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XIII.—On two new parasitic Coleoptera (Fam. Staphylinidæ) from South America

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The skull of *O. macrotis* is larger and the foramen resembles that of *O. Roylei*; it has in addition two oval foramina in the frontal bones which are not found in *O. aurita*.

Dimensions of O. aurita from Pangong Lake (Coll. A. E. Ward, no. 48) :—

Head and body 170 mm.; hind foot 31; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 40; basal length 34; zygomatic breadth 18; length of nasals 13; length of molar series 7.5.

There can be no doubt, from a comparison of the skins, that the present species is closely allied to *O. Curzoniæ*. It is apparently merely rather darker and the light buff patches behind the ears are deeper in colour as a rule than in typical *O. Curzoniæ*, though this seems to be a rather variable feature.

Good series of both *O. Curzoniæ* and *O. aurita* will probably prove the latter to be a geographical form distinguished by some minor but constant differences. The name *aurita* is unfortunate, as the ears are by no means conspicuous or large. *O. macrotis*, except for its large ears, is not unlike a pale greyish *O. Roylei*, a resemblance which is to some extent borne out by the skulls.

The following are the references to *O. aurita* :—

Lagomys auritus, Blanford, J. A. S. B. vol. xlv. p. 111 (Oct. 1875);
id. *loc. cit.* xlv. p. 326 (1877); id. Yark. Mamm. p. 74, pl. vi. fig. 2,
pl. vii. a. fig. 2 (1879).

XIII.—On Two new Parasitic Coleoptera (Fam. Staphylinidæ) from South America. By GILBERT J. ARROW, F.E.S.

FIVE species have hitherto been described of the curious parasitic genus *Amblyopinus*, of which four have been brought from the mountain-chain of Western South America and the fifth from the plains of La Plata. I am now adding two more species, one from the north and the other from the extreme south of the continent, and each represented by a single specimen in the British Museum collection. The circumstances in which they were found have not been recorded, but it may be assumed that, like the other species, they are parasites of burrowing rodents.

Amblyopinus angustus, sp. n.

Pallide testaceus, vix nitidus, elongatus, scutello, clytris abdomineque flavo-pubescentibus; capite sat fortiter punctato, postice

regulariter dilatato, haud angulato, oculis minutis, haud prominentibus; prothorace rugose punctato, lateribus antice arcuatis, approximatis, postice fere rectis, angulis posticis haud late arcuatis, margine basali distincte sinuata; scutello magno, lato, crebre punctato, apice vix angulato; elytris punctato-rugosis; abdomine subtiliter rugose punctato, segmentis postice longitudine valde crescentibus, ultimo quam latitudinem longiore; antennis pedibusque sat brevibus.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. British Guiana, Mt. Roraima. Found by Mr. J. J. Quelch.

This species has a very distinctive aspect, owing to its elongate form. It is small and of a uniformly pale colour, and has the head and thorax closely punctured and not at all shining, the elytra rugose and closely pubescent, and the abdomen finely pubescent, but more shining than the rest of the body. There are two minute black spots at the posterior part of the head, symmetrically placed, but perhaps not constant. The first three joints of the antennæ are elongate and the remainder rather short and equal. The head is dilated behind, but not very strongly, the prothorax is distinctly narrowed in front, and the scutellum is very large, occupying at the base fully a third of the breadth of the insect from shoulder to shoulder. The elytra, beneath which there are no wings, are not elongated in proportion to the rest of the body. The legs and antennæ are shorter than in most of the species, but hardly as short as in *A. Gahani*, Fauvel.

Amblyopinus fuegensis, sp. n.

Robustus, sat latus, rufo-ferrugineus, capite prothoraceque nitidis, glabris, elytris, scutello abdomineque dense fulvo-pubescentibus; capite crebre sed distincte punctato, post oculos leviter dilatato, his parvis, paulo prominentibus; prothorace subtiliter punctulato, lateribus arcuatis, angulis posticis oblitteratis, margine basali leviter sinuata, angulis anticis rotundatis; scutello sat parvo, triangulare, apice distincte angulato; elytris brevibus, sicut abdomine haud distincte punctatis, hujus segmento ultimo sat lato, apice vix emarginato.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. Tierra del Fuego, Useless Bay. Found by Capt. R. Crawshaw, in December 1904.

This is like *A. Jelskii*, Solsky, but rather larger. The head is relatively larger, the prothorax more circular, with the sides more curved, the posterior angles less apparent, and the surface less punctured and more shining. The scutellum

is longer and more angulated and the elytra and abdomen less distinctly sculptured. The antennæ are rather slender, with the first joint almost twice as long as the second and the three last as broad as they are long, the terminal one having a short finger-like process at the end.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Catalogue of the Indian Decapod Crustacea in the Collection of the Indian Museum.—Part III. *Macrura*. Fasciculus 1. *The Prawns of the Peneus Group*. By A. ALCOCK, M.B., LL.D., C.I.E., F.R.S. Calcutta: Printed by Order of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. 1906. Price 7 rupees.

THIS is the Third, but an independent, Part of a Monograph of the Decapod Crustacea of that portion of the Oriental Region which lies within the political boundaries of British India; and it deals only with the prawns of the maniple *Peneus*. Nevertheless it should prove of real service to all interested in the study of the Crustacea, for there are few who can draw upon so wide a knowledge of this group as Dr. Alcock. This part, like those which have preceded it, is profusely illustrated by means of a large series of plates, and this should add much to the value of the work.

Dr. Alcock points out that the *Penei* swarm in the warm waters of the Indian seas, and form a large part of the food of many fishes. But, "beyond this," he remarks, "they in themselves constitute a not inconsiderable part of that plenteous harvest of the sea which in this country [India] still runs to waste for want of capital and enterprise. What the prawn-fisheries of India might be worth it is difficult to say; but a statement published by Kishinouye, in the 'Journal of the Fisheries Bureau of Tokyo' for the year 1900, that the dried prawns annually exported from Japan to China are valued at 200,000 yen (or a little over £20,000), shows that there must be possibilities in them."

A Treatise on Zoology. Edited by E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.—Part V. *Mollusca*. By PAUL PELSENER, D.Sc. London: Adam & Charles Black, 1906.

WHEN we say that Dr. Pelsener's volume on the Mollusca is in every way worthy of the earlier volumes of this great Treatise, we have bestowed high praise; and in doing so we entertain no fears but that this expression of opinion will meet with the approval of all those who will have occasion to consult its pages.

Written originally in another tongue, it has been translated, and