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XLVIII.—The Staphylinidæ of Japan

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XLVII.—*On a new Species of Hæmaphysalis, C. L. Koch, imported into England by Syrrhaptēs paradoxus.* By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

Class ARACHNIDA.

Order ACARIDEA.

Fam. Ixodidæ.

Genus HÆMAPHYSALIS, C. L. Koch.

Hæmaphysalis peregrinus, sp. n.

Adult female, length 4 lines, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Cephalothorax, *palpi*, and *legs* bright red-brown.

Abdomen deep liver-coloured brown.

Cephalothorax oval, very finely punctuose and striated.

Palpi very short, terminal joint large and subtriangular.

Eyes absent.

Legs seven-jointed and furnished with a few short hairs.

An example of this Acarid, which appears to me to be undescribed, was received in the early summer of 1888 from Professor Newton, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and another subsequently from Mr. John Cordeaux, of Great Cotes, Ulceby, Lincolnshire. Each of these examples had been taken from a specimen of *Syrrhaptēs paradoxus* killed during the remarkable immigration of that bird into England in 1888.

XLVIII.—*The Staphylinidæ of Japan.*

By Dr. D. SHARP.

[Continued from p. 334.]

Subfam. OXYPORINÆ.

The occurrence of a considerable number of species of the isolated genus *Oxyporus* in Japan is another point of similarity of some importance between its fauna and that of North America.

Oxyporus niger, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; tarsis testaceis; antennis basin versus et ad latera nigris; elytris disco irregulari, fortiter multipunctatis.
Long. 11 millim.

This is allied to *O. Mannerheimi*, Gyll., but is of larger size and has a longer thorax and more sculpture on the wing-cases; the antennæ too are different in colour, the basal joint being piceous, the next two yellow, the fourth piceous yellow, and the remainder black with the sides of each joint yellow.

Oyayama, in Kiushiu, 1st June, 1881; three specimens.

Oxyporus triangulum, n. sp.

Niger; elytris oblique testaceo-vittatis; tibiis ex parte majore tarsisque testaceis; antennis basin versus et ad latera rufis.
Long. 11 millim.

Allied to the European *O. maxillosus*, though different in colour, and in this respect more similar to the North-American *O. femoralis*, Gr. There is on the elytra a large triangular patch of black colour extending along the suture from the base to the apex, another large black mark at each outer angle, these latter two marks extending inwards and meeting at the suture, and each on the outside reaching to the shoulder; thus the yellow colour is limited to two quite separated oblique stripes, a character which distinguishes it from its Japanese and European congeners.

From the examples before me it appears that this insect is frequently found in an immature state, and then the characteristic coloration is not so conspicuous. The colour of the legs appears to be variable; in the most developed examples the femora are quite black and the tibiæ pallid yellow, except a small part of their length at the base and apex; but the tibiæ may become suffused with black, while, on the other hand, the femora are sometimes more dilute in colour, so as to be nearly or quite yellow.

Found on Oyama, Oyayama, and at the base of Fujisan.

Oxyporus japonicus, n. sp.

Niger; elytris pedibusque flavis, illis sutura maculaque ad angulum externum nigris; antennis piceis, articulis 5^o-10^m marginibus testaceis.
Long. 10-12 millim.

This is closely allied to *O. maxillosus*, but does not agree

in colour with any of the European or Siberian varieties I have seen of that species, moreover it has the elytra longer, so that I have little doubt it is distinct. The suture is black from the scutellum to the extremity, and the conspicuous black mark at the outer angle does not extend inwards to the suture, though along the deflexed sides it reaches in front nearly to the shoulder; the two striæ on the elytra are definite, but there are very few additional punctures. The hind body is entirely black; the legs, though yellow, have the tibiæ infusate towards the extremity and frequently likewise at the base.

Mr. Lewis obtained a small series of examples; they are unfortunately in bad preservation. Occurs in South Yezo and has been taken in Kawatchi. This is the species referred to *O. angularis*, Gebl., in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1874, part i. p. 89.

Oxyporus maculiventris, n. sp.

Niger; antennis, palpis, elytris, pedibus abdominisque segmentis duobus basalibus marginibus flavis; elytris ad angulum exteriorem oblique nigro-signatis.

Long. 8 millim.

