tinus, characterized by the great length of the rostrum and the extreme compression of the dental alveoli. The occipital region is more like that of the Caucasian fossil than is *Pontistes*, but there is not the square flat surface behind the nostrils; while the dental alveoli are quite different from those referred to the Caucasian form.

None of the other fossil forms referred to the *Platanistidæ*, of which the skulls are known, have the maxillary fossæ of the *Inia* type; and I accordingly regard the Caucasian skull as indicating a new genus and species, for which I suggest the name *Iniopsis caucasica*.

The evidence that the *Platanistidæ* are a very ancient type has been gradually accumulating; but the European Tertiary forms hitherto referred to that group have more Dolphin-like skulls. The occurrence of a form so closely allied to the South-American types in Russia is therefore a matter of considerable interest. Its association with the North-American Tertiary genus *Zeuglodon* is also significant, and suggests that both these groups of Cetaceans had originally a wide distribution.

P.S.—Since this paper was in type I have received from Dr. Sjögren a copy of an article[1] in which the Cetacean-yielding strata of the Caucasus are assigned to the Eocene.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XXXVI.

Fig. 1. Inner side of hinder part of the left ramus of the mandible of *Zeuglodon caucasicus*. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Fig. 2. Dorsal aspect of left humerus of the same. *h*, head; *t*, greater tuberosity; *d*, deltoid ridge; *r*, radial facet; *u*, ulnar facet. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Fig. 3. Inferior aspect of imperfect caudal vertebra. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Plate XXXVII.

Figs. 1, 1 *a*. Anterior and right lateral aspect of centrum of posterior cervical vertebra of an undetermined Cetacean (? *Platanistidæ*). *a*, upper, *b*, lower transverse process. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Figs. 2, 2 *a*. Anterior and inferior aspects of anterior caudal vertebra of the same. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Figs. 3, 3 *a*. Fragment of jaw of (?) *Iniopsis caucasica*. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Plate XXXVIII.

Fig. 1. Frontal aspect of imperfect cranium of *Pontistes rectifrons*. $\frac{2}{3}$. (After Burmeister.)

Fig. 2. Corresponding view of imperfect cranium of *Iniopsis caucasica*. $\frac{2}{3}$.

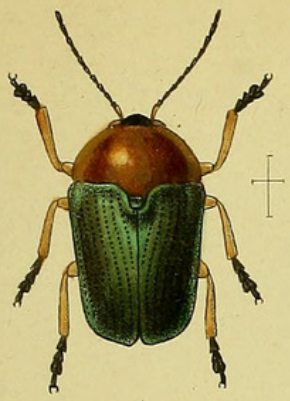
5. Descriptions of some new Genera and new Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from Madagascar. By Martin Jacoby, F.E.S.

[Received September 1, 1892.]

(Plate XXXIX.)

But little is known at present of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Madagascar, especially so far as the smaller species are concerned, and it is probable that many interesting forms will be found by a

