

V. — SOME KEYS TO SUMATRAN CARABIDAE, TOGETHER  
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FURTHER NEW SPECIES.

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In the first part of this paper the species of a few of the larger genera among Sumatran Carabidae have been tabulated, either because no Keys exist already, or because the old Keys have become obsolete. The four genera included here are *Colpodes*, *Orthogonius*, *Catascopus*, and *Dolichoctis*, but for various reasons I have not dealt with *Clivina*, *Tachys*, *Chlaenius*, and *Perigona*. Most of the species of *Clivina* are included in the Key to the Indian species in my first volume on the Carabidae in the "Fauna of British India" Series, 1929 (p. 353), and nearly all those under *Tachys* appear in the tables of my "Revision of the Oriental Species" (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LI, 1925, pp. 327—502); the "Tableau Synoptique" in Chaudoir's "Monographie des Chlénieniens" (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. VIII, 1876, pp. 11—25) still holds good for the great majority of the species in the genus *Chlaenius*, and I have myself recently published a "Key to the Sumatran species of *Perigona*" (Tijdsch. v. Ent. LXXII, 1929, p. 326), which includes all but one species more recently described.

After the Keys there are described in the second part of the paper one new genus and fourteen new species; a considerable number of these come from the collection of the Buitenzorg Museum, the Director of which has very kindly allowed me to retain the type specimens in my own collection, but there are new species from the Leiden, British, Brussels, Genoa, Stockholm, and Federated Malay States Museums, from the collection of the Lycée at Mulhouse, and from my own collection.

Key to the Sumatran species of *Colpodes*.<sup>1)</sup>

- 1 (34) Prothorax with two lateral setae on each side; elytra with three dorsal pores.
- 2 (29) Elytra each with a spine, or sharp tooth, at apex, opposite interval 1.
- 3 (12) Elytra each bispinose or bidenticulate at apex.

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1) *C. (Euplynes) bispinus* Metch. (Etudes Ent. VIII, 1859, p. 33) has been omitted from the Key, because its provenance is uncertain. I have seen the type, and in my "Notes on the types of Oriental Carabidae described by V. de Metchulsky" (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1928, p. 17) I have given some further account of it.

- 4 (11) Elytra each with the two spines or sharp teeth placed close together.
- 5 (10) Apex of each elytron with two sharp teeth, approximately equal in length, but not spinose; elytra twice as long as wide, aeneous or piceous; length at least 14 mm.
- 6 (9) Elytra piceous, the striae moderately deep; length 14 mm.
- 7 (8) Elytra a half wider than prothorax, the intervals convex . . . . . *parallelus* Chaud. <sup>1</sup>
- 8 (7) Elytra two thirds wider than prothorax, the intervals rather flat. . . . . *nigellus* Andr. <sup>2</sup>
- 9 (6) Elytra aeneous, the striae very fine; length 17 mm. . . . . *fryi* Bates <sup>3</sup>
- 10 (5) Apex of each elytron with two spines, the inner much longer than the outer one; elytra two thirds longer than wide, blue; length 8 mm. . . . . *obscuritarsis* Chaud. <sup>4</sup>
- 11 (4) Elytra each with the two spines distant from each other, the inner longer than the outer one; elytra blue, length 13 mm . . . . . *saphyrinus* Chaud. <sup>5</sup>
- 12 (3) Elytra each with a single spine or sharp tooth at apex.
- 13 (14) Elytra twice as long as wide, with very large dorsal pores, bright green, length about 12 mm . . . . . *buchanani* Hope <sup>6</sup>
- 14 (13) Elytra not more than two thirds longer than wide, with moderate or small dorsal pores, length not exceeding 4 mm
- 15 (28) Elytra with a depression on disk towards apex, and without any distortion of interval 7.
- 16 (27) Elytra with fine or moderately deep striae, intervals somewhat convex, at least near apex, prothorax dark.
- 17 (26) Elytra with interval 7 not sinuate or deeper than the rest near apex, colour black, blue, or purple.

