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Fig. 6. *Solpuga Monteiri*, sp. n. Mandible of male.

Fig. 7. *Solpuga hostilis*, sp. n. Mandible of male.

Fig. 8. *Solpuga Derbiana*, sp. n. Mandible of male.

Fig. 9. *Solpuga Marshalli*, sp. n. Mandible of male (inner view).

Fig. 9 a. Ditto. Ditto (outer view).

Fig. 10. *Gluvia nigrimanus*, sp. n. Mandible of male.

XIV.—*On the Dascillidæ and Malacoderm Coleoptera of Japan.* By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Plate VI.]

THIS paper is supplementary to those written by Kiesenwetter in 1874 and 1879; the first was published in the 'Berliner ent. Zeitschrift,' xviii. pp. 241–288, and the second in the 'Deutsche ent. Zeitschrift,' xxiii. pp. 305–320. But this paper does not include the Lycidæ nor the Lampyridæ, as a revision of these sections was given by Gorham in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. pp. 393–411 (in 1883), and the Cleridæ, also included in the Malacodermata, have been dealt with by myself in the Ann. & Mag. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) x. pp. 183–192, in 1892. A note on the synonymy of the last paper will be found at the end of this memoir; and I hope to describe and figure during the current year a remarkable new species with pectinate antennæ, and, perhaps, allied to *Tenerus*.

The numbers of species at present known from Japan in the various families are represented by the following figures:—Dascillidæ 27, Telephoridæ 39, Drillidæ 5, Melyridæ 19, Lycidæ 20, Lampyridæ 8, and Cleridæ 23, making a total of 141 species.

Owing to some authors using the name of *Cantharis* for *Telephorus*, species are recorded in the 'Zoological Record' of 1879 (Ins. p. 65) amongst the Cantharidæ; it is very inconvenient using two names, such as *Telephorus* and *Cantharis*, of different genders, as the species, when transferred from one to the other, require different specific terminations. In Kiesenwetter's paper of 1879 no sizes are given for his species; but it is not a matter of great importance, as the measurements of species in this section of the Coleoptera necessarily take a wide range, as individuals vary greatly in size, and entomologists seeking to name their specimens by Kiesenwetter's descriptions will not be misled by the omissions.

Dascillidæ.

Paralichas pectinatus.

Odontonyx pectinata, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 242 (1874).

This species belongs to White's genus *Paralichas* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. iii. p. 284, 1859), and his name has two years' priority over Guérin's name of *Eucteis*. White figured the type of his genus, and gave some interesting illustrations of the pupal cases; similar cases may be constantly seen on the trunks of large trees in Japan in early summer. White did not observe that the claws of the species of this genus are finely but very clearly pectinate, and the tarsi are not dilated. Harold (Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 73, 1878) erroneously stated that the *Odontonyx pectinata*, Kies., was the same as *Eucteis bimaculata*, Guérin; I have taken both species, and I find them distinct. The elytral striæ of the males vary very much in depth in both species, and I consider that Fairmaire (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. vi. p. 336, 1886) is right in regarding *Eucteis bimaculata*, Guérin, and *Paralichas Guerini*, White, as the same species.

Hab. Nagasaki, Miyanoshita, Kobé, and Nikko.

Paralichas higonix, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.)

Niger, subnitidus, griseo-pubescent; thorace basi et lateribus scutelloque rufis; ♀ antennis articulo ultimo testaceo.
L. 7-8½ mill.

Black, somewhat shining, with grey pubescence, pubescence most conspicuous on the elytral sutural margin; the head somewhat densely but not clearly punctured; the thorax broadly red on the basal half, with this colour extending anteriorly along the margin to the anterior angle; the scutellum wholly red; the elytra, striæ fairly well-marked, interstices granulate and finely rugose; the legs black, with the apices of the femora obscurely reddish, claws pectinate; the antennæ also black, but in the female the terminal joint is testaceous, in the male the articulations are strongly pectinate, the appendages arising from the bases of the articulations. In the male of *P. pectinatus*, Kies., the appendages of the antennæ rise from the apical portions of the articulations; but in the female the form is closely similar to that of *P. higonix*.

Hab. Taken between Ichiuchi and Hitoyoshi in some numbers on the 2nd May, 1881. The specimens were flying round shallows by the bank of the river, and now and then settled on the leaves.

Epilichas flabellatus.

Octoglossa flabellata, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 243 (1874).

I think it is impossible to assign this species to the South-American genus *Octoglossa*, and White's genus is sufficiently characterized for adoption, being founded on a species (*E. Candezei*) from Hong Kong. *Epilichas Candezei* has the thorax very conspicuously and transversely convex behind the neck, and the thorax is not distinctly punctured; in colour it agrees with the variety of *E. flabellatus* with the thorax red. The claws in this genus are simple, and the tarsi are dilated and padded. I have a smaller undescribed species of this genus from Kiukiang, China, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ millim., but in other respects it is very close to *E. flabellatus*.

Hab. Nagasaki (very common in the flowers of the dog-rose), Nara, and Kobé.

Epilichas brunneicornis, sp. n.

Rufo-brunneus, supra nigro-piceus, nitidus, pubescens; antennis pedibusque brunneis.

L. 11 mill.

Reddish brown, pitchy black above, shining, with dark pubescence; the head somewhat densely and rather obscurely punctulate; maxillary palpi, terminal joint small and feebly securiform; the thorax less distinctly punctured than the head, margins broadly reddish brown; the scutellum reddish brown; the elytra striate, striæ most deeply impressed apically, interstices distinctly punctate, sutural and epipleural margins narrowly, base more broadly, reddish brown; the legs and antennæ obscurely reddish brown; male antennæ with joints 3-10 strongly pectinate, basal joint bulbiform, second small, third with an appendage arising close to the base and nearly as long as the joint itself, fourth with one arising at the base and longer than the joint, 5 to 7 of similar form, in 8 to 10 the appendages arise from the middle of the joints, terminal joint elongate; except the head the whole of the under surface is reddish brown.

The facies of this species is not very dissimilar to *E. flabellatus*, Kies., but the palpi and antennæ possess important

differences; in Kiesenwetter's species the appendages to the joints of the antennæ all start from the bases, and the tarsal joints are more dilated.

Hab. Junsai. Two male examples.

Epilichas atricolor, sp. n.

Ater, nitidus, pubescens; antennis nigris; thorace transverso; pedibus nigro-piceis.
L. 10-11 mill.

