XLI. *Descriptions of some Nondescript Insects from Assam, chiefly collected by WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Esq., F.L.S., Assistant-Surgeon in the Madras Medical Service, and attached to the late Scientific Mission to Assam. By the Rev. FREDERICK WILLIAM HOPE, M.A., F.R.S. & L.S.*

Read November 3rd. 1840.

DURING the last session, I submitted to the Linnean Society drawings and descriptions of some new insects collected in Assam, and which have since been published in the Transactions.

In consequence of my absence from London when the plates were engraved, the most remarkable form of the whole collection was omitted, partly as it did not well accord with the first plate, consisting entirely of Longicorn beetles, and partly as the figures would have appeared too crowded for the size of a quarto plate. At the suggestion of Mr. R. H. Solly, I have now figured that unique form under the name of *Cheirotonus*, and I have also given a few others; and in the course of the present paper it is my intention to describe the remaining nondescript species in Mr. Griffith's collection, and to add such remarks as may tend to throw additional light upon the entomology of a country almost yet untouched, but one which, from the magnitude and splendour of the insects already known, will be found to vie with, if not surpass, any others in the Old or even in the New World.

LUCANUS. *Linnaeus & Fabricius.*

LUCANIDÆ. *Leach.*

LUCANOIDEA*. *Hope.*

Spec. 1. LUCANUS FORSTERI.

Long. (mandibulis inclusis) unc. 2, lin. 11. Lat. elytr. lin. 10.

* In the Coleopterist's Manual the terms *Cicindeloides* and *Caraboidea* are adopted to include the different families belonging to each of those groups; and the term *Lucanoidea* will comprise the *Lamproidea*, *Synthesiæ*, *Passalidæ*, &c., in short, all the natural families into which *Lucanus* of Linnaeus has hitherto been subdivided.

Nigro-piceus ; mandibulis valdè exsertis internè multidentatis ad basin dente valido suprà et infrà armatis, apicibus furcatis. TAB. XL. fig. 1.

Caput depressum, creberrimè punctulatum. *Thorax* convexus, subtilissimè punctatus, nitidus, lateribus extrorsùm serratis. *Elytra* piceo-castanea. *Pedes* concolores, tibiis mediis unidentatis, posticis inermibus.

I have named the above insect in honour of the venerable Treasurer of the Linnean Society, Edward Forster, Esq., a zealous promoter of Natural History in general, and distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the more difficult tribes of British Plants, and for his long and faithful services to this Society. I have received it previously from Assam : the specimens in Mr. Griffith's collection are small compared with the one figured, which is from Dr. Cantor's cabinet. It may be remarked respecting the *Lucanidæ* of the East Indies, that individuals of the same species are subject to vary very considerably in size, arising perhaps from scarcity or abundance of food whilst they are in the larva state, or perhaps in consequence of a want of sufficient moisture during seasons of drought. It seems necessary that a third section should be formed, to include those species of Stag-beetles which have five leaflets forming the club of the antennæ. Two other remarkable insects from the island of Java in my collection belong to the same section ; they are provisionally named in my manuscripts as *L. falciger* and *L. longipennis* ; and in a forthcoming synopsis of the species they will be found minutely described.

Spec. 2. LUCANUS RAFFLESII.

Long. unc. 2, lin. 6. Lat. lin. 8.

Niger, nitidus ; mandibulis valdè exsertis ante apicem unidentatis, apicibus obtusis obliquè truncatis.

Caput latum, depressum, creberrimè punctulatum. *Thorax* capite paullò latior, marginibus undique elevatis, elytris nigris glabris, pedibus concoloribus.

Habitat in agro Assamensi variisque Indiæ Orientalis regionibus.

Affinis *L. nepalensi*, at major.

The above-described insect was originally named in my collection in honour of Sir Stamford Raffles : it appears to be widely spread over the Indian continent, as I have seen it in collections from Nepaul, Bengal and Assam ; and,

if I am not mistaken in the species, there is a specimen in the Zoological Society's Museum, labelled as inhabiting Sumatra.

Spec. 3. LUCANUS SPENCII.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 9. Lat. lin. 6.

Ater; mandibulis exsertis basi robustis et unidentatis, apicibus furcatis.

Caput anticè depressum, posticè convexum, disco punctulatum. *Thorax* glaber, nitidus, sub lente subtilissimè punctatus, lateribus subserratis. *Elytra* a basi ad apicem gradatim attenuata, punctulis crebris per totum discum impressis. *Corpus* infrà nigrum, pedibus concoloribus, tibiis quatuor posterioribus medio unidentatis.

