

antennæ about half the length of the animal in the female and more than three fourths in the male. Mandibulæ with a molar tubercle. The first and second gnathopoda resembling those of *Callisoma Hopei* and *C. crenata*. The coxæ of the five anterior pairs of appendages the same as in the above-named species; but those of the fourth pair of pereopoda considerably deeper than the ones appertaining to the fifth pair. The meros in the first two pairs of pereopoda is produced anteriorly, and those of the three succeeding appendages, as well as the carpus of the third pereopos, are produced posteriorly into a squamose plate. The basis in the last three pairs of pereopoda nearly the same as in *Callisoma crenata*, but the basis in the fourth pair considerably broader and higher than in the fifth pair. The fourth segment of the pleon, very much smaller than the preceding, has a notch on its dorsal surface and close to its junction with this segment; the fifth segment, still smaller, is also remarkable by a like but much less deep notch. The pleopoda of the sixth pair biramous, the rami being subequal, subfoliaceous; the inner one shorter and fringed on its inner margin with plumous hairs; the outer margins of both branches bear three to four spinules. Telson deeply cut, but single.

The whole animal is covered with brownish-yellow, minute, subovate spots, very regularly disposed, particularly on the segments of the pleon. The dead specimens preserved in spirit are yellowish grey, the others preserved in glycerine tending to a lemon-colour.

Length of the male 7.54 millims., of the female 8.22 millims.

The specimens were taken by Count Constantine Branicki at Nice in a dead *Clypeaster*, and presented to the Zoological Museum at Warsaw.

Being desirous of associating with the discovery one who has done so much for the advancement of natural history in his own country, and contributes so profusely to the enriching of our country museum, I have attached to the species the name of Count Constantine Branicki.

IV.—On the *Longicorn Coleoptera* of New Zealand.

By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

THE number of new genera and species of Longicorn Coleoptera described in the following pages, chiefly obtained, without their devoting especial attention to the family, by two gentlemen (Mr. Lawson and Mr. Fereday) in the immediate neigh-

bourhoods of the settlements where they are located, shows how much yet remains to be done before we can be said to have a satisfactory knowledge of the insect-fauna of New Zealand. The representatives of this almost exclusively wood-eating coleopterous family are evidently much more numerous in species there than in the British Isles, 57 being already known; whereas in Britain we have only 56, a number not likely to be increased by future researches. It would be proper, doubtless, to withdraw from the New-Zealand list four of the species as being evidently introduced (three from Australia and one from Europe), thus leaving 53 only; but, on the other hand, several undescribed species exist in private collections.

The remarks I had occasion to make in a former paper on the family Geodephaga, as to the strong endemicity of the New-Zealand Coleopterous fauna, are more than justified by the subsequent study of the family Longicornia. A close and repeated examination of all parts of the external structure which afford characters for judging on the affinity of forms in this difficult group, has resulted in showing that very few indeed of the New-Zealand genera are found in other parts of the world. Out of the total number of 35, no fewer than 26, as far as at present known, are peculiar to the islands; and about a dozen of these have no near relationship to forms occurring elsewhere, the rest being more or less related to genera found in Lord Howe's Island, New Caledonia, and Australia. It is in these two latter countries that seven of the other nine genera occur, one only of them (*Demonax*) extending its range through the Moluccas to South-eastern Asia. As to species, all, except one (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) introduced from Europe and three introduced from Australia, are peculiar to the islands.

COLEOPTERA LONGICORNIA.

Family Prionidæ.

Prionoplus reticularis.

Prionoplus reticularis, White, Dieffenbach's 'New Zealand,' ii. p. 276;
Westwood, Arcana Entomologica, ii. p. 25, t. 56. f. 1.

Northern and Southern islands.

Family Cerambycidæ.

Division I. *Eyes coarsely faceted*.

Phoracantha dorsalis, Newm.

I have not seen any specimen from New Zealand of this
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well-known Australian insect. White gives it on the authority of Dr. Sinclair.

LIORGRAMMA, nov. gen.

Ad. gen. *Phacodes* et *Elaphidion* affine, sed antennis articulo tertio apice intus acute producto, articulis reliquis simplicibus. *Corpus* lineare, paulo convexum, nitidum sed passim pubescens. *Caput* retractum; oculi prominuli, grossissime granulati; frons brevis; palpi breves, articulis terminalibus triangularibus. *Antennæ* ♂ corpore paulo longiores, pilosæ, haud sulcatæ, scapo curvato-clavato, articulo tertio apice intus acute dentato, quarto quam tertio paulo brevior, quinto usque undecimum æqualibus, precedente longioribus, gradatim attenuatis. *Thorax* oblongus, postice vix angustatus, lateribus paulo rotundatis inermibus, supra rugosis, lineis elevatis politis. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora apice late rotundata. *Pedes* modice elongati, femora gradatim clavata; tibiæ haud sulcatæ; tarsi breves, articulo primo modice elongato. *Acetabula* antica postice aperta, extus vix angulata, prosterno angusto, marginato; intermedia extus clausa.

This new genus is founded on *Callidium zealandicum* (Blanch.), an insect having no near affinity to *Callidium*, but which Lacordaire was inclined to place in *Callidiopsis*, and White included in *Æmona*. It differs in essential characters from all those groups, and seems most nearly allied to the American genus *Elaphidion*.

Liogramma zealandicum.

Callidium zealandicum, Blanch. Voyage au Pôle Sud, Zool. iv. p. 272, pl. 17. f. 4.

Callidiopsis zealandicus, Lacordaire, Gen. ix. p. 357, note.

Rusty brown in colour, with paler pubescence; the smooth streaks on the thorax consist of a dorsal line and two discoidal ones on each side, the inner of which is connected with a rounded tubercle, and the outer short and sometimes obsolete; the elytra are rugose-punctate throughout.

Sent in some numbers by Mr. Wakefield, with a note attached—"Under bark, Akaroa."

Didymocantha sublineata.

Eburida sublineata, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 19.

Didymocantha sublineata, Lacord. Gen. ix. p. 344.

Auckland and Port Nicholson.

Didymocantha picta, n. sp.

