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X.—Four new Lamellicorn Coleoptera from the Oriental region

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Fischeria globosa, sp. n. (Fig. 10.)

Shell irregularly trigonal, very much inflated, bluish white covered with a pale olive-green periostracum, marked with indistinct concentric lines of growth, which become wrinkled and more apparent posteriorly; umboes violet, large, prominent; ligament short, prominent; dorsal margin strongly arched; ventral margin sinuous; anterior side acuminate rounded; posterior side rostrate, angled; right valve bearing one squarish, slightly bifid cardinal tooth, a somewhat twisted posterior lateral and a very fine elongate anterior lateral tooth; left valve bearing two rounded cardinal teeth, the lateral teeth being almost obsolete on both sides; interior of shell bluish lilac, with a somewhat granular surface.

Long. 14, lat. 18 mm.

Hab. Congo Delta.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig.* 1. *Ennea (Gulella) pallaryi*, sp. n.
Fig. 2. *Achatina lhotelleriana*, sp. n.
Fig. 3. *Dreissensia bananaensis*, sp. n.
Fig. 4. — *gibberosa*, sp. n.
Fig. 5. *Unio (Nodularia) subnigra*, sp. n.
Fig. 6. *Mutela lhotelleriana*, sp. n.
Fig. 7. *Spatha semicorrugata*, sp. n.
Fig. 8. *Corbicula gabonensis*, sp. n.
Fig. 9. *Galatea rubrotincta*, sp. n.
Fig. 10. *Fischeria globosa*, sp. n.

X.—*Four new Lamellicorn Coleoptera from the Oriental Region.* By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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In a recent part of the 'Annals' I published some notes upon African species of the genus *Sisyphus*. Having at the same time examined such other types of the genus as are accessible to me, I now give a few notes upon Oriental species. These are not nearly so numerous as their African congeners, and the following is a complete list of those at present known:—

**bowringi*, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1844, xiv.
 p. 423. Hong Kong.

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- denticrus*, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1886, (6) vi.
p. 320. Yunnan.
- **hirtus*, Wied. Zool. Mag. 1823, ii. 1, p. 24. S. India.
? *neglectus*, Gory, Mon. *Sisyphus*, 1833, p. 14, fig. 11.
? *prominens*, Walk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, (3) iv. p. 219.
**setosulus*, Walk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858, (3) ii. p. 208.
- **indicus*, Hope, Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 22. N. India.
**caschmirensis*, Redt. Hügel's Kaschmir, 1848, iv. 2, p. 516.
- longipes*, Oliv. Ent. i. 3, p. 164, pl. xix. fig. 177. India.
minutus, Ent. Syst. 1792, i. p. 70.
**hehoigi*, F., Ent. Syst., Supp. p. 35.
- morio*, sp. n. N. China.
- **subsicens*, Walk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858, (3) ii.
p. 208. Ceylon.
- tarantula*, sp. n. Ceylon.
- thoracicus*, Sharp, Col. Hefte, 1875, xiii. p. 39.
Singapore.

I have marked with an asterisk those species of which I have been able to examine the types, some of them, by the kindness of Drs. Ganglbauer and Böving, sent to me for the purpose from the Vienna and Copenhagen Museums. Of the three Ceylon species of Walker the types of two are in the British Museum, *S. setosulus* being synonymous with *S. hirtus*, Wied., while *S. subsicens* is a smaller form, less closely setose, with the front angles of the thorax a little produced. The type of *S. prominens*, Walk., however, like the types of all the Coleoptera enumerated in the "Addenda" to Walker's paper of 1859, is undiscoverable, and its determination from the description being impossible, it must of necessity be treated as non-existent.

Sisyphus tarantula, sp. n.

Niger, capite prothoraceque leviter cupreis, lævis, subsericeus, supra ubique parce setosus, setis uncinatis, clypeo antice sat distanter bispinoso, capite punctato; pronoto vix punctato, angusto, convexo, medio lineato-sulcato; elytris subtiliter crenato-striatis; sterno distincte parce punctato; pedibus longissimis, femoribus quatuor posterioribus postice angulatim laminatis, posticis etiam

ibi tuberculo armato, tibiis quatuor posterioribus ante medium arcuatis, intermediis intus spino armatis, trochanteribus posticis longe spinosis.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. max. 6.5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon.