This insect was unique in the collection of Dr. Cantor: it is named in honour of Mr. Spence, the author of a valuable monograph on *Choleva*, published in the Linnean Transactions, and of other important entomological works.

Spec. 4. LUCANUS CURVIDENS.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 9. Lat. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Niger; mandibulis exsertis intùs dente curvato valido ferè ad basin posito.

Caput valdè depressum, dentibus binis anticè prominentibus. *Thorax* glaber, margine undique elevato. *Elytra* nigro-picea, striato-punctata, internè subtilissimè punctulata, externè ad latera fortiter punctata et ferè scabrosa. *Corpus* infrà nigrum, pedibus concoloribus. *Tibiæ* mediæ unispinosæ; *posticæ* setosæ.

This remarkably depressed species of *Lucanus* was presented to me by Lady Jones; at present it may be considered as unique.

Spec. 5. LUCANUS BULBOSUS.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 6. Lat. lin. 6.

Nigro-castaneus; mandibulis exsertis dentibus bulbosis armatis, apicibus acutis. TAB. XL. fig. 2.

Caput atrum, depressum, punctulatum. *Thorax* capite latior, castaneo-nigricanti inquinatus. *Elytra* concolora, thorace minora, ad apicem sensim

attenuata. *Corpus* infra nigro-piceum, pectore rufescenti. *Pedes* femoribus rubro-corallinis, tibiis medio dente armatis, tarsis piceis, plantis infra auricomis.

The above insect is named *bulbosus* from the heads of the teeth of the mandibles being rounded, a peculiarity I have not observed in any other of the *Lucanidæ*: it was taken by Dr. Cantor in Assam, and is found also in the Burmese territories.

Spec. 6. *LUCANUS ASTACOIDES.*

Long. unc. 1, lin. 3. Lat. lin. 4.

Castaneus; antennis nigris, mandibulis exsertis intus basi denticulatis denticulis nigricantibus, apicibus acutis.

Caput supra castaneum, vertice bituberculato. *Thorax* concolor, utrinque nigro-punctatus, elytris capiteque latior, margine omni elevato. *Scutellum* nigrum. *Elytra* castanea, marginibus tenuissimis suturaque nigris. *Corpus* infra rubro-piceum, pedibus concoloribus, tibiis quatuor posterioribus medio denticulatis tarsis chelisque nigris.

I have named the above species *astacoides*, as its mandibles resemble closely the claws of a lobster.

Spec. 7. *LUCANUS FOVEATUS.*

Long. unc. 2. Lat. lin. 6.

Castaneus; mandibulis valdè exsertis, apicibus acutis, dente ferè medio fortiori, aliisque 4 æqualibus ante apicem positis.

Caput atro-piceum, dentibus binis in vertice prominentibus, foveâ inter dentes fortitèr excavatâ. *Thorax* punctulatus, margine undique elevato. *Elytra* castanea, marginibus tenuissimis suturaque nigris. *Corpus* infra rubro-piceum, femoribus rubro-corallinis, tibiis concoloribus et medio unidentatis tarsisque nigris. *Fœmina* adhuc mihi ignota.

The above species appears to be tolerably abundant in Assam, as there are several specimens in Mr. Griffith's collection; some of the individuals vary greatly in size, presenting also different shades of a light and dark mahogany colour. *Lucanus pallidipennis* and *L. confusus*, Hope, both from the island of Java, appear to be closely allied to the present species.

Spec. 8. LUCANUS OMISSUS.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 9. Lat. lin. 6.

Castaneus ; mandibulis valdè exsertis, apicibus acutis, dentibus 2 nigris subbasalibus aliisque 4 subapicalibus.

Caput antennis nigris, dentibus binis in vertice valdè elevatis, foveâque inter dentes vix fortiter impressâ. *Mandibulæ* valdè exsertæ, apicibus acutis, dentibus binis nigris juxta basin quatuorque prope apicem positis. *Thorax* punctatus, margine omni elevato. *Elytra* castanea, marginibus tenuissimis suturâque nigris. *Corpus* infrâ rubro-piceum, femoribus tibiisque concoloribus, tarsis nigris. *Fœmina* adhuc mihi incognita.

