in Baly's genus *Eucycla*. *Thrylæa* of this paper has the general appearance and the punctate-striate elytra of the present insect, but may be known by the less transverse thorax and the much shorter basal joint of the antennæ.

LONGITARSUS LONGICORNIS, sp. nov.

Ovate, convex; obscure testaceous; antennæ much longer than the body; thorax impunctate; elytra scarcely visibly punctured; the apices of the posterior tibiæ piceous.

Length 1 line.

Head rather broader than long, entirely impunctate; the frontal tubercles scarcely indicated; labrum and palpi piceous. Antennæ one half longer than the body, entirely testaceous, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth. Thorax about one half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded and constricted near the base, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface entirely impunctate. Scutellum broader than long. Elytra ovate, narrowed near the base and the apices, extremely minutely punctured, only visible under a very strong lens, of a darker colour than the thorax; underside and legs testaceous; the apical half of the posterior femora piceous; the first joint of the posterior tibiæ rather longer than the three following joints together.

Bogawantalawa.

The very long antennæ, ovate shape, and the nearly impunctate upper surface are the distinguishing characters of *L. longicornis*. In one specimen the legs are of an entirely testaceous colour, but all the other characters are the same as in the type.

PARLINA FULVA, sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, fulvous; apical joints of the antennæ, the tibiæ, and tarsi piceous; thorax impunctate; elytra closely punctured.

Var. Entirely fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small but distinct, the carina short; the penultimate joint of the palpi thickened, the apical one short, acutely pointed. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, the second joint short, the following joints nearly equal in length, the four basal ones fulvous, the rest more or less piceous. Thorax transverse, three times broader than long, the sides rounded and narrowly margined, the angles rather blunt, scarcely prominent, the surface with a transverse distinct groove near the base, not extending to the sides, scarcely visibly punctured or entirely impunctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra without basal depression, closely and finely but distinctly punctured. The posterior tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Prosternum narrow; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Parlina was established by Motschulsky for the reception of a species of *Haltica* having the general characters of the genus *Lactica*, with which it agrees in the open coxal cavities and thoracic groove. The typical form (*P. truncisa*), which was also obtained by Mr. Lewis, differs from the species described here in its more general oval shape and more transverse thorax; it agrees well enough with the description of the author to leave little doubt about the identity of the species. In *Parlina* the thoracic groove is placed close to the posterior margins and is bounded at the sides by a short, not very distinct perpendicular groove. *P. fulva*, of which several specimens are before me, differs in the almost entirely fulvous colour, in the much less transverse thorax, and in the narrower prosternum as well as in the more oblong shape. Chapuis seems to have overlooked the present genus, as he makes no mention of it in his 'Genera des Coléoptères.'

From *Lactica* the type of *Parlina* differs in the much more transverse thorax and its sinuate groove, the latter not being bounded by a lateral depression.

HYPNOPHILA VIOLACEIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Ovate, very convex; black; basal joints of the antennæ and the posterior tibiæ obscure testaceous; thorax scarcely visibly punctured; elytra dark violaceous, punctate-striate.

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

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles obsolete. Antennæ with the last five joints transversely dilated, black, the five lower joints testaceous. Thorax transverse, three times as broad as long, the sides straight, the base with a very short longitudinal groove at each side; the surface with a few very minute punctures, visible only under a strong lens. Scutellum piceous. Elytra very strongly convex, narrowed

and rather pointed at the apices, each elytron with nine or ten rows of distinct punctures. Posterior tibiæ dilated at the apices, the latter furnished with a row of bristles and below with a long fulvous spine; claws simple.

A single specimen.

HYPNOPHILA APICIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black; base of the antennæ, the head, thorax, and legs rufous; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the apices fulvous.

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

Head impunctate; antennæ with the last five joints transversely dilated, black, the others fulvous. Thorax nearly three times broader than long, transversely convex, rufous, shining, impunctate, the basal margin with a short longitudinal groove at each side. Elytra subglobose, very convex, strongly punctate-striate, their apices fulvous, this colour extending also partly to the sides. Claws simple.

The single specimen obtained, like the following, is glued to a card, so that I cannot say anything about the underside. It is smaller than *H. violaceipennis*, but seems to possess all the characters of *Hypnophila*.

HYPNOPHILA RUGICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Black; head and thorax very finely rugose and wrinkled; elytra dark purplish, distinctly punctate-striate.

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

Head finely rugose; antennæ black, of the same structure as in the preceding species. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides deflexed; the surface entirely covered with fine longitudinal rugosities, giving it an opaque appearance; a small longitudinal indentation is placed on each side at the basal margin, and a lateral groove extends close to the lateral margin, the latter appearing somewhat thickened and shining. Elytra ovate, very convex and pointed at the apices, the punctures regular and moderately deep and placed in striæ, the single punctures being very closely approached. Legs black, the posterior femora very strongly incrassate, their tibiæ straight and armed at the apex with a long and distinct spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the three following joints together; claws simple.

A single specimen.

MANOBIA APICICORNIS, sp. nov.

Piceous or black; head, thorax, and legs fulvous; antennæ black, the four lower and the last joint fulvous; elytra black, their apices fulvous, strongly punctate-striate.

Var. *a*. Entirely fulvous.

Var. *b*. Obscure piceous; the tibiæ fulvous.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, of an elongate triangular shape, bounded behind by a deep transverse

groove, which extends to the inner margin of the eyes. Antennæ nearly as long as the body; the 4 or 5 lower joints obscure fulvous, the five following ones black, the apical joint reddish fulvous; the third and fourth joints equal. Thorax transversely subquadrate, the sides straight, the posterior margin slightly lobed, the anterior angles obliquely truncate and slightly thickened; surface with a deep, strongly sinuate, transverse groove near the base, extending nearly to the posterior angles, the latter produced into a tooth; the disk impunctate, the groove itself with some punctures; scutellum fulvous. Elytra with a well-marked basilar depression, the shoulders prominent, the disk strongly punctate-striate, the punctuation diminishing towards the apices, the interstices slightly costate near the sides. Prosternum rather broad; the anterior coxal cavities open.

M. apicicornis resembles greatly several species from the Malayan regions which served me for the establishment of the present genus; their general appearance is that of a small species of *Crepidodera*, from which the open coxal cavities and the strongly sinuate thoracic groove separates *Manobia*. In *M. apicicornis*, which seems to be a very variable species, the apices of the elytra are pale fulvous, while the last joint of the antennæ is of a more reddish colour; this is constant in all the specimens before me, and separates the species from its allies.

CREPIDODERA HIRTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate; black; antennæ and tarsi flavous; thorax rugose-punctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate, and clothed with long white pubescence.

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

Head not visibly punctured, with some single long white hairs. Antennæ a little shorter than the body, the third and the two following joints equal, slightly shorter than the second but not so stout; terminal joints slightly thickened, the apical one fuscous, the rest flavous. Thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the disk strongly rugose-punctate, transversely grooved near the base. Elytra with regular rows of deep punctures, the interstices strongly costate, and furnished with long white single hairs. Legs black, tarsi flavous.

Of this small and interesting little species there is only a single example before me. As the specimen is carded, I am not able to say anything about the state of the cavities or other characters of the underside, and have placed it at present in *Crepidodera* on account of the thoracic groove and punctate-striate elytra. The following species, of which also only a single specimen was obtained, is still smaller. Both agree in the almost equally stout femora of all the legs, which leaves it doubtful whether these species would not equally well find their place amongst the Galerucinæ.

CREPIDODERA MINUTA, sp. nov.

Entirely pale fulvous; head impunctate; thorax very closely

punctured; elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices scarcely raised.

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

Rather smaller and narrower than the preceding species; the thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly narrowed towards the base, nearly straight, the surface extremely closely and distinctly punctured, the basal groove distinct and placed close to the posterior margin; elytra rather paler than the thorax, the punctures larger and arranged in regular rows; all the femora thickened, the posterior ones scarcely more incrassate than the others.

SEBAETHE SUTURALIS, sp. nov.

Testaceous, terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured, a more or less distinct sutural stripe, narrowed behind, piceous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head not longer than broad, impunctate; the frontal tubercles strongly raised, transverse and nearly contiguous; carina short but distinct. Antennæ closely approached, two thirds the length of the body, the first three joints pale testaceous, the rest fuscous, the third joint one half longer than the second, but slightly shorter than the fourth joint. Thorax narrow, three times as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded and narrowly margined, the anterior angles thickened, the surface somewhat convex and entirely impunctate. Scutellum rather broad, impunctate. Elytra slightly widened towards the middle, their apices rounded, the sides with a narrow margin; the disk very finely and moderately closely punctured, obscure testaceous like the rest of the body, with a narrow posteriorly constricted sutural piceous stripe not extending to the apices; the posterior tibiæ longitudinally channelled; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together.