This is the nearest of the Japanese species to the European *O. maxillosus*, but it does not agree in colour with any of the varieties I have seen of the species mentioned; and as it differs also in the punctuation of the elytra, I have little doubt it is distinct. All the palpi and antennæ are clear yellow, the latter are very short. The thorax is very short. The elytra are bright yellow, even the suture being of that colour except just behind the scutellum; at the outer angle is a large black mark that extends inwards along the hind margin, but disappears before reaching its fellow of the opposite side; the hind body is jet-black, but the two basal segments have the lateral margins yellow in a very definite manner. The legs are clear yellow except the coxæ and trochanters. The elytra are considerably shorter than they are in *O. japonicus*; the two lines of serial punctures are very definite, and outside them there is a third series, in front divergent; between the serial punctures and the suture there are only a few other punctures.

A small series was obtained, but the locality was not noted.

Oxyporus parvus, n. sp.

Niger; elytris pedibusque flavis, illis ad latera latius oblique nigro-maculatis; antennis palpisque fusco-testaceis; abdominis seg-

mentis duobus basalibus marginibus flavo-maculatis; femoribus ad basin nigris; elytris punctis adjectis numerosis.
Long. 8-10 millim.

This differs from *O. maculiventris* not only in the colour of the antennæ and palpi, but also in other characters which, though not so conspicuous at first sight, are really more important. The thorax is longer and the elytra possess numerous irregularly placed punctures, amidst which the two lines of serial punctures are not very definite; the large black patch at the outer angle of the elytra extends inwards and meets its fellow of the opposite side; the femora are black at the base and the tibiæ a little infuscate at the base and apex.

I have seen only two specimens.

Oxyporus germanus, n. sp.

Niger; palpis, pedibus, elytris abdominisque marginibus lateralibus pallide flavis; antennis rufis; elytris sutura anguste maculaque ad angulum externum nigris.
Long. 7-10 millim.

Very closely allied to the North-American *O. vittatus*, Grav., but differing in several minor points. The head is less elongate; the black colour of the suture of the elytra is not at all dilated in front; the terminal two segments of the hind body are entirely black, while the whole of the raised margins of the preceding segments are pallid yellow, and this colour extends inwards at the front angle of each segment, so as to surround the stigmata. The legs, including the coxæ, are entirely pallid yellow, but the breast is all black. There are but few punctures on the elytra, and the two discoidal striæ are indistinct.

Sendai, Nikko, and Sanohé; four examples.

Oxyporus longipes, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus; capite, elytrorum abdominisque apicibus nigris; antennis pedibusque flavis.
Long. 9 millim.

Antennæ rather long, fourth joint longer than broad, tenth but little longer than broad. Head elongate, entirely black, with a moderately deep fovea on the middle near the front. Thorax short, without constrictions or depressions. Scutellum and elytra reddish yellow, the latter with a large patch of black colour behind, with but few punctures. Three terminal segments of hind body black. Legs elongate, clear yellow.

Nikko, June 1880; one specimen.

This distinct species may be placed near the North-American *O. lateralis*, Grav.

Oxyporus humeralis, n. sp.

Nigerrimus, nitidus; antennis, palpis, pedibus elytrorumque plaga elongata humerali flavis.

Long. 10 millim.

Antennæ rather long. Head with a deep fovea on the middle in front. Thorax rather long and slender, narrowed behind, transversely depressed at the sides near the middle and less deeply so in front. Elytra black, with an elongate humeral patch yellow, the disk with numerous irregular punctures, the shoulders much produced. Legs rather long, clear yellow; hind coxæ black.

Nikko; one example.

Allied to *O. longipes*, though very different in colour and distinct in other respects; the example is a female, while the unique exponent of *O. longipes* is of the other sex.

Oxyporus hoplites, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, ano piceo; elytris ad latera antrorsum vage flavescitibus; antennis palpisque piceo-rufis, illis extrorsum obscurioribus; prothorace posterius latiore, lateribus ante basin elevatis, subito constrictis angulo libero formantibus; elytrorum humeris acutis.

Long. 9 millim.

Antennæ rather long, penultimate joint only slightly transverse. Head slender, with a large fovea on the middle near the front; mandibles very long, the left one sinuate externally near the apex, the right one with a very large tooth. Thorax short. Elytra with the shoulders prolonged in front, a little sinuate at the sides and more or less rufescent there, the disk bearing numerous coarse punctures. Legs elongate, black; the tarsi red.

