

XV. *On the species of Rutelidæ inhabiting Eastern Asia and the Islands of the Malayan Archipelago.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 3rd May, 1875.]

THE existence of species of animals or plants in parts of the world far removed from the geographical metropolis of the groups to which they respectively belong, is, at the present time, the subject of much interest in connection with the question of the diffusion of the different objects of creation on the earth's surface.

I therefore feel the less hesitation in calling the attention of the Members of the Entomological Society to the beautiful family of Lamellicorn beetles *Rutelidæ*, which are for the most part natives of the South American Continent, but of which certain species have been found in India and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago; and the more so because the Transactions of the Society already contain descriptions of two of the most remarkable Eastern genera of this group, namely, *Parastasia* and *Peperonota*. Of the different sub-families into which the *Rutelidæ* have been divided, we find that the *Macraspides*, *Pelidnotides*, *Chrysophorides*, *Geniatides* and *Rutelides*, are entirely absent from the Old World.

The *Anoplognathides* are exclusively and the *Brachysternides* partially natives of Australasia, the Australian genera *Amblyterus* and *Schizognathus* belonging to the latter sub-family. In the sub-family *Chasmodiides*, *Phænomeris*, illustrated from my drawings in the Transactions of the Zoological Society, is confined to South Africa and Madagascar. In the *Areodides*, *Idiocnema sulcipennis* of Falderman, Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. ii. p. 277, from Northern China, is the only Old World representative; whilst, in the *Adoretides*, *Trigonostoma mucoreum* inhabits Madagascar, and the species of *Adoretus* are widely distributed over Asia, Africa and the Eastern Islands.

There remain only the *Parastasiides*, to which belong the typical genus *Parastasia*, *Peperonota*, and the three other genera which are described below.*

PARASTASIA, Westw.

(Sectio 2. *Barymorpha*, Guérin-Ménéville.)

In addition to the species of this genus, described in my monograph in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Entomological Society (1841), a number of species have been published by M. Snellen van Vollenhoven, in the Tijdschrift Ent. Nederlands, vol. vii. p. 1864; by Erichson, in Trans. Ent. Soc. London, iv. 1845; Blanchard, in the Catal. of the Lamellicorns of the Jardin des Plantes (*P. rubrotessellata*, *rugosicollis* and *rufolimbata*); M. Candeze, in the Coleopterologische Hefte, 1869 (*P. basalis*); and M. Montrozier, in the Annales Soc. Agr. Lyons, vol. vii. (*P. Percheronii* and *bimaculata*).

PEPERONOTA, Westw.

The genus is still confined to the single rare species *P. Harringtonii*, described and figured by me in the Transactions of the Entomological Society, vol. iv. pl. 22, fig. 1, and Lacordaire, Genera (Atlas, pl. 34, fig. 1), from the Himalayas.

* In addition to the species mentioned above in the text, I noticed in the magnificent collection of Westermann, now in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, three other apparently undescribed insects from India, belonging to the *Rutelidæ*, namely—

Aglæ rutilans, Reiche, MSS. from Assam; a small insect, with brilliant copper elytra;

Callisthenes (? *Callisthenes* = *Anomala* pars) *consularis*, Blanchard, from Assam; small, narrow and dark green; and

Callisthenes, sp. nov., from Bengal; of the size of *Euchlora viridis*, green, but more polished.

The genus *Cælidia*, of Dejeau's Catalogue, 3rd ed., still uncharacterized, consists of two species from New Guinea, namely, *Melolontha marginata*, Bdv. Voy. Astrolabe, pl. 6, fig. 17, and *C. nigromaculata*, Blanchard and Hombron, Voy. au Pôle Sud, pl. 7, fig. 1.

The genus *Tropiorhynchus* of Blanchard, Coll. Mus. Paris, p. 176 (*Dinorhina*, Lacordaire), belongs to the *Anisoplia* group. It contains one Persian and one Nepalese species, the latter being *An. Orientis*, Newman, Ent. Mag. v. 384.

The genus *Singhala*, Blanchard, formed of several Eastern species (*Anomala Dalmanni*, Gyllenhal, Schönh.), from India, belongs to the *Anomala* group.

RUTELARCHA, C. Waterhouse (Ent. M. Mag. 1874, August, p. 53.)

(Pl. VIII. fig. 1.)

Corpus breve, crassum, convexum, glabrum.

