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XL.—Description of a new species of the singular lepidopterous genus *Mastigophorus*

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spots on the primaries, just as in the females, only rather smaller; as a rule these are not present in the males of *P. philenor*.

17. *Papilio orsua*, sp. n.

♂. *P. philenori* quoque similis, sed multo minor et alis nitide cærulescentioribus; posticis ecaudatis, maculis submarginalibus magis rotundatis et pure albis: subtus posticis a margine usque ad cellulam nitide cyanescentibus, maculis suis saturate rubris.

♀ mari similis, sed maculis omnibus majoribus et magis distinctis.

Hab. Mexico, Tres Marias Islands (*Forren*).

This is also a form of *P. philenor*, probably peculiar to the Tres Marias Islands; as in *P. corbis* the tails of the secondaries are not developed, but it differs from that species in the bluer tint of its wings, the spots of the hind wings being of a clearer white and further from the outer margin, and beneath the metallic blue margin of the secondaries is much wider, extending up to the cell. On the opposite mainland at Acapulco and Mazatlan the true *P. philenor* is found.

XL.—*Description of a new Species of the singular Lepidopterous Genus Mastigophorus.* By A. G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE genus *Mastigophorus* was founded by Poey (Cent. Lep. Cuba, pl. viii.) for the reception of a small Deltoid moth—*M. parra*.

This genus, incorrectly quoted by Guénée and Walker as *Mastigophora* (*sic*), is characterized by extraordinarily elongated, reflexed, and fringed palpi, slender antennæ with well-defined conical joints, the anterior angles of which are furnished on each side with a delicate short hair, and the tibiæ of the anterior legs terminating in a dense pencil of short hairs; the last-mentioned character and the entire instead of angulated primaries seem alone to distinguish it from *Pulthis*, Hübn., = *Clanyma*, Guén., = *Mardara*, Walk.

The species now to be described is allied to *M. lycagusalis* of Walker = *Bertula? monstrosalis* of Felder and Rogenhofer, from Venezuela, but differs in its much deeper colouring, narrower and simply white-edged reniform spot, simply angu-

lated bisinuated postmedian band, and prominent macular black discal stripe on the primaries, the darker-bordered and more distinctly pale-banded secondaries, and the flexuous instead of angular, regularly densely fringed palpi terminating in a shorter brush-bearing joint.

Mastigophorus mirabilis, sp. n.

♂. Primaries dark greyish piceous; a short arched irregular black line, edged externally with ochreous, close to the base; an unequally trisinuated, externally black-bordered, ochreous line at about the basal fourth representing the inner limitation of the central belt; a tricoloured angulated band flesh-colour, black and ochreous, immediately beyond the middle, impinged upon by the reniform spot and representing the outer limitation of the central belt; orbicular spot represented by a pure white dot with black margin, in the middle of the discoidal cell; reniform spot narrow, angular in front, brown, almost entirely edged with pure white, so as to represent an irregular white **R**; a black patch from just above the angle of the postmedian band to a slender and indistinct undulated ochreous discal line, which bounds a series of large and for the most part confluent black spots, which form a bisinuated band from apex almost to external angle; a marginal series of small subconfluent black spots, followed by an ochreous line at the base of the fringe: secondaries smoky grey, the external third much darker, bounded internally by a pale diffused stripe and traversed by a slightly dentate-sinuated whitish line; a marginal series of black lunules, followed by a yellowish-white line at base of fringe: head and thorax dark piceous; palpi ochraceous, the fringes tipped with black; abdomen smoky greyish brown, darker towards the base, the segments edged with whitish; legs blackish, banded with ochraceous or yellowish white above, whity

brown below. Primaries below greyish fuliginous, with a large apical costal black patch, traversed by a zigzag ochreous line and preceded by an ochreous patch divided by an arched blackish stripe; costal border ochreous, with two short black basicostal dashes; a blackish dot at the end of the cell; marginal dots and fringe nearly as above: secondaries whitish brown, costal and external areas slightly sandy, irrorated with blackish; two black dots in the cell, followed by a black spot at the end of the cell; three parallel, zigzag, dark grey stripes beyond the middle; a marginal series of triangular black spots; fringe brownish, traversed by two grey stripes: base of palpi below blackish piceous: body below greyish brown, venter with paler edges to the segments. Expanse of wings 34 millim.

The specimen was from Gordon Town. Mr. Fawcett, Director of Public Gardens, Jamaica.

XLI.—*Descriptions of two new Coleoptera in the British Museum (Buprestidæ and Rutelidæ).* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Rutelidæ.

Anoplognathus aureus.

Oblongo-ovalis, politus, aureus; capite tenuiter punctato; ore, antennis pedibusque testaceis.
Long. 15 millim.

Hab. Queensland.

This beautiful species most-nearly approaches my *A. parvulus*, but is still smaller, rather more convex, and entirely of a brassy-gold colour without any green tint. The head is finely and not very densely punctured; the clypeus is transverse, obliquely narrowed in front, with the angles only slightly prominent, the margin reflexed. The thorax is almost impunctate, less angular at the sides than in *A. parvulus*, and the base and anterior border are only margined near the angles. The elytra have only one or two lines of punctures at the sides; the margins are not reflexed at the middle. The pygidium has a few distant punctures; the apex has some long pale hairs. The mesosternal process is considerably longer than in *A. parvulus*.