I have given the specific name of *omissus* to the above insect, as I at first imagined it to be the same as a Javanese species named in the French cabinets *castaneus*. On a closer examination it appears to be distinct, and is now described. I have received it from Dr. Cantor : it appears to be of rare occurrence.

Spec. 9. LUCANUS SERRICOLLIS.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 3. Lat. lin. 6.

Ater politus ; mandibulis parùm exsertis sinuatis et punctatis.

Antennæ nigræ, articulis 6 ultimis cinerascentibus.

Caput anticè fortiter punctulatum, mandibulis parùm exsertis sinuatis et punctatis. *Thorax* convexus, anticè et posticè lineâ elevatâ insignitus, lateribus serratis. *Elytra* glabra, nitida. *Corpus* infrâ nigrum, pedibus concoloribus. *Femora* parùm incrassata, tibiis valdè lineato-punctatis et unidentatis. *Tarsi* infrâ luteo-comati.

The above insect appears to be the male of a hitherto unknown species of Stag-beetle ; and it seems probable that when the female is discovered, it may form the type of a new genus ; it belongs to the section which has five leaflets forming the club of the antennæ.

Spec. 10. *LUCANUS PUNCTIGER.*

Long. lin. $9\frac{1}{2}$. Lat. lin. 4.

Ater; corpore punctato nitido, thoracis marginibus externis serratis, elytris suturâ parùm elevatâ glabrâ insignitis, tibiis 4 posticis unidentatis.

Totum corpus suprâ et infrâ nigrum, nitidum, punctatum. *Caput* anticè rugoso-punctatum. *Thorax* marginibus externis serratis. *Elytra* striato-punctata, suturâ parùm elevatâ glabrâ insignita. *Pedes* subrugosi, tibiis quatuor posterioribus unidentatis.

The above insect appears to be the female of some hitherto unknown *Lucanus*; there is an immature variety of it with dark mahogany-coloured wings in Mr. Griffith's collection.

Having now described ten new species of *Lucanus* from Assam, I proceed to add some few observations respecting the group.

M. Latreille divided *Lucanus* into two, and Mr. W. Sharp MacLeay into five sub-families. The latter author also formed two sections of *Lucanus*, according as the club of the antenna consisted of three or four articulations; a third section ought to be added, when the leaflets of the club consist of five joints, with the addition of a spurlike joint succeeding them. Now as *Lucanus Forsteri* and five other species have the club consisting of five leaflets, there is ample ground for instituting a third section, which may therefore properly be denominated *Pentaphylla*. There can be little doubt that the above insect must eventually be formed into a distinct genus; but as at present I am merely describing species, I pass onwards to more material points. Thunberg, in his Monograph of *Lucanus*, published in the first volume of the Moscow Transactions, forms his three divisions from the characters of the mandibles; by which it appears, first, that they are furcate; secondly, simple, with the inner side dentated; and thirdly, simple and unarmed. Such are the leading characters adopted by authors in their subdivisions of *Lucanus*. It appears to me, however, that other points well worthy of attention have been neglected (some, indeed, I may say, almost entirely omitted); namely, those which relate to the absence or presence of armature on the tibiæ. I therefore here recommend them to notice.

A very remarkable *Lucanus*, obtained at Fernando Po by the gallant Captain Downes, and named after him in the Zoological Transactions, has all its tibiæ spineless. In *Lucanus Forsteri* the posterior tibiæ are unarmed, whilst the intermediate have one toothlike spine. In my *Lucanus pallidipennis* and in the *L. castaneus* of the French cabinets the four posterior tibiæ are unarmed. In *Lucanus nepalensis*, *Spencii*, *bulbosus* and *astacoides* (insects all differing considerably in form), the four posterior tibiæ are unidentate; and various other instances of the presence or absence of spines might be added: but as I think, in the instances above quoted, sufficient proof has been adduced of the variableness of tibial armature, a characteristic hitherto almost entirely neglected by entomologists, I pass on at present, hoping to enter more fully on these points when I publish my synopsis of the species of *Lucanoidea*.