This species is a little smaller than *E. flabellatus*, with a relatively smaller head and a thorax markedly shorter and transverse; the maxillary palpi have the terminal joint intermediate in size between *E. flabellatus* and *brunneicornis*, the two basal joints of the antennæ and the legs piceous; the tarsi are slightly more robust than those of *E. brunneicornis*, but much less dilated than those of *E. flabellatus*; the antennæ are slender and the appendages fine, and all clearly arise from the bases of the articulations. The elytral striæ are vague as compared with those of *E. brunneicornis*.

Hab. Nikko and Miyanoshita. Three male examples.

Epilichas niponicus, sp. n.

Piceo-brunneus, nitidus, pubescens; capite parvo; thorace convexo vix punctulato; elytris striis vage impressis, interstitiis subrugosis, punctatis.
L. 6 mill.

Pitchy brown, shining, with brownish pubescence; the head rather narrow, eyes small, somewhat rugose, and obscurely punctured; the thorax markedly convex on the disk, transverse, posterior angles somewhat projecting, with a depression within the angle, obscurely punctulate; the scutellum smooth; the elytra, striæ vague except the sutural, which is clearly impressed, especially near the scutellum, interspaces somewhat rugosely punctate; the legs reddish brown; the antennæ darker, third joint scarcely pectinate, appendage apical and very short, joints 4 to 10 pectinate, the appendages not so long as the joint itself, and clearly arising from its centre; the tarsi slender; the maxillary palpi, terminal joint scarcely securiform.

Hab. Nikko and Miyanoshita. Three males and one female.

I have a fifth species from Yuyama in Higo; it measures 7 millim., and is wholly piceous brown in colour, with reddish legs. The species is not very unlike *E. niponicus*, but I only know the female.

DRUPEUS, gen. nov.

I propose to establish this genus to receive three small species, which in general outline are very similar indeed to a species of *Epilichas*. The maxillary palpi are very slender, with the terminal joint simple, not securiform; the two basal joints of the antennæ are very small, and the third joint not pectinate, and the tarsi are very long and simple, almost filiform, and quite as long as the tibia that bears them. The antennæ are pectinate, somewhat like those of an *Epilichas*; but the appendages are all clearly apical.

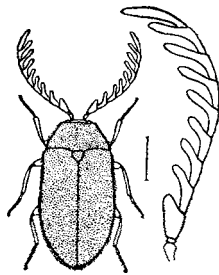
Drupeus lætabilis, sp. n. (Woodcut, fig. 1.)

Niger, nitidus; antennis basi, thorace angulis, femoribus tarsisque testaceis.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Black, shining, with blackish pubescence; two basal joints of the antennæ, hind angles of the thorax, thighs, and tarsi testaceous, tibiæ somewhat darker; the head rather closely,

Fig. 1.



finely, but clearly punctulate; the thorax narrowest anteriorly, broadest posteriorly, convex behind the neck, not so clearly punctulate as the head, hind angles rather broadly testaceous, basal edge crenulate; the scutellum cordiform, punctulate; the elytra finely and rugosely punctulate, vaguely

striate, epipleural rim raised; the antennæ, first joint small and bulbiform, second very small, third three-sided and produced on the anterior inner edge, fourth to tenth apically pectinate, pectinations being longer than the joints; the legs black and tarsi pale and very slender.

Hab. Kashiwagi, 19th June, 1881. Two male examples.

Drupeus vittipennis, sp. n.

Piceo-brunneus, nitidus; elytris striga humeralis, cum marginibus suturali, pedibusque testaceis.

L. 5-5½ mill.

Pitchy brown, shining, with tawny pubescence; the antennæ, terminal joint apically and the second joint partly, and the legs wholly testaceous; the thorax, basal rim, the elytral epipleuræ, sutural margins, and a humeral vitta, which stretches a little obliquely to the middle of the dorsum, testaceous; the head clearly punctulate; the thorax similarly punctured, widest just before the hinder angles, posterior edge distinctly crenulate and widely sinuous on each side, with the intermediate space on the edge before the scutellum evenly arched; the elytra, striæ not well-defined, somewhat striate-punctate, interstices finely punctulate and rugose; the antennæ, first joint small and almost moniliform, second much smaller, third gradually thickened and flattened out from the base to the apex and triangular, 5 to 10 pectinate, pectinations coequal in length with the joints, terminal a little longer than the tenth; the inner side of the third and the pectination of the fourth and fifth, with the apical half of the terminal joint, are testaceous.

Hab. Kashiwagi, 15th June, 1881. Three males.

Drupeus brevis, sp. n.

Ovalis, fuscus, subopacus; thorace marginibus obscure brunneis; tarsis testaceis.

L. 3¾ mill.

Oval, the elytra being feebly wider than the thorax, fuscous, and rather opaque; the head, eyes somewhat prominent, roughly sculptured, sculpture dense and somewhat leather-like; the thorax arched at the sides, lateral rim elevated, obscurely brown on the edges, sculpture similar to that of the head; the scutellum relatively large and triangular; the elytra much more coarsely sculptured than the

thorax, sutural margins obscurely brown; the legs infusate, tarsi testaceous; the antennæ, two basal joints obscurely brown, joints 3 to 9 formed somewhat like those here figured for *D. lætabilis*, but the appendages are relatively much longer; thus the appendages to joints 9 and 10 are four times as long as the articulation itself.

At first I hesitated to include this species in the genus *Drupeus*; but the maxillary palpi, slender and similarly formed tarsi, and the antennæ correspond in their general structure almost exactly.

Hab. Nara. One male example, 25th June, 1881.

EUBRIANAX, Kiesenwetter.

Eubrianax, Kiesenwetter, Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 249 (1874).

Placonycha, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 111 (1880).

There is a Chinese species of *Eubrianax* in the British Museum labelled in Dr. Horn's handwriting "*Placonycha*," and Leconte's description of the American species evidently refers to one belonging to the genus *Eubrianax*. The claws in this genus are slender and simple, moderately dilated at the base, with a slender membranous appendage arising from the base, which is nearly as long as the claw itself. I found three species in Japan and two species in Ceylon; and it is probable species occur over the greater part of Asia.

Eubrianax granicollis, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

Ovatus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; thorace antice producto, dense granulato; antennis pedibusque nigris.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This species differs only from *E. ramicornis*, Kies., in one or two particulars. The antennal ramifications are little more than half the length, the thorax is densely granulate anteriorly and protrudes over the neck, the tibiæ, especially the intermediate pair, are stouter and shorter, and the legs wholly black.

Hab. Nagasaki and Subashiri. Eight examples.

Eubrianax pellucidus, sp. n.

Ovatus, niger, nitidus; thorace lateribus late antice angusto pallido; antennis basi pedibusque testaceis.