D. modice convexa, breviter erecte pubescens, castaneo-fusca; elytris nitidis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, rugoso-punctatis, utrinque

maculis quatuor fulvis; thorace spina laterali et tuberculis quinque dorsalibus, interstitiis grosse punctatis; scutello albo; antennis pedibusque castaneo-rufis. Long. 6 lin.

New Zealand. Received from Dr. Baden of Altona.

This species has some points, such as the distinctly clavate femora and tuberculate thorax, in common with the genus *Ambeodontus*; but the form of the muzzle (very short, not tapering, and with produced acute anterior angles), the antennæ, and the palpi are different and show a nearer affinity with *Didymocantha*.

The head is slightly exserted, coarsely punctured, with prominent eyes and short palpi. The antennæ are pubescent throughout, with the fourth joint distinctly shorter than the third, and much shorter than the fifth. The thorax is much narrower than the elytra, with the lateral spine placed much behind the middle, and five tubercles on the disk, three only of which are much elevated; the depressed parts are covered with round punctures. The fulvous spots on the elytra are:—one, rounded, basal; a second, elongated, behind the shoulder; a third, irregular, meeting the corresponding one on the suture in the middle; and a fourth, small, discoidal, before the apex.

Didymocantha diversicornis.

Callidium diversicornis, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 20.

The type (a damaged specimen) in the British Museum resembles much *D. picta*, and is congeneric with it. It has, however, more numerous yellow spots on the elytra.

Æmona hirta.

Saperda hirta, Fab. Syst. Entom. p. 184.

Saperda villosa, Fab. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 320.

Æmona humilis, Newm. Entom. p. 8 (1840).

Isodera villosa, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 21, t. 4. f. 1 (1846).

Auckland, apparently not uncommon.

LEPTACHROUS, nov. gen.

Genus *Phlyctænodi* affine, a quo differt capite ante oculos magis elongato, quadrato, palpis gracilibus filiformibus etc. *Corpus* elongatum, gracile. *Caput* exsertum, antice paulo elongatum, lateribus parallelis; tubera antennifera fortiter oblique elevata. *Palpi* articulis terminalibus haud dilatatis. *Antennæ* subtiliter ciliatæ, scapo gracili, clavato, quam articulo tertio vel quarto longiore; articulus quintus precedente et sequente longior. *Thorax* antice constrictus, supra inæqualis, haud distincte tuberculatus, spina laterali validissima. *Elytra* costata, apice acute rotundata.

Pedes modice elongati; femora vix incrassata. *Prosternum* inter coxas exsertas angustum; acetabula intermedia extus aperta.

Founded on *Cerambyx strigipennis*, Westwood, which White referred with doubt to *Phlyctænodes*, but which differs in all essential points from that genus. The much shorter maxillary palpi, long square muzzle, and elongated scape are the most obvious structural peculiarities.

Leptachrous strigipennis.

Cerambyx strigipennis, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 27, pl. 56. f. 6.

Port Nicholson. Christchurch.

Ambeodontus tristis.

Saperda tristis, Fab. Syst. Entom. p. 186.

Phlyctænodes trituberculatus, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Col. p. 188.

Three examples received from Mr. Fereday, of Christchurch, belong undoubtedly to the same species as the type specimen of *Saperda tristis* still preserved in the Banksian collection at the British Museum. They agree also well with Redtenbacher's description cited above.

Ambeodontus retiferus, Lacord. Gen. ix. p. 374 (note).

Agapanthida pulchella, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 22,
pl. 4. f. 10.

Placed by Lacordaire near *Phlyctænodes*.

Ophryops pallidus, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 19,
pl. 4. f. 8.

Port Nicholson. I have not been able to examine the type of this and the preceding species.

ASTETHOLEA, nov. gen.

Corpus lineare, depressum, fere glabrum. *Caput* breve, rotundatum, exsertum, inter antennis latum, planum, post oculos gradatim angustatum, genis brevibus haud angulatis. *Antennæ* breviter pubescentes, scapo gradatim clavato, articulo tertio quam scapo vel articulo quarto brevior. *Oculi* magni, reniformes, grosse granulati, supra longe distantes. *Thorax* rhomboideus, planatus. *Elytra* linearia, apice obtuse rotundata. *Pedes* modice elongati; femora gradatim incrassata. *Coxæ* anticæ conicæ, contiguæ, exsertæ, prosterno ante coxas truncato; coxæ intermediae contiguæ, mesosterno anticæ triangulari, inter coxas haud continuato. *Abdomen* (♀) normale.

This is another of the anomalous forms of *Longicornia*, of

which there are so many in Australia and New Zealand. Its nearest ally seems to be *Tricheops*; but the head is nearly plane between the antennæ, and the antenniferous tubers are almost horizontal, with a continuous impressed dorsal line.

Astetholea pauper, n. sp.

A. fulvo-testacea, glabra, pedibus pallidioribus; capite thoraceque lævibus subsericeis, hoc medio utrinque angulari haud spinoso; elytris punctulatis, utrinque bicostulatis, apud latera et apicem lævibus. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Linear and depressed, nearly glabrous, but moderately shining. The head and thorax in their wider parts are as broad as the elytra; the latter are smooth on the sides (which are vertical) and near the apex, but punctulate and with two raised discoidal lines from the base to beyond the middle.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); three examples.

Blosyropus spinosus, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Col. p. 192,
t. v. f. 10.

The author does not specify the structure of the eyes, so that it remains uncertain whether this large and remarkable Longicorn belongs to this or the following division. The form of the head, according to the figure, much resembles that of *Astetholea*.

Psilomorpha tenuipes, Saunders, Trans. Ent. Soc. 2nd ser.
i. p. 80, t. 4. f. 1.

Found in New Zealand, according to Redtenbacher (Col. Novara, p. 188).

Division 2. *Eyes finely faceted.*

Stenoderus suturalis, Oliv.

Recorded by Redtenbacher as taken in New Zealand.

Calliprason Sinclairi.

Calliprason Sinclairi, White, Dieffenb. New Zeal. ii. p. 277; Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 27, t. 56. f. 3.

Calliprason marginatum, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins.
p. 23, t. 4. f. 6.

The exact locality of neither of these two species is recorded, and I have not yet seen examples of them.

*Zorion minutum.**Callidium minutum*, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 192.*Obrium Fabricianum*, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 28.