- 18 (21) Elytra black or piceous, legs flavous.
- 19 (20) Elytra rather flat, prothorax with widely reflexed lateral margins, striae of elytra fairly deep, length 10 mm. *elegans* Andr. <sup>7</sup>
- 20 (19) Eyes fairly prominent, prothorax with narrowly reflexed lateral margins, striae of elytra fine, length 8 mm . . . . *euthemon* sp. n. <sup>8</sup>
- 21 (18) Elytra blue or purple.
- 22 (25) Elytra each with a fairly deep emargination near apex, bounded externally by an obtuse tooth.
- 23 (24) Prothorax with its sides and base strongly alutaceous, elytral intervals with a short auxiliary stria in the middle of each close to apex, length 10.5 mm. . . . . *modiglianii* Andr. <sup>9</sup>
- 24 (23) Prothorax with its sides and base faintly alutaceous, elytral intervals normal at apex, length 8.75 mm . . . . . *beccarii* Andr. <sup>10</sup>.
- 25 (22) Elytra each with only a slight emargination near apex, externally rounded. *purpurascens* Andr. <sup>11</sup>
- 26 (17) Elytra with interval 7 somewhat sinuate and deep near apex, green or blue, cupreous on shoulders and at each side near apex . . . . . *rufitarsis* Chaud. <sup>12</sup>
- 27 (16) Elytra with very fine striae (6 deep close to base), intervals flat, prothorax testaceous . . . . . *smaragdipennis* Chaud. <sup>13</sup>
- 28 (15) Elytra with an oblique depression at each side on middle of disk, at which point interval 7 is widened externally, prothorax red . . . . . *ruficeps* Macl. <sup>14</sup>
- 29 (2) Elytra separately rounded at apex.
- 30 (33) Prothorax cordate, not widely explanate at sides, elytra blue or blue-black.
- 31 (32) Elytra blue, with a depression on each side just before middle, prothorax red. *klynstrai* Andr. <sup>15</sup>
- 32 (31) Elytra blue-black, without depressions, prothorax piceous. . . . . *knapperti* Andr. <sup>16</sup>
- 33 (30) Prothorax with rounded sides, rather widely explanate, upper surface piceous. *circumdatatus* Andr. <sup>17</sup>

- 34 (1) Prothorax with less than 2 lateral setae on each side
- 35 (36) Prothorax with a single lateral seta on each side, placed at hind angle, elytra deeply emarginate at apex, with an inner spine and a sharp outer tooth; elytra blue, length 12 mm . . . . *tetraglochis* Andr.<sup>18</sup>
- 36 (35) Prothorax without lateral setae
- 37 (42) Elytra with three dorsal pores.
- 38 (39) Eyes very small, hemispherical, genae contracting rather rapidly to neck, elytra aeneous . . . . . *aeneipennis* Dej.<sup>19</sup>
- 39 (38) Eyes not very small, genae contracting gently to neck, elytra bluish or purplish black.
- 40 (41) Eyes hemispherical, meeting neck behind at a right angle . . . . . *sjöstedti* Andr.<sup>20</sup>
- 41 (40) Eyes rather flat . . . . . *orinomus* Andr.<sup>21</sup>
- 42 (37) Elytra without dorsal pores . . . . . *chalcociton* Andr.<sup>22</sup>

1. Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1859, p. 326.
2. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 431. This species may be identical with *parallelus* Chaud.
3. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 384.
4. Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1878, p. 375.
5. Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1878, p. 366.
6. Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 21.
7. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 437.
8. See p. 68.
9. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 434.
10. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 435.
11. Tijdsch. Ent. LXXII. 1929, pp. 310 and 329.
12. Bull. Mosc. 1850. I, p. 385.
13. Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1859, p. 351.
14. Ann. Jav. 1825, p. 25.
15. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). IV. 1929, p. 362.
16. Zool. Med. XIII. 1930, p. 197.
17. Zool. Med. XIII. 1930, p. 196.
18. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 432.
19. Spec. Gen. V. 1831, p. 441.
20. Ark. Zool. 21 A. 29. 1930, p. 6. This species and *orinomus* Andr. are remarkably alike, and are distinguishable chiefly by the character given in the key.

21. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 436.