Dikoya.

Smaller than *S. pallida*, Jac., the sides of the thorax less strongly rounded, and the surface without depressions; further distinguished by the sutural stripe; this latter is, however, in some specimens scarcely visible, in others strongly marked. The colour of the antennæ and that of the tarsi is also subject to variation, being sometimes obscure piceous and in some instances testaceous; the impunctate thorax, the coloration of the elytra, in connection with the size, will help to separate *S. suturalis* from its allies.

SEBAETHE CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, obscure testaceous; thorax impunctate, the sides strongly rounded; elytra extremely closely and finely punctured.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Head impunctate; the eyes very large, divided by a space not broader than their diameter; the frontal tubercles broadly trigonate, bounded behind by a deep groove. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the joints slender and elongate, with the exception of the second, of nearly equal length. Thorax nearly three times as

broad as long, the sides rounded and narrowly margined. Elytra widened towards the middle, very closely and finely punctured; the prosternum narrow but distinct.

Bogawantalawa.

S. ceylonensis entirely resembles in regard to colour the unicolorous variety of *S. suturalis*, but differs in being of much larger size and in having the sides of the thorax much more rounded; the antennæ have their joints also much more elongate, and the punctuation of the elytra is finer and more closely placed. As the four specimens before me all agree in the above characters, I must consider the species specifically distinct from the preceding. *S. pallida*, Jac., from Celebes, is another very closely allied species, but differs in the depressions of the thorax, the fulvous labrum, and the shorter antennæ.

SPHÆRODERMA ORIENTALIS, sp. nov.

Piceous; the three basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; above reddish fulvous; thorax very finely punctured; elytra closely and finely semipunctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles distinct; lower part of the face prominent, the anterior edge of the clypeus straight. Antennæ about half the length of the body, black, the three lower joints fulvous, the second thinner and rather smaller than the preceding, the terminal joints gradually thickened. Thorax transverse, three times broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin distinctly sinuate at each side, the median lobe slightly produced and rounded, the surface finely and evenly punctured. Scutellum small. Elytra very convex and distinctly narrowed towards the apices, the shoulders not prominent, the surface very closely and somewhat more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation arranged in semiregular rows. Legs piceous. Prosternum longer than broad. Elytral epipleuræ broad, nearly extending to the apices.

Galle.

I am unable to say whether the present species is identical with one or the other described by Motschulsky. In some specimens the thorax is more or less stained with piceous.

CHABRIA (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Anterior coxal cavities open. Body ovate, rounded, very convex. Antennæ widely separated, filiform, slightly thickened towards the apical joints. Thorax narrowly transverse, four times as broad as long, the sides rounded. Scutellum triangular. Elytra irregularly punctured, convex, strongly deflected towards the apices, their epipleuræ broad and continued below the middle. Posterior femora strongly incrassate; tibiæ not channelled, the posterior ones with a distinct spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Prosternum

narrow but distinct, longer than broad, its base slightly widened and rounded.

The general appearance of the insect for which I am obliged to propose the present genus has much the appearance of a species of *Chrysomela* on account of the ovate and strongly convex shape and the very transversely shaped thorax; the space between the insertion of the antennæ is much greater than is the case in the majority of the *Halticinae*, while the strongly incrassate posterior femora leaves no doubt as to the proper place of the genus amongst the latter family.

CHABRIA NIGROPLAGIATA, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 8.)

Black; antennæ and the tibiæ flavous; above fulvous or flavous, a spot at the vertex, two at the thorax, two transverse bands at the elytra, and a triangular spot near the apices of the latter black.

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

Head impunctate, the vertex with a black spot (sometimes wanting); palpi piceous as well as the apices of the jaws; antennæ entirely flavous or fulvous, scarcely half the length of the body, the third joint about one half longer than the second, the terminal joints gradually and slightly thickened. Thorax more than three times broader than long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles obliquely truncate (in one specimen more pointed), the surface with a few scarcely visible punctures, fulvous, with a black spot of variable shape placed on each side at the base. Scutellum black, or with the base only of that colour. Elytra very convex, rounded towards the middle and pointed at the apices, their surface scarcely or not visibly punctured; each elytron with a broad concave-shaped band near the base, not quite extending to either margin; another transverse band is placed at the middle, each end being widened, and a triangular-shaped spot near the apex. Underside and the femora and tarsi black.

Bogawantalawa.

CHABRIA APICICORNIS, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 9.)

Piceous; antennæ testaceous, the two apical joints black; thorax and elytra minutely punctured; the posterior tibiæ and the tarsi testaceous or flavous.

Var. The basal joints of the antennæ piceous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Head rather broader than long, impunctate, the frontal tubercles almost entirely absent, the space between the antennæ broad, divided at the base by a rather deep groove and bounded behind by another transverse groove; clypeus broad, scarcely narrowed above, and forming a single piece with the face; labrum transverse, with a row of fine punctures; palpi incrassate at the penultimate joint, the apical one acute and conical. Antennæ half the length of the body, the third and fourth joints equal, the following slightly widened at their apices, the two or three terminal joints black, the others testaceous. Thorax with the sides very strongly rounded and narrowly margined, the anterior angles entirely obsolete and oblique and

indicated only near the middle by a thickened rounded fovea; the surface scarcely visibly punctured. Elytra very convex, deflexed and pointed at the apices, without any basal depression or prominent shoulders, the surface punctured like that of the thorax. Body below coloured like the upper surface; the tibiæ and the tarsi more or less distinctly flavous.

Dikoya, Bogawantalawa.

PHÆLOTA (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body ovate, convex, subcylindrical, pointed posteriorly. Antennæ rather distant, gradually thickened at the terminal joints. Thorax transverse, the sides rounded, the anterior angles thickened and obliquely rounded, the disk without depression. Elytra punctate-striate. Anterior tibiæ unarmed; the posterior ones with a very short spine, somewhat widened at their apices, and with a short and shallow longitudinal depression or groove; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Prosternum broad, its base truncate. Mesosternum of the same shape but half the size. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

*Phælot*a, like *Chabria*, has much the general appearance of a species of *Chrysomela*; from *Chabria* it differs in the shorter antennæ, the punctate-striate elytra, and the closed coxal cavities.

PHÆLOTA SEMIFASCIATA, sp. nov.

Fulvous or piceous; above obscure greenish æneous varied with fulvous; thorax minutely punctured, the disk greenish; elytra regularly punctate-striate, greenish æneous, the interstices alternately more or less obscure fulvous.

Var. Above and the legs entirely fulvous (immature?).

Length 2 lines.

Head with a few minute punctures; eyes large; frontal tubercles transversely trigonate, nearly contiguous; the carina indistinct; labrum more or less fulvous. Antennæ half the length of the body, the five lower joints fulvous, the rest black, the apex of the terminal joint fulvous; the second to the fifth joints short, nearly equal, the six terminal ones thickened, slightly longer than broad. Thorax transverse, the anterior margin nearly straight, the posterior one and the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles much thickened and obtusely rounded, the surface minutely punctured, greenish æneous, the margins more or less fulvous. Elytra very convex, subcylindrical, and pointed at the apices, strongly punctate-striate. Legs piceous or fulvous, more or less stained with greenish æneous.

Bogawantalawa.

In some specimens the elytra show alternate longitudinal bands of æneous and fulvous.

PEXODORUS (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body ovate, widened behind; palpi slender, filiform. Antennæ filiform, the second joint short, the third and fourth joints equal.

Thorax narrowly transverse, three times as broad as long. Scutellum triangular. Elytra with a more or less distinct basal depression, semipunctate-striate, their epipleuræ not continued below the middle; the four anterior tibiæ unarmed, the posterior ones with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following ones together; claws appendiculate. Prosternum distinct; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Pexodorus will enter Chapuis's eighth group, the *Oxygoninæ*, on account of the closed coxal cavities and the narrow transverse thorax. From *Oxygona* the genus is distinguished by the short ovate general shape of its body and the elytral epipleuræ, which are obsolete below the middle.

PEXODORUS CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 10.)

Black or metallic green; the basal joints of the antennæ, the four anterior legs, and the posterior tibiæ testaceous; thorax impunctate; elytra finely and closely punctate-striate.