I have seen a large number of specimens from Auckland. Amongst them are several varieties, in one of which the white elytral fascia is reduced to a round spot margined with violet, and the pale bases of the femora are terminated by a dusky ring.

Zorion guttigerum, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 28, t. 56. f. 4.

Port Nicholson.

A specimen from Mr. Lawson, taken near Auckland, differs from Westwood's description by having the head and greater part of the thorax testaceous yellow, nearly as in *Z. minutum*; the tibiæ and tarsi are also violet-brown, like the clubs of the femora. It remains with New-Zealand coleopterists to decide by observation on the spot whether these diversities of coloration really indicate specific differences, and whether there are really more than one variable species in the islands.

GASTROSARUS, nov. gen.

Corpus lineare, nitidum, sparsim erecte pubescens. *Caput* exsertum, post oculos paulo angustatum sed haud elongatum; frons brevis, verticalis. *Oculi* magni, modice convexi et granulati, laterales, supra distantes. *Palpi* paulo elongati, articulis terminalibus vix dilatatis oblique truncatis. *Antennæ* basi distantes, haud ciliatæ; scapo et articulis tertio et quarto æqualibus, brevibus, quinto usque undecimum paulo longioribus. *Thorax* rhomboideus, lævis. *Elytra* linearia, utrinque postice leviter attenuata, apice acute truncata, supra fere lævia. *Prosternum* inter coxas angustum; mesosternum oblongum; metasterni episterna fere parallela, apicem versus tantum angustata; acetabula antica et intermedia extus paulo aperta. *Abdomen* (♀) lineare, elongatum; segmentis primo usque quartum normalibus, quinto ventrali late excavato et dense atque longe piloso; pygidio valde convexo et arcuato. *Pedes* robusti; femora gradatim incrassata; tarsi breves, posteriorum articulo primo vix secundo tertioque conjunctim longiore.

Another anomalous genus, having no near affinity with any other known form; it seems, however, to come nearest such genera as *Callimus*, and especially the Australian *Earinis*. I know only the female, which differs from the same sex in *Earinis* in the concentration of the hairiness of the abdomen on the fifth ventral segment and on the arched borders of the pygidium. The form of the metathoracic episterna is very

similar to that of *Earinis*, as is also the thorax—oblong, with an angular dilatation in the middle of each side. The head and thorax together are small relatively to the rest of the body. The antennæ (♀) are not much more than three fourths the length of the body.

Gastrosarus nigricollis, n. sp.

G. violaceo-nigra, nitida; ore, pedibus, abdomine et elytris fulvo-testaceis, his apice violaceis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

The head is sparingly but strongly punctured, except the middle of the crown, which is convex and glossy. The thorax is small, very faintly punctured, and with a transverse depression near the anterior and posterior margins. Each elytron tapers gradually from base to apex, the latter being broadly and sharply truncated, and not reaching the tip of the abdomen; the surface is glossy, and bears only a few punctures, strongest near the base.

One example. Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*).

Eburida sericea, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 299.

Waypa River.

The type specimen of this insect in the British Museum has no resemblance whatever to *E. sublineata*, with which White associated it, and which has been found to belong to *Didymocantha*. *E. sericea* has finely faceted eyes and broadly angulated anterior acetabula, and will therefore find its proper place in the *Callidiinae*; it will probably remain a distinct genus, but I am doubtful whether White's name can properly be applied to it.

Hylotrupes bajulus, L.

Two specimens taken by Mr. Lawson at Auckland, differing in no respect from the European insect. Evidently introduced.

Demonax spinicornis.

Clytus spinicornis, Newm. Zoologist, 1850, Suppl. p. cxix; White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 286.

New Zealand. I have not seen this species.

Coptomma variegatum.

Callidium variegatum, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 189.

Coptomma virgatum, Newm. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. v. 1840, p. 18.

Northern and Southern islands.

*Navomorpha lineatum.**Callidium lineatum*, Fab. Syst. Ent. i. p. 189.*Coptomma lineatum*, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 20, t. 4. f. 5.*Navomorpha sulcatum.**Callidium sulcatum*, Fab. Syst. Ent. i. p. 189.*Coptomma acutipenne*, White, l. c. t. 4. f. 2.

I have examined Fabricius's type in the Banksian collection, and fail to detect any differences between it and the *acutipenne*, White.

Auckland ; Christchurch.

[To be continued.]

V.—*On the Skulls of Sea-bears and Sea-lions (Otariadæ), and on the Seals of the Auckland Islands.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

THE British Museum contains a large series of the skulls of Sea-lions and Sea-bears, I believe more numerous than those of all other museums in Europe or North America put together ; but the British-Museum collection, though large, does not afford a complete series of the different ages of any one species. Thus there are adult skulls of three species of Sea-lions, and also a number of skulls of the young, but not of the intermediate ages. It is the same with the different species of Sea-bears ; there are skulls of adult and of very young of several species. The most interesting series is that of the Antarctic Hairy Sea-bear (*Phocarcos Hookeri*).

The examination of the Museum series leads one, I think, to the following conclusions :—

The milk-teeth, like those of the Seals, are very small, and are changed soon after birth, and are immediately followed by the permanent series, in the following order :—

The cutting-teeth are changed first, and after them the grinders, which are followed by the canines, which do not appear above the gums until after all the grinders are developed, and they continue to develop during the growth of the young animal. The crowns of the second series of teeth are, when they are first formed, of the size and form which they retain during the life of the animal, and are only altered in the adult age by the wearing away of the edge of the lobes of the crown which are developed during youth. The roots are being gradually developed during growth ; they are at first

- Fig. 3. *Sunamphithoë gammaroides*, male. 3 a. First gnathopod. 3 b. Second gnathopod. 3 c. First and second gnathopods of female. 3 d. Last pereiopod of male. 3 e. Tail-piece, enlarged. 3 f. Tail-piece, still more enlarged, of another specimen which had just shed its skin.
- Fig. 4. *Sunamphithoë conformata*, male. 4 a. First gnathopod. 4 b. Second gnathopod. 4 c. First pereiopod. 4 d. Tail-piece.

XV.—On the *Longicorn Coleoptera of New Zealand.*

By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 24.]

Family *Lamiadæ*.