[1] Meddel. Upsala Univ. Min.-Geol. Inst. vol. xiii. arts. 2, 3 (1891).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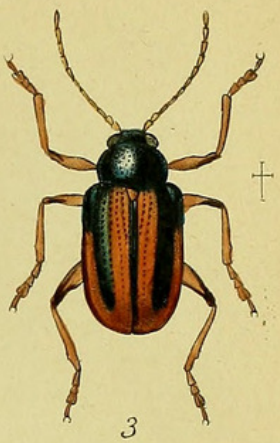
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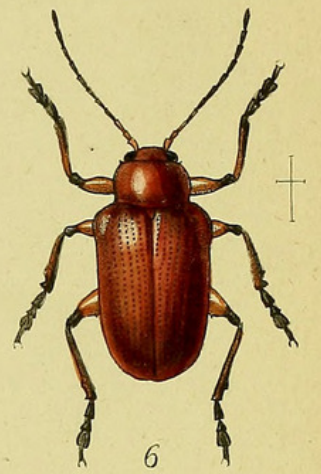
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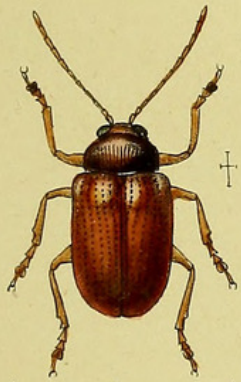
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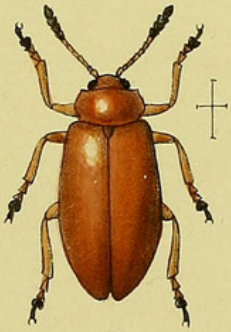
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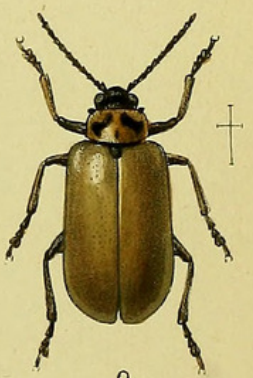
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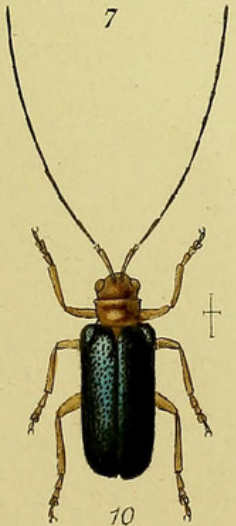
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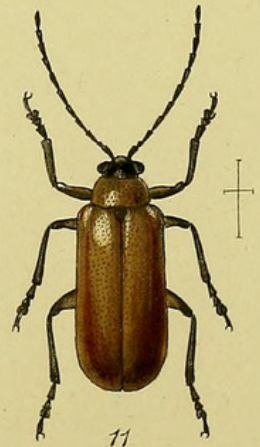
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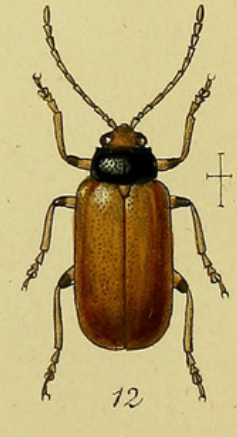
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W. Parkiss lith. Hanhart imp.

NEW PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA FROM MADAGASCAR.

careful explorer who does not devote his attention only to the larger and more showy species. The present descriptions are drawn from a small collection which I have lately received from Mr. Sikora, who makes the study of this large island his aim. All the types are contained in my collection.

LEMA RUGICOLLIS, n. sp.

Subcylindrical, entirely dark piceous; antennæ short and robust; thorax subcylindrical, coarsely punctured anteriorly; elytra very closely and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the apex, the ninth row of punctures entire.

Length 2 lines.

Of parallel, subcylindrical shape; nearly black, the head not constricted behind, the vertex very finely punctured; eyes moderately deeply notched, subocular grooves not very deeply marked; clypeus and labrum obscure fulvous; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the terminal joints gradually and strongly widened and thickened; thorax longer than broad, subcylindrical, widened at the middle, without a basal sulcation, the surface coarsely punctured anteriorly, finely and closely towards the base, the middle of the disc with a longitudinal depression extending to the base, where it ends in a fovea; elytra with closely-approached rows of deep punctures, the latter also closely placed, the interstices at the sides and apex longitudinally costate; underside very sparingly clothed with greyish pubescence; posterior femora not extending to the end of the abdomen.

The shape and structure of the thorax, the sculpturing, and the uniform dark colour of this species will distinguish it from any of its allies from the same locality.

LEMA MADAGASCARIENSIS, n. sp.

Obscure piceous, the base of the head obscure fulvous; antennæ very short; thorax nearly impunctate, trifoveolate; elytra with basal depression, strongly and rather distantly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth, costate at the apex.

Length 2 lines.

Head elongate, finely rugose and pubescent, the vertex fulvous with a central longitudinal groove, the supraorbital grooves rather indistinct; clypeus with a transverse row of punctures; palpi fulvous; antennæ very short, extending only to the base of the thorax; thorax subquadrate, rather broader than long, the anterior angles distinctly tuberculate, the disc extremely closely and finely punctured, the basal sulcus deep, the space behind it with a transverse ridge, the anterior portion with a very short transverse groove at the sides, the middle of the disc with two short elongate foveæ, and another at the centre of the sulcus; scutellum truncate at the apex; elytra with a short depression below the base near the suture, brownish æneous, deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the punctures rather distantly placed, the 9th row entire; the interstices smooth, costate at the apex; underside very dark fulvo-piceous, thinly pubescent, legs more distinctly dark fulvous.