♀ (?). Elytra with deep basal depression; antennæ entirely testaceous; all the femora and the posterior tibiæ black.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head rather broader than long; the frontal elevations ovate, but little raised and small; eyes entire, of oblong shape; clypeus rather flat; labrum obscurefulvous. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, testaceous, the three or four apical joints fuscous. Thorax rather more than three times as broad as long, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the sides narrowly margined, nearly straight, the anterior angles somewhat broad and slightly produced, furnished as well as the posterior ones with a single hair; the surface entirely impunctate. Elytra widened towards the apices, with a shallow basal depression; the surface finely and very closely punctate-striate; the posterior femora strongly incrassate, piceous, the others and the tibiæ and tarsi testaceous. Prosternum narrow; mesosternum much broader, its base slightly emarginate.

Dikoya.

I am not quite sure whether I rightly refer two specimens, which differ from the others in the very deep elytral depressions and differently coloured legs, to the female sex. In the absence of other distinguishing characters it is as well to regard them as such. Some specimens are of a metallic greenish or bluish colour and the antennæ are entirely flavous; in others the colour of the latter is nearly black; but I cannot discover any other differences of importance.

PHILOGEUS (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Ovate, convex, subcylindrical. Anterior coxal cavities open; eyes large; palpi robust; antennæ with dilated apical joints. Thorax transversely subquadrate, with a shallow transverse groove near the base, the anterior angles oblique, notched before the middle. Elytra finely punctate-striate, not depressed below the base. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ dilated at the apices, with a shallow longitudinal groove, armed with a spine; the first

joint of the posterior tarsi rather longer than the two following joints together; claws bifid; prosternum longer than broad, very distinct; mesosternum transversely subquadrate.

The insect for which I am obliged to establish the present genus has quite the appearance of a small species of *Typophorus* amongst the Eumolpinae. From any other genus of the present family, especially from *Manobia*, Jac., *Philogeus* may be distinguished by the dilated and flattened posterior tibiae in connection with the thoracic groove and the dilated antennae, as well as by the bifid claws, which is a character of rare occurrence amongst the Halticinae.

PHILOGEUS FULVIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous; head, antennae, thorax and the legs black; thorax impunctate; elytra very finely punctate-striate, fulvous.

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

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles obsolete; the carina acutely raised; antennae closely approached, nearly as long as the body, the third and fourth joints equal, slightly longer than the second, which is thickened, the sixth to the tenth joints gradually and distinctly widened, pubescent, the terminal one of usual size, often fulvous. Thorax about one half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin slightly and broadly rounded, the anterior angles forming an obtuse tooth before the middle; the surface scarcely visibly punctured, with an obsolete sinuate transverse groove near the base extending some way upwards at the sides; scutellum rather broad, its apex rounded. Elytra extremely finely and rather distantly punctate-striate, their apices rounded.

Dikoya.

AMPHIMELOIDES (gen. nov. Halticinarum).

Subovate, convex. Antennae separated, inserted immediately below the eyes, short, their apical joints widened. Thorax transverse, the sides angulate before the middle. Elytra irregularly punctured. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae dilated and slightly longitudinally sulcate near the apices, the latter armed with a long spine. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum very narrow but distinct. Anterior coxal cavities open.

From all other genera of Halticidae with the exception of *Amphimela* the present genus differs by the broad space dividing the insertion of the antennae, while the open coxal cavities will distinguish the genus from *Amphimela* proper.

AMPHIMELOIDES DORSALIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous; the apical joints of the antennae, the posterior femora, and the breast piceous or black; thorax scarcely visibly, elytra more distinctly and closely punctured, each elytron with a broad longitudinal black band, abbreviated posteriorly.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, without transverse groove or frontal elevations; the clypeus not separated from the face, which forms a plane surface;

labrum piceous; palpi long and slender. Antennæ inserted close to the inner margin of the eyes, scarcely extending in length to the base of the thorax, the second joint short and thickened, the third more slender and longer, the rest gradually widened and transversely shaped; black, the four basal joints fulvous. Thorax at least three times broader than long, pale fulvous, the sides straight and forming a distinct angle before the middle, the posterior margin evenly and moderately rounded; the surface without depressions, smooth and nearly impunctate. Scutellum broadly ovate, black. Elytra convex, subcylindrical, closely and distinctly punctured, fulvous, each elytron with a broad black band commencing at the middle of the base and extending below the middle, the outer margin deeply concave at the middle. Legs fulvous, the posterior femora piceous as well as the sides of the breast.

The elytral band is slightly widened at the apex, and approaches gradually towards the suture without, however, touching the latter.

TEGYRIUS (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Ovate, subcylindrical. Antennæ slender, filiform, the third joint slightly longer than the second. Thorax transversely subquadrate, the surface transversely but obsoletely grooved near the base. Elytra convex, broader than the thorax, without depressions, finely and semiregularly punctured. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ dilated and longitudinally channelled, their apices with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum broad, subquadrate. Mesosternum broader than long, its base concave-emarginate. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Tegyrius has the general shape and appearance of *Philogeus*, but differs in the filiform antennæ, the much longer metatarsus of the posterior tarsi, and in the appendiculate, not bifid, claws. From *Longitarsus* the genus may be distinguished by the transverse sinuate groove of the thorax and the broad prosternum.

TEGYRIUS METALLICUS, sp. nov.

Black; antennæ, legs, the posterior femora excepted, testaceous; above metallic greenish æneous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra very finely semipunctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles and the carina very narrow and rather indistinct. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, the fourth joint one half longer than the third, the second thickened. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliquely truncate and slightly thickened, the basilar transverse groove sinuate, not very deep and not extending to the sides; the disk entirely impunctate. Elytra convex, subcylindrical, without basal depression, the shoulders not prominent, the apices rounded; surface very closely and minutely punctured, the punctuation arranged in semiregular rows; the anterior tarsi, the posterior femora, and the inner side of the posterior tibiæ blackish.

The antennæ and the legs in this species are subject to variation in colour; sometimes the first two joints of the antennæ are stained with piceous as well as the legs and tarsi, the latter in other specimens being entirely testaceous with the exception of the posterior femora.

ALYTUS (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body ovate, pointed behind. Head not longer than broad; fronta tubercles strongly raised; antennæ as long as or longer than the body, the second and third joints nearly equal. Thorax subquadrate, the angles not produced, the surface with a distinct transverse groove near the base, extending to the posterior angles. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra ovate convex, pointed posteriorly, regularly punctate-striate. Posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae with a distinct spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities open. Prosternum narrowly elongate, much longer than broad; mesosternum distinct, subquadrate.

In its general appearance the insect, for the reception of which I am obliged to establish the present genus, resembles a species of *Longitarsus*, from which the distinct transverse groove of the thorax and the short metatarsus of the posterior legs separate it; the punctate-striate and the ovate and strongly pointed elytra are further characteristic of *Alytus*. A single species is before me.

ALYTUS CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous or testaceous; posterior femora piceous; the disk of the thorax impunctate, the groove punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly developed, elongate; the third joint of the antennæ thinner than the second, but scarcely longer, the following joints more slender and elongate. Thorax transversely quadrate, slightly constricted at the base, the sides nearly straight, the angles rather obtuse, the surface entirely impunctate, the transverse groove closely punctured. Elytra ovate, convex, widened at the middle, fulvous; each elytron with about ten rows of regular and distinct punctures, the first row very short. Legs testaceous, the apices of the posterior femora piceous.

The general colour of the upper surface is dark fulvous, very shining, the thorax and the legs being of a paler tint. The elytra are strongly narrowed at the base and at the apices, so that the thorax is broader than the elytra at the base.

THRYLÆA (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body rounded, subovate; eyes rather large; frontal tubercles in shape of oblique narrow ridges. Antennæ rather short, the terminal joints thickened. Thorax transverse, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface without transverse groove, the basal

margin with a short perpendicular groove. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate; their epipleuræ very broad, concave, and continued to the apices; posterior femora strongly thickened; tibiæ not channelled, the posterior ones with a short spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Prosternum broad, one half longer than broad. Mesosternum transversely quadrate. Anterior coxal cavities open.

The rounded convex shape, the short perpendicular basal grooves of the thorax, in connection with the punctate-striate elytra, the broad prosternum, and open coxal cavities separate this genus.

THRYLÆA VARIABILIS, sp. nov.

Reddish fulvous; head, thorax, and the legs black; thorax distinctly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, dark fulvous.

Var. Fulvous; elytra black, the suture and the apices fulvous.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the clypeus thickened; labrum margined with fulvous. Antennæ about half the length of the body, black, the apices of the first five joints stained with fulvous; the second joint as thick, but half the size of the first, the third and the two following joints nearly equal, shorter and thinner, the rest more flattened and dilated. Thorax transverse, rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique forming a thickened angle before the middle; surface finely but distinctly and not very closely punctured, black. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra rounded, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices with a few fine punctures, slightly convex near the sides and apices, the shoulders thickened and somewhat prominent. Legs black; tarsi piceous.