L. 4 mill.

This species differs also very little from *E. ramicornis*; the

differences are :—the thorax is more transverse and pale and pellucid, except on the disk ; the disk is black, and leaves only a very narrow pale margin behind the neck ; the antennæ are less strongly pectinate (being in this respect intermediate between *E. ramicornis* and *granicollis*), and the joints 1 to 5 are testaceous, but the pectinations on joints 3 to 5 are black.

Hab. Fukushima, 26th July, 1881. Two examples, both males.

Prionocyphon sexmaculatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, testaceus, pubescens ; thorace transverso ; elytris 6-maculatis, maculis piceis ; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.
L. $4\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex above, palish testaceous, rather densely pubescent ; the head scarcely punctured, very shiny, transverse ; the thorax also very shiny, sinuous before and behind, very transverse and very short, with a faint leather-like sculpture ; the scutellum large, triangular, and feebly punctulate ; the elytra rounded off at the shoulder, with a large oval blackish spot on each side on the scutellar region, a second about half the size of the first below the shoulder and near the outer margin, and a third large lobe-shaped spot behind the middle of the dorsum, which leaves a sutural and epipleural margin of about the same width ; the antennæ, basal joint rather large, second and third small, especially the third ; the legs with the antennæ wholly pale.

Hab. Nikko. One example.

Scirtes ovatulus, sp. n.

Ovalis, fuscus, nitidus, pubescens ; antennis basi pedibusque obscure brunneis.
L. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

This species is very similar to *S. sobrinus*, but it is less circular in outline, having longer elytra, and the antennæ are more robust, the joints feebly increasing in size towards the apices ; the legs also are wholly but obscurely brown.

Hab. Hakodate.

Scirtes sobrinus, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, piceus, pubescens ; antennis pedibusque pallide brunneis.
L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Broadly oval, pitchy brown, shining, pubescent ; the head

and thorax finely punctulate, eyes convex and rather prominent; the thorax transverse, hind angles rectangular; the scutellum triangular, obscurely punctulate; the elytra punctulate, but the punctuation is ill-defined; the antennæ, five basal joints palish brown, the others apically infuscate; the legs also palish brown, with the bases of the thighs sometimes dusky.

This species closely resembles *S. hemisphæricus*, Linn.

Hab. Bukenji, near Yokohama. Four examples, 29th June, 1880.

Helodes dux, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, nitidus, pubescens; capite nigro; thorace rufoflavo; elytris nigris, undique punctulatis, griseo-pubescentibus. L. 6 mill.

Oval, convex above, shining, with somewhat long pubescence; the head black, sparsely punctured, eyes rather prominent; the thorax reddish yellow, with pubescence of the same colour, anteriorly arched from the posterior angles, base bisinuous, behind the neck there is a pellucid space, which permits the blackness of the neck to appear through, very finely punctulate; the elytra evenly and wholly punctulate, with greyish pubescence; the antennæ, three basal joints yellowish, others infuscate; the legs, anterior coxæ, and bases of the anterior thighs flavous, the rest infuscate, claws and terminal segments of the abdomen flavous.

In this genus the first joint of the hind tarsus is very long.

Hab. Okamayama, near Hitoyoshi, 8th May, 1881; also at Miyanoshita, Nikko, and Fukushima.

Helodes flavicollis, Kies.

Helodes flavicollis, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 22 (1859), p. 245 (1874).

Sacodes protectus, Har. Mitt. Münch. Ver. iv. p. 169 (1880).

Kiesenwetter decided that this Japanese species was identical with the European one, and, as he probably possessed his own type and had made a comparison, I have allowed his determination to remain. It does not appear that Harold knew *Helodes flavicollis*, Kies., and in the Munich Catalogue he regards the genus *Sacodes* as synonymic with *Helodes*. The Japanese type of *H. flavicollis* has red antennæ; but I have not seen Kiesenwetter's original description nor any European example.

Hab. Generally distributed in Kiushiu,

Helodes inornatus, sp. n.

Ovalis, fuscus, nitidus, pubescens; antennis basi pedibusque anticis brunneis vel obscure testaceis.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, dusky brown, shining, with grey pubescence; the head sparsely punctate; the thorax much more distinctly and closely punctate, widely impressed on each side before the posterior angles, arched anteriorly from the posterior angles; the scutellum triangular, somewhat closely punctate; the elytra more finely punctate than the thorax, more especially on the dorsal and apical regions than at the bases; the antennæ, four or five basal joints, with the palpi and anterior legs, brownish or obscurely testaceous.

Hab. Nagasaki, Kiga, Miyanoshita, and Nikko. In swampy places.

Helodes scapularis, sp. n.

H. inornato proxime similis, sed minor et angustior; elytris macula humerali flavo-testacea.

L. 3 mill.

This species is narrower and much smaller than *H. inornatus*, and it has a very distinct pale humeral spot.

Hab. Nagasaki and Hitoyoshi. Two examples.

Cyphon variabilis, Thunbg.

In the Munich Catalogue this species has seven synonyms, and is said to occur in Europe and North America. Kiesenwetter considered a specimen of mine (which, inadvertently, he did not return to me) belonged probably to Thunberg's species. I have three or four species of *Cyphon* from Japan; but the specimens are not sufficiently good for description. One is a species from Hakodate measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

CYPHONIDARUM.

Cyphonidarum, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. xviii. p. 245 (1874).

This genus was not characterized by Kiesenwetter, and remains still undescribed. Of the species Kiesenwetter referred to I have seen only two specimens.

Ptilodactyla ramea, sp. n.

Piceo-brunnea; antennis pedibusque vix dilutioribus; capite tho-

raceque parum dense punctatis; elytris vage punctato-striatis, interstitiis tenuiter rugoso-punctulatis.
L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Pitchy brown; antennæ and legs less dark, with tawny pubescence; the head somewhat densely punctate, not convex between the eyes; eyes large in male, smaller and further apart in female; the thorax a little more densely punctate than the head, anterior rim smooth and elevated, widest before the posterior angles, compressed behind the eyes, bisinuous at the base; the scutellum cordiform, with a marginal fovea at the base; the elytra punctate-striate near the suture, but not distinctly so, outer striæ more vague and 5 to 6 are striate-punctate; the antennæ, ♀ joints 5 to 10 widen out inwardly at their apices, ♂ 4 to 10 are very strongly pectinate, the processes are longer than the joints and are inserted in their bases; the legs dull brown, posterior femora with one long spine and a short one at the tarsal end.

Some of the characters given are generic, but they will help to enable the Japanese student to recognize the species. I found three species of *Psilodactyla* in Ceylon, and one is recorded from Java. In the Munich Catalogue the names of twenty-five American species are given.

Hab. Nagasaki, Fukushima, Oiwake, and Nara. Beaten from the dead branches of trees.