I have seen only two males, one in the British Museum and the other in Mr. George Lewis's collection and found by him in the dense jungle overhanging Balangoda (3500 feet alt.) in April 1882.

It is a large species, most resembling certain African *Sisyphi* with similar slender and grotesquely-shaped legs. It is like *S. quadricollis*, Gory, but the colour is different, the legs are still longer, and the middle and hind femora are dilated in the middle. The head and thorax are slightly coppery and the surface rather smooth, with separate hooked setæ.

Sisyphus morio, sp. n.

Niger, supra opacus, minutissime vix perspicue setosus, sat latus; capite granuloso, antice late bidentato; prothorace transverso, modice convexo, crebre punctato, angulis anticis prominentibus, posticis valde obtusis; elytris brevibus, granuloso-rugosis, leviter striatis; pygidio varioloso; corpore subtus nitido, punctato; femoribus quatuor posterioribus fortiter clavatis, trochanteribus posticis nodosis:

♂, femore postico subtus obtuse dentato, tibia postica valde arcuata, intus tuberculis 6-8 armata.

Long. 10-11 mm.; lat. max. 6.5-7 mm.

Hab. N. China: Ai-San, 30 miles W. of Che-foo (*M. P. Anderson*); Shan-hai-kwan (*F. M. Thomson*).

This is a rather large species, more massive than usual, and clothed only with microscopic, scarcely perceptible setæ. It is evidently related very closely to *S. denticrus*, Fairm., but is much larger, and the tooth to the hind femur of the male is not acute nor directed forward.

Drepanocerus runicus, sp. n.

Niger, subopacus, deplanatus, ovatus, prothoracis lateribus elytrorumque apicibus setis nonnullis instructis; capite rugoso, postice breviter 3-carinato, clypeo obtuse bidentato; prothorace sat lato, crebre punctato, acute 6-carinato, antice medio foveato; elytris punctato-striatis, singulo carina dorsali acuta arcuata, postice intus ducta, instructo:

♂, pronoto antice bicornuto, cornubus crassis parallelis fere conicalibus:

♀, prothoracis carinis duabus externis integris, simplice arcuatis, duabus internis brevibus posticis, duabus intermediis sinuatis antice bifidis.

Long. 3.5-4 mm.; lat. max. 1.5-2 mm.

Hab. Upper Burma: Karen Hills, Asciiui Ghecu, 4200-4500 feet alt. (*L. Fea*, April 1888).

The type is in the British Museum, and there are other specimens of the same series in the Genoa Museum. It is a small, flattened, and rather smooth species, with the setæ restricted to the margins of the prothorax and the extremities of the elytra. The clypeus is not deeply emarginate. The pronotum is hollowed at the middle of the anterior half and bears three pairs of sharp and gracefully curved carinæ, the two inner ones on each side being bisinuous and intertwined. The elytra, besides the carinate outer margins, bear a pair of curved carinæ, which are wide apart anteriorly and almost meet at the apex.

Rhyparus nilgirensis, sp. n.

Rufopiceus, haud nitidus, antennis flavibus, elongatus, parallelus; capite sat lato, undique punctato, medio bi-, postice quadricristato, clypeo antice recto, angulis acuminatis; prothorace longitudine fere ad latitudinem æquali, dense punctato, lateribus antice et medio fortiter dilatatis, carinis duabus medianis postice sat late divergentibus, intermediis ante medium interruptis, externis sinuatis; elytris modice longis, singulo valde et acute quadricostato, interstitiis utrinque grosse seriato-punctatis, costis duabus dorsalibus postice abbreviatis, prominentibus; pygidio medio carinato; metasterno medio fortiter sulcato, lateribus grosse punctatis.

Long. 4-5 mm.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, 3500 feet alt. (*H. L. Andrewes*).

Mr. Andrewes found several specimens in July 1908, which were attracted to light.

This is the only species of this curious genus of Aphodiidæ so far known from India, and the smallest known to me in the genus. It resembles *R. gracilis*, Arrow, but is less narrow in shape, the anterior angles of the thorax are sharper, and the second carina on each side extends a little beyond the middle. The specimens are of a pitchy-red colour and devoid of the earthy covering frequently present.