22. Tijdsch. Ent. LXXII. 1929, pp. 310 and 330.

Key to the Sumatran species of *Orthogonius*.

- 1 (6) Elytra with the even intervals from 2 to 8 wider than the odd ones; at least interval 6 conspicuously punctate on basal half.
- 2 (5) Elytra glabrous on disk.
- 3 (4) Elytra black, interval 2 punctate to near apex. *alternans* Wied. <sup>1</sup>
- 4 (3) Elytra brown, interval 2 only slightly punctate near base . . . . . *orphnodes* Andr. <sup>2</sup>
- 5 (2) Elytra bearing numerous pores, from which spring long golden setae . . . . . *mniszewski* Chaud. <sup>3</sup>
- 6 (1) Elytra with the intervals from 2 to 8 more or less similar.
- 7 (22) Prosternal process not bordered at apex.
- 8 (17) Basal border of elytra entire, or, if obsolete, then the elytra are hirsute.
- 9 (16) Elytra glabrous.
- 10 (11) Elytral striae hardly impressed, the punctures minute; colour brown, darker along margins and suture; length 20 mm . . . . . *hopei* Gray <sup>4</sup>
- 11 (10) Elytra with moderately deep striae, the punctures closely placed, but not minute; length not exceeding 17 mm.
- 12 (13) Metatarsal claws pectinate; colour dark flavous . . . . . *acrogonus* Wied. <sup>5</sup>
- 13 (12) Metatarsal claws not pectinate.
- 14 (15) Colour of body more or less flavous throughout, except head and a broad median stripe on prothorax, which are piceous . . . . . *suturalis* Chaud. <sup>6</sup>
- 15 (14) Colour of body largely piceous, including the head, the disk of prothorax, and the elytral striae . . . . . *virgulatus* sp. n. <sup>7</sup>
- 16 (9) Elytra bearing numerous pores on intervals 3, 5, and 7, from which spring long golden setae . . . . . *hirtus* Chaud. <sup>8</sup>
- 17 (8) Basal border of elytra interrupted opposite intervals 3 and 4.
- 18 (19) Basal border of elytra interrupted opposite

- interval 5, basal angles of prothorax completely rounded, ligula bisetose. . . . . *försteri* sp. n. <sup>9</sup>
- 19 (18) Basal border of elytra not interrupted opposite interval 5, basal angles of prothorax obtuse, but not much rounded, ligula quadrisetose.
- 20 (21) Prothorax with its sides narrowly explanate, elytral interval 7 narrow and costate behind shoulder, length about 15 mm. . . . . *picilabris* Macl. <sup>10</sup>
- 21 (20) Prothorax with its sides widely explanate, elytral interval 7 not costate behind shoulder, length about 20 mm. . . . . *piceus* Chaud. <sup>11</sup>
- 22 (7) Prosternal process bordered at apex.
- 23 (26) Head punctate, metatibial spurs very short and blunt, femora piceous.
- 24 (25) Prothorax with its sides explanate throughout, elytra very lightly striate. . . . . *stygius* Andr. <sup>12</sup>
- 25 (24) Prothorax with its sides explanate on basal half only, elytra fairly deeply striate. . . . . *deletus* Schm. Goeb. <sup>13</sup>
- 26 (23) Head irregularly strigose, metatibial spurs long and sharp, femora ferruginous
- 27 (28) Prothorax with the explanate margin nearly smooth; apex of elytra obliquely truncate opposite sutural interval, so as to form a re-entrant angle; length about 19 mm. . . . . *hageni* Oberth. <sup>14</sup>
- 28 (27) Prothorax with the explanate margin rugose; apex of elytra not obliquely truncate opposite sutural interval, without re-entrant angle; length about 14 mm. . . . . *mouhoti* Chaud. <sup>15</sup>

1. Zool. Mag. II. 1. 1823, p. 52.
2. Ark. Zool. 21 A. 29. 1930, p. 8.
3. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XIV. 1871, p. 101.
4. Griffith's Anim. Kingd. XIV. 1832, p. 273, t. 13. f. 4.
5. Zool. Mag. I. 3. 1819, p. 167.
6. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XIV. 1871, p. 104.
7. See p. 71.
8. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XIV. 1871, p. 103.
9. See p. 72.
10. Ann. Jav. 1825, p. 27.
11. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XIV. 1871, p. 122.
12. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1930, p. 134.
13. Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 56.