Malacodermidæ.

TELEPHORINI.

Podabrus Heydeni, Kies.

Podabrus Heydeni, Kies. Deutsche ent. Zeit. xxiii. p. 306 (1879).

Podabrus Reimii, Heyd. l. c. p. 351; Lew. Ent. xxvi. p. 151 (1893).

Heyden has kindly allowed me to see the type of his species, which agrees precisely with the type of *P. Heydeni*, Kiesenwetter, returned to me. I have an example which is almost wholly black and two examples received from Herr Hiller with the elytra wholly cinereous; these last are labelled *P. Hilleri*, Kies., in Kiesenwetter's handwriting.

Hab. Yuyama, Miyanoshita, Nikko, and Suyama.

Podabrus temporalis, Harold.

Podabrus temporalis, Harold, Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 73 (1878).

Hab. Miyanoshita, Yokohama, Tokio, Nikko, and Sapporo. Apparently common,

Pođabrus lictorius, sp. n.

Niger; capite rugoso-punctato, antice transversim testaceo; thorace punctato, lateribus testaceis; pedibus pallidis vel infuscatis.

L. 8-8½ mill.

The head behind the eyes and snout black, roughly and thickly punctured, mouth-organs and a transverse area in which the antennæ are inserted, two or three basal joints of the antennæ, thoracic lateral margins, sutural and lateral margins of the elytra, and legs pale testaceous; antennæ, joints 4 to 11 and sometimes the third infuscate; the pale margins to the elytra usually join at the bases; the thorax is rather less coarsely and rugosely punctured than the head, truncate at the base, hind angles somewhat acute, sides arched behind the anterior angle, wholly testaceous beneath; the scutellum infuscate in all the colour-forms; the abdominal segments infuscate; the coxæ sometimes marked with black.

Like *P. malthinoides*, Kies., this species has a variety with the head and elytra wholly black and the legs wholly dusky. Except in size, the facies of the two species is not very dissimilar; but the tarsi are relatively longer in *P. lictorius* than in *P. malthinoides*, this character being especially noticeable in the basal joints.

Hab. Yuyama, Tosamachi, Nishimura, Miyanoshita, and Nikko.

In the following genus the antennal grooves are much shorter than in *Athemus*.

Themus episcopalis.

Cantharis episcopalis, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 269 (1874).

In 1881 I obtained some fine specimens of this species which measure 26 millim. *Cantharis midas*, Kies., may also be placed in the genus *Themus*. In *Themus* the antennal grooves of the male are very short.

Hab. Oyayama in Higo; also Nagasaki.

Themus cyanipennis, Motsch.

Themus cyanipennis, Motsch. Etud. Ent. p. 28 (1857), p. 10 (1860).

Cantharis venatrix, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 271 (1879).

I have an example in which the thorax is wholly cyaneous.

Hab. Miyanoshita, Yokohama, Nikko, Hakodate, and other places.

ATHEMUS, gen. nov.

The characters of this genus are, in a great part, the same as those of *Themus*; but it may be separated on several important characters. The head is less robust, the thorax longer than broad, with the lateral edges less explanate, and the basal portion is occupied by two lobe-shaped raised areas; the antennæ has the *second* joint much shorter than the third, and the legs are notably stouter, a character especially observable in the tibiæ.

There are sexual characters also. The female has a conspicuous inner process within the anterior and intermediate claws; the male has long antennal grooves in joints 4 to 8, and the hind tibiæ bent.

Type: *Telephorus suturellus*, Motsch.

I have a species from Shanghai which is, perhaps, undescribed.

Athemus suturellus.

Telephorus suturellus, Motsch. Etud. Ent. p. 10 (1860).

Var. *Cantharis luteipennis*, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 273 (1874).

Var. *Telephorus melanopus*, Har. Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 74 (1878).

Var. *T. roninus*, vel sp. nov.

The type of this species is described as having pale tibiæ and infusate femora, with the sutural margin dusky. Kiesenwetter described a variety in which the female has a diffused dusky spot before the apex of the elytra. Harold's species is another colour-variety with black legs. I found a small colony at Miyanoshta under the large trees of a dense forest which are entirely black (var. *roninus*). Harold (*l. c.* p. 74) notices the sexual characters of this species.

Hab. Found in all the islands abundantly.

Athemus attristatus.

Cantharis attristata, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 272 (1874).

It is very doubtful whether this is or is not a variety of the last, but it is considerably less in size. I have only six specimens. In colour it differs from *A. roninus*, var., in having the thoracic lateral margins, and sometimes the tarsi, wholly pale. Sometimes the antennæ are testaceous, sometimes black.

Hab. Nikko. Taken in the dense forest above the temples.

Telephorus insulsus, Har.

Telephorus insulsus, Har. Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 76 (1878).

Hab. Miyanoshta and Oyama, in Sagami. Appears very early in the spring in the flowers of *Edgeworthia*.

Telephorus ciusianus.

Cantharis ciusiana, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. pp. 267, 275 (1874).

Cantharis Reini, Kies. Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 307 (1879).

Kiesenwetter printed his description of this curiously named species twice. *C. Reini*, Kies., is a variety with black elytra, for seeing the type of which I am much indebted to Major L. von Heyden. The males have short antennal grooves.

Hab. Hitoyoshi, Subashiri, Nikko, and Miyanoshta.

Telephorus vitellinus.

Cantharis vitellina, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 277 (1874).

The male of this species has the sixth and seventh joints of the antennæ obscurely grooved.

Hab. Nagasaki, Kiga, Tokio, and Kashiwagi.

Telephorus dichrous, sp. n.

♂. Atratus, subopacus, nigro-hirtus; thorace rufo; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.

L. 10 mill.

Densely black, somewhat opaque, thorax only a clear red; the head finely and rather closely punctulate, transversely impressed behind the antennæ; the thorax nearly quadrate, margin narrowly raised on all sides, clothed with black hair, surface uneven, with a faint median channel; the scutellum black, impressed longitudinally; the elytra, striæ vague, sculpture close and fine; the antennæ rather long and slender, second joint a little shorter than the third, 4 to 7 coequal and longer than the third. The female measures 14 millim. and the head is much broader than in the male.

Hab. Kashiwagi. Two examples.

Telephorus adusticollis.

Cantharis adusticollis, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 274 (1874).

Hab. Nara, Seba, and Junsai. Commonest in S. Yezo.

Telephorus ægrotus.

Cantharis ægrota, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 275 (1874).

Hab. Kiga. Two examples only.

