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XXXVIII.—Upon a remarkable new genus of lamellicorn beetles from Borneo

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Plateau of Northern Shan States. Type from Gokteik, 2130', other specimens from Pyaunggaung, 2790', and Mansam Falls, 2000'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 14. 7. 8. 48. Original number 2756. Collected 22nd April, 1913, by G. C. Shortridge. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society.

A dark plateau representative of *C. castaneus*. The zygomata are generally stronger than in true *castaneus*, but not invariably so, and as the plumbeous coloration is also not invariably, I have only distinguished this form as a subspecies, in spite of the considerable difference in locality.

3b. *Cannomys castaneus castaneus*.

Colour about as in *badius*, or rather brighter. Zygomata slender.

Tenasserim, Thaton (*Davison, Blanford*). Type-locality said to be Arakan.

4. *Cannomys minor*, Gray.

Size variable. Teeth large. Colour chestnut or brownish.

Hab. Siam.

I am not at present able to come to any satisfactory conclusion about the Siamese bamboo-rats. Northern specimens, from Chiangmai and Nan, can hardly be distinguished from examples of *C. badius*, but they vary considerably among themselves. The Museum collection contains specimens, in addition, from Raheng (*Barton*) and Pechaburi (*Mouhot*), besides the immature and much deteriorated type (B.M. no. 79. 11. 21. 526), which was obtained during the Finlayson mission of 1821-2.

XXXVIII.—Upon a Remarkable new Genus of Lamellicorn Beetles from Borneo. By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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THE rare and interesting insects forming the small group Aclopinæ have been known up to the present time only in two widely separated parts of the world—the southern part of South America and the northern part of Australia. Remote as these regions are from one another, it is now fairly well recognized that the strong points of resemblance in their

faunas indicate that they have not always been separated as completely as they now are. The representatives of the group in Australia and South America respectively are very closely related, and the new form here described is the most isolated yet known. While differing little from *Phænognatha* and *Aclopus* in the essential features of the group (the peculiar development of the mandibles and labrum, the reduction of the maxillæ and labium and of the number of joints in the antenna), in other characters common to all the hitherto-known species (the greatly reduced abdomen, long metasternum, and consequent far-back position of the hind legs, and the extreme slenderness of the tarsi) it differs entirely. It is also peculiar in the great size of the club of the antenna, a feature, of course, distinctive of the males, and also in a still more interesting particular, in all probability peculiar also to that sex, viz., the cleft inner claw of the front foot. The absence of the female is another significant point of agreement with *Phænognatha* and *Aclopus*, of which only a single female specimen has yet been recorded, although the species appear to be fairly numerous. Probably in all the genera the females are sluggish and of quite different habits to the males.

XENACLOPUS, gen. nov.

Corpus latum, ubique erecte ciliatum. Caput breve, oculis desuper visis parvis, lateraliter haud prominentibus. Clypeus brevissimus, antice late arcuatus. Labrum valde porrectum, corneum, fere semicirculare. Mandibulæ detectæ, fere semicirculares, haud acuminatæ aut dentatæ, supra concavæ. Maxillæ multo reductæ, muticæ, palpis longis, 4-articulatis. Mentum solidum, acuminatum, palpis terminalibus, longis. Omnium palporum articulus ultimus longissimus. Antennæ 9-articulatæ, clava triphylla. Pedes validi. Coxæ grandes contiguæ, anticæ latissimæ, intus prominentes. Femora 4 posteriora lata. Tibia antica fortiter 3-dentata, posteriores extus transversim carinatæ et spinosæ. Tarsi longitudine ad tibias fere æquales. Abdomen subtus 6-articulatum, paulo contractum.

♂, antennarum articuli 3 ultimi grandes, longitudine ad stipitem æquales, basi angusti, deinde valde dilatati; pedum anticorum unguis internus profunde fissus.

Xenaclopus borneensis, sp. n.

Parvus, breviter oblongus, castaneus, nitidus, capite, scutello, elytrorum sutura et marginibus externis abdomineque nigris; corpore toto cum pedibus longe sed sparsim erecte ciliato; capite laxè rugoso, pronoto et elytris grosse æqualiter haud crebre punctatis, punctis piliferis; pronoto leviter convexo, lateribus

fortiter et regulariter arcuatis, angulis anticis paulo acutis, posticis obsoletis; scutello sat magno, brevi, haud acute angulato; elytris valde convexis, humeris prominentibus; abdomine toto tecto.

Long. 4.5 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm.

Hab. SARAWAK: Mt. Merinjak (600–1500 ft., May); Lundu (January).

Male specimens of this very interesting insect were found by Mr. G. C. Bryant upon foliage in the jungle on various occasions in 1914, but no females were seen.

It is a small creature of rather short compact form, with a shining surface, varying in colour from light chestnut to nearly black, and sparsely studded everywhere with long bristling hairs arising from large pits. The legs are stout and the antennæ end in a massive club (distinctive, of course, of the male), which constitutes the most striking feature of the insect. Each antenna consists of nine joints, the first not long, the second globular, the third long and slender, the fourth and fifth each about half the length of the third, the sixth very short, and the last three very large, longer than the entire foot-stalk and shaped like the section of a pear, narrow at the base and at the widest part nearly half as wide as long. The front tibia bears three very strong and sharp external teeth, the middle and hind tibiæ are very spinose externally and at their extremities, where they are rather dilated, and bear long terminal spurs. The claws are strongly curved, but not very long, simple and symmetrical, except the inner front one, which is deeply cleft.

XXXIX.—*Upon the Beetles of the Melolonthid Genus Rhopæa found in the Fiji Islands.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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IN revising the genus *Rhopæa*, in the Trans. Roy. Soc. of S. Australia, vol. xxxv. (1911), Blackburn mentions that it appears to be, on the whole, a South Australian genus. In addition to the species known to him, however, one, of which he makes no mention (*R. vitiensis*, Fairm.), has been described from the Fiji Islands and I am now adding two others recently received from the same islands, where one of them at least is a serious pest, its grubs feeding upon the roots of sugar-cane.

The two new species are smaller than the one first described, of which the British Museum possesses a co-type.