Two badly preserved examples, without locality.

This and the following two species may be separated as a distinct genus if intermediate forms are not discovered.

Oxyporus gnatho, n. sp.

Nigerrimus, nitidus; antennis articulo ultimo tarsisque ferrugineis; elytris sanguineis, angulo externo, sutura maculaque communi discoidali nigris; thorace ad latera posterius angulato.

Long. 11 millim.

Antennæ rather short, penultimate joints rather strongly transverse. Head with a small fovea on the middle near the front. Thorax short, the sides angulate near the base. Elytra bearing numerous coarse punctures, the shoulders prominent in front. Tarsi sulcate on the upper surface along the middle.

Nikko, June 1880; one specimen.

Allied to *O. hoplites*, but with many minor points of distinction.

Oxyporus biguttatus, n. sp.

Nigerrimus, nitidus; antennis, palpis pedibusque flavis, illis articulo basali nigro; elytris grosse punctatis, ad latera macula parva eburnacea.

Long. 7 millim.

Antennæ moderately long. Head with a large fovea on the middle near the front. Thorax short, the posterior angles spinose and acute, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra. Elytra with numerous large, irregularly placed, almost rugose punctures, at the sides a small ivory spot. The shoulders prolonged.

Miyanoshita, May 1880; one specimen.

Although allied to the preceding two species, this differs in many respects; the angles of the thorax are differently formed, and there is no tooth on the right mandible. I think this latter distinction is probably, however, a sexual one.

Subfam. *OXYTELINÆ*.

Group *OSORIINA*.

Osorius taurus, n. sp.

Cylindricus, niger; antennis pedibusque rufis; elytris rufo-piceis; abdomine piloso; capite thoraceque dense fortiter sculpturatis, illo anterieus utrinque longius producto.

Long. 8 millim.

Head very coarsely strigose, in front prolonged on either side to form an acute process projecting horizontally forwards as far as half the length of the mandibles. Thorax densely and very coarsely punctured, with a smooth space along the middle, the sides strongly sinuate just in front of the hind angles. Elytra longer than the thorax, rather sparingly and coarsely punctured. Hind body rough, with rather long, scanty, flavescent pubescence.

A species closely allied to this occurs in Ceylon (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1885, pt. ii. p. 332). The species is found commonly in decaying trees in the elevated forests of Central and South Japan.

Osorius microps, n. sp.

Parvus, rufus, fortiter punctatus, minus parce pilosus; tibiis externe tenuiter spinosis; elytris thorace vix longioribus.

Long. vix 3 millim.

Antennæ rather short, moderately stout, first joint less elongate than usual. Head much narrower than the thorax, coarsely, irregularly, subobsoletely punctured, eyes small. Thorax broader than long, straight at the sides till near the hind angles, then much narrowed, foveolate at the hind angles, lateral margin very fine; the surface vaguely sculptured, with an irregular, smooth, raised space along the middle. Elytra short, coarsely but subobsoletely punctate. Hind body thick, rather closely but indistinctly punctured, finely pubescent. Legs slender, tibiæ only slightly spinose externally.

Nagasaki, March 1st, 1881; one specimen.

Group OXYTELINA.

Bledius curvicornis, n. sp.

Nigricans; antennarum basi pedibusque pallide flavis; elytris testaceis plaga magna communi triangulari nigricante; prothorace transverso, medio canaliculato, obsolete punctato; antennarum articulo basali valde elongato.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Thorax obsoletely and rather sparingly punctate, dull, with scanty flavescent setæ, very definitely canaliculate, base rounded, hind angles absent. Elytra longer than the thorax, closely and not very finely punctate. Hind body shining black. Legs very pale yellow; front and middle tibiæ very densely spinose externally, hind tibiæ long and slender, clothed with a few fine hairs only. In the male the basal joint of the antenna is extremely long, curved, dilated, and sulcate at the extremity; the mandibles are long and each armed in front with a slender spine; on the middle of the forehead there are two minute, contiguous, acute tubercles, and the tubercles on which the antennæ are inserted are very prominent.

Sand-hills, Niigata, in September 1881.

This species is an ally of *B. verres* and *B. niloticus*, Er.

Bledius obtusus, n. sp.