Telephorus viaticus, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; capite antice, antennis basi, femoribus et tibiis testaceis, tarsis nigris.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Black, shining, parallel; head in front of the eyes, mouth-organs, three basal antennal joints, thighs, and tibiæ clear testaceous. The head biimpressed between the eyes, black portion finely punctulate; the thorax nearly quadrate, lateral and posterior edges elevated, anterior angles rounded off, median channel wide and ill-defined; the scutellum rather long, punctulate, and widest at the base; the elytra rather long, parallel at the sides, finely and rather rugosely sculptured; the antennæ, second joint a little longer than the third, three basal joints more or less testaceous; the legs clear testaceous, tarsi blackish, claws with strong inner tooth.

Hab. Fukushima. Two examples.

Telephorus japonicus.

Cantharis japonica, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. p. 266 (1874).

This species is, perhaps, the commonest and most generally distributed of any in Japan. The claws of the male are bifid. Sometimes, though rarely, the thorax and elytra are wholly testaceous.

Hab. Found in all the islands. Very common at Miyano-shita in May and in Nagasaki in March and April.

Telephorus vulcanus, sp. n.

Fuscus; capite antice, antennis thorace (plaga in medio excepta) pedibusque anterioribus testaceis.

L. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Dusky grey, head, mouth-organs, antennæ, thorax (except a central patch), elytral margins, anterior legs, intermediate and posterior thighs testaceous; the head feebly punctulate; the thorax little broader than long, anterior angles well rounded off, hinder margin just before the angle feebly sinuous, anterior and posterior edges raised, sides somewhat explanate; the scutellum semicircular apically, clothed like the elytra; the elytra, the pale margin widens out from the middle of the dorsum to the scutellum, outer margins narrower; the legs, tibiæ and tarsi of the two hinder pair infuscate, claws simple.

This species is shorter and more robust than any other of this series.

Hab. Junsai. One female example only.

Silis pectinata, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 3.)

Nigra, nitida, parallela, griseo-pubescentis; thorace rufo inciso; antennis valde pectinatis, nigris.

L. 5 mill.

Black, shining, parallel at the sides, with greyish pubescence; the head widest at the eyes, gradually narrowing to the neck, microscopically punctulate; the thorax clear red, transverse, as wide as the elytra, deeply incised at the basal angle, with a deep fovea or pit just within the lateral margin at the widest part; the scutellum widest at the base; the elytra evenly but rather rugosely sculptured; the legs, tibiæ palish, thighs and tarsi infuscate; the antennæ, second joint very small, joints 3 to 10 apically strongly pectinate, joints 5 to 9 having appendages longer than the joint itself.

The pectination of the antenna is very unusual in *Silis*, if not altogether exceptional in the genus.

Hab. Nakatsugawa and in Higo. Six examples, apparently all males.

ELIANUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ simple, each articulation smallest at the base, first constricted before base, second short, third and fourth nearly as long again as the second, fifth and sixth coequal and each as long as the fourth, seventh to the eleventh each a little shorter than the preceding one; the palpus, terminal joint somewhat elongate, club-shaped; the head not narrowed posteriorly, eyes clearly faceted and prominent; the thorax transverse, with an external elevated rim; the scutellum nearly quadrate, but rounded off posteriorly; the elytra long and parallel; the legs somewhat robust, claws with a basal tooth, fourth joint of the hind tarsus thin and pellucid.

Elianus rugiceps, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 4.)

Elongatus, parallelus, niger, nitidus, pubescens; antennis basi, thorace pedibusque rufis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mill.

Elongate, parallel, black, shining, with grey pubescence; the head punctured and very rugose, mouth-organs reddish; the thorax red, transverse, vaguely rugose, rim elevated; the scutellum somewhat obscurely reddish; the elytra black, rugosely sculptured, epipleural margin reddish; the legs wholly red; the antennæ, three basal joints usually red, and sometimes one or more at the apex reddish; there are no remarkable external sexual characters to notice.

Hab. Nikko. About a dozen examples.

Ichthyurus atriceps, sp. n.

Niger, subnitidus; thorace marginibus anguste, elytris marginibus externis antennisque basi flavis.

♀. L. 6 mill.

Black, somewhat shining, pubescent; the head black, except narrowly round the bases of the antennæ, obscurely punctulate and very feebly rugose; the thorax similarly sculptured, with the rim yellow; the scutellum black; the elytra black, with the sides from the shoulder narrowly yellow, apices broadly yellow, with the rims conspicuous, elevated, more distinctly sculptured than the thorax; the abdominal segments are laterally yellow; the legs, anterior and intermediate pairs obscurely brown and infusate in parts, hinder pair blackish; the antennæ, three basal joints brownish and the others black.

This species is larger and much more robust than *I. niponicus*, Lew., and is very different in colour. In *I. niponicus* the elytra are yellow along the bases in the male, but not in the female, and in the latter sex the yellow part of the head is confined to the region of the antennæ and the thighs are not enlarged.

Hab. Wada-togé, 1st August, 1881.

Biurus pennatus, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; antennis articulis duobus primis flavescens; elytris valde dehiscentibus, apice late flavis; pedibus pallide flavis vel tenuiter infuscatis.

L. $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Black, shining, with griseous pubescence on the head and elytra; the head uneven, without punctuation; the thorax with ill-defined raised spaces, but without carinæ or tubercles; the scutellum rather deeply incised posteriorly; the elytra apically and about one third of the wing-case yellow; the abdomen infusate, with the margins of the segments (except the last) testaceous; the last segment is incised, the incision being nearly semicircular in outline; the legs are pale yellow or slightly infusate, varying much in various examples; the antennæ are dusky, with the two basal joints pale, and sometimes the third. In this genus, and also in *Ichthyurus*, there is a curious polished tubercle attached to the bases of the elytra, and in the male the eyes are very large and the space between them narrow.

I have no doubt about this insect being congeneric with *Biurus sylvicola* and *sublateralis*, Motsch.; but whether it is

congeneric with *B. apicalis*, Motsch., the type of the genus, is doubtful, because the author says of this species that the claws of the tarsi are simple. In the Ceylonese species of *Biurus* and in *B. pennatus* the claws are formed as in *Ichthyurus*, that is, with two conspicuous inner processes. Harold catalogues the genus as *Diurus*.

Hab. Kashiwagi, Fukushima, and other places on the Nakasendo.

Malthodes kobensis, sp. n.

Niger, opacus; capite thoraceque dense granulatis; antennis nigris; pedibus infuscatis.
L. 5 mill.

Black, opaque; the head and thorax densely sculptured, sculpture granulate, the former with prominent eyes and narrowed from the eyes to the neck; the thorax nearly quadrate, anterior angles obtuse, posterior angles a little produced; the elytra somewhat less opaque than the thorax, with sculpture also less remarkable, striæ faintly visible; the legs, basal half of the thighs palish brown, the rest with the tibiæ and tarsi infuscate.