Hexatricha pulverulenta.

Lamia pulverulenta, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 26, t. 56. f. 5.

Hexatricha pulverulenta, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 21.

Waikouaiti; Port Nicholson.

Xylotoles lynceus.

Saperda lynceus, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 185.

The specimen of this insect still preserved in the Banksian collection, though in bad condition, is recognizable as a species of *Xylotoles*, and doubtless a male; but I have seen no second example of the species, among the hundreds of specimens of *Xylotoles* sent home by Mr. Lawson from Auckland and a smaller number by Mr. Fereday from Christchurch. It is remarkably elongate and parallel-sided, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with the apices of the elytra produced and divaricate; in colour it resembles *X. griseus*.

Xylotoles griseus.

Xylotoles griseus, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. p. 27, t. 56. f. 2.

Saperda grisea, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 186.

Lamia heteromorpha, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent. ii. p. 505, t. 9. f. 14.

Xylotoles lentus, Newm. Entom. p. 12.

Xylotoles Westwoodii, Guér. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 170.

The descriptions of Boisduval and Newman agree very well with a common species, to which the type of Fabricius belongs. Mr. Lawson has sent it in great numbers from Auckland, and I have also received it from Christchurch. It varies in size from 3 to 6 lines; and the apices of the elytra are singly

rounded in both sexes (rather more acutely in the male), never divaricated. The shape of the body is elongate-elliptical, the elytra at the shoulders being scarcely wider than the base of the thorax. The colour of the integument is coppery brown, but veiled with a laid ashy pubescence, never dense enough wholly to conceal the ground-colour—fresh examples showing, besides, a few condensed white linear spots, placed some on the anterior disk and others as an oblique macular fascia behind the middle; but these spots are sometimes wanting. The elytra are faintly striated (except the sutural stria), and have a number of large punctures arranged in irregular rows near the base. The antennæ are pitchy red, with the bases of some of the joints paler.

Xylotoles humeratus, n. sp.

X. griseo proxime affinis; magis nitidus; elytris ad humeros thoracis basi distincte latioribus, humeris rectangulatis, maculis pubescentibus fulvis; oculis pilis fulvis marginatis. Long. 3-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Difficult at first sight to distinguish from *X. griseus*, but certainly distinct. The difference in general form first strikes the eye—a difference which arises from the thorax being much shorter and more narrowed at the base, and from the elytra at the base being much wider, with wide outstanding rectangular shoulders. The colour is also constantly different, being more brassy greenish and shining, especially on the thorax. The general laid pubescence is greyish, and the striae and punctures are nearly the same as in *X. griseus*; but the denser pubescent spots are always orange-tawny and conspicuous, arranged in two groups—one near the base (some of them forming an oblique line), and the other behind the middle (forming a line oblique in the opposite direction to the former). The orbit of the eyes has also a dense fringe of the same tawny-coloured hairs; and there is a patch of the same on each side of the thorax.

Many examples from Mr. Lawson of Auckland, mixed with *X. griseus*.

Xylotoles subpinguis, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. p. 22.

One example from Mr. Fereday, Christchurch, agreeing well with White's description.

The species much resembles *X. griseus*, but has a more spotty pubescence, and the elytra are more prolonged and pointed at the apices (♂).

Xylotoles nudus, n. sp.

X. elongatus, angustus, cupraseenti-niger, glaber, nitidus; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, apice utrinque productis et paulo divaricatis, basi grossissime lineatim punctatis; antennis pedibusque castaneis; femoribus obscurioribus. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ -5 lin.

Body entirely destitute of pubescence, except spots on the sides of the ventral segments; antennæ and legs finely griseous pubescent. Colour glossy coppery black; head and thorax impunctate and smooth. Elytra elongated, not perceptibly broader at the base than the thorax, very slightly bulging in the middle, and gradually narrowed and prolonged at the apex, where they are slightly divaricate; the surface has rows of very large punctures, from the suture to the sides and extending to the middle.

Several examples sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

Xylotoles rugicollis, n. sp.

X. fusco-niger, subæneus, nitidus; thorace elongato-quadrato, supra passim transverse rugato; elytris ellipticis, apice utrinque productis, acutis, supra striatis interstitiis elevatis, fulvo-guttatis; antennis pedibusque castaneis. Long. 4-6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Distinguished by the thorax being elongate-quadrate in outline, a little dilated immediately behind its anterior angles, where it is widest, and covered with irregular transverse wrinkles. The sides have some patches or lines of tawny pubescence, as well as the front of the head. The elytra have no distinct shoulders, and are dilated in the middle, whence they taper gradually to the pointed apices, most prolonged in the male, but not divaricate; their surface is coarsely sculptured, deeply striated almost to the apex, and marked with large punctures. The underside is very glossy, with spots of tawny tomentum on the sides of the breast and abdomen.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); a few examples.

Xylotoles latus, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

This species (if I refer it correctly to White's *X. latus*) is shorter and much more ovate than its allies, the apices of the elytra not being produced, but somewhat obtusely rounded together. The colours are more gaily metallic. White describes the thorax as violet, and the elytra green; but in a larger series many varieties are seen, some being wholly brassy green, others coppery or violaceous; the thorax and elytra concolorous or not. The elytra are narrow and rounded

at the shoulders. The thorax has a few coarse rugæ on the sides; but is nearly smooth on the disk.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); several examples, measuring from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length.

Xylotoles nanus, n. sp.

? *Xylotoles parvulus*, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

Similar in form to *X. griseus*, but much smaller and more densely clothed with spotty or lineated griseous pubescence, with darker spots on the elytra, forming in well-preserved examples a somewhat tessellated pattern, the dark colour often concentrating in a patch on each side of the elytra. The thorax is very similar in form, but the two transverse impressed lines are less marked. The elytra are very nearly of the same width at the shoulders as the base of the thorax, their apices are not prolonged but singly rounded, and they have an irregular number of punctures near the base arranged in rows; they are destitute of impressed striæ, except the usual sutural one.

A further distinction from *X. griseus*, even the smallest examples, is the colour of the antennæ, the apices of the joints being always distinctly fuscous or black.

The general ground-colour is extremely variable, from brown with a scarcely perceptible brassy tinge to dull tawny or pale testaceous. Long. $2-2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of this small, variable species.