Bogawantalawa.

MORYLUS (gen. nov. Halticinarum).

Body ovate. Antennæ slightly widened at the terminal joints, the third and fourth joints equal. Thorax transverse, without depressions, the anterior angles oblique. Scutellum broader than long. Elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ extending below the middle. The posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ deeply longitudinally channelled, armed at the apices with a small spine; the anterior tibiæ unarmed. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum very broad. Mesosternum more than twice as broad as long. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Morylus agrees with *Sebaethe*, Baly, in the deeply sulcate posterior tibiæ, but differs in the shape of the thorax, the sides of which are straight, not flattened or margined, and in the broad prosternum.

MORYLUS FULVIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black, head and thorax impunctate; elytra fulvous, depressed below the base, very closely and distinctly punctured; legs black.

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

Head entirely impunctate, the frontal elevations in shape of narrow

oblique ridges, which continue between the antennæ; the lower part of the face concave; the penultimate joint of the palpi transversely quadrate. Antennæ rather robust, more than half the length of the body, black; the first joint thick and rather short, the second as thick but one third shorter, the two following joints elongate and thinner, the rest gradually and moderately dilated, longer than broad. Thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles obliquely cut, forming a tooth before the middle, the surface not visibly punctured. Elytra slightly widened towards the middle, broadly and rather obsoletely depressed below the base, the shoulders somewhat prominent; the surface very closely and distinctly punctured, reddish fulvous.

IVALIA (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body very convex, ovate. Antennæ with the seven last joints transversely dilated. Thorax transverse, without grooves. Elytra irregularly punctured; the posterior femora strongly incrassate; posterior tibiæ stout, widened behind, deeply channelled, the edges armed with several teeth, the apices with a long spine. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum narrowly elongate; mesosternum very transversely shaped, widened at the middle. Anterior coxal cavities open.

I am obliged to propose the present genus for the reception of some small species of Halticidæ having the general shape and appearance of *Apteropeda*, but differing from that and the allied genera placed by Chapuis in his 16th group by the irregularly punctured elytra and the appendiculate claws.

IVALIA VIRIDIPENNIS, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 12.)

Reddish fulvous; terminal joints of the antennæ black; elytra metallic green, finely and closely punctured, their apices very pointed.

♀ (?). Larger, more rounded, the apices of the elytra fulvous.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

Head impunctate, fulvous; the frontal tubercles obsolete; palpi long and rather slender, the apical joint piceous. Antennæ black, the four lower joints testaceous, the third and fourth joints small, equal, the following transversely dilated, pubescent. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides nearly straight, the angles obsolete; surface extremely finely punctured, fulvous. Elytra ovate, strongly narrowed and pointed at the apices, the surface very closely punctured. Legs fulvous; the posterior tibiæ with three or four teeth at their margins.

Bogawantalawa.

In the specimen which I consider to be the female of this species the general shape is more robust, and the elytra have their extreme apices of a fulvous colour; the teeth at the tibiæ are not so plainly marked; but other differences of importance I cannot find.

IVALIA METALLICA, sp. nov. (Plate X. fig. 11.)

Black or piceous below; the four basal joints of the antennæ

testaceous; thorax metallic blue or greenish, finely punctured; elytra metallic purplish or cupreous, closely punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles feebly raised. Antennæ black, the last seven joints transversely dilated, the others obscure testaceous. Thorax transversely subcylindrical, widened towards the middle, the surface finely granulate and punctured, with an obscure longitudinal impression near the lateral margin. Scutellum triangular, piceous. Elytra very convex, narrowed behind, of a reddish metallic cupreous colour, very closely and irregularly punctured. Legs black, the tibiæ rather lighter, the posterior ones armed with three or four teeth; their apices with a long fulvous spine; claws appendiculate.

Bogawantalawa.

This species is of the same shape as the preceding, with which it has further all the structural characters in common; the different coloration sufficiently distinguishes it.

IVALIA FULVIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black; head and thorax impunctate; elytra dark fulvous, very closely and irregularly punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head broader than long. Antennæ short, robust, the three lower joints obscure fulvous, the rest black. Thorax three times as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, surface entirely impunctate, black. Scutellum black. Elytra rounded, very convex, dark reddish fulvous, closely punctured, the interstices somewhat rugose or wrinkled. Legs piceous, the tibiæ more or less obscure fulvous.

DEMARCHUS (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body ovate; pubescent. Antennæ filiform, the third joint more than double the length of the second; palpi robust. Thorax transverse with an anterior and posterior transverse depression. Scutellum subpentagonal. Elytra pubescent, finely rugose, their epipleuræ disappearing below the middle. Tibiæ simple, unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi not longer than the second; claws obsoletely bifid. Anterior coxal cavities open. Prosternum scarcely visible. Mesosternum narrow and pointed.

The single specimen before me, upon which I am obliged to establish the present genus, resembles in general appearance a species of the genus *Sebaetha*, from which the simple tibiæ, transversely impressed thorax, and the pubescent elytra will at once distinguish it. The posterior femora are moderately but very distinctly incrassate.

DEMARCHUS PUBIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Testaceous; head rugose; thorax shining, nearly impunctate; elytra obscure fulvous, the basal and the lateral margin obscure piceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely rugose at the vertex, the frontal tubercles distinct,

nearly square-shaped and smooth; labrum piceous. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, testaceous, the third and following joints elongate, nearly equal in length and much longer than the second joint. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, narrowed near the anterior angles, the latter slightly prominent; the surface shining, scarcely visibly punctured near the side, with a short anterior and posterior transverse groove and a small anterior fovea as well as an obsolete oblique posterior lateral depression. Scutellum obscure fulvous. Elytra closely pubescent, very finely rugose-punctate, the basal margin and the sides to below the middle obscure piceous or fuscous, the rest of the surface very obscure fulvous. Legs and underside testaceous; the claws indistinctly bifid.

SPHÆROPLEURA (gen. nov. Halticiorum).

Body strongly rounded and convex. Antennæ filiform, the first joint slender, the second and following joints nearly equal and shorter. Thorax subhemispherical, without depression. Elytra punctate-striate, their epipleuræ very broad and concave, continued to below the middle; the posterior femora strongly dilated; the four posterior tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints united; claws appendiculate. Prosternum narrow, deeply longitudinally channelled. Mesosternum deeply emarginate at its apex. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

Sphæropleura agrees in shape, which resembles that of a species of *Coccinella*, with *Sphærophyma*, Baly, *Argopistes*, Motsch., and *Homelea*, Jac. It differs from the first-named genus in the much less strongly dilated posterior femora, the longer and not dilated tibiæ, and the smaller eyes, also in the want of a thoracic median lobe. From *Argopistes* this genus may be separated by the filiform antennæ and the punctate-striate elytra; and from *Homelea* by the much more strongly incrassate posterior femora, the latter in *Homelea* being only about one half thicker than the rest of the thighs, and the mesosternum strongly transverse and of different shape, and the elytra irregularly punctured.

SPHÆROPLEURA TRICOSTATA, sp. nov.

Piceous below; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi testaceous; head and thorax impunctate, black; elytra finely punctate-striate.

♀. Each elytron with three short but distinct costæ near the apex.

Var. Elytra fulvous.

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

Head entirely impunctate; the frontal tubercles very small and indistinct; labrum fulvous. Antennæ about half the length of the body, testaceous, the terminal joint fuscous. Thorax subhemispherical, more than three times as broad as long, the sides straight, the angles not produced but distinct. Elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very convex and rounded, the punctuation very fine at the middle of the disk, much more distinct towards the sides; of the three costæ placed near the apex in the female, the first is shorter

than the others, but none extend to the end of the elytra nor to the middle. The shoulders are but little prominent, and between them and the lateral margin of the elytra there is a broader impunctate space extending to the middle, the lateral margin itself being accompanied by a row of deep punctures. The legs are subject to some variation in colour, being sometimes dark fulvous, but the anterior tibiæ seem to remain testaceous.

AULACOPHORA STEVENSI, Baly. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

Testaceous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra finely punctured; a sutural and submarginal narrow stripe, as well as their extreme apices, black.

♂. The fourth joint of the antennæ strongly swollen and elongate. Length 3 lines.

Head rather swollen at the vertex, impunctate, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse. Antennæ more than two thirds the length of the elytra, entirely testaceous, the second joint extremely short, the third and fifth joints triangularly dilated in the male, the fourth greatly enlarged in the same sex, the rest of nearly equal length and slender. Thorax transverse, the sides rather deflexed and widened towards the apex, the surface with a deeply impressed transverse groove near the base, impunctate. Scutellum black. Elytra rather convex and gradually widened posteriorly, extremely finely and rather closely punctured, a narrow sutural stripe extending to the apices and round the latter, and another equally narrow stripe near the lateral margin, commencing at the base and abbreviated before the apex of each elytron, black. Legs and underside entirely testaceous.