Piceo-rufus, capite nigro; elytris rufis; antennis pedibusque testaceis; thorace minus transverso, nitido, dense fortiterque punctato, medio tantum breviter obsoleteque canaliculato.

Long. 4 millim.

Var. thorace nigro.

Antennæ rather slender, penultimate joints only slightly transverse. Head broad, eyes very convex. Thorax narrow, hind angles very obtuse, but not altogether absent, the surface shining, sparingly setose, coarsely punctate, with traces of a short channel on the middle. Elytra coarsely punctured, a little longer than the thorax. Front legs thick. Male with a spine on either side of the hind margin of the penultimate ventral segment; the space between the spines slightly emarginate and bearing a pallid membrane.

River-bank, Niigata, in September.

Not very similar to any species known to me, but may be placed in the neighbourhood of *B. procerulus*, Er.

Bledius cribratus, n. sp.

Niger; antennis pedibusque testaceis; elytris ad latera brunneis; thorace minus transverso, omnium densissime fortiterque punctato, nitido, medio parum distincte canaliculato; elytris fortiter punctatis, thorace longioribus.

Long. 4 millim.

This is closely allied to *B. obtusus*, but I have little doubt it is distinct, as it is broader, and remarkable on account of the very dense coarse punctuation of the thorax. The male has characters similar to those of *B. obtusus*.

Nikko, June 1880; one specimen.

Bledius sellatus, n. sp.

Minus cylindricus, nigricans, flavo-setosus; pedibus elytrorumque plaga magna laterali pallide flavis; thorace fortiter transverso, basin versus angustato, angulis posterioribus minus obsoletis, medio canaliculato.

Long. 5 millim.

Antennæ rather short, thicker externally, penultimate joints strongly transverse. Head broad. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed behind, hind angles obtuse but quite distinct, the surface quite dull, obsoletely punctured, with very distinct, short, pallid setæ, canaliculate throughout its length. Elytra much longer than the thorax, ample, blackish, with a large, pallid, lateral space on either side, broadest behind; very densely, moderately finely punctate.

Legs very pale yellow, middle and front tibiæ armed with strong but distant spines.

Hakodate, on the sand-hills.

This distinct species may be placed near *B. talpa*, Gyll.

Bledius pallipes.

Oxytelus pallipes, Grav. Mon. Col. Micr. p. 197.

Sapporo; one example.

I have some doubt whether this may not be a new species as it differs in some respects from European examples; but the differences are apparently slight.

Platystethus Quedenfeldti.

Platystethus Quedenfeldti, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxiii. 1879, p. 147.

No locality more special than "Japan" has been recorded for this species.

Oxytelus gregarius, n. sp.

Piceus; antennarum basi pedibusque flavis; elytris brunneis; capite thoraceque subtilissime strigosis, opacis, æqualibus; abdomine nitidulo.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ short, the basal four joints yellow, the others nearly black, fourth joint minute, fifth a little broader, transverse, sixth to tenth each strongly transverse. Head entirely covered with a minute sculpture that renders it opaque, and extends quite to the front, otherwise even. Thorax strongly transverse, also dull and very finely sculptured, with traces of a median groove, and on each side with a still more indistinct groove. Elytra longer than the thorax, obsoletely sculptured.

Mr. Lewis procured a series of eight immature examples at Nikko, 18th August, 1881.

The sculpture brings this species near *O. laticornis*, but in size it is nearer to *O. mimulus*.

Oxytelus iners.

Oxytelus iners, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxi. 1877, p. 94.

Hagi, on the shore.

This has not been procured by Mr. Lewis; it is said to be allied to *O. piceus*.

Oxytelus marginatus.

Oxytelus marginatus, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxi. 1877, p. 96.

This apparently also has not been found by Mr. Lewis. I should think it must be near *O. mimulus*; the male is said to have very prominent mandibles. Found at Tokio, and thought to be probably not rare.

Coprophilus impressus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, pedibus sordide rufis; prothoracis dorso multi-impresso, lateribus crenatis; elytris abbreviato-striatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ stout, penultimate joints transverse. Head rather coarsely punctate. Thorax not so long as broad, on the middle towards the front with an elongate depression, near the base with two depressions, and with a very large, irregular, lateral impression on each side, the surface sparingly but rather coarsely punctate, very shining, the side margins very conspicuously crenate. Elytra much longer than the thorax, each with fine punctate grooves not reaching the hind margin.