It only remains to be added, that tropical India appears to be the metropolis of the *Lucanidæ*, more than fifty species from those regions having fallen under my inspection. The damage arising from the Stag-beetles even in Europe is often very considerable, as they perforate the solid wood in all directions, and in the East Indies the destruction occasioned by them must be much greater; but I am not aware of any instances on record of the injury there sustained from their attacks. The increase of species in the East is great, and the number of individuals of each species is oftentimes very surprising. It may here also be remarked, that the armature of most of the Indian species is strongly developed, and there can be little doubt that, as they are thus amply provided, it was wisely intended for the performance of those functions which are allotted to them; one of which, perhaps, is to keep in check the exuberant luxuriance of tropical vegetation. The *Lucani* of an Indian forest may be called the pioneers of its destruction: the rains during the monsoon enter the holes and excavations which they have made in the teak and other hard woods, and soon produce decay in the heart of the tree, when the white ants and other insects follow in their track, so that in a short time the proudest trees in the forest crumble into dust and disappear. It may here be added, before concluding these remarks, that the larvæ of the Stag-beetles are supposed by some authors, under the name of *Cossus*, to have afforded a delicious repast to the Roman epicure; and it seems not improbable that this

word, first used by Pliny, may be of Asiatic origin; but this point I willingly leave to others to decide, and proceed next to describe one of the most remarkable forms of *Lamellicorn Beetles* which has ever fallen under my notice.

EUCHEIRIDÆ. Hope.

CHEIROTONUS.*

Type of the genus *Cheirotonus MacLeaii*.

Generic Character.

Corpus oblongo-ovatum, crassum.

Caput subquadrangulare, clypeo subquadrato, lateribus subelevatis.

Antennæ 10-articulatæ, articulo 1mo et 7mo internè acutis, tribus ultimis clavam efformantibus.

Labrum transversum, anticè emarginatum, angulis lateralibus rotundatis, anticè densè et longè ciliatis.

Mandibulæ elongatæ, compressæ, inermes, internè valdè ciliatæ.

Maxillæ mandibulis longiores, apice longissimè ciliatæ, margine interno denticulato.

Palpi maxillares 4-articulati, articulis sensim magnitudine crescentibus, articulo ultimo oblongo-ovato, apice truncato.

Mentum elongatum, basin versùs angustatum, valdè setigerum, basi abruptè latiori, angulis anticis lateralibus rotundatis.

Labium breve, valdè emarginatum.

Palpi labiales 3-articulati, articulis duobus basalibus, ultimo majori subobovato.

Thorax elytris anticè angustior, lateribus subrotundatis valdè serrulatis, dorso fortiter punctato et in medio longitudinaliter impresso.

Elytra thorace latiora, convexa, nitida, lateribus ferè rectis.

Pedes robusti, armati, anticè longiores, tibiis irregulariter externè dentatis, tarsis elongatis, articulis apice spinâ brevi armatis, unguibus bidentatis setisque duabus in medio positis. *Tibiæ* 4 posteriores seriebus irregularibus spinarum armatæ.

* From *χειρονος*, 'qui manibus extensis'.

Spec. 11. CHEIROTONUS MACLEAII.

Long. lin. 23. Lat. lin. 13.

Æneo-viridis; thorace lateribus externè serrulatis et varioloso-punctatis, sulco longitudinali in medio dorso fortiter impresso, elytris nigro-æneis maculis croceis insignitis, marginibus externè elevatis. TAB. XL. fig. 3.

Corpus infrà pilis longis obsitum, femoribus medio viridibus et glabris tibiisque valdè armatis.

The magnificent insect just described is named in honour of William Sharp MacLeay, Esq., author of *Horæ Entomologicæ*; and I have much pleasure in dedicating it to one who has so ably treated of the geography, manners and natural affinities of the insects which compose the Linnean genus *Scarabæus*.

EUCHEIRIDÆ, *mihi*.

The above family, according to my views, consists of the following genera:—

Genus.	Country.	Typical Species.
1. <i>Eucheirus</i> , Kirby	East Indies . .	<i>longimanus</i> , Fabricius.
2. <i>Protomacrus</i> , Newman . . .	Smyrna? . . .	<i>bimucronatus</i> , Pallas.
3. <i>Cheirotonus</i> , Hope	Assam	<i>MacLeaii</i> , Hope.

The above three genera are all that are known at present; they are inhabitants of the Old World, and I do not know any from the New World corresponding with them, although an anonymous author, who has published an account of Venezuela, asserts that the *longimanus* of Fabricius is found in the last-mentioned locality; but from the description of the species, which is concisely given by the author, it is evident some other insect than *longimanus*, Fab. is alluded to, and I think it not improbable, therefore, that one of the *Golofa* or Sawyer Beetles, which abound in Venezuela, has been mistaken for the Fabrician insect. To the first of the above-mentioned genera the name of *Macropus* has been attributed, but as that term was previously used in other branches of zoology, and is still applied to the Kangaroo Beetle described by Dr. Shaw, Mr. Kirby has very properly substituted the name of *Eucheirus*.