The female only differs from the male in having simple antennæ. Bogawantalawa.

AULACOPHORA NIGRIPETA, Duviv. (Plate XI. figs. 2, 3.)

PHYLLOBROTICA HIRTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Obscure piceous or black below; basal joints of the antennæ, the head, thorax, and the femora fulvous; elytra obscure testaceous, finely rugose and pubescent, the margins narrowly fuscous.

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

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles distinct but small; palpi robust. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, piceous, the three basal joints fulvous. Thorax transverse, the sides slightly constricted at the base, the disk rather deeply transversely depressed, impunctate. Elytra very obscure pale or darker testaceous, sometimes fuscous, the suture and the lateral margin at the shoulders darker; the surface slightly rugosely punctured and moderately closely covered with stiff whitish hairs; their epipleuræ extremely narrow. Tibiæ unarmed, fuscous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Nuwara Eliya.

The legs are sometimes entirely fulvous, but generally the femora only are of that colour.

PHYLLOBROTICA MARGINATA, sp. nov.

Testaceous ; the basal joints of the antennæ, the head, and thorax fulvous ; scutellum black ; elytra testaceous, very finely rugosely punctate, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate ; the frontal tubercles trigonate, strongly raised. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, the third joint double the length of the second, the following ones nearly equal to the third joint, the three basal ones fulvous, the rest fuscous. Thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margin straight and parallel ; the surface rather deeply transversely depressed, impunctate, shining, fulvous like the head. Scutellum black. Elytra parallel, extremely finely punctured and rugose, the extreme lateral and sutural margins black ; their epipleuræ very narrow. Legs slender, the tibiæ unarmed ; the first joint of the posterior tibiæ as long as the two following joints together ; claws appendiculate ; anterior coxal cavities open.

P. marginata differs somewhat from the more typical species of the genus in the more transversely shaped thorax and the distinct, although very narrow elytral epipleuræ. In the absence of other marks of distinction, I have placed the species in *Phyllobrotica*.

MIMASTRA CAPITATA, sp. nov.

Narrowly elongate ; testaceous ; antennæ and the breast black ; vertex of the head metallic greenish ; thorax impunctate, depressed at the disk ; elytra finely punctured and rugose, with a metallic green gloss, the margins narrowly greenish black.

Length 2-3 lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the latter very finely granulate, metallic green or æneous ; lower part of the face testaceous ; the labrum obscure piceous. Antennæ longer than the body, the second joint extremely short, the others very elongate and of nearly equal length ; black, sometimes the basal joints obscure fulvous. Thorax square-shaped, the disk deeply transversely depressed, impunctate, testaceous or fulvous, the lateral margins more or less stained with dark greenish. Elytra finely transversely rugose and closely punctured ; testaceous, stained with metallic greenish, the latter colour more distinct at the basal margin ; the suture and the lateral margins also narrowly dark æneous, which colour extends also to the epipleuræ ; the underside either entirely or partially black. Legs fulvous, the tarsi generally fuscous ; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together ; tibiæ unarmed. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Dikoya.

Except in the greater length of the posterior metatarsus, this species does not differ in any other material way from its allies.

MIMASTRA ROBUSTA, sp. nov.

Below piceous or blackish ; above fulvous ; antennæ and legs

flavous; thorax impunctate, obsoletely depressed; elytra very minutely punctured.

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

Head impunctate, not longer than broad; the frontal tubercles in shape of narrow transverse ridges; the anterior margin of the clypeus straight; extreme apices of the jaws black. Antennæ slender, nearly as long as the body, flavous, the two apical joints slightly fuscous, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth. Thorax subquadrate, scarcely more than one half broader than long, the sides narrowed towards the base, the angles not prominent, the surface feebly impressed at the middle, impunctate. Elytra rather flattened, the base scarcely or feebly raised, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured, the punctuation here and there arranged in rows; elytral epipleuræ continued below the middle. Legs rather short and stout, flavous; tibiæ unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities incomplete. Underside blackish, with a slightly metallic bluish gloss.

Although the general shape of this species is less elongate and the thorax less transversely shaped than is the case with most of the other representatives of the genus *Mimastra*, it would scarcely be deemed sufficient to establish on these differences alone another genus, as, moreover, the open coxal cavities and the unarmed tibiæ are characteristic of the present genus.

GALERUCELLA VIRIDA, sp. nov.

Oblong, rather convex; testaceous; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi fuscous; above pale green, closely punctured; the head, thorax, and the elytra narrowly margined with flavous.

Length 4 lines.

Head very finely and closely punctured, with a fine longitudinal central groove, the vertex green, the sides narrowly flavous; the anterior margin of the clypeus straight; labrum and palpi piceous. Antennæ inserted just above the lower edge of the clypeus, about half the length of the body, fuscous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the following ones slightly longer. Thorax three times as broad as long, the sides and the anterior margins nearly straight, the posterior angles slightly oblique; surface finely pubescent, closely and finely punctured, obsoletely depressed near the base and at the sides, green, opaque; the lateral margins narrowly flavous, the anterior angles with an elongate narrow piceous spot. The apex of the scutellum broadly truncate, the surface finely punctured, pale green. Elytra more evenly and finely punctured than the thorax, covered with short yellowish pubescence, the lateral margins narrowly flavous, the disk pale green. Underside and legs testaceous; the knees, tibiæ, and the tarsi fuscous or piceous. Tibiæ unarmed; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

A single specimen.

GALERUCELLA CEYLONENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 12.)

Testaceous; apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; head and

thorax rugose-punctate, the former with one, the latter with three black spots; elytra pale fulvous, finely pubescent, a narrow sutural and a broad lateral stripe bright green.

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

Head closely rugose-punctate, testaceous, with a large triangular black spot at the vertex. Antennæ slender, filiform, two thirds the length of the body, black or fuscous at the terminal joints, the basal ones, varying in numbers, fulvous; third joint longer than the fourth. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles produced into an acute point; surface transversely and strongly depressed, more strongly rugose-punctate than the head, testaceous, with a large black spot at each side, and another one, mesially constricted, at the middle. Scutellum testaceous, broad, its apex truncate. Elytra slightly widened behind, closely covered with fine silky whitish pubescence; a very narrow sutural stripe, not quite extending to the apices, and another very broad one, commencing at the scutellum and extending to the apical margin of each elytron, bright green, the rest of the surface as well as the extreme lateral margin testaceous. Legs of the same colour, the upperside of the femora and that of the tibiæ more or less distinctly marked with a piceous stripe, sometimes the legs are entirely of that colour. Claws bifid.

Kitukgalle.

GALERUCELLA LATERALIS, sp. nov.

Ovate, slightly widened posteriorly, testaceous; antennæ, a spot at the vertex and three at the thorax, fuscous; elytra closely punctured and pubescent, obscure greenish, the lateral margins narrowly testaceous.

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

Head finely rugose, pale brownish or testaceous, a triangular spot at the vertex and the central narrow groove fuscous; the anterior margin of the clypeus thickened. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, the third joint very long and slender, all the others shorter but equally slender, the second joint very short. Thorax more than three times as broad as long, the sides narrowed towards the apex, slightly sinuate, the anterior angles produced into a very small tooth, the posterior ones oblique and sinuate at each side; the disk with a transverse depression at the sides and a longitudinal impressed central line, sculptured like the head and sparingly clothed with very short pubescence; a spot at each side, and another near the anterior margin at the middle, fuscous. Scutellum fuscous. Elytra rather convex, much more distinctly and closely covered with white hairs, extremely finely and closely rugose-punctate, obscure dark greenish, opaque, the lateral margins obscure pale testaceous. The sides of the breast, the femora above, and the outside of the tibiæ piceous. The first joint of the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the following one; claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Kitukgalle.

In one specimen the thorax is almost entirely fuscous, owing

probably to discoloration. At once distinguished from *G. ceylonensis* by the much more transverse and finely punctured thorax as well as by the uniform obscure, not metallic green, colour of the elytra.

GALERUCELLA CROTCHI, sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous, finely pubescent; the head with one, the thorax with three fuscous spots; elytra metallic green, finely rugose and pubescent, the sutural and lateral margin narrowly purplish.