Caput clypeo trigono, aciculato-strigoso, apice sub-bifido. Mandibulæ subtrigonæ, apice incurvo integro, angulo medio interno parum prominente; spatio basali molari oblique strigatâ. Maxillæ lobo apicali curvato apice subacuto, lobo interno dentibus 4, majori composito, denticulis tribus terminato. Palpi omnes breves, graciles. Mentum oblongum vel crateriforme, lateribus extus rotundatis, antice profunde emarginatum ibique impressum. Antennæ 10-articulatæ, capitulo elongato gracili triarticulato. Prothorax lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis lateralibus acutis; basi in medio supra scutellum semicirculariter productum disco glabro, lateribus concentrice aciculato-strigosis. Elytra brevia, subglobosa. Pedes breves, tibiis anticis apice tridentatis. Tarsi breves, crassi, ungue uno simplici acuto, altero vero parum majori et bifido. Metasternum ultra pedes intermedios porrectum.

Rutelarcha 4-maculata, Waterh. l. c. supra.

Capite et disco pronoti nigris, illo supra strigo-aciculato, hujus marginibus lateralibus fulvis maculâ parvâ rotundâ nigrâ notatis, lateribus disci nigri aciculato-strigosis, strigis circulariter dispositis; scutello nigro, elytris fulvo-testaceis, striato-punctatis, punctis pone medium evanescentibus, singulo maculâ parvâ rotundâ subhumerali, alterâque magnâ submediâ nigris: corpore infra pedibusque aurantio-fulvis, nigro-variegatis; trochanteribus posticis tarsisque nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 8; lat. elytr. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Penang. In Mus. Britann. (e Mus. Banks.) et Hopeiano Oxoniæ (Wallace).

Pl. VIII. fig. 1, *Rutelarcha 4-maculata* slightly magnified; 1a, antenna; 1b, 1c, mandible in different positions; 1d, maxilla; 1e, teeth of inner lobe; 1f, mentum and labial palpi; 1g, metasternum seen from beneath; 1h, ditto seen sideways; 1i, anterior tarsus; 1k, unguis of posterior tarsus.

LUTERA, gen. nov.

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, convexum, glabrum, parce punctatum.

Caput subtrigonum, clypei apice bifido. Mandibulae crassae, trigonae, apice subito incurvo acuto, dente medio plano bifido, spatio basali molari transverso sulcato. Maxillae lobo externo in unguem acutum producto, interno dentibus 3—4 (uno e denticulis tribus parvis composito). Palpi maxillares parvi, articulo ultimo majore et parum crassiori. Mentum planum crateriforme, margine antico fere recto. Antennarum clavâ longâ tenui. Prothorax transversus, lateribus roundatis, basi latitudine humeris elytrorum aequali, margine postico parum supra scutellum producto. Elytra subovata, in medio thorace parum latiora, punctato-striata, punctis parum profundis et irregulariter difformibus. Tibiae anticae ad apicem tridentatae, posticae 4 margine externo fere inermi. Tarsi ungue unico integro, altero acute bifido. Metasternum inter pedes medios vix porrectum apice ejus, lateraliter viso, ante basin pedum parum apparente.

Lutera luteola. (Pl. VIII. fig. 2.)

Fulvo-lutescens, nitida, parum punctata, marginibus capitis, guttis duabus frontalibus, alterisque 4 ante medium pronoti transverse positis margineque scutelli castaneis; elytris guttis duabus ante medium alterisque duabus fere obsoletis subapicalibus pallidius castaneis: corpore infra, tibiis tarsisque maculisque magnis in medio femorum, marginibusque segmentorum ventralium castaneo-brunneis; his basi podiceque fulvo-luteis.

Long. corp. lin. $8\frac{3}{4}$; lat. elytr. medio lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Sarawak, Borneo (Wallace). In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniae.

Pl. VIII. fig. 2, *Lutera luteola* slightly magnified: 2a and 2b, mandible in different positions; 2c, maxilla; 2d, mentum and labial palpi; 2e, terminal joint of four posterior tarsi; 2f and 2g, metasternum seen from beneath and sideways.

CYPHELYTRA, C. Waterhouse.

(Cistula Entomologica, May, 1875, p. 366.)

Corpus breve, crassum, dorso parum depressum, elytris pone medium paullo dilatatis, fere glabrum, signaturis nigris elytrorum rude punctatis exceptis.

Caput trigonum, clypei apice bifido. Antennarum clavâ longâ et tenui. Mandibulæ apice incurvo acuto dentibus duobus ad basin ejus marginis interni; tabulâ molari transverse ovatâ strigatâ. Maxillæ lobo apicali acute unciformi, edentato, lobo interno ad apicem dentibus tribus parvis acutis, medio e denticulis tribus parvis composito. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo multo crassiori. Mentum subcrateriforme, apice subtus angustato, longe setosum, palpis labialibus articulo ultimo crassiori. Prothorax lateribus rotundatis, fere latitudine humerorum elytrorum æqualibus, margine postico in medio supra scutellum rotundato producto. Elytra breviter subconvexa, pone medium latiora. Metasternum simplex, haud elevatum, nec antice porrectum. Pedes satis crassi, tarsis tibiæ longitudine, et gracilioribus, ungue uno integro, altero crassiori bifido.