The second insect is the type of the genus *Protomacrus* of Newman, and will be found refigured and redescribed in the fourth volume of the Entomological Magazine, at page 256, under the name of *Arbaces*; the name, however, of *bimucronatus*, originally given by Pallas, ought to be retained; and I must add, that I suspect there is some error respecting the locality of Smyrna, as Pallas in his *Icones Insectorum* expressly says respecting this species, that it is one particularly worthy of notice, and inhabits Amboyna; it is probable, therefore, that it might have been imported into Smyrna. With regard to *Cheirotonus*, I place it with the *Eucheiridæ*, which I consider as a family closely allied to the *Dynastidæ*, and forming a sort of connecting link with the *Goliathidæ*. Professor Klug and Dr. Burmeister consider *longimanus*, Fab. as belonging to the *Trichiidæ*. I own I differ from both authors; and as the anatomical sections of the mouth are now accurately figured, I willingly leave individuals to draw their own conclusions.

Spec. 12. POPILLIA GEMMA.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$.

P. angusta; capite prothorace scutelloque nitidis igneo-cupreis tenuissimè punctatis, elytris testaceis punctato-striatis, regione scutellari magis luteâ, podice cupreo maculis duabus albis è pilis brevibus formatis notato, antennis pedibusque testaceis his cupreo-nitentibus. TAB. XL. fig. 4.

Popillia gemma. Newman, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iii. p. 366.

PARACRUSIS.

Popillia affinis. *Corpus* breve ferè orbiculare gibbum. *Antennæ* 9-articulatæ. *Mandibulæ* corneæ, breves, apice fissæ, intùs lobo hirsuto notâque transversè striatâ basali instructæ. *Maxillæ* breves, apice 6-dentatæ, dentibus triplici serie dispositis 1, 2, 3. *Mentum* anticè emarginatum, tuberculo minuto centrali. *Palpi* breves, 3-articulati, scapo parvo inserti. *Clypeus* lineâ transversâ inter oculos a fronte separatus. *Prothoracis dorsum* transversum, margine postico curvato nec lobato. *Elytra* valdè convexa. *Pedes* breves, crassi, unguibus externis pedum 4 anteriorum bifidis, internis minoribus. *Prosternum* inter pedes anticos carinatum; *mesosternum* inerme.

Spec. 13. PARACRUSIS CYANIPES.

Long. corp. lin. 6.

P. rubra, nitida; oculis nigris, antennis testaceis, capite nigro, elytris rubris glabris obsoletè 12-striato-punctatis, tibiis tarsisque cyaneis. TAB. XL. fig. 5.

Paracrusis cyanipes. Newman, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iii. p. 366.

Spec. 14. LAMIA SWAINSONI.

Long. unc. 1, lin. 4. Lat. lin. 6.

Brunnea; thorace utrinque spinoso, dorso convexo in medio bulboso, elytris concoloribus albo-variegatis ad basin nigro-tuberculatis. TAB. XL. fig. 6.

Caput lineâ inter oculos fortiter impressâ. *Antennæ* articulis quatuor ferrugineis, reliquis atris. *Thorax* utrinque spinosus, lateribus infrâ pilis albis obsitis, anticè et posticè lineis binis transversis elevatis insignitus. *Elytra* thorace triplò longiora, lateribus rectis, apicibus bispinosis. Tubercula nigra ad basin, maculæque albæ seu cretaceæ per totum discum dispositæ. *Corpus* infrâ brunneum, pectoris lateribus segmentisque utrinque cretaceo-maculatis pilosis. *Pedes* brunnei, geniculis nigris, tibiis quatuor posterioribus suprâ pilosis, tarsis infrâ spongiosis.

The above insect was purchased at the sale of Mr. Swainson's insects during the last summer, and is now named in honour of that zoologist; his publications on *Lepidoptera* are indispensable to the exotic entomologist, and of extreme value.

Lamia Swainsoni appears to form a subgenus allied to *Euoplia*, described in the first part of the Insects of Assam at page 37.

Spec. 15. MONACHAMUS BERYLLINUS.

Long. lin. 8. Lat. lin. 3.

