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XXXIV.—Description of a new genus of the Coleopterous family Buprestidæ

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The pelage of the head is of a bright flavous yellow, passing into white around the circumference of the face and into golden yellow at the point of the crest. All the hairs of the summit of the head converge at the top to form a pyramidal crest having exactly the form of a circus-clown's peruke. The flavous yellow of the head passes into golden yellow on the neck, then into brownish yellow on the upper part of the shoulders, where this colour merges, almost insensibly, at the height of the clavicles and the nape, into the deep black of the chest and back. All the rest of the body and the tail are of the same black above and below, with the exception of the base of the tail and the outer part of the thighs, where the black hairs are mingled with white—or white-ringed—hairs which make this part of the body appear as if covered with hoar-frost. The hairs of the back attain a length of from 10 to 12 centimetres. The face, the ears, and the naked parts of the fore limbs are of a bluish black. On the face the eyebrows bear erect scattered black hairs, 2 to 3 cm. long; some fine whitish hairs, with rarer black hairs, on the upper lip; the chin is not bearded, but has a short collar of flavous-yellow hairs, passing into brownish yellow beneath the throat. The tail, which is long and slender, is covered with rather short hairs. The callosities of the rump are flesh-colour. The specimen is a female.

Length of the body 45 cm. (circa); of the tail 80 cm.

Muséum de Paris, E. 1911. 22. 7. no. 33; C. G. no. 481.

Hab. According to M. le Docteur Marcel Léger, médecin-major des troupes coloniales, who has brought the skin with the skull from Tonkin, this *Semnopithecus* is not rare in the province of Caï-Khin, to the north-east of Tonkin.

XXXIV.—*Description of a new Genus of the Coleopterous Family Buprestidæ.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE, I.S.O., F.E.S.

SOME years ago I described in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' (Coleopt. iii. 1, p. 28) a species of Buprestidæ under the name of *Sphenoptera purpurascens*, from Honduras. I pointed out at the time that it differed from typical *Sphenoptera* in having a small scutellum. I have recently re-examined this specimen (unfortunately unique), and have come to the conclusion that it should be separated as a distinct genus and be placed near *Cinyra*.

DITRIÆNA, gen. nov.

Sternal cavity formed laterally by the mesosternum and posteriorly by the metasternum. Lateral portions of the mesosternum moderately elongate. Antennal pores in a fossa at the lower anterior angles of the joints. Front of the head rather broad, nearly parallel-sided, not constricted at the insertion of the antennæ, the eyes scarcely oblique. Scutellum small, transversely oval. Epipleural lobe of the elytra considerably arched, so that it covers one-third of the metasternal epipleuron. Antennæ inserted very near the eyes, as in *Cinyra*, the cavity very small and without any distinct carina above it. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the second joint, but not so long as the second and third together. Thorax evenly convex, slightly transverse, sides nearly parallel, the base with a small central fovea. Elytra subparallel for some distance, and then gradually narrowed to the apex (each armed with three small acute spines), striate-punctate, costate posteriorly.

I think there can be no doubt that this genus should be placed next to *Cinyra*, from which it differs by its more parallel form, shorter tarsi, and in having three spines at the apex of each elytron. The tibiæ are rather stout, and the middle as well as the anterior ones are slightly curved inwards and finely serrate on the inner side.

XXXV.—*The Nomenclature of the Rheas of South America.*

By LORD BRABOURNE, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., and C. CHUBB, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Zoological Department, British Museum.

ON going into this question we find that Linnæus founded his *Struthio americanus* (= *Rhea americana*) on "Nhanduguacu brasiliensibus" of Marcgrave, and his name is applicable to the bird known as *Rhea macrorhyncha*, Selater, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 207; consequently *Rhea americana* of authors (nec Linn.) requires a new name, for which we propose

Rhea rothschildi.

Adult male. Crown of head, lower hind-neck, middle of the mantle, lower fore-neck, and sides of the upper breast black; sides of the crown, upper hind-neck, and upper fore-neck

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