White's description (!) of his *X. parvulus* consists of the following words:—"Testaceous, covered with a greyish pubescence; base of elytra with several dots and four rows of small punctures in two lines, extending to the middle of elytra." No size is given; and the description applies equally well to our *X. ægrotus*.

Xylotoles ægrotus, n. sp.

X. elongatus, angustus, omnino fulvo-testaceus, subtiliter griseo-pubescentis; elytris ♂ apice dehiscentibus, singulatim prolongatis, perparum divaricatis, ♀ acute conjunctim rotundatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Similar in form to *X. nanus*, but always of a tawny testaceous colour, with fine scant grey pubescence, arranged more or less in lines on the elytra. The antennæ are not ringed with dark colour, but pallid like the rest of the body, or at most a little browner at the extreme tips of some of the joints. The elytra are relatively much longer and are narrowed and

prolonged towards their apices; in the male strongly dehiscient at the suture; they are a little wider at the base than the base of the thorax, and have the usual lineated punctuation from the base to the middle. The sutural stria is deeply sunk.

Auckland, six examples (*Mr. Lawson*); Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*), three examples.

The punctuation at the base of the elytra varies considerably. In some specimens there are only two simple rows of punctures; but in others there are two or three rows, each composed of a larger number of punctures, arranged often without order. The difference is not sexual, but the two varieties are strongly pronounced.

Xylotoles pulchellus, n. sp.

X. nano proxime affinis, at differt elytris magis ellipticis fusco fasciatis, corpore subtus dense cinereo-tomentoso. Parvus, nigro-cupreus, alutaceus, pube grisea vestitus; elytris ad humeros angustis, regulariter ellipticis, apice conjunctim subacute rotundatis, plagis fuscis magnis duabus fasciiformibus, altera pone medium, altera apicali. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Closely resembling *X. nanus*, but the elytra decidedly more elliptical in form, *i. e.* narrower at the shoulders and more regularly rounded on the sides, the apex being jointly rounded; the surface is of the coppery black or dark brown of the full-coloured examples of *X. nanus*; and the grey pubescence is spotty in the same way on the elytra; but the dark patches lie in two places, forming irregular broad fasciæ, one at the middle and the other at the apex. The antennæ are rather more slender, and have a larger portion of the apices of the joints pitchy black. Beneath, the insect is more densely clothed with grey pubescence.

Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*); one example.

Xylotoles scissicauda, n. sp.

X. elongato-ellipticus, castaneo-fuscus, griseo-pubescent; thorace medio utrinque dilatato-tumido, supra sulcis duobus transversis fortiter impressis, alteroque dorsali, basi subtiliter transversim multistrigoso; elytris humeris paululum productis, obliquis, postice gradatim attenuatis, apice dehiscentibus ibique sutura emarginata, supra fere ad apicem lineatim punctatis, costulisque utrinque tribus. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 lin.

This very distinct species may be recognized at once by the thorax—tumid, almost tubercular in the middle on each side, with the anterior and posterior transverse sulci deeply impressed and united in the middle by a longitudinal dorsal impressed line. The tubercle on each side is coarsely sculptured;

and the basal surface is covered with a multitude of fine transverse striæ. The punctuation of the elytra extends nearly to the apex, and is interrupted by three raised costæ on each elytron; the apex is tapering, and the suture widely gaping, having on each edge a curved sinuation. The sides and apex of the elytra have a few whitish bristles. The legs are concolorous; the antennæ have a speckled pubescence and are robust.

Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*); three examples. This species tends to connect *Xylotoles* with *Tetrorea*.

MICROLAMIA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Xylotoli* affine; differt antennis articulis brevibus, primo basi extus haud subito dilatato, femoribusque fortiter tumido-clavatis. *Corpus* minimum, longe hirsutum; elytris quam corpore anteriore haud longiore. *Elytra* basi transverse depressa, humeris rotundatis. *Thorax* magnus, lateribus tumidis. *Mesosternum* brevissimum. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* inter coxas latissima, plana.

Microlamia pygmæa, n. sp.

M. clongato-ovata, rufo-castanea nitida, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus, illis undique pilosis; capite punctato; thorace lateribus grossissime punctatis, disco lævissimo, sine linea dorsali, basi et apice transversim strigoso; elytris sparsim, basi densius punctatis, apice subabrupte declivibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This curious and minute Longicorn in the proportions of its body resembles the genus *Deucalion* rather than *Xylotoles*; but the thorax is unarmed at the sides. The basal joint of the antennæ forms a pyriform club, as in the genus *Blax*. Its chief peculiarities reside in the great width of the pro- and mesosterna between the coxæ, and in the very thick clavate thighs, also in the robust filiform antennæ—not ciliated, but hairy on all sides, and with rather short joints, the third and fourth not much longer than the rest.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); one example.

SOMATIDIA, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 39.

Gen. *Parmenæ* affine; differt thorace haud armato, femoribusque fortiter clavatis basi pedunculatis. *Corpus* ovatum, grosse punctatum. *Caput* inter antennis haud concavum. *Antennæ* filiformes, ciliatæ; scapo ovato, articulo tertio cæteris paulo longioribus. *Prosternum* inter coxas arcuatum. *Mesosternum* oblongum, declive. *Epimera* mesothoracica obliqua, acetabula haud attingentia. *Tibiæ* intermediæ extus emarginatæ. *Unghes* divaricati.

Closely allied to the Mediterranean genus *Parmena*, and

very similar in facies, except that the general form is shorter and more ovate.

Somatidia antarctica.

Parmena antarctica, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

The elytra have distinct, almost toothed humeral angles; but their outline is very oblique from the angle to the true base; each elytron has two small tufts of hair. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Port Nicholson; also Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Somatidia ptinoïdes, n. sp.

♂. cupreo-fusea, fulvo-griseo pubescens, setosa; thorace ovato, crebre grosse punctato; elytris a medio usque ad basin fortiter angustatis humeris nullis, macula utrinque exteriore basali, fascia mediana maculaque apicali suturali nigris, penicillis nullis; antennis et pedibus rufescentibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); four examples. The fourth joint of the antennæ is very short.

STENELLIPSIS, nov. gen.