This is an insect scarcely so large as *C. striatulus*, and has the thoracic impressions remarkably conspicuous; the elytral grooves deeper and connected behind, the hind margins of the elytra not reticulate.

Fukushima and Sapporo.

Coprophilus simplex, n. sp.

Niger: antennarum basi elytrisque piceis, pedibus rufis; thorace elongato, obsolete impresso, irregulariter subtiliter punctato, marginibus lateralibus obsoletissime crenatis; elytris vage irregulariterque striato-punctatis.

Long. 6 millim.

Head deeply biimpressed in front. Thorax about as long as broad, much narrowed behind, hind angles obtuse, the surface irregularly punctate, with two obsolete impressions behind the middle. Elytra longer than the thorax, with irregular abbreviated series of punctures.

Wada-togé, 1st August, 1881; one specimen.

This species is not at all near any other; the irregular distribution of the thoracic punctuation, the depressions being absent, is peculiar.

Trogophlæus sericatus, n. sp.

Latus, subdepressus, nigerrimus, omnium subtilissime brevissimeque

pubescens, invisibiliter punctatus, opacus; prothorace fortiter transverso, ante basin profunde curvatim impresso.

Long. 3 millim.

Antennæ rather slender, slightly thicker externally, tenth joint as long as broad. Thorax broad, but much narrower than the elytra, very much narrowed behind, in front of the base with a deep curved impression (divided in the middle), otherwise unimpressed. Scutellum distinct. Elytra much longer than the thorax, quite dull.

Yokohama, Kumamoto, Midzusawa, Sanjo, in spring and autumn, scarce.

To be placed near *T. dilatatus*; remarkable on account of the very dull surface and excessively minute punctuation and pubescence.

Trogophlæus eminens, n. sp.

Latus, nigerrimus, omnium brevissime subtilissimeque pubescens, sat nitidus; elytris subtiliter punctulatis; prothorace basin versus maxime angustato, ante basin profunde curvatim impresso.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Closely allied to *T. sericatus*, but smaller and not so dull; the thorax is narrower, its surface is a little uneven, and the punctuation of the elytra is quite visible; the tip of the scutellum is minutely exposed.

Kiga; one specimen.

Trogophlæus deceptor, n. sp.

Sat latus, niger, sat nitidus, subtilissime pubescens; antennis pedibusque rufis; subtiliter punctulatus, prothorace ante basin profundius curvatim impresso.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

This is closely allied to *T. eminens*, but has the antennæ and legs of a different colour and the elytra shorter; the prothoracic impression is remarkably deep and is not divided in the middle. The antennæ are not very long, but the penultimate joints are not transverse. The thorax is short, much narrower than the elytra, greatly narrowed behind. The elytra are longer than the thorax, very densely, finely punctate, and densely and finely pubescent, a little shining. The legs are red, the tibiæ infusate, with the apices paler and the tarsi yellow.

Yokohama and Nagasaki.

Although very different in appearance from the insect for which the genus or subgenus *Thinodromus* was proposed,

this species would belong thereto on account of the tip of the scutellum being minutely exposed. The colour apparently varies a little, the elytra being sometimes picescent.

Trogophlæus vagus, n. sp.

Niger; prothorace elytrisq[ue] nigro-piceis; antennis pedibusq[ue] rufis; prothorace fortiter transverso, vage obsoleteq[ue] impresso; elytris evidenter punctulatis.

Long. 3 millim.

Antennæ red, more obscure towards the extremity, the three terminal joints distinctly thicker than the others, but not transverse. Thorax much broader than long, greatly narrowed behind, but little narrower than the elytra, with an obscure longitudinal elevation along the middle and a very slight depression on each side of it; very densely and finely punctured. Elytra quadrate, longer than the thorax, densely and finely but distinctly punctured, a little shining. Legs pale red, unicolorous.

Yokohama, Nagasaki, Ogura Lake, Niigata.

Apparently the most common of the Japanese *Trogophlæi*.

Trogophlæus sedatus, n. sp.

Angustulus, niger, sat nitidus; antennarum basi pedibusq[ue] testaceis; elytris fuscis; subtilissime punctatus; prothorace obsolete impresso.

Long. 2½ millim.