Hab. Kobé and Kashiwagi. Three examples.

DRILINI.

Cyphonocerus marginatus, sp. n.

C. ruficollis similis, sed differt in colore; thorace elytrisq̄e obscure brunneo-piceis et marginibus rufo-brunneis; antennis pedibusq̄e infuscatis.
L. 7½ mill.

This species is very similar to *C. ruficollis*, Kies., but the colour is very different, being brownish with a darker shade; the thorax and the elytra (except at the base) have both reddish-brown margins; the thorax is more perfectly arched in outline, and the oblique carina at the posterior angle is more conspicuous, being red, and the appendages to the antennal joints are as long again as in *C. ruficollis*.

Hab. Kuma Kuni in Higo. One male example.

Drilaster unicolor, sp. n.

Niger, vix nitidus; elytris dense rugoso-punctatis; antennis pedibusq̄e concoloribus.
L. 6¾ mill.

This species is extremely similar to *D. axillaris*, Kies.,

but it is broader and wholly black; the antennæ are shorter and stouter, especially the terminal joint, and the legs and tarsi are also thicker.

Hab. Higo. One example.

Drilaster axillaris, Kies. (Pl. VI. fig. 6.)

Drilaster axillaris, Kies. Deutsche ent. Zeit. p. 311 (1879).

Hab. Main island and in Yezo.

In the collection of the Rev. H. S. Gorham there is an undescribed species from Borneo.

MELYRINI.

Laius niponicus, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 8.)

Niger vel cyaneo-niger, nitidus, griseo-pubescentis; antennis rufis, apicibus exceptis; elytra rufo-fasciatis; femoribus nigris vel rufis, tibiis tarsisque rufis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Black, or with a bluish tint, shining, with grey pubescence; the head densely punctured, eyes prominent; the thorax also densely punctate at the sides, more or less smooth in the middle, as wide as long; the elytra with a wide red fascia, which widens out both at the suture and on the epipleural margin; the legs, femora usually black, but sometimes the anterior and intermediate pairs are red; tibiæ and tarsi red, claws infusate; the antennæ, five or six apical joints blackish, the rest red, the third joint in male is formed like a wide lobe-shaped plate excavated on the upper surface, in the female it is simply enlarged.

Hab. Hakodate sand-hills; also at Kobé.

Laius Kiesenwetteri, Lew.

Laius Kiesenwetteri, Lew. Cat. 1874, no. 1215.

Laius flavicornis, Kies. Berl. ent. Zeit. xviii. p. 283 (1874).

The first name is proposed because Kiesenwetter's name was occupied by Fabricius.

Malachius vitticollis, Kies.

I know not this species, nor do I remember having seen a species of *Malachius* in Japan with a pale-coloured thorax and black centre. I think the type is a Chinese specimen I gave to Herr Kiesenwetter, and he has made an error in publishing the locality, and I do not propose to give it a place in the Japanese Catalogue at present.

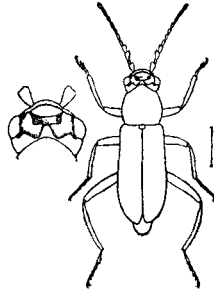
Malachius eximius, sp. n. (Woodcut, fig. 2.)

Viridi-cyaneus, parum opacus, griseo-pubescentis; ♂ fronte transversim excavata, pedibus anticis testaceis; ♀ fronte biimpressa, pedibus anticis æneis vel testaceis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mill.

Greenish blue, somewhat opaque, with short grey pubescence. ♂. The head is curiously excavated, between the eyes it is transversely and deeply cut out, so that the upper portion of the eye rests on a very narrow base, in the middle projecting over the excavation is a triangular process, which, viewed from above, seems to interrupt the channel, but looked at sideways it is seen to be a projection; in front of the excavation and behind the antennæ is a concave area, formed partly by a depression and partly by the surrounding edges

Fig. 2.



being raised; the thorax is rounded off before and behind, rather longer than broad, and behind the middle of the neck it somewhat overlaps the head, opaque, and without apparent sculpture; the elytra very finely punctulate, with vague striæ; the antennæ, first to sixth joints æneous above, the others vaguely so, third and fourth, and the fifth slightly, flattened out; the mouth-organs clear yellow; the legs, anterior pair wholly testaceous, intermediate thighs testaceous, tipped with metallic green, tibiæ brownish, tarsi infusate, hind legs wholly æneous. ♀. The head biimpressed between the eyes; antennæ, joints 3 to 5 slightly enlarged; the legs wholly æneous or, rarely, anterior tibiæ pale.

Hab. Nagasaki, Osaka, Nikko, Kiga, and Yokohama.

Attalus elongatulus, sp. n.

Elongatus, cyaneo-niger, nitidus; antennis basi obscure testaceis pedibus nigris; elytris dense punctulatis, subtiliter rugulosis.

L. $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Elongate, bluish black, shining; the head impressed between the eyes and very finely punctulate; the thorax about as long as wide, arched anteriorly; the elytra rather long and parallel, densely punctulate and finely rugose; the antennæ long and lax in male, not serrate, female articulations much shorter and thicker, three or four basal joints obscurely testaceous on the under surfaces; the legs rather long, black or bluish black, anterior tibiæ of male longer than those of female and somewhat bent; male anterior tarsus, second joint dentate at its apex, third affixed to its base and resting at right angles to it.

The anterior tarsus of male is formed like that of *A. elegans*, Fairm., a species from Gibraltar. This character is much less observable in *A. japonicus*, Kies., a species which differs also in having serrate articulations to the antennæ.

Hab. Nagasaki. Two males and two females.

Dasytes constrictus, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 9.)

Nigro-cæruleus, nitidus, breviter griseo-pubescentis; capite thoraceque dense punctatis; antennis basi obscure brunneis; pedibus nigris. L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Blackish blue, densely punctate, with short grey pubescence; the head densely punctate and constricted behind the eyes; the thorax similarly punctate, narrowest anteriorly, widest behind, without lateral margin; the scutellum small; the elytra, punctuation less dense than that of the thorax, without striæ; the legs black; the antennæ nearly moniliform, not enlarged on the inner side, second and third joints brownish, basal joint less clearly so.

The shortness of the antennæ and the absence of a thoracic marginal carina may make it desirable later to found a genus for this species.

Hab. Hitoyoshi and Yuyama in Higo. Two examples.

CELSUS, gen. nov.