Corpus angustum, ellipticum, convexum, subtile tomentosum, læve.

Caput exsertum, inter antennas modice late concavum, fronte quadrata. *Pulpi* subelongati, robusti, articulis ultimis fusiformibus. *Thorax* transversus, antice et postice constrictus, medio convexo, lateribus tumidis, inermibus. *Elytra* convexa, prope basin transversim depressa, apice obtuse rotundata, fere truncata; stria suturali solum impressa, versus basin abbreviata. *Acetabula* antica et intermedia extus clausa. *Prosternum* inter coxas vix arcuatum, angustissimum, apice dilatatum; mesosternum oblongum, vix declive. *Mesothorax* paululum abbreviatus. *Pedes* elongati; coxæ magnæ, globosæ; femora fortiter clavata; tibiæ intermediæ extus leviter emarginatæ; tarsi vix elongati, articulo primo cæteris subæquali; ungues divaricati. *Antennæ* corpore triente longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatæ; articulo primo basi extus subito sed modice dilatato, cæteris elongatis ab tertio gradatim brevioribus.

This genus has many of the peculiar characters of *Xylotoles*, and is evidently allied to it; but its facies is very different, resembling that of many *Acanthocininae* (e. g. *Driopea*). The metathorax, without being conspicuously abbreviated as in the *Dorcadionine*, is so much shortened that the distance between the middle and posterior coxæ is somewhat less than that between the anterior and the middle. The prosternum also, although very narrow between the coxæ, is nearly plane as in *Xylotoles*. The head is of precisely the same shape.

Stenellipsis bimaculata.

Xylotoles bimaculatus, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

White's description, though brief, is sufficient to enable us to recognize his species, as he mentions the "bulging middle of the thorax," the anterior and posterior transverse impressions of the same part, and the tomentose yellow spot in the depressed part near the base of each elytron.

Auckland. Sent sparingly by Mr. Lawson.

Stenellipsis gracilis.

? *Xylotoles gracilis*, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 22.

The above-cited description of this species leaves us in doubt whether it applies to our insect, as no mention is made of the "bulging" middle of the thorax, although it is as conspicuous as in the allied *S. bimaculata*. The elytra are more cylindrical and less ovate than in *S. bimaculata*, and are clothed with fine grey tomentum, prettily spotted with brown, and having a brown fascia across the middle and a streak of the same colour behind, near the suture.

Auckland. Several examples sent by Mr. Lawson.

Stenellipsis latipennis, n. sp.

S. latior, elytris oblongo-ovatis, ad humeros thoracis basi fere duplo latioribus. Chalybeo-nigra, subtiliter cinereo-pubescentis, antennis (scapo excepto) tibiisque basi et unguibus castaneis; thorace brevioris, medio rotundato, lævi; elytris cinereis, guttis majoribus rotundis lineatim ordinatis, ad basin, in medio et versus apicem in plagas aggregatis. Long. 3 lin.

A true *Stenellipsis*, although differing from its congeners by the broader shoulders of the elytra; the latter have an obtuse elevation near the scutellum and a few punctures arranged in rows; with this exception the body is smooth and clothed with very fine laid pile, as in the other species.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); one example.

PSILOCNÆIA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Xylotoli* affinis, sed corpore lineari, et metasterno haud abbreviato. Linearis, subdepressa. Antennæ corpore paulo longiores; articulo primo basi extus subito dilatato, tertio et quarto cæteris multo longioribus. Caput exsertum, inter antennis vix concavum. Thorax fere cylindricus, inermis. Elytra humeris valde obliquis, apice singulatim rotundata. Prosternum inter coxas ut in *Xylotole* planum, apice fortiter dilatatum. Acetabula antica extus haud angulata; intermedia extus clausa. Femora gradatim incrassata. Tibiæ intermediæ extus emarginatæ. Ungues divaricati.

This genus partakes of the characters of *Xylotoles* and *Tetrorea*, and is equally allied to both these genera, which have been placed by Lacordaire in two widely separated sub-families.

Psilocnæia linearis, n. sp.

P. linearis, pube adpressa cinerea vestita; elytris plaga utrinque laterali fusca, interdum obsoleta, basi sparsim lineatim punctatis, stria suturali fortiter impressa. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The ground-colour, visible only on portions of the thorax and head and in abraded parts, is of the same coppery brown as prevails in the genus *Xylotoles*; the head is of precisely similar form. The transverse impressions of the thorax are only vaguely marked; the fuscous lateral streak on each elytron is generally varied with grey spots, and is sometimes reduced to a few dark lineated spots, or disappears altogether; the legs and antennæ are partly reddish testaceous; the pubescence of the thorax is somewhat lineated and denser on the sides.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of specimens.

SPILOTROGIA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Stenellipsi* affine, sed facies multo diversa. Cylindrica, subtilissime pubescens. Antennæ graciles, corpore duplo longiores, vix pubescentes; scapo basi extus gradatim dilatato. Caput inter antennis concavum, fronte infra paulo angustata. Thorax cylindricus. Elytra cylindrica, basi thorace distincte latiora, humeris fere rectangulis, apice declivia obtuse rotundata, supra prope basin transversim depressa, stria suturali solum distincta. Pro- et mesosterna angusta, plana. Cætera ut in *Stenellipsi*.

Belongs to the same group as *Stenellipsis*, from which it differs in the mesosternum between the coxæ being nearly as narrow as the prosternum, and in the thorax and elytra being cylindrical; the metathorax appears somewhat shortened, the distance between the anterior and middle coxæ being no less than that between the middle and the hind pair.

Spilotrogia maculata, n. sp.

S. ochraceo-testacea, subnitida, capite thoracisque disco obscurioribus; elytris castaneo-fusco maculatis, interdum plaga majore transversa communi pone medium. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lin.