Allied to *L. œnea*, Lac., but of different coloration, and distinguished by the very short antennæ and the sculpture of the elytra.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SCUTELLATUS, n. sp.

Robust, broad, black, above fulvous, head finely strigose, thorax impunctate, scutellum black; elytra strongly and regularly punctate-striate, a spot on the shoulder and the extreme basal and sutural margins black.

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

Head finely strigose-punctate, fulvous; the eyes large, but slightly indented; the antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax proportionately long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, strongly deflexed, the surface entirely impunctate, the posterior margin finely dentate, narrowly black, the median lobe toothed, bisinuate; scutellum one half longer than broad, black, shining, its apex broadly rounded; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, fulvous, with deep and regular rows of punctures, of which the five inner ones do not extend to the base, the first and second rows are very short and joined at the apex, the sixth and seventh rows are also abbreviated at some distance before the apex; a small black spot is placed on the shoulders, the extreme basal and sutural margins are likewise of that colour; underside and pygidium black, clothed with long yellowish pubescence; the prosternum ends in a blunt projection in the male, but is broadly truncate in the female.

Three specimens are contained in my collection.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS DOHRNI, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 1.)

Black, thickly pubescent below, the thorax and legs fulvous, the former finely punctate; elytra metallic green, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely transversely rugose; tarsi black.

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

Rather broad and robust, the head closely punctured, greenish black, the space between the eyes clothed with greyish pubescence; the antennæ extending scarcely to half the length of the elytra, black, the basal joint fulvous, the sixth and following joints slightly widened; thorax twice and a half broader than long, the sides rather strongly deflexed, the lateral margin slightly rounded, the surface opaque, fulvous, very minutely and closely punctured; scutellum black, not longer than broad, its apex truncate, the base with a fovea; elytra parallel, pale green, distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices very finely transversely rugose and sparingly clothed with short silvery pubescence; underside densely pubescent, black, as also the tarsi, the legs fulvous, the last abdominal segment with a deep round fovea; prosternum broad, flat, densely clothed with greyish pubescence.

The elytra in this species, of which I received a single specimen, are but slightly metallic and have a silky appearance on account of the fine pubescence and rugose or finely wrinkled interstices.

EULYCHIUS NIGRITARSIS, n. sp.

Fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi black; thorax rather sparingly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate; femora dentate.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely and sparingly punctured, the vertex convex; clypeus finely rugosely punctate, separated from the face by a transverse groove, eyes surrounded by a very narrow sulcus; antennæ extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the apical five joints black, strongly dilated and transverse, the third, fourth, and fifth joints equal, the sixth shorter; thorax transverse, the sides rounded, the anterior angles rather acutely produced, the surface finely and not very closely punctured on the disc; elytra not depressed below the base, distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures much finer towards the apex; femora with a small tooth; the extreme apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

This species, like *E. dorsalis*, Duv., differs from the type in having armed femora; the transverse apical joints of the antennæ are, however, typical. The black tarsi and general system of coloration separate the present insect from the other two known species.

PHELOTICUS BRUNNEUS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 2.)

Broadly ovate, robust, dark fulvous; the antennæ (basal joints excepted), the knees, and the apex of the tibiæ black; thorax subconical, very sparingly and finely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate anteriorly only; femora minutely toothed.

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

Head impunctate, the eyes with a very narrow sulcus at their inner margin, rather deeply notched, the epistome not separated from the face; jaws black; antennæ slender, filiform, extending to nearly two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax subconical, narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight; the disc about one half broader than long, with a few fine punctures at the sides; scutellum smooth, subpentagonal; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, convex, with a very shallow basal depression; the shoulders prominent, bounded within by a longitudinal depression; the disc with a few rows of fine punctures distinct only anteriorly, nearly obliterated below the middle; underside and legs fulvous, the apex of the femora and of the tibiæ as well as the claw-joint black; femora with a small tooth; tibiæ not channelled, the four posterior ones deeply emarginate before the apex; claws appendiculate, the inner division very short and pointed; prosternum slightly longer than broad, concave, deeply punctured, the thoracic episternum strongly convex.

A rather aberrant species and not typical of *Pheloticus* or allied genera, apparently allied to *P. seripunctatus*, Fairm., but differing in the colour of the antennæ and legs.

PHELOTICUS (?) ÆNEICOLLIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 4.)