Cæruleo-beryllinus; antennis griseis, thorace utrinque spinoso elytrisque nigro-maculatis. TAB. XL. fig. 7.

Caput inter antennis fortiter sulcatum, posticè convexum. *Thorax* spinâ brevi

nigrâ utrinque armatus. *Elytra* basi scabra et nigro-tuberculata, humeris prominentibus, externè atris; lineis macularum quatuor per discum transversè currentibus; tuberculis aliis ante apicem. *Totum corpus* infrâ cæruleo-beryllinum et pilosum, pedibus concoloribus, tarsis infrâ solummodò brunneo-comatis.

The present insect is chiefly remarkable for its singular colour.

SAPERDIDÆ.

STIBARA.

Corpus saperdæforme, crassum, robustum.

Caput latum, anticè ferè quadratum, posticè convexum.

Antennæ corpore breviores, ante oculos insertæ, 11-articulatæ, articulo 1mo minimo brevi, reliquis gradatim magnitudine decrescentibus, apicibus acutis.

Thorax robustus, nodosus, haud spinosus.

Elytra lata, thorace haud triplò longiora, apicibus abruptè truncatis, lateribus elevatis.

Pedes femoribus incrassatis, tibiis robustis.

Spec. 16. STIBARA TETRASPILOTA.

Long. lin. 10. Lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Aurantio-rubra; antennis oculisque nigris, thorace nodoso, elytris concoloribus, maculâ magnâ ovali nigrâ ad humeros positâ, apicibus nigris.

TAB. XL. fig. 8.

Corpus infrâ aurantium, sericie auratâ vestitum, femoribus tibiis concoloribus, tarsis suprâ nigris, infrâ flavo-spongiosis.

This insect is remarkable for its very robust form, from which peculiarity I have given it the above generic name. It appears closely allied to the *Lamia nigricornis* of Fabricius, found at Bombay and at Poonah; but instead of belonging to the *Lamiadæ*, it appears to be a subgenus closely approaching *Saperda*. There are also several other allied exotic genera belonging to the *Saperdidæ* which are at present undescribed.

Spec. 17. STIBARA TRILINEATA.

Long. lin. 9. Lat. lin. 3.

Pallidè castanea; antennis albo-cinctis, thorace nodoso utrinque denticulato, elytris lineis tribus nigris insignitis, suturâ latiori, lateribus punctatis, punctis duplici serie in medio disci fortissimè insculptis.

Totum corpus infrà flavo-tomentosum.

I have lately received the above insect from Courg through the kindness of Major Smith, and it is here added as forming a third species of the genus.

Spec. 18. CHEIROCHELA ASSAMENSIS.

TAB. XL. fig. 9.

This remarkable insect has been previously described in the preceding part of the present volume at page 442, to which the reader is referred.

EXPLANATION OF TAB. XL.

Fig. 1. *Lucanus Forsteri*, Hope. 1*a*. One of the mandibles, seen sideways.

Fig. 2. *Lucanus bulbosus*, Hope.

Fig. 3. *Cheirotonus MacLeaii*, Hope. 3*a*. Labrum. 3*b*. Mandible. 3*c*. Maxilla. 3*d*. Mentum, labrum, and labial palpus. 3*e*. Antenna.

Fig. 4. *Popillia gemma*, Newm.

Fig. 5. *Paracrusis cyanipes*, Newm. 5*a*. Mandible. 5*b*. Maxilla. 5*c*. Mentum and labial palpus. 5*d*. Antenna. 5*e*. pro- and mesosternum. 5*f*. anterior; 5*g*. intermediate; and 5*h*. posterior ungues.

Fig. 6. *Lamia Swainsoni*, Hope. 6*a*. Maxilla. 6*b*. Mentum and labrum.

Fig. 7. *Monochamus beryllinus*, Hope. 7*a*. Mandible. 7*b*. Maxilla. 7*c*. Labial palpus.

Fig. 8. *Stibara tetraspilota*, Hope. 8*a*. Labrum. 8*b*. Mandible. 8*c*. Maxilla. 8*d*. Mentum, labium, and labial palpus.

Fig. 9. *Cheirochela Assamensis*, Hope. 9*a*. Underside of the head and fore-leg. 9*b*. Head, seen sideways. 9*c*. Rostrum. 9*d*. Antenna. 9*e*. Underside of extremity of body in some specimens. 9*f*. Underside of ditto in the other sex.