The maculation of the elytra is peculiar in this little Longicorn, as it is the derm and not the pubescence merely which is variegated in colour; the spots are very irregular, and lie

chiefly near the suture, the yellow ground-colour prevailing on the sides.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

EURYCHÆNA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Enicodi* affinis, sed elytris ♂ haud prolongatis. *Corpus* parvum, sublineare, sericeo-pubescent. *Caput* subretractum, inter oculos latum, planum, ore (♂) latissimo, labro parvo quadrato, mandibulisque vix exsertis. *Antennæ* corpore vix longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatæ; articulo primo subcylindrico, basi extus angustato, tertio et quarto modice elongatis. *Thorax* quadratus, inermis. *Elytra* apice singulatim rotundata, lateribus verticalibus; dorso planato, stria suturali solum impresso. *Pedes* parum elongati; femora clavata; tibiæ intermediæ extus emarginatæ; tarsorum ungues divaricati. *Metathorax* nullomodo abbreviatus. *Pro- et mesosterna* inter coxas angusta sed plana. *Acetabula* antica et intermedia extus clausa.

♀. Capite antice haud dilatato, ore normali.

Belongs to the same group as the curious New-Caledonian *Enicodes*, but differs totally from that genus in facies and in the narrow pro- and mesosterna. The head of the male is very similar, the orbit of the eyes being abruptly salient, and the mouth, though narrow, extremely broad; the eyes are simply reniform, with the upper portion rather narrow.

Eurychæna fragilis, n. sp.

E. fusco-testacea, pube subtili olivaceo-cinerea vestita, antennis pedibusque olivaceo-testaceis; thorace lævi, antice et postice transversim leviter impresso; elytris basi thorace latioribus, humeris exstantibus, supra, basi excepta, punctulatis; corpore subtus plus minusve rufo-testaceo. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lin. ♂ ♀.

The elytra in the male taper a little towards the apex; in fine fresh examples they have a few dark brown spots and an oblique fascia of the same colour after the middle.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Eurychæna Feredayi, n. sp.

E. fragili similis, at differt colore obscuriore: elytris fusco-submaculatis; capite, corpore subtus, femoribus et tarsis nigro-fuscis; antennarum articulis apice fusco-maculatis. Long $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Christchurch (*Mr. Fereday*); one example.

Tetrorca cilipes, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 21,
t. 4. f. 9.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

HYBOLASIUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Hebeseci* affine. *Corpus* oblongum, tomentosum. *Caput* retractum, fronte quadratum. *Antennæ* corpore paulo longiores, ciliatæ; scapo quam articulo tertio multo brevior, breviter clavato; articulis tertio et quarto cæteris singulis multo longioribus, hoc paulo curvato. *Thorax* lateribus tuberculatis. *Elytra* apice rotundata, basi utrinque cristata. *Pedes* robusti; femora clavata; tibiæ gradatim dilatatæ, intermediis vix emarginatis.

This genus is founded on a common New-Zealand insect, the *Lamia crista* of Fabricius, which White placed in the genus *Pogonocherus*. It agrees with *Pogonocherus* in many essential characters—such as the structure of the sterna, the form of the sockets of the anterior and middle coxæ, and the divaricate claws; but the antennæ resemble much more nearly those of *Hebesecis* and the allied genera, differing chiefly in the shorter and more regularly clavate scape. There is, however, scarcely any difference in the formulæ given by Lacordaire of the two groups *Hebesecides* and *Pogonocherides*, although he places them so widely apart. The genus is also closely allied to the Chilian *Æctropsis*, placed by Lacordaire in the *Exocentrides* group.

Hybolasius crista.

Lamia crista, Fab. Syst. Entom. p. 170.

Fabricius describes the basal tubercles of the elytra as tridentate; but, as I have satisfied myself by examination of his type specimen in the Banksian collection, they are not toothed at all, but surmounted by a compressed pencil of hairs. This type is a large form of the species ($3\frac{3}{4}$ lines), of tawny brown colour, with the narrow black posterior fascia unaccompanied by a broader dark belt. Most of the examples I have seen (from Auckland) are smaller, about 3 lines, with much darker brown elytra, having the shoulders and an apical spot tawny, and a broad posterior blackish fascia, the anterior margin of which is black, margined again anteriorly with light tawny. But all connecting gradations occur, and I believe they form only one variable species. It may be known from its congeners by the elevated penicillated crests, the robust acute lateral thoracic tubercles, and the finely striated integument of the thorax.

Hybolasius viridescens, n. sp.

H. subdepressus, hirsutus, fuscus; elytris herbaceo-viridibus, medio dorsi fulvescentibus, strigæque obliqua nigra; thoracis tuberculis lateralibus magnis obtusis, dorso haud striato, medio trituberculato:

elytris cristis basalibus parvis vix penicillatis, costa marginali altera flexuosa dorsali obtusis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*).

Distinguishable from *H. crista* at once by the small basal crests of the elytra, which have a minute pencil of hairs, sometimes absent; the thorax has not the finely sculptured transverse striæ of that species, and the lateral tubercles are not pointed. The elytra are depressed, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with a raised flexuous dorsal costa; their colour is brassy green, especially visible on the base and sides, the middle of the back being tawny with an oblique dusky belt, sometimes absent. The antennæ are much longer than the body, but of the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*, the cilia only being longer; they are dull reddish, varied with dusky.

Hybrlasius simplex, n. sp.

H. gracilior, picco-rufescens, sparsim griseo-pubescentis; elytris subconfertim punctatis, haud costatis, cristis basalibus fere obsoletis, parum convexis, haud penicillatis; thorace angustiore, fere nudo, subtilissime et confertissime punctulato-rugoso, tuberculis lateralis conicis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); three examples.

Much more slender than *H. crista*, and less convex; distinguished also by the absence of penicillated crests, which are replaced by obtuse elevations. The general colour is pitchy or chestnut-red, lighter on the antennæ, and darker on the undersides of the body and femora and at the apices of the tibiæ; the thorax is minutely sculptured throughout, and has rudiments of three small discoidal tubercles; the pubescence is very scant; the antennæ have the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*; and there can be little doubt of the near affinity of these two extreme species, notwithstanding the great difference in the elytral crests.

PÆCILIPPE, nov. gen.

