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LI.—A new genus of Anthribidæ

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anticæ contiguæ. *Propectus* brevissimum haud canaliculatum. Abdomen segmento quarto maximo, ultimo perparvo.

This description is from a single specimen, and may, when other species are known, require to be modified. The peculiar character of the genus (which may be placed near *Ceuthorhynchus*) lies in the antennæ, the last two joints of the funicle apparently forming a part of a loosely-jointed club; in the figure these two joints are represented as much too slender.

Diacritus pinguis. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 9 a and 9 f. l.)

D. breviter ovatus, fusco-castaneus, supra laxè pilosus; elytris basin versus bituberculatis, humeris rotundatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Tamatave (Madagascar).

Shortly ovate, very convex, dark chestnut-brown, hairy, the hairs paler, those beneath longer and more scattered; rostrum nearly twice as long as the prothorax, ribbed at the base and equally slender throughout; antennæ pale ferruginous; prothorax transverse, gradually broader towards the base; elytra level with the prothorax at the base and slightly broader posteriorly, striate-punctate, interstices flat, but raised towards the base, a round slightly elevated tubercle on the third; pygidium very small; legs slightly hairy.

LI.—A new Genus of Anthribidæ.

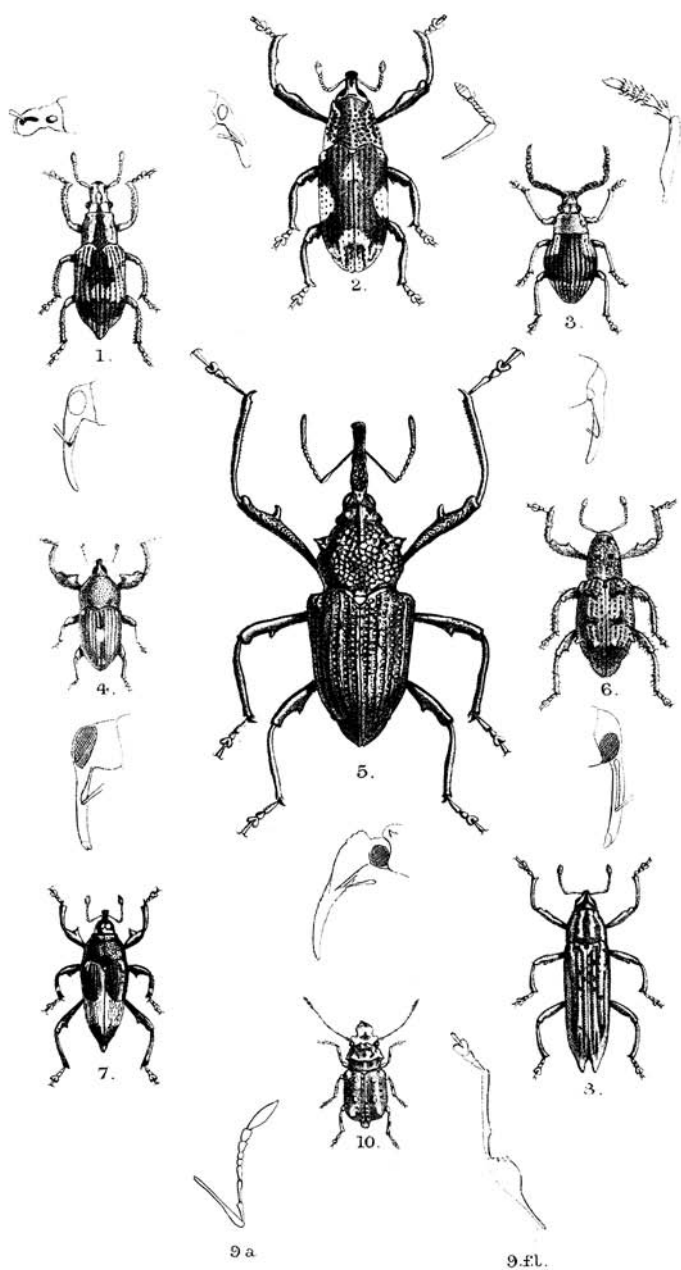
By FRANCIS P. PASCOE.

[Plate XVIII. fig. 10.]

NAUSICUS.

Caput transversum, postice constrictum, inter oculos latissimum; *rostrum* angustius, breviusculum; *scrobes* foveiformes, infra oculos sitæ. *Oculi* ovati, distantes. *Antennæ* articulis 3^o–8^m tenuissimis; *clava* elongata, laxa. *Prothorax* transversus, carina a basi remota, ad latera haud producta. *Elytra* subquadrata. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* fusiformia; *tibiæ* teretes; *tarsi* articulo basali longiusculo; *unguiculi* dente subbasali instructi. *Propectus* breve.

A well-marked genus, whose nearest affinity appears to be with *Nessiara*, from which it differs in its broad flat front, the small widely separated eyes, the long and very slender antennæ inserted just below the eyes, the prothorax transverse, its carina distant from the base and not prolonged at the sides, &c.



Nausicus cephalotes. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 10.)

N. rufo-brunneus, vage maculatim niger, capite rostroque antice fulvo-griseo-pubescentibus, pedibus annulatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. Java.

Short, pubescent, reddish brown, indistinctly spotted above with blackish; front and rostrum covered with a pale yellow-greyish pubescence; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, the basal joint short, ovate, the second pyriform, last joint of the club slightly obtuse; prothorax with two small conical anterior and two median tubercles; scutellum broadly transverse; elytra flat or even concave above, each with three tubercles, the posterior largest, apex retuse; pygidium small; legs pale, ringed with blackish; fourth segment of the abdomen very short.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 1. Epilaris concinna.

Fig. 2. Alcides Kirschii.

Fig. 3. Bryochæta palliata.

Fig. 4. Menemachus stigma.

Fig. 5. Mecocorynus loripes, Chev. *

Fig. 6. Aryptæus suturalis.

Fig. 7. Tyriotes cuneipennis.

Fig. 8. Lixodes tæniatus.

Fig. 9 a. Antenna of Diacritus pinguis.

Fig. 9 f. l. Fore leg of Diacritus pinguis.

Fig. 10. Nausicus cephalotes.

LII.—*Eryoneicus*, a new Genus allied to *Willemcæsia*.

By C. SPENCE BATE.

ERYONEICUS.

Carapace dorsally arched, hemispherical, approximately as broad as long. Pleon narrow. Rhypidura well developed. Telson as long as the lateral plates.

Ophthalmopoda absent or rudimentary, there being no orbital notch in the carapace for their reception.

First pair of antennæ have the first joint of the peduncle cylindrical like the second and third, which terminates in two flagella.

* A highly developed example, which I was at first inclined to consider distinct from the common form.