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with a brilliant greenish gloss; the shaped inner margin of the fore wing (which in *I. iasis* is edged with white) blue; the shining patch near the base on the hind wing black in place of greyish, smaller, and not margined with white; the anal angle black.

Underside.—Fore wings as in *I. iasis*. Hind wings with the space, which is contained between the black line over the lobe and the inner margin, orange-red, with an irregular line of silvery blue through the centre. In *I. iasis* the margin only is bordered from the lobe to the end of the black line.

Head pure white.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. W. Africa, Addah.

Distinguished by the darker blue and the greenish gloss above and by the large patch of red at the anal angle below.

We have specimens of *I. iasis* also from Addah.

IV.—Description of a new Species of Crocidura from the Amur Region. By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., F.R.S.

THE species of *Crocidura* are generally as characteristic of the tropical and subtropical parts of the Eastern Hemisphere as those of the genus *Sorex* are of the temperate and subarctic regions. It is therefore interesting to record the discovery of a species of the first-named genus at so high a latitude as that through which the River Ussuri flows. The type of this species, which proves to have been hitherto undescribed, was found by me in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

Crocidura lasiura.

Larger than *C. araneus* and differing from that species conspicuously in the much longer, denser, and darker coloured fur, which is almost the same on both surfaces, in the hairiness of the tail, which is well covered with short hairs from which long ones project, in the much larger size of the pes and manus, and in the remarkable elevation of the premaxillary bones. Whereas in *C. araneus* the anterior maxillary tooth exceeds the third incisor in cross section at the base, in this species the third incisor considerably exceeds that tooth in

cross section viewed from without; and while in this species the anterior maxillary tooth is close to and slightly internal to the last premolar, in *C. araneus* it is separated by a narrow space. The anterior incisor has a well-developed posterior basal cusp, the tip of which is received into a well-marked depression in the anterior mandibular tooth. These are the characters of the teeth in the type, a still immature female. In a still younger female specimen, from Corea, in which the front upper incisor has not quite descended, the anterior mandibular tooth has the notch well defined, the tip of the anterior maxillary tooth is about equal in vertical extent to that of the anterior basal cusp of the last premolar, while the third incisor does not equal the anterior maxillary tooth in vertical extent.

× 7.

The ears are comparatively smaller than in *C. araneus* and the upper internal fold of the conch is very shallow.

Fur, as far as can be known from the examination of the specimen in alcohol, dark reddish brown on the upper surface, the extreme tips of the hairs beneath very faintly ashy. The tail is as densely covered with short fur, which forms a pencil at the extremity, as in average examples of *Sorex vulgaris*, of a dark brown colour, from which long, fine, greyish hairs project. The manus and pes are well covered with short brown hairs, some of which project beyond the claws. Ears more densely clothed with short hairs than in *C. araneus*.

No trace of a lateral gland, as, indeed, might be expected in a female specimen, especially in one not yet full-grown.

Length, head and body 65 millim., tail 32, eye from end of muzzle $12\frac{1}{2}$; ear, length 8; elbow to end of middle digit without claw $19\frac{1}{2}$; manus $8\frac{1}{2}$, pes $13\frac{1}{2}$; distance between tips of first upper incisor and last premolar 5.

The skull shows that the type is immature, for the basi-occipital suture is still open, and as it exceeds the largest specimens of *C. araneus* in the length of the forearm, manus, and pes, full-grown specimens must be considerably larger.

Hab. Manchuria (Ussuri River, a tributary of the Amur), Corea (Fusan).

The above description of this, the most northerly species of the genus as yet known, is taken from the type, which is

preserved in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and from a specimen in the collection of the Royal Zoological Museum at Florence*.

V.—*Descriptions of new Pectinicorn Coleoptera.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

HAVING recently been engaged in incorporating numerous accessions to the *Pectinicorn Coleoptera* in the British Museum, I have found several species which do not appear to be described and which I have made the subject of this paper, adding to them a most interesting species of the genus *Lucanus*, kindly lent to me for description by Mr. A. Fry.

Lucanidæ.

LUCANINÆ.

Lucanus laminifer.

♂ *var. max.* Piceo-niger, ænescens, griseo-pubescent, nitidus. Mandibulis capite cum thorace duplo longioribus, antice fortiter deflexis, intus dentibus parvis numerosis, basi supra dente acuto introrsum directo armatis, apice incurvatis bifidis. Capite antice concavo, supra lamine tribus erectis ornato; clypeo acuminato, supra lamina transversa instructo. Thorace convexo, crebre subtiliter punctulato, lateribus medio leviter sinuatis. Elytris thorace latioribus, crebre subtiliter punctulatis. Femoribus rufo-maculatis. Tibiis anticis quinque-spinosis, apice bifurcatis; intermediiis 3- vel 4-spinosis; posticis bispinosis.

Long. corp. 23 lin., mandib. 17 lin.

♂ *var. minor.* Mandibulis capite dimidio longioribus, arcuatis, ante apicem dentibus duobus armatis, apice furcatis. Capite antice lamina parum elevata instructo; clypeo lamina nulla; ceteris ut in *L. Westermanni*. Pedibus minus acute spinosis; femoribus obsolete maculatis.

Long. corp. 17 lin., mandib. 5 lin.

♀. Sat elongatus, angustus. Capite crebre rugoso. Thorace disco subtiliter parce punctulato, lateribus crebre sat fortiter punctatis, ante basin oblique excisis. Femoribus immaculatis; tibiis anticis obtuse dentatis.

Long. 15, lat. 6 lin.

* See Giglioli and Salvadori, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 581.