Below obscure æneous, the abdomen fulvous, the head and thorax greenish æneous, nearly impunctate, antennæ fulvous; elytra flavous, strongly punctate-striate, the sutural and lateral margin and a discoidal longitudinal stripe, not extending to the apex, greenish æneous.

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

Head finely and distantly punctured, metallic æneous; eyes rather broadly emarginate, surrounded by a very narrow sulcus which extends downwards to the epistome, which is separated from the face by another transverse groove; clypeus broadly subquadrate, impunctate, labrum fulvous; antennæ filiform, extending to about half the length of the elytra, pale fulvous, the apex of the terminal joint black, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth, the terminal joints slightly thicker; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowed towards the apex, narrowly margined, the anterior portion rather strongly deflexed, the surface very sparingly punctured, metallic greenish æneous; scutellum triangular, fulvous, its apex æneous; elytra subcylindrical, slightly broader at the base than the thorax, with a shallow depression below the base, fulvous, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly disappearing at the apex, the sutural margin narrowly, the lateral one more broadly greenish æneous; a longitudinal stripe, angulate at its middle, extends from the middle of the base to some distance before the apex, the inner margin of this stripe is deeply concave at the angulate portion; breast æneous; abdomen more or less fulvous; legs flavous, the femora with a very minute tooth, the claws appendiculate, the inner division rather long and acute, the prosternum broadly subquadrate, the anterior thoracic episternum convex.

This species, which I have only provisionally placed in *Pheloticus*, has the general appearance and shape of a species of *Rhyparida* and does not quite agree with any genus described under the group of *Typophorinæ*, to which it undoubtedly belongs; the supra-ocular sulcus is very narrow and placed close to the inner margin of the eyes, while the claws may almost be called bifid; in one specimen, probably the female, the thorax is still broader and subangulate at the sides, and the femora and knees are stained with piceous.

PHELOTICUS (?) BIFASCIATUS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 3.)

Fulvous or obscure piceous, the head and thorax greenish, the latter remotely but strongly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, fulvous; the suture narrowly, the lateral margin broadly, and a straight discoidal stripe abbreviated before the apex, metallic green.

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

Of the same shape as the preceding species and of similar structure; the antennæ entirely pale fulvous, the thorax distinctly but not closely punctured on the disc; the elytra without a basal depression, and with a broad and regular-shaped discoidal stripe, pointed at its

lower end and not extending to the apex, the lateral margins broadly metallic green as far as the middle of the elytra, the femora with a very minute tooth, slightly stained with piceous; everything else as in *P. æneicollis*.

IVONGIUS NIGROMACULATUS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 5.)

Testaceous, the head and thorax impunctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, nearly impunctate near the apex, the extreme lateral margin and a small spot below the middle black; femora unarmed.

Length 1 line.

Of convex and subcylindrical shape, the head impunctate, without any grooves or depressions, the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior edge concave, the eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus; the antennæ quite extending to half the length of the elytra, flavous, the basal two joints thick and short, of equal length, the third and following joints more slender, the terminal ones distinctly incrassate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, subcylindrical, the sides very strongly deflexed, straight; the anterior margin straight, the posterior one rounded and widened at the middle, the surface impunctate; elytra slightly widened posteriorly, strongly convex, with a very slight depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, the surface finely punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete near the apex, the extreme lateral margin and a small spot placed near the latter below the middle black; underside and legs flavous, the last tarsal joint and the claws stained with black; femora unarmed, claws bifid; prosternum widened posteriorly.

This species resembles much in shape those of the genus *Paria* and also of *Syagrus*; on account of the unarmed femora and bifid claws, however, I have placed it in *Ivongius*; in some specimens the lateral elytral margin is of the flavous or testaceous ground-colour.

RHEMBASTUS DIMIDIATICORNIS, n. sp.

Fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints of the antennæ black, thorax distinctly punctured on the disc; elytra violaceous blue, distinctly punctate-striate, the apex fulvous.

Var. *a*. Elytra flavous, the base, suture, and an oblique band at the middle obscure fuscous.

Var. *b*. Elytra entirely fulvous.