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

Head minutely punctured, with an indistinct central longitudinal groove, the vertex with an obscure large fuscous spot. Antennæ half the length of the body, testaceous, the terminal joints stained with fuscous, the third joint shorter than the fourth. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowed at the base, surface finely pubescent, with an obsolete transverse lateral and a deeper longitudinal central depression, the sides and the central groove fuscous. Scutellum fuscous. Elytra covered with rather long grey pubescence, bright metallic green, narrowly margined with purplish, the surface finely rugose-punctate. The tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the two following joints together. Claws bifid; anterior coxal cavities open.

Galeruca ænescens, Fairm., from Central China, seems to be closely allied to the present species, but differs in the equal length of the third and fourth joints of the antennæ and in the traces of longitudinal costæ of the elytra, also in the different shape of the thorax.

GALERUCELLA MARGINATA, sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi black; head and thorax strongly punctured, shining, the thorax with five black spots; elytra very finely punctured and pubescent, obscure testaceous, a narrow longitudinal stripe near the lateral margin blackish.

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

Head closely rugose-punctate, the vertex obscure fuscous. Antennæ more than half the length of the body, black, slender, the third joint the longest. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; the sides subangulate at the middle, the anterior angles slightly dentate; the surface closely impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the sides with a deep round fovea, the middle with an obscure longitudinal depression, the latter of black colour, a similar-coloured spot is placed close to the lateral margins, making in all five spots placed transversely across the disk. Elytra rather convex, very finely and closely punctured and covered with short whitish pubescence; a narrow lateral stripe commences at the shoulder and is abbreviated a little distance from the apex of each elytron; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints; claws bifid.

A single specimen.

XENARTHRA MIRABILIS, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 9.)

Elongate, parallel; subdepressed, testaceous; antennæ piceous, pectinated, 12-jointed; head with three, thorax with five piceous

spots; elytra finely punctured, sparingly pubescent, the base and a broad transverse band below the middle greenish piceous.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, a triangular spot at the middle of the vertex, and another smaller one at each side, piceous; eyes prominent; the frontal tubercles distinct, but rather small. Antennæ as long as the body, piceous, the apices of all the joints testaceous, the first joint curved and slender, the second one extremely small, entirely testaceous, the eight following joints with long and slender appendages, the tenth much longer and broader than the preceding ones, the terminal joints long and slender. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded at, but somewhat constricted below, the middle, the posterior margin evenly rounded, the anterior one nearly straight; the surface obsoletely transversely depressed, entirely impunctate, with a narrow longitudinal band at the sides and three spots, placed triangularly at the middle, piceous. Scutellum triangular, testaceous. Elytra with two deep foveæ below the base, the punctuation rather fine and placed in close, very irregular rows, the interstices slightly convex and furnished with rows of stiff testaceous hairs; a narrow transverse band at the base, the interior of the subbasilar depressions, and a broad transverse band below the middle, consisting of longitudinal bands joined together, greenish æneous or piceous; the elytral epipleura and the breast of the same colour. Tibiæ slightly stained with piceous at their apices; the latter unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Bogawantalawa.

The genus *Xenarthra* was established by Mr. Baly on an insect likewise from Ceylon, and described in the 'Journal of Entomology' for 1860. The curiously shaped and deeply pectinated antennæ, consisting of 12 or even 13 joints, will without difficulty allow the genus to be recognized at first sight. Closed anterior coxal cavities and unarmed tibiæ seem to show the place of *Xenarthra* to be amongst the *Platyxanthinæ* of Chapuis. There is unfortunately only a single specimen of this handsome species before me, and being fixed upon a card I am not able to say with certainty to which sex it belongs. Mr. Baly evidently also only knew the male sex of his species, and it is possible that the female insect differs in the shape of the antennæ. In the present insect a close examination of these parts proves them to consist of 13 joints, the terminal one or appendage being here much longer than in any other Phytophagous insect with which I am acquainted.

Chapuis has described a species of *Xenarthra* from Abyssinia of which I possess a specimen; this species, however, belongs to an entirely different genus.

XENARTHRA LEWISI, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 10.)

Entirely testaceous, the two last joints of the antennæ black.

Thorax with two deep depressions, impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured, sparingly pubescent.

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

Head impunctate, with a deep triangular fovea between the eyes. Antennæ as long as the body, the third to the ninth joints furnished with slender and long appendages, the tenth triangularly widened and compressed, emarginate at its outer side, the eleventh and twelfth joints simple. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides constricted near the base, the surface with a transverse groove at each side nearly extending to the middle, entirely impunctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra parallel with a small depression immediately below the scutellum, extremely finely punctured, the interstices furnished here and there with single stiff hairs; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together.

Dikoya.

XENARTHRA UNICOLOR, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 11.)

Elongate, subdepressed; testaceous; the extreme apices of the tibiæ fuscous; thorax square-shaped, impunctate; elytra scarcely visibly punctured, sparingly covered with long hairs.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate; palpi robust. Antennæ slightly shorter than the body, fuscous, the long appendages and the penultimate joint lighter, the latter thickened and elongate, as long as the following or terminal joint. Thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides nearly straight, slightly rounded before the middle; the surface with two very shallow depressions, occupying the middle of the disk, clothed with a few long hairs, entirely impunctate. Elytra with some very fine punctures arranged somewhat longitudinally, clothed with long single hairs; the intermediate tibiæ slightly curved; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together.

Colombo.

Of this species, which may be known by the larger size and the different structure of the terminal joints of the antennæ, only a single specimen is before me.

LUPERODES QUADRIPUSTULATUS, Motsch.

Galle.

This species varies in the colour of the elytral pattern from fulvous to black. Motschulsky's description agrees very well with the specimens before me, but the legs in all of them are fulvous, the extremities of the tibiæ and the tarsi being fuscous only. Besides the six yellow spots of the elytra in plainly marked specimens, the apices of the same parts are also frequently yellow, in others the elytral margin is black or piceous, and the posterior yellow spot extends upwards at the sides, and unites with the one placed at the shoulder, thus reducing the yellow marks to a spot near the scutellum and a band at the sides, which increases greatly in width near the apex of each elytron. The antennæ have the third joint about one half longer than the second, which is very short. If I have

rightly referred the present species to Motschulsky's insect, the closed anterior coxal cavities of *L. quadripustulatus*, as well as of the following species, would suggest rather the genus *Monolepta* or *Nadrana* for their reception, since the type, *Luperodes alboplagiatus*, Motsch., has open coxal cavities. It must, however, be left for the future to decide with certainty the proper place of these eastern forms.

LUPERODES PECTORALIS, sp. nov.

Ovate, convex; testaceous; the base of the head, antennæ, and the breast black; thorax transverse, impunctate; elytra very finely punctured, testaceous, a narrow transverse band at the base and the extreme margins black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the basal portion as well as the labrum and the palpi black, the rest testaceous. Antennæ as long as the body, entirely black, the third joint very slightly longer than the second, both joints short. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded; surface impunctate, without depression. Scutellum black. Elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, testaceous, sometimes stained with fulvous near the apices, the sutural and lateral extreme margins as well as a narrow transverse band at the base black. Legs fulvous or testaceous, the tarsi obscure fuscous. Breast black; abdomen testaceous. The first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibiæ.

Dikoya.

From *L. basalis*, Motsch., the present species differs in the entirely black antennæ and the similarly coloured elytral margins, also in the fulvous legs. The thorax is more transversely shaped than is usual in the species of this genus, but all other characters agree with *Luperodes*.

LUPERODES FLAVICORNIS, sp. nov.

Testaceous; breast dark fulvous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, reddish fulvous, the base obscure piceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the antennæ; the latter slightly shorter than the body, entirely flavous, the second and third joints short, equal; the fourth as long or rather longer than the two preceding joints together. Thorax transverse, without depressions, rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly, the posterior margin more strongly rounded, the angles not produced. Scutellum obscure testaceous. Elytra slightly widened posteriorly, dark fulvous, very minutely and closely punctured, the base with a narrow transverse obscure piceous band. Posterior tibiæ mucronate, their metatarsus longer than the three following joints together. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

The single specimen contained in this collection differs from *L. basalis*, Motsch., in the unicolorous antennæ, in the differently

coloured head, legs, and the want of the sutural elytral band. *L. pectoralis*, Jac., differs in the black antennæ and tarsi as well as other particulars.

LUPERODES MULTIMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Testaceous; antennæ and the breast black; head with a black spot; thorax minutely punctured, with a black spot at each side; elytra ovate, finely punctured, the base and lateral margin anteriorly, a spot near the base, two others below the middle, one near the apex as well as the latter itself, black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter large; the vertex with a large round black spot; labrum black; antennæ slender, the third joint one half longer than the second. Thorax transverse, rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides and the posterior margin rounded; the surface extremely minutely punctured, testaceous, the sides with an elongate black spot placed close to the lateral margin. Scutellum black. Elytra slightly widened at the middle, extremely finely punctured and wrinkled, the basal and lateral margins at the anterior half as well as the epipleuræ black; each elytron with a small black spot at the shoulder, a larger and more elongate one near the scutellum, two similar spots placed close to each other near the suture below the middle (one slightly above the other), and a fifth, narrow and elongate spot near the lateral margin and at a little distance from the apex, the latter also black at the extremity. Breast black; abdomen and the legs fulvous; the metatarsus of the posterior tibiæ as long as half their length. Anterior coxal cavities closed. Elytral epipleuræ very narrow below the middle.