Gen. *Nicippæ* et *Disternæ* prima facie simile, sed antennis basi haud approximatis, acetabulis intermediis fere clausis et elytris apice rotundatis. Caput ut in gen. *Hybolasio*, inter antennas concavum, fronte quadrata. Antennæ corpore longiores, graciles, ciliatæ; articulo primo quam tertio multo brevior, clavato, basi extus magis angustato, tertio et quarto cæteris singulis multo longioribus. Thorax brevis, antice et postice transversim fortiter impressus, medio utrinque tuberculo forti acuto armatus. Elytra elongato-subtrigona, modice convexa, tubere utrinque basali elevato. Pro- et mesosterna inter coxas angusta. *Acc. Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 4. Vol. xiv. 9

tabula antica extus angulata, intermedia fere clausa. *Femora* clavata; tibiæ intermediae extus perparum emarginatæ; tarsi breves, articulo primo omnium breviter triangulari. *Ungues* divaricati.

Although resembling the Australian *Disternæ* in general appearance, this genus differs much from them in structural characters and approaches much more nearly *Hybolasius*, the form of the scape of the antennæ being very nearly the same. The thorax, however, is much shorter, and has a far larger and more acute median spine. The apical ventral segment is much elongated and broadish at the apex in my single specimen; but I suspect this is a sexual character; otherwise it would be a good structural distinction from *Hybolasius*.

Pæcilippe stictica, n. sp.

P. nigro-fusca, nitida, antennis pedibusque castaneis; thorace sparsim ochreo-pubescente, impunctato, tuberculis discoidalibus tribus parvis; elytris apice obtuse rotundatis, grosse punctatis, punctis versus apicem sparsioribus; griseo maculatum pubescentibus, maculaque tomentosa ochracea reniformi utrinque ad trientem longitudinis ornatis. Long. 4 lin.

Auckland (*Mr. Lawson*); one specimen.

The close grey pubescence of the elytra is divided by the large punctures, producing a spotty appearance; these large punctures are very dense near the base, but become confined to lines posteriorly, leaving smooth spaces, and as such extend to the apex.

Lamia flavipes, White, Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Ins. p. 21.

I have not seen this insect, which, from the description, resembles somewhat the *Pæcilippe* above described.

Diastamerus tomentosus, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Col. p. 177, t. v. f. 1.

The intermediate tibiæ are without notch, the claws divaricate, and the pro- and mesosterna broad and plane, with a declivity on their opposing extremities. The genus is very distinct, and approaches the *Hebescine* in its chief characters, with some resemblance to *Ranova* and *Tetradia*. I am indebted for a specimen to Mr. Pascoe.

Tympanopalpus dorsalis, Redtenb. Reise Novara, Col. p. 180, t. v. f. 3.

The cicatricized apex of the scape of the antennæ and general

form show that this very remarkable genus belongs to the *Monohammina*, or some group nearly allied thereto.

NOTE.—*Dorcadida bilocularis*, mentioned by White as a New-Zealand insect, is from Tasmania, and was doubtless introduced by White into the New-Zealand fauna by error.

Hesperophanes unicolor (*Saperda unicolor*, Fab. Mant. i. p. 147), cited as from New Zealand in Harold and Gemminger's 'Catalogus,' t. ix. p. 2808, does not belong to that country, being, as Fabricius states, from Amsterdam Island. According to the type, still preserved in the Banksian collection, the species belongs to the genus *Ceresium* or *Diatomocephala*, and is distinguished by its clothing of long hairs.

XVI.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Fulgora from India.* By ARTHUR GARDINER BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE two following species have been procured from Mr. Whitely subsequent to the publication of my monographic list of the species (P. Z. S. 1874, pp. 97-102). They are both referable to the subgenus indicated in my paper at p. 101.

Fulgora curtiprora, n. sp.

Closely allied to *F. gemmata* of Westwood, but with the cephalic process one third shorter, and the colouring different: tegmina with corium bright green speckled with black, area beyond black; the veins green, becoming ochraceous near apex; the entire surface covered, as in *F. gemmata*, with small orange spots; wings shining black, varied with pale transparent green as in *F. gemmata*; cephalic process, head, and thorax testaceous, thorax spotted with black; abdomen black, the segments edged with green above, with ochreous below; legs and anus red.

Length of body, including cephalic process, 11 lines, of cephalic process 4 lines; expanse of wings 2 inches.

Hab. Sikkim. Type, B.M.

The above will come into my Section 4, next to *F. gemmata*.

Fulgora cardinalis, n. sp.

Allied to *F. pyrrhoclora* and *F. vivescens*, but differing structurally from both in its short, abruptly compressed

cephalic process : tegmina yellowish olivaceous, the veins and costal area bright green ; the entire surface covered with black-edged orange spots, arranged as in *F. virescens*, but larger and better defined ; outer margin brown : wings carmine ; outer margin brown, broadest at apex : cephalic process, head, and prothorax above, and the entire pectus green, spotted with black ; meso- and metathorax testaceous, black-spotted ; abdomen above reddish, below testaceous varied with emerald-green ; legs emerald-green.

Length of body, including cephalic process, 1 inch, of cephalic process 4 lines ; expanse of wings 2 inches 1 line.

Hab. Nepal. Type, B.M.

Mr. Whitely has shown me a second example from Sikkim. This species will come at the end of my Section 5.

XVII.—On *Dendrohyrax Bakeri*, a new Species from Tropical North-eastern Africa. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, K.C.B., collected during his travels a *Dendrohyrax* at Latiko, in lat. 3° 0' N., in tropical Eastern Africa, and has presented a skin with its skull to the British Museum. The skull shows that it is a species of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, and is peculiar in that genus for having the back edge of the orbit incomplete, whereas in the skulls of the two species of this genus which we have in the British Museum the bony orbit is complete.

The lower jaw is moderately narrowed in front, with a straight lower edge, and rather dilated behind, somewhat as in *Dendrohyrax dorsalis*—and very different from that of *Dendrohyrax arboreus*, which is dilated, and has a rounded outline to the lower edge.

The fur is short, uniform, soft, and brown, grizzled with pale tips to the hairs, very unlike the long, soft, fluffy fur of *Dendrohyrax arboreus* from South-east Africa, and the harsh dark brown fur, with a large white dorsal patch, of *Dendrohyrax dorsalis* from West Africa.

It is certainly a species that has not been hitherto entered in our catalogues ; I therefore propose to call it *Dendrohyrax Bakeri*, after its discoverer.

The skull in many respects, especially in the incompleteness of the orbits, agrees with a skull without lower jaw in the British Museum, which we received in 1858 from the museum of the Zoological Society, without any special habitat, and