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

Of convex, subcylindrical shape; the head nearly impunctate, fulvous; the clypeus not separated from the face; eyes emarginate, widely separated, sulcate above their inner margin; antennæ scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints black, the terminal ones distinctly thickened, the first and second joints short, almost equal, the second and third joints thinner, equal; thorax about one half broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, the surface finely and sparingly punctured on the disc only, fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra broader at the base than the thorax,

obsoletely depressed transversely below the base, rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures much finer posteriorly, the disc violaceous, the extreme apex fulvous; underside and legs fulvous; femora unarmed; claws bifid; prosternum dilated posteriorly.

This small species is principally distinguished by the colour of the antennæ and that of the elytra; the varieties do not show any differences except in the colour of the upper surface; the unarmed femora do not agree with the definition of *Rhembastus*, but neither this genus nor *Ivongius* are well defined by the author, who has said nothing about the sulcus at the sides above the eyes, nor does M. Lefèvre mention this character in his diagnosis of the genus. On the other hand, *Ivongius*, which agrees in the unarmed femora with the present species, is described by von Harold as having the clypeus separated from the face, which is not the case in the insect described here. *Ivongius antennarius*, Har., agrees very nearly with it (to judge from a three-line description), but is described with a smooth thorax. *R. pusillus*, Har., seems to be another closely allied species, but differs in the colour of the antennæ and of the head and thorax.

RHEMBASTUS ANTENNATUS, n. sp.

Reddish fulvous; antennæ flavous, the sixth, seventh, and apical two joints as well as the tarsi black; thorax sparingly punctured; elytra finely and distantly punctate-striate.

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

Head impunctate, the eyes surrounded with a distinct sulcus, the vertex with a longitudinal groove, clypeus not separated from the face; jaws black; antennæ extending to half the length of the elytra, flavous, the third and fourth joints equal, the sixth and seventh and apical two joints black, the latter distinctly thickened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the surface sparingly and finely punctured at the disc, the sides impunctate; elytra convex, without basal depression, finely punctate-striate, more distinctly anteriorly than posteriorly, the shoulders with a deep depression within; femora dentate, tarsi black, claws bifid.

Principally distinguished from other nearly similarly coloured species by the colour of the antennæ.

EURYDEMUS METALLICUS, n. sp.

Obscure piceous, the antennæ and legs fulvous; above metallic greenish or cupreous; the head and thorax nearly impunctate, the elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices more or less longitudinally convex, femora dentate.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 lines.

Of rather elongate and parallel shape; the head metallic greenish, with a few punctures at the vertex; the eyes large, rather closely approached, their inner margin sinuate; clypeus transverse, fulvous, its surface rather depressed, its upper margin separated from the face by a narrow transverse groove; antennæ long and slender, fulvous, the basal joint stained with piceous, the second joint half

the length of the third, the fourth slightly longer than the preceding joint; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the surface very little convex, impressed with a few very minute punctures, visible only under a strong lens; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, metallic green or cupreous, the sutural and lateral margins sometimes fulvous, the punctures very deep and regular, the interstices rather convex, the apex much more finely and distantly punctured; underside piceous, the breast with a metallic greenish hue, the legs fulvous; the femora with a distinct tooth; claws bifid; prosternum broadly transverse.

RHYPARIDA STRIATICOLLIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 7.)

Fulvous, the head and thorax piceous, the antennæ flavous; the seventh joint black; thorax transverse, longitudinally strigose on the disc; elytra fulvous, with basal depression, strongly punctured anteriorly, nearly impunctate below the middle.

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

Vertex of the head convex with a few fine punctures, dark fulvous; eyes with a very narrow sulcus round their inner margin; clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, rugosely punctured; antennæ rather long, flavous, the seventh joint black, the third joint much shorter than the fourth, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, but slightly narrowed in front, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior angles rather prominent, the disc strongly and closely longitudinally strigose from the middle to the base, the anterior portion sparingly punctured, fulvo-piceous; elytra with a deep depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete below the middle; underside fulvous; legs flavous; the femora with a very minute tooth, claws bifid; the anterior thoracic episternum slightly concave; prosternum broadly subquadrate, strongly punctured.

I cannot find any differences whatever in regard to structural characters to justify a separation of this species from *Rhyparida*, of which, until now, no true species have been known from Africa. The general shape and that of the thorax is the same, the thoracic episternum is not in the least convex, the four posterior tibiæ are emarginate at the apex and the claws are bifid; the peculiar striation of the thorax will distinguish this species at first sight.

HEMYLOTICUS, n. gen.