Antennæ with the three terminal joints stouter than the others, but not transverse. Thorax not strongly transverse, slightly narrower than the elytra, much narrowed behind, extremely delicately punctate and pubescent, a little shining, the surface slightly uneven, without definite impressions. Elytra much longer than the thorax, very delicately punctate and pubescent.

Nagasaki and Kobè.

Allied to the European *T. pusillus*, but larger, darker in colour, with longer elytra, &c.

Trogophlæus exiguus.

Trogophlæus exiguus, Er. Käf. Mark.-Brand. i. p. 604.

Niigata, September 1881.

A very widely distributed insect.

Group PHLŒOCHARINA.

DEROPS.

Corpus angustulum, minus depressum, dense subtiliter punctulatum.

Palpi maxillares articulo terminali præcedente fere duplo longiore. Tarsi omnes quinque-articulati, posteriores articulo basali cæteris conjunctis fere æquali; unguiculi minuti.

This is the most remarkable and peculiar of all the Staphylinidæ of Japan, and I do not know any genus at all near it. The front coxæ are elongate and exserted and the sides of the thorax possess a large triangular process behind the coxæ; a rather large fissure is left between this and the prosternum in which a trochanter is seen. The antennæ are eleven-jointed, slender and remarkably long. The mandibles are slender, curved, apparently without teeth, not crossing one another; the labrum appears to be large and prominent but membranous; the maxillary palpi are apparently only three-jointed, the third joint being longer than the basal joint and nearly twice as long as the middle joint. The middle coxæ are contiguous and rather large; the hind coxæ are prolonged backwards, but are short transversely. The legs are long, unarmed, the long tibiæ are more than twice as long as the tarsi; the hind tarsi are remarkably slender and linear. The antennæ are widely separated, are situated very near the front of the head, and have no tubercles over their point of insertion.

I can see no trace of ocelli, so that the insect cannot be placed in *Omalides*; had those organs been present the genus might have been placed satisfactorily near to *Lesteva*.

Derops longicornis, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustulus, posterius attenuatus, fusco-piceus, fere opacus, dense subtilissime pubescens; antennarum basi, palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; prothorace cordato; elytris elongatis. Long. corp. 5 millim., antenn. fere 3 millim.

Antennæ long and slender, scarcely thicker externally; from the seventh to the tenth each joint is rather shorter than its predecessor, and the terminal joint is not so long as the seventh. Head much narrower than the thorax, flat, very densely and finely punctate. Thorax elongate, sides rounded in front, much narrowed behind, hind angles definite, rather obtuse, the surface evenly, densely, and finely punctate, basal and lateral margins very fine. Elytra much longer than the thorax, densely (and rather more coarsely than the

thorax) punctured. Hind body slender, elongate, convex, the margins of the basal segments rather broad, those of the apical quite fine; the punctuation and pubescence are very dense and fine, the terminal segment ends with two long setæ, and there are three or four elongate setæ on the preceding segment. The male has on the terminal ventral segment a very narrow elongate excision, and on the preceding segment a large, deep, and broad depression, with raised margins, which apparently are minutely serrate or setose.

Ashinoyu, 18th March, 1880; one example.

[To be continued.]

XLIX.—*Descriptions of new Species of Rhynchota collected on or near the Kina Balu Mountain, North Borneo.* By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions refer to the principal novelties contained in a small collection of Rhynchota collected by Mr. John Whitehead in that interesting zoological and botanical locality, the Kina Balu Mountain. I have deliberately localized this paper as *on or near Kina Balu*, as a large portion of the collection showed such affinities to the fauna of the surrounding area that it is more than probable that many of the species (apart from those here described) if collected on the mountain must have been found at a low altitude.

Kina Balu appears to be the metropolis for the Eastern Fulgoridæ, and I have never seen a collection made in a similarly limited area contain such a number of the pseudo "lantern-flies" as this one made by Mr. Whitehead. The following are the species:—

Pyrops nobilis, <i>Westw.</i>	Fulgora pyrorhyncha, <i>Don.</i>
Fulgora sultana, <i>Adams.</i>	— intricata, <i>Walk.</i> ,
— gigantea, <i>Butl.</i>	var. stellata, <i>Butl.</i>
— subocellata, <i>Guér.</i>	— Whiteheadi, <i>Dist.</i>

The remainder of the collection calls for little comment.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Coreidæ.

Prionolomia nigrovittata, n. sp.

Cinnamomeous; antennæ, a central longitudinal line to