This genus must be placed near *Dasytes*; but I do not know any species of similar facies to the insect on which it is founded. It is to be regretted that my specimen is unique. Maxillary palpus rather long, with the terminal joint large and securiform; the antennæ, first joint robust and longer than the second, but not larger in girth, second smaller and bulbiform, third to sixth very small, third largest; seventh to the tenth larger than the second, dilated on the inner edges, and all coequal; terminal joints similar to the tenth in width,

but oval; the head widest at the eyes and slightly narrowed to the neck; the thorax rounded off anteriorly, arched at the sides, and abruptly separated from the lower half by a lateral marginal carina; the scutellum semicircular behind; the elytra well rounded off at the humeral angles, not striate; the legs, tarsi very slender, claw and inner processes very fine.

Celsus spectabilis, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 10.)

Elongatus, niger, subnitidus, hirsutus, supra grosse punctatus; elytris area subovata ante apicem polita.
L. 4 mill.

Elongate, black, rather shining, clothed with long, grey, erect, detached hairs, entirely punctured above, punctures large and some are ocellate; the elytra before the apex, nearer to the outer than the sutural margin, have a very conspicuous polished smooth space nearly oval in form; the antennæ and legs black.

Hab. Ichibusayama, near Yuyama. One example, 10th May, 1881.

OMINEUS, gen. nov.

Elongate; head narrower than the thorax, elytra gradually widening until well behind the posterior coxæ. The head widest at the eyes, obliquely narrowed behind them; the antennæ short and rather thick, first and second and fourth to seventh joints moniliform, first nearly as large again as the second, third slightly elongate and feebly constricted at the base, eighth to tenth slightly transverse, terminal oval; the maxillary palpi robust, terminal joints feebly securiform; the thorax slightly wider than broad, without a lateral carina; the scutellum obtusely acuminate behind; the elytra without striæ; the legs much more robust than in the last genus, with the claws strongly toothed at their bases. Other characters similar to those of *Dasytes*.

Omineus humeralis, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 11.)

Elongatus, piceus, subnitidus, hirsutus, supra grosse punctatus; elytris striga humerali rufa; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.
L. 4-4½ mill.

Elongate, pitchy brown, somewhat shining, clothed not very thickly with grey hairs; the head and thorax deeply and densely punctate; the elytra a little less deeply and not so closely punctured; humeral angle with a red patch or stripe,

the form somewhat differing in different specimens; the antennæ and legs coloured like the body, claws alone palish.

Hab. Kashiwagi, on Mount Omine, and near the Iken-chaiya. Seven examples.

XERASIA, gen. nov.

I propose this name for an insect which cannot be placed in *Melyris*; but the characters are not widely different. The general structure of the body and appendages agree, but the outline, both of the body and the antennæ, as seen in the figure, prevent its inclusion in *Melyris*. The tarsi are short, but the joints which bear the claws are very large, as in *Melyris*; the elytra are without striæ, and the three apical joints only of the antennæ are enlarged.

Xerasia variegata, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 12.)

Brunnea, nitida, griseo-pubescent; capite thoraceque punctatis; elytris griseo-variegatis; palpis infuscatis.
L. 5 mill.

Brown, shining, clothed with grey pubescence; the head somewhat irregularly punctured, eyes rather small, somewhat coarsely faceted, neck scarcely narrowed; palpi, three apical joints nearly the same size, infusate; antennæ, first and second joints stout, second rather smaller than the first, third longer than the second but less robust, fourth to the seventh about the same size, eighth smaller, ninth and tenth widened out, terminal of the same size as the tenth but conical; the thorax, anterior angles obtuse, inconspicuous, posterior angles gradually rounded off, external rim entire but very fine, punctured, punctures finer than those of the head and more evenly set; the elytra without striæ, variegated with grey markings, the transverse marking before the apex being indistinctly dentate-sinuate; the legs and antennæ wholly brown.

Hab. Hitoyoshi. Taken in the forest of Okama on a mountain of considerable elevation, 8th May, 1881. One example.

List of Species, with Synonymy.

DASCILLIDÆ.	
Paralichas pectinatus.	Epilichas brunneicornis.
Odontonyx pectinata, <i>Kies.</i>	— atricolor.
— higonæ.	— niponicus.
Epilichas flabellatus.	Drupeus lætabilis.
Octoglossa flabellata, <i>Kies.</i>	— vittipennis.
	— brevis.

Eubrianax ramicornis, *Kies.*
 (Placonycha, *Horn.*)
 — granicollis.
 — pellucidus.
 Grammeubria nitida, *Kies.*
 — opaca, *Kies.*
 Cyphonidarum (gen. ined. *Kies.*).
 Prionocyphon ovalis, *Kies.*
 — fuscipennis, *Kies.*
 — sexmaculatus.
 Scirtes japonicus, *Kies.*
 — ovatulus.
 — sobrinus.
 Helodes dux.
 — flavicollis, *Kies.* 1859.
 Sacodes protectus, *Har.*
 1880.
 — inornatus.
 — scapularis.
 Cyphon puncticeps, *Kies.*
 — variabilis, *Thumbg.*
 Ptilodactyla ramea.

MALACODERMIDÆ.

Telephorini.

Podabrus Heydeni, *Kies.* 1879.
 Reini, *Heyd.* 1893.
 Hilleri, *Kies.* (in litt.).
 — temporalis, *Har.*
 — lictorius.
 — macilentus, *Kies.*
 — ochraceus, *Kies.*
 — malthinoides, *Kies.*
 Themus piscopalis (Cantharis),
Kies.
 — midas, *Kies.*
 — cyanipennis, *Motsch.*
 Cantharis venatrix, *Kies.*
 Athemus suturellus.
 Telephorus suturellus,
Motsch.
 Cantharis luteipennis, *Kies.*
 Telephorus melanopus,
Har. 1878.
 — roninus, var. ?
 — attristatus.
 Cantharis attristata, *Kies.*
 Telephorus insulsus, *Har.*
 — ciusianus, *Kies.*
 — vitellinus, *Kies.*
 — dichrous.
 — cœdemeroides, *Kies.*
 — adusticollis, *Kies.*
 — plebejus, *Kies.*

Telephorus curtatus, *Kies.*
 — ægrotus, *Kies.*
 — badius, *Kies.*
 Hildendorfi, *Har.*
 — modestus, *Kies.*
 — viaticus.
 — japonicus, *Kies.*
 — vulcanus.
 Rhagonycha provida.
 Cantharis provida, *Kies.*
 Silis pectinata.
 Elianus rugiceps.
 Ichthyurus niponicus, *Lew.*
 — atriceps.
 Biurus pennatus.
 Malthinus humeralis, *Kies.*
 — mucoreus, *Kies.*
 — mutilatus, *Kies.*
 Malthinellus bicolor, *Kies.*
 Malthodes niponicus, *Kies.*
 — sulcicollis, *Kies.*
 — kobensis.
 Podistra japonica, *Kies.*

Drilini.