Body elongate; antennæ filiform; eyes deeply notched; thorax broader than long; elytra punctate-striate, the four posterior femora toothed, their tibiæ emarginate at the apex; claws bifid, the inner division very short; prosternum bilobed; mesosternum quadrate, its base raised, truncate; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex.

This genus will enter the section *Typophorinæ*, Chap., from all genera of which it differs in the bilobed posterior margin of the prosternum and in the structure of the mesosternum.

Hemyloticus geniculatus, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 6.)

Reddish fulvous; the antennæ (the basal joints excepted), the knees, apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black; thorax very sparingly punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate.

Length 3 lines.

Head with a few fine punctures; the epistome broad, subquadrate, scarcely separated from the front; mandibles black; antennæ slender, filiform, the lower three joints fulvous, the rest black, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides rounded, the anterior margin straight, the surface rather convex, with a few fine punctures; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, without basal depression, very finely punctate-striate, fulvous and shining like the rest of the upper surface; underside coloured as above; the knees, the apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black.

A single specimen is contained in my collection.

Nisotra nigritarsis, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, dark fulvous, the antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) and the tarsi black; head and thorax nearly impunctate, the latter with four longitudinal grooves; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured.

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

Head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal elevations but slightly raised; palpi slender; antennæ extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the basal three joints fulvous, the second and third joints of equal length; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles acute, the disc with a few scarcely perceptible punctures, the anterior and posterior margins with a short perpendicular groove at each side; elytra widened towards the middle, the shoulders slightly prominent, the surface extremely finely and closely punctured; underside and legs fulvous, the tarsi black.

This species seems allied to *N. spadicea*, Dalm., but differs in the extremely fine and not geminately-arranged punctation of the elytra and in the black tarsi and larger general size.

Nisotra klugii, n. sp.

Black; the head, thorax, the anterior legs, and the posterior tibiæ fulvous; elytra metallic green or purplish, very closely and finely punctured; antennæ fulvous or with the last three joints black.

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

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small, clypeus thickened; the antennæ extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the last three joints black, the third and fourth joints equal, the terminal ones thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, fulvous, the sides slightly rounded, the surface extremely finely and closely punctured, the anterior and posterior margins with a very short and indistinct longitudinal depression near the sides; scu-

tellum fulvous; elytra slightly widened at the middle, very closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices obsoletely longitudinally costate at the sides, the shoulders prominent; the breast and abdomen as well as the posterior femora black; legs fulvous.

This species varies in having metallic green or purplish elytra; in two specimens the antennæ have the last three joints black, in one they are entirely fulvous.

ASPHÆRA MADAGASCARIENSIS, n. sp.

Fulvous, shining; the antennæ (the basal two joints excepted), the apex of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax impunctate; elytra closely punctured and finely rugose.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes; frontal tubercles transverse, distinct; clypeus swollen; palpi black; antennæ robust, black, the basal two joints fulvous, the terminal joints rather flattened; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides with a broad and reflexed margin, strongly rounded; the disc uneven, depressed at the sides and at the middle, impunctate, shining; elytra closely punctured, the interstices everywhere finely wrinkled and rugose; the apex of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi black, tibiæ deeply channelled; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws moderately swollen.

Apparently allied to *A. melanarthra*, Fairm., but differing in the colour of the legs and the wrinkled elytra, also in having but two joints of the antennæ fulvous; M. Fairmaire describes his species as having fuscous legs (femora 3–4 excepted) (?), which is (probably through a misprint) unintelligible.

ASPHÆRA BREVICORNIS, n. sp.

Flavous; the head, thorax, and legs pale fulvous; antennæ (the basal four joints excepted) black, short; thorax impunctate; elytra very minutely and closely punctured.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transverse, nearly contiguous; clypeus raised, short and truncate at the raised portion; labrum, jaws, and palpi fulvous; antennæ only extending to the base of the elytra, black, the basal four joints fulvous, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth, terminal joints thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, rather strongly narrowed in front, the sides slightly rounded, narrowly marginate, the anterior angles rather strongly produced and thickened, the surface impunctate, shining, fulvous, rather deeply longitudinally sulcate near the lateral margins; elytra pale flavous, very finely and closely punctured; legs fulvous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; claws very slightly incrassate.

This species has nearly simple, that is scarcely swollen, posterior claws, but agrees in all other respects with *Asphæra*.

ŒDIONYCHIS CLYPEATA, n. sp.