A single specimen.

LUPERODES RUFICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Black; head and thorax rufous; elytra black, very minutely punctured.

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

Head impunctate, bright rufous; labrum and palpi piceous. Antennæ black, the basal joint piceous, its base testaceous, the second and third joints short, nearly equal. Thorax transverse, three times as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rather rounded, the surface extremely finely punctured. Scutellum black. Elytra exceedingly finely punctured, black. Legs slender; the tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi more than half the length of the tibiæ. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

LUPERODES ALBOPLAGIATUS, Motsch.

Dikoya.

PSEUDOCOPHORA BICOLOR, sp. nov.

Flavous; thorax deeply transversely depressed; elytra black, shining, obsoletely semipunctate-striate.

♂. Elytra with an oblong fovea below the scutellum, the anterior part of which is tuberculiform.

♀. Elytra simple.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate; palpi robust, the terminal joint thickened. Antennæ filiform, entirely flavous, the third joint slightly longer than the following ones. Thorax transverse, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded before the middle, the anterior and the posterior margins perfectly straight, as well as the transverse groove at the middle of the disk, the latter impunctate. Scutellum flavous. Elytra slightly widened posteriorly, the punctuation arranged in rows, which are more distinct anteriorly and at the sides than towards the apices; the latter with a more or less distinct flavous margin or spot, the rest of the surface black, shining. Underside and legs flavous; elytral epipleuræ continued below the middle. Apical abdominal segment of the male trilobate, the intermediate lobe slightly prolonged.

Balangoda.

This species will enter the present genus, established by myself, on account of the prolonged elytral epipleuræ and the punctate-striate elytra. The male has the elytra deeply impressed below the scutellum (as is the case in *P. buquetti*); the anterior portion of this depression is raised in the shape of two tubercles. In *P. buquetti* these latter are placed *within* the fovea. The general aspect of *P. bicolor* is that of a species of *Aulacophora*.

LUPERUS NIGROMARGINATUS, sp. nov.

Black; thorax obsoletely impressed, impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured, pale yellowish white, the margins narrowly black.

Var. *a*. Femora pale testaceous.

Var. *b*. Elytra black, the disk obsoletely paler.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines.

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal tubercles scarcely divided. Antennæ black, nearly as long as the body, the third joint more than twice as long as the second. Thorax about one half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin slightly rounded and sinuate; surface impunctate or extremely finely punctured, with a depression at each side. Scutellum black. Elytra slightly more distinctly punctured than the thorax, nearly white, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly black. Tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the three following joints together. The anterior coxal cavities open.

L. nigromarginatus seems subject to a good deal of variation in regard to colour; and it is probable that the form with pale elytra margined with black is the normal one, as even in the black specimens a faint paler disk of the elytra indicates the white portion of the type. In one specimen the rare instance of part colouring occurs, the left elytron being black, and the right one white with the black lateral margin.

ÆNIDEA ? HIRTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Obscure testaceous; the two apical joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax transverse, impunctate, biimpressed; elytra very finely semi-punctate-striate, sparingly pubescent.

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

Head with a deep fovea between the antennæ, impunctate; terminal joint of the palpi thickened. Antennæ but slightly shorter than the body, fulvous, the two or three terminal joints darker, second joint very short, the third nearly three times as long, and longer than the following joints. Thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides very slightly constricted at the base, a little rounded before the middle, the angles not produced; the surface impunctate, with a rather deep oblique impression at each side. Scutellum triangular. Elytra without basal depression, very finely and somewhat regularly punctured, the interstices here and there obsoletely raised and sparingly clothed with rather long and stiff hairs; elytral epipleuræ broad, continued below the middle. Tibiæ unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together. Claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

Dikoya.

I have placed this species in *Ænidea*, with which it agrees in all essential points. It is, however, possible that I may have only female specimens before me, and that the male insect, like several others of the genus, may differ in the structure of the head. The pubescence of the elytra distinguishes *A. hirtipennis* from any of its allies.

CNEORANE PALLIDA, sp. nov.

Oblong, pale testaceous; antennæ obscure fuscous; thorax square-shaped, impunctate; elytra scarcely visibly punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Head entirely impunctate, the frontal tubercles distinctly raised, divided and bounded behind by a deep groove; palpi robust. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the second and third joints short and of nearly equal length, the fourth joint very slightly longer than the following ones, the three or four basal joints pale testaceous, the rest fuscous. Thorax slightly broader than long, all the margins straight; the surface very little convex, without depressions and punctures. Elytra rather convex, parallel and sub-cylindrical, the punctuation extremely minute and arranged for the greater part in closely placed rows. The tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together. Claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities open.

Bogawantalawa.

In this species the third joint of the antennæ is shorter than in *C. elegans*, Baly, and *C. fulvicollis*, Baly, being of the same length as the second joint; but in all other respects *C. pallida* agrees with its allies, and may be recognized by the uniform and very pale testaceous colour.

METRIOIDEA RUFIPENNIS, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 8.)

Oblong; black; head, antennæ, and legs fulvous; thorax greenish black, obsoletely depressed; elytra rufous, very finely punctured.

♂. Face deeply excavated; the third joint of the antennæ curved and produced at the apex.

Length 3 lines.

Head rufous at the vertex, impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes; lower part of the face deeply excavated, the excavation bounded at the sides and above by several lobes which protrude beyond the impressed portion; the clypeus thickened; palpi moderately incrassate at the penultimate joint. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, fulvous, the second joint very short, the third curved and widened into a tooth at the apex, nearly as long as the following joints, the apical joints more slender than the rest. Thorax about one half broader than long, narrowed towards the base, greenish black, shining, the surface with an obsolete transverse depression at the sides near the base, impunctate. Scutellum rufous. Elytra very finely and rather closely punctured, rufous, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together. Claws appendiculate. The anterior coxal cavities closed.

Kandy.

I have placed this species, of which I have evidently only the male insect before me, in the present genus on account of the closed coxal cavities, unarmed tibiæ, and the appendiculate claws; the proportionate length of the joints of the antennæ is, however, different than in *Metrioidea*, and it is possible that the present species is representative of a new genus.

OCHRALEA CEYLONICA, Harold (?).

Dikoya.

The descriptions of two species of *Ochralea* from Ceylon have been published by von Harold. With one of these the insect which I refer to the present species agrees in the main points. It is, however, smaller by one millimetre; the antennæ, with the exception of the two basal joints are fuscous, not testaceous, the third joint being slightly longer than the second. The elytra have the sides more or less stained with obscure fulvous, and the punctuation is exceedingly close, and consists of larger and smaller punctures. Without examining the type of *O. ceylonica* contained in the Berlin Museum, it is impossible to say whether the specimens before me represent that or an allied species. In regard to the genus *Ochralea*, Mr. Baly has drawn my attention to the state of the anterior coxal cavities, which according to Chapuis are supposed to be closed. A careful examination of several specimens proves this, however, to be erroneous, as the cavities are distinctly open. This character and the prolonged elytral epipleuræ will not allow *Ochralea*, according to Mr. Baly's opinion, to be separated from *Luperodes*, a genus which seems also to possess open cavities, although I have considered the latter in *Luperodes* as being closed. The whole question of open or

closed coxal cavities requires yet careful study, as it is not improbable that intermediate degrees exist even in the same species, which makes the conclusion in regard to the state of the cavities uncertain.

HYPHÆNIA FLAVOFEMORATUS, Motsch. (?).

Closed anterior coxal cavities, unarmed tibiæ, a square-shaped thorax, and other characters peculiar to Baly's genus are present in an insect contained in this collection, which also agrees very nearly with Motschulsky's species, to which I will refer for the present this insect. The entire upper surface is metallic greenish or æneous. The antennæ are as long as the body, obscure piceous with the basal joints fulvous. The head is finely granulate, the lower part being testaceous; the thorax is square-shaped, with two impressions, finely granulate and punctured (Motschulsky gives the thorax as smooth). The elytra are finely rugose and punctured. The colour of the legs is flavous; sometimes the tibiæ and the tarsi are obscurely stained with fuscous. The femora are all of the same thickness, and the first joint of the posterior tarsi is as long as the two following joints together. Claws appendiculate. The underside is nearly black; and the entire shape of the insect is narrowly parallel with the elytra flattened along the sutural margin. The size of the insect is $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Dikoya.