Drilonius striatulus, *Kies.*
 Cyphonocerus ruficollis, *Kies.*
 — marginatus.
 Drilaster axillaris, *Kies.*
 — unicolor.

Melyrini.

Laius niponicus.
 — Kiesenwetteri, *Lew.*
 flavicornis, *Kies.* 1874, nec
Fabricius.
 — histrio, *Kies.*
 Malachius bipustulatus, *Linn.*
 — prolongatus, *Motsch.*
 foveifrons, *Kies.*
 — eximius.
 — xantholoma, *Kies.*
 Attalus japonicus, *Kies.*
 — elongatulus.
 Ebræus pcticollis, *Kies.*
 — chlorizans, *Kies.*
 Hyberbæus oblongulus, *Kies.*
 Carphurus plagiatus, *Kies.*
 Dasytes japonicus, *Kies.*
 — constrictus.
 Celsus spectabilis.
 Omineus humeralis.
 Prionocerus fuscipennis, *Lew.* 1879.
 Xerasia variegata,

Cleridæ, new Synonymy.

Cladiscus obeliscus, Lew. 1892.*Cymatoderma strangulata*, Kies. 1879, nec *Cladiscus strangulatus*, Chevr. 1843.*Opilo carinatus*, Lew. 1892.*Opilo niponicus*, Lew., var.*O. mollis*, L., Gorb. 1877.

Sisymphorus bicolor, Lew., 1891, I consider now belongs to the Cleridæ, not the Telephoridæ, but it is very difficult to assign any certain place for it in the Cleridæ at present.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

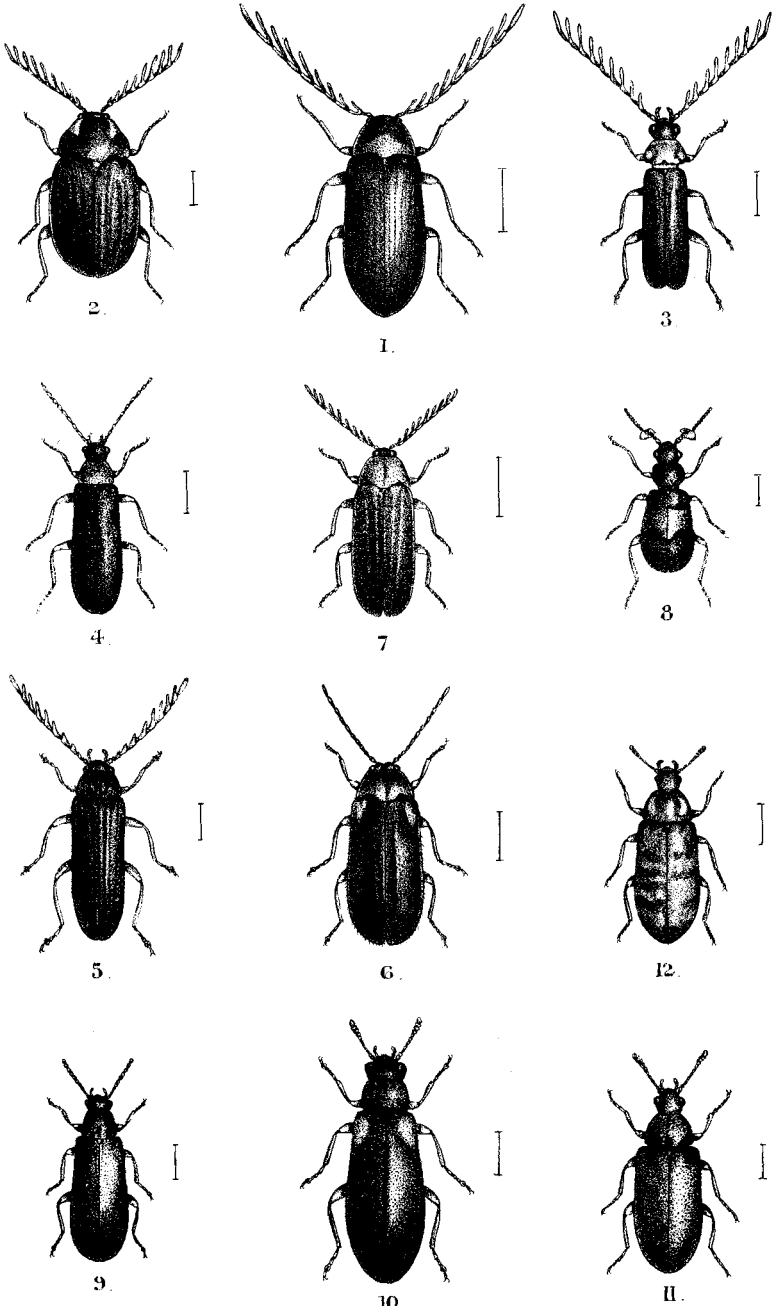
Fig. 1. *Paralichas higonæ*.Fig. 2. *Eubrianax granicollis*.Fig. 3. *Silis pectinata*.Fig. 4. *Elianus rugiceps*.Fig. 5. *Drilonius striatulus*, Kies.Fig. 6. *Drilaster axillaris*, Kies.Fig. 7. *Cyphonocerus ruficollis*,
Kies.Fig. 8. *Laius niponicus*.Fig. 9. *Dasytes constrictus*.Fig. 10. *Celsus spectabilis*.Fig. 11. *Omineus humeralis*.Fig. 12. *Xerasia variegata*.

XV.—Description of a new Species of Butterfly of the Genus *Amauris* obtained by Mr. Scott Elliot in East Central Africa. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., &c.

Two examples of a very distinct species of the *A. echeria* group were obtained, both males—one taken at Ruwenzori, 5000–6000 feet alt., the other on the way from Salt Lake to Wawamba Co.

Amauris Ellioti, sp. n.

♂. Form of *A. echeria*, larger: primaries black, slightly brownish towards the base; all the markings deep ochreous, as follows:—a broad oblique spot across the middle of the discoidal cell and a second (slightly larger) before the middle of the first, or lower, median interspace, a small elongated spot above the upper extremity of the discoidal cell, a quadrifid spot beyond the cell, its two upper divisions smallest, the third division largest, a bifid subcostal spot towards apex and two small spots (the upper one larger than the under) obliquely below it; three conspicuous nearly equidistant oval spots, one below each median branch towards outer margin and three nearly marginal points towards the middle of the



M.H. Fisher del. et lith.

Mintzer: Bros. imp.

DASCILLIDÆ & MALACODERM COLEOPTERA OF JAPAN.

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