Flavous; the antennæ (the lower four joints excepted) and the tarsi black; clypeus strongly produced; thorax impunctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, obscure fulvous.

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

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles entirely absent, the space between the eyes deeply excavated; the clypeus produced, flattened and truncate at the apex; the antennæ extending to about half the length of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the basal joint widened, nearly subquadrate and short, the second one half the size, the third and fourth equal, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax strongly transverse, not narrowed in front, the sides rounded, with a distinct flattened margin, the anterior angles pointed, the disc unevenly raised at the sides, with several depressions, entirely impunctate; elytra minutely punctured, darker than the thorax; legs flavous; the knees and the tarsi black; posterior claw-joint strongly swollen, black.

This differs from all the Madagascar species of *Œdionychis* described in the structure of the clypeus and head, &c.

DIPHAULACOSOMA, n. gen. (*Halticinæ*).

Body ovate; palpi thickened; antennæ robust and short, the terminal four joints dilated and compressed; thorax transverse, without depressions, the sides strongly dilated and widened at the middle, constricted at the base; scutellum subquadrate, its apex truncate; elytra narrowed and subacute at the apex, obsoletely punctured, their epipleuræ extending below the middle; femora robust, the posterior ones thickened; the tibiæ not channelled, the posterior ones with a spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow, convex; the anterior coxal cavities open.

The genus here proposed is principally distinguished by the dilated terminal joints of the antennæ and by the peculiar shape of the thorax, which is strongly widened and rounded at the middle, in connection with the open cavities. *Sphærophysa*, Baly, also inhabiting Madagascar, has the antennæ likewise dilated; but this dilatation is not confined to the terminal joints; the body in *Sphærophysa* is also strongly rounded, not ovate, and the coxal cavities are closed.

DIPHAULACOSOMA LÆVIPENNE, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 8.)

Entirely fulvous, shining; terminal four joints of the antennæ black; thorax impunctate; elytra wider than the thorax, entirely impunctate; tarsi fuscous.

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

Head impunctate; the frontal tubercles oblique, distinct, bounded behind by a transverse groove; the clypeus with a short central ridge; penultimate joint of the palpi thickened; antennæ only extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal four joints black; thorax twice as broad as long, dilated at the sides,

the latter strongly rounded at the middle, the posterior angles produced into an acute tooth, the surface rather convex, transversely depressed at the base, entirely impunctate; elytra strongly narrowed posteriorly, fulvous, shining, impunctate, or exceedingly finely and sparingly punctured, the interstices very finely wrinkled here and there.

The shape of the thorax is peculiar in this species, and the posterior angles are distinctly dentate, the tooth being placed above the middle line of the posterior margin, the angles themselves being obliquely shaped.

MALACOSOMA SIKORÆ, n. sp.

Piceous; the antennæ and the labrum fulvous; thorax finely punctured; elytra more closely punctate, the punctures arranged in closely approached rows.

Length 2–2½ lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles transversely oblique, the clypeus strongly triangularly raised; labrum pale fulvous; palpi slender, piceous; antennæ extending to half the length of the elytra, pale fulvous, the joints very slender, the third and fourth equal; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight or slightly angulate before the middle (♀ ?), the anterior angles distinct, furnished with a single hair, the surface distinctly but not very closely punctured, piceous; elytra with a very slight depression below the base, closely and scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached semi-regular rows; legs more or less fulvous; tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three following joints together; prosternum narrowly raised.

The two specimens before me show some differences which are probably sexual: in one the thorax is less transverse, with nearly straight lateral margins, and the elytra have a slight purplish gloss and are more irregularly punctured; in the other specimen the thorax is broader and the sides are distinctly subangulate before the middle, the elytra have no metallic gloss and are more regularly and less closely punctured in rows; both specimens, however, apparently represent the same species; the last abdominal segment in both is simple.

MALACOSOMA ATERRIMUM, n. sp.

Entirely black; the thorax but slightly broader than long, impunctate; elytra entirely impunctate.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, black, the frontal tubercles distinct, transverse; palpi slender, the terminal joint acutely pointed; the antennæ extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the third joint slightly longer than the second; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides very slightly rounded, the anterior angles rather prominent, the surface entirely impunctate; elytra without basal depression, rather opaque, impunctate; tibiæ armed with a small spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the three

following joints together; claws appendiculate; the prosternum very narrow, convex between the coxæ; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Malacosoma flavicorne, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 12.)