DORYSCUS (gen. nov. Galerucinae).

Body elongate, parallel; anterior coxal cavities closed. Antennæ filiform, the second joint small, the third double the length. Thorax subquadrate, strongly constricted at the base, the disk biimpressed. Elytra geminate punctate-striate, costate, and pubescent. Tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws appendiculate, those of the posterior tarsi very long and curved, united, but bifid at the extreme apices. Elytral epipleuræ narrow, but continued below the middle.

Whether the peculiar structure of the posterior claws in this genus is a sexual character only or to be found in either sex I am unable to say, having only two specimens before me, which agree with each other in every respect. The posterior claw seems to consist of a single piece only, being joined together except at the extreme apices, as is the case, but to a much smaller degree, in the genus *Lema*. In *Doryscus* they are very long and curved, while the claws of the four anterior legs are of normal size and appendiculate. The peculiar form of the thorax, in connection with the punctate-striate elytra and their pubescence, are characters which further distinguish the present insect.

DORYSCUS TESTACEUS, sp. nov.

Testaceous; the sutural and extreme lateral margin narrowly black anteriorly; head and thorax impunctate; elytra strongly geminate punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Var. Entirely testaceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles rather flattened; palpi slender; antennæ two thirds the length of the body, testaceous, the apical joints obscure fuscous. Thorax about one half broader than long, the sides strongly narrowed or constricted at the base, obsoletely impressed at the sides, impunctate, the lateral margins furnished with some long hairs. Scutellum broader than long, testaceous or margined with piceous. Elytra clothed with some rather long and stiff hairs, strongly longitudinally costate at the sides, less strongly at the disk, the interstices impressed with two rows of distinct punctures, partly confluent and becoming single towards the apices. Underside testaceous, the breast sometimes darker. Legs moderately long, the claw-joint of the posterior tarsi very elongate, as long as the metatarsus.

PRIAPINA (gen. nov. Galerucinæ).

Narrowly oblong. Antennæ filiform, the third joint very small. Thorax transversely subquadrate, obsoletely grooved at the disk. Elytra closely semipunctate-striate. Legs slender, tibiæ with a spine; the metatarsus of the posterior tibiæ longer than the three following joints together; claws appendiculate.

I am obliged to establish this genus on account of the structure of the antennæ, in which the third joint of the male is so small as to be scarcely perceptible; the long first joint of the posterior tarsi and the mucronate tibiæ are further characters which will assist in the recognition of *Priapina*. The specimen being glued to a card, I am unfortunately not able to speak about the state of the anterior coxal cavities. There will, however, be no difficulty in recognizing the genus if the antennæ are examined. In *Luperodes*, a closely allied genus, the third joint in both sexes is very distinct, double the length of the second and scarcely shorter than the fourth.

PRIAPINA LONGICORNIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous or testaceous; head impunctate; terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax fulvous, rugosely punctured; elytra testaceous, the margins narrowly piceous, surface closely punctured.

♂. Antennæ longer than the body, the third joint minute.

♀. Antennæ slightly shorter, the third joint a little longer; elytra coarsely punctured.

Length 1 line.

♂. Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse; eyes rather large. The four lower joints of the antennæ testaceous, the others fuscous, the fourth joint longer than the three preceding ones together and longer than the following joints. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly narrowed towards the base, the angles not produced, the anterior and posterior margins straight; surface obsoletely transversely depressed, coarsely punctured. Scutellum piceous. Elytra testaceous, narrowly margined with piceous, very closely punctured, the punctuation arranged in semi-irregular rows. Legs rather long and slender.

In the female the third joint of the antennæ is nearly equal in

length to the second, but the fourth joint, as in the male, is the longest, and the elytra are coarsely punctured; the general size is also larger and more robust.

Dikoya.

NEOCHROLEA (gen. nov. Galerucinæ).

Body oblong. Head longer than broad, the front excavated above and below the antennæ; the latter as long as the body, filiform, the second joint very small, the third the longest, thickened and emarginate below. Palpi thickened at the penultimate joint. Thorax transversely subquadrate, the disk obsoletely depressed. Elytra scarcely visibly punctured, their epipleuræ continued below the middle. Tibiæ mucronate. The first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together. Claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavities closed.

Neochrolea seems allied to the genus *Macrima*, Baly, with which it agrees in the closed coxal cavities and the mucronate tibiæ; it differs in the long third joint of the antennæ and in the less transverse thorax, also in the shorter first joint of the posterior tarsi. The only specimen before me is evidently a male; and it is probable that the female wants the deep excavations of the head, as is often the case in similar structures in the sexes in other genera. *Enidea*, Baly, differs in the unarmed tibiæ.

NEOCHROLEA CAVIFRONS, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 4.)

Entirely testaceous; third joint of the antennæ emarginate below; head with a deep excavation; thorax nearly impunctate, the disk obsoletely depressed; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured.

Length 4 lines

Head longer than broad, impunctate, the space below the antennæ deeply excavated, the lower margin of this excavation forming a triangular and pointed flattened projection; the lower part of the face again deeply excavated; the anterior margin of the clypeus produced into two long points; the extreme apices of the jaws black; palpi thickened at the penultimate joint. Antennæ slightly longer than the body, fulvous, the second joint extremely short; the third elongate, thickened, and hollowed out at the lower margin; the following joints of half the length, equal. Thorax one half broader than long, narrowed towards the base, the sides very little rounded before the middle; the surface with a small depression at the middle of the disk, scarcely visibly punctured. Elytra rather convex, without basal depression, not more distinctly punctured than the thorax, testaceous like the rest of the insect.

Balangoda.

HAPLOTIA (gen. nov. Galerucinæ).

Narrowly elongate. Antennæ slender, filiform, all the joints with the exception of the second of nearly equal length; palpi with the penultimate joint thickened. Thorax square-shaped, obsoletely impressed, rugose. Elytra closely rugose (♂), or simply punctured

(♀); their epipleuræ continued below the middle. Legs slender and elongate; the tibiæ unarmed; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the two following joints together; claws appendiculate. Prosternum invisible. The anterior coxal cavities closed.

The insect for the reception of which I am obliged to establish this genus seems allied to *Metrioidea*, Fairm., on account of the closed cavities and unarmed tibiæ; but differs in the proportionate length of the joints of the antennæ, the third joint in *Metrioidea* being described as a little longer than the second and shorter than the fourth; the first joint of the posterior tarsi is also longer than in *Metrioidea*. In the insect before me the female, on account of its different coloration, seems at first sight to constitute a different species. The general appearance of the present species is that of a *Luperus*.

HAPLOTIA VARIPENNIS, sp. nov. (Plate XI. figs. 5, 6.)

♂. Æneous; the base of the femora and tibiæ and the abdomen testaceous; head finely punctured in front; thorax and elytra rugosely punctate.

♀. Testaceous, head and thorax æneous; elytra irregularly punctured, testaceous with metallic gloss; a triangular space at the base, surrounding the scutellum, and the lateral margin æneous.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lines.

Head broad, finely rugose at the anterior portion; labrum obscure fulvous. Antennæ a little shorter than the length of the body, black in the male, obscure fulvous in the female. Thorax square-shaped, very slightly narrowed at the base, the anterior angles acute, the posterior ones obsolete; the surface flattened, closely and irregularly rugose, of greenish bronzed colour like the head. Elytra of the same colour, sculptured like the thorax, sparingly covered with some stiff hairs. Legs more or less piceous or æneous, the base of the femora often testaceous, the posterior femora in the male extending to the apices of the elytra, but much shorter in the female.

Nuwara Eliya.

The antennæ and the legs in the female are generally of a dark fulvous colour; the entire underside is testaceous, or sometimes slightly stained with æneous; the sculpture of the head and thorax agrees with that of the male. The elytra are, however, not rugose or very slightly so, but generally closely punctured and of a pale testaceous colour, slightly tinged with metallic greenish; the base has a well-defined triangular spot, extending from the shoulder to the suture, of metallic bronze colour, the lateral margin and apices of the elytra being similarly coloured. Some specimens show a small testaceous lateral margin of the thorax, and two more or less distinct depressions at the disk of the latter.

ANTIPHA NIETNERI, Baly. (Plate XI. fig. 7.)

Balangoda.

Typical and unicolorous unspotted forms.





Jacoby, Martin. 1887. "Descriptions of the phytophagous Coleoptera of Ceylon, obtained by Mr George Lewis during the years 1881-1882." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1887, 65–119.

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