Cyphelytra ochracea, C. Waterhouse, l. c.

(Pl. VIII. fig. 3.)

C. capite et pronoto fulvis, glabris, capite strigâ tenui transversâ inter antennis guttisque duabus frontalibus; pronoto vittâ mediâ antice dilatatâ guttisque 8 magnitudine variis nigris; elytris albido-lutescentibus, margine scutelli, suturâ maculis duabus ovalibus versus basin signaturisque variis, cum præcedentibus faciem hominis rude simulantibus, nigris, his signaturis punctis rudibus notatis: corpore infra albido-lutescenti, nigroque variegato; femoribus posticis crassioribus, maculâ magnâ piceâ notatis; tibiis tarsisque nigris, illis flavo-maculatis.

Long. corp. lin. 7; lat. elytr. ultra medium lin. 4.

Habitat in regione Himalayana Indiæ. In Mus. Britann. etiam in Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Pl. VIII. fig. 3, *Cyphelytra ochracea* magnified; 3a and 3b, mandible seen in different situations; 3c, maxilla; 3d, mentum and labial palpi; 3e and 3f, metasternal process seen sideways and from beneath; *ms.*, mesosternum; *tr.*, trochanter; *cx.*, coxa; *fm.*, femur of middle legs; *mt.*, metasternal process; 3g, extremity of anterior tarsus; 3h, ditto of middle and hind tarsus.

URLETA.

Facie *Ometidis*, processu sternali *Macraspidis*, capiteque bicornato *Dicerotis* facile dignoscitur typus hujus generis novi.

Corpus parvum, glabrum, elytris subdepressis, apice rotundatis, dorso variolosis, striato-punctatis.

Caput porrectum, clypeo excavatione circulari anticâ, angulis ejus anticis in cornua duo, parum reflexa, porrecta. Mandibulæ porrectæ, rectæ, angustæ, apice acute et oblique truncatæ, spatio molari parvo subovato in medio concavo. Maxillæ magnitudine mandibularum, lobo apicali spinuloso et in uncum acutum producto, medio ejus marginis interni spinâ unciformi armato; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo magno elongato-ovali. Mentum crateriforme, antice subito angustatum, margine antico fere recto spinuloso. Palpi labiales graciles, breves. Antennæ mediocres, clavâ satis magnâ. Pronotum margine postico antico duplo latiori, lateribus ex apice ultra medium recte-obliquis; postice lateribus subparallelis, margine postico parum rotundato producto. Scutellum mediocre. Elytra pronoto vix latiora, supra parum depressa, apicibus rotundatis. Pygidium detectum. Metasternum inter pedes intermedios antice porrectum, sulco longitudinali medio instructum; mesosterni processu in apicem ejus insidente attenuato, recurvo. Pedes antici breves, crassi; tarsorum perbrevium unguibus in individuo nostro unico (masculino?) difformibus, uno crassiori integro, altero gracili acuto curvato simplici. Ungues pedum quatuor posticorum etiam dissimiles, uno integro, altero acute bifido. Pedes 4 postici subgraciles, tarsis longitudine tibiæ.

Urleta Ometoides. (Pl. VIII. fig. 4.)

Castaneo-rufa, nitida, capite cum antennis nigro, cicatricoso, cicatricibus parum profundis, pronoto glaberrimo, castaneo-rufo, lateribus læviter punctatis impressione parvâ satis profundâ utrinque versus angulos laterales; elytris luteo-flavidis, suturâ et basi cum scutello nigris, disco præsertim basin versus varioloso, striato-punctatis; abdomine cum pygidio et pedibus castaneo-rufis, metasterno cum processu sternali nigro.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Sumatra (Wallace). In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

Pl. VIII. fig. 4, *Urleta Ometoides* magnified; 4a, front of head; md., mandibles; 4b, 4c, mandible in different positions; 4d, maxilla; 4e, mentum and labial palpi; 4f,

4*g*, sternal process seen from below and sideways; *ms.*, mesosternal apex; *mf.*, middle femur; 4*h*, fore tibia and tarsus; 4*i*, unguis of fore-foot; 4*k*, ditto of middle foot; 4*l*, ditto of hind foot.

Description of Plate VIII.

Fig. 1. *Rutelarcha 4-maculata*.

Fig. 2. *Lutera luteola*.

Fig. 3. *Cyphelytra ochracea*.

Fig. 4. *Urleta Ometoides*.



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