Flavous; the clypeus, thorax, the apex of the femora, and the abdomen black; thorax closely punctured; elytra flavous, punctured like the thorax.

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

Head impunctate, pale fulvous, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse; the clypeus black; antennæ fulvous, rather robust, the third joint one half longer than the second, the fourth as long as the preceding two joints together; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly produced, the posterior ones rather obsolete, the surface rather strongly and closely punctured, black; elytra flavous, very closely punctured; the apex of all the femora black; tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; abdomen black, pubescent; prosternum very narrow but distinct, convex.

A single specimen.

Antsianaka viridis, n. sp.

Testaceous; the antennæ, the abdomen, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; the head and thorax impunctate; elytra metallic green, finely punctured and transversely rugose.

Length 2 lines.

Head with a more or less distinct depression at the vertex, the latter with a faint metallic hue, impunctate; labrum black; antennæ as long as the body, very slender, black, all the joints with the exception of the second very elongate; thorax short, without a distinct lateral margin, the surface impunctate, with some shallow transverse depressions, testaceous; scutellum black; elytra bright metallic green, finely transversely rugose, and closely punctured.

Closely allied to *A. pulchella*, Duviv., but differing in the pale head, the absence of the green thoracic margin, the entirely green elytra, and the black abdomen.

Antsianaka longicornis, Duviv.

I refer a single specimen to this species; my specimen differs, however, from the description in having an entirely testaceous head. M. Duvivier does not mention the colour of the antennæ, which are fuscous in my specimen with the basal two joints black.

Antsianaka elegantula, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 10.)

Pale flavous; antennæ (the basal two joints excepted) black; elytra metallic blue, narrowly margined with flavous, rather strongly punctured; the interstices finely transversely rugose.

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

Smaller than any of its allies, the antennæ extending beyond the elytra, entirely black, with the exception of the first two joints, which are flavous; the head swollen, impunctate; the thorax very

short, transversely depressed above and impunctate. Elytra narrowly margined with flavous, much more distantly punctured than *A. pulchella*, Duv., and the interstices much less strongly rugose, finely wrinkled transversely, and without traces of longitudinal costæ. The thorax also is entirely flavous like the head.

ÆLIANUS, n. gen. (*Galerucinæ.*)

Body elongate ; antennæ rather robust, the second and third joints short, the following gradually elongate; thorax transverse, the anterior angles more or less produced ; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ narrow but continued below the middle ; tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the following joints together ; claws appendiculate ; the anterior coxal cavities open ; prosternum not distinct.

This genus approaches closely *Malacosoma* in general shape and structural characters, but differs in the longer first joint of the posterior tarsi and in the scarcely visible and not convex prosternum. The female insect differs rather considerably from the male, the antennæ are shorter, the apical joints being much less elongate, and the anterior angles of the thorax are thickened and produced.

ÆLIANUS SCUTELLATUS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIX. fig. 9.)

Obscure piceous ; the head, antennæ, the scutellum, and the tarsi black ; above testaceous, thorax impunctate, spotted with black or without spots; elytra very minutely punctured ; legs obscure fulvous, stained with piceous.

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

♂. Head shining, impunctate, black, the frontal elevations strongly raised, the clypeus with a distinct central ridge, obscure fulvous ; palpi slender, piceous ; antennæ extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the third joint slightly longer than the second, the following five joints equal, the others more elongate, the terminal joint half the length of the preceding one ; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight as well as the anterior margin, the posterior margin obliquely rounded at the sides ; the anterior angles slightly thickened, the extreme lateral margin black ; the disc flavous or testaceous, impunctate, with four piceous spots placed transversely, the outer ones being the largest ; scutellum large, black, shining ; elytra testaceous, the extreme sutural margin narrowly piceous, the disc finely and closely punctured, rather opaque ; underside and legs obscure fulvous or piceous, finely pubescent, the tarsi black ; the last abdominal segment deeply excavate, incised at the sides.

♀. The antennæ shorter, all the joints (the second one excepted) of nearly equal length, rather thickened ; thorax with the anterior angles strongly thickened and produced outwards, the last abdominal segment simple.

MIMASTROIDES, n. gen. (*Galerucinæ.*)

Body elongate ; antennæ filiform, the second joint short, the