14. Notes Leyd. Mus. V. 1883, p. 222.

15. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XIV. 1871, p. 107.

Key to the Sumatran species of *Catascopus*.

- 1 (24) Outer angles of the apical truncature of the elytra either spiniform or at least forming a sharp tooth.
- 2 (11) Inner angles of the elytral truncature spiniform (large species, rarely under 15 mm. in length).
- 3 (10) Elytral interval 5 carinate or costate for a short distance near apex (average length 16 mm.).
- 4 (5) Neck constricted, elytral interval 5 carinate almost throughout, surface of elytra very uneven, variegated with green and cupreous. *presidens* Thoms. <sup>1</sup>
- 5 (4) Neck not constricted, elytral interval 5 not carinate throughout.
- 6 (7) Prothorax evidently wider than long, elytra lightly depressed behind base, surface cupreous (length about 17 mm.) . . . . . *aeneus* Saund. <sup>2</sup>
- 7 (6) Prothorax as long as wide, elytra deeply depressed behind base (length about 14 mm.).
- 8 (9) Colour cupreous . . . . . *cupripennis* Thoms. <sup>3</sup>
- 9 (8) Colour blue . . . . . *vollenhoveni* Chaud. <sup>4</sup>
- 10 (3) Elytral interval 5 not carinate near apex, colour green and cupreous, with a large blue spot on disk (length over 20 mm.) . . . *perignitus* Maindr. <sup>5</sup>
- 11 (2) Inner angles of the elytral truncature not spiniform (smaller species, rarely over 15 mm. in length).
- 12 (23) Elytral interval 5 more or less carinate or costate throughout.
- 13 (22) Outer angle of elytral truncature forming a short spine or sharp tooth (average length 14 mm.).
- 14 (17) Elytra largely blue.
- 15 (16) Elytra uniformly blue. . . . . *facialis* Wied. <sup>6</sup>
- 16 (15) Elytra metallic green, with the apical two thirds of disk blue. . . . . *facialis* Wied. var. *basalis* Chaud. <sup>7</sup>

- 17 (14) Elytra green or cupreous.
- 18 (19) Elytra entirely metallic green . . . . . *angulatus* Chaud.<sup>8</sup>
- 19 (18) Elytra at least partly cupreous.
- 20 (21) Elytra uniformly cupreous . . . . . *facialis* Wied. var.  
*poultoni* Andr.<sup>9</sup>
- 21 (20) Elytra metallic green with the apical two  
thirds cupreous . . . . . *versicolor* Saund.<sup>10</sup>
- 22 (13) Outer angle of elytral truncature forming a  
long spine, elytra metallic green, with an  
elongate purple patch on each side behind  
(length about 12.5 mm.) . . . . . *phlogops* Andr.<sup>11</sup>
- 23 (12) Elytral interval 5 not costate or carinate,  
elytra metallic green, a little darker on disk  
(average length 11 mm.) . . . . . *punctipennis* Saund.<sup>12</sup>
- 24 (1) Outer angle of elytral truncature not spini-  
form or sharply toothed.
- 25 (30) Head smooth or with only some fine punc-  
tures behind.
- 26 (29) Elytra rather flat, about a half longer than  
wide, outer angle of the elytral truncature  
forming a blunt tooth.
- 27 (28) Elytral interval 7 very narrow and costate  
throughout (length about 7 mm.) . . . . . *smaragdulus* Dej.<sup>13</sup>
- 28 (27) Elytral interval 7 costate on basal half only  
(length about 9.5 mm.) . . . . . *bryanti* Andr.<sup>14</sup>
- 29 (26) Elytra moderately convex, about three  
fourths longer than wide, outer angle of the  
elytral truncature rounded . . . . . *elegans* Weber<sup>15</sup>
- 30 (25) Head conspicuously punctate, at least behind.
- 31 (32) Prothorax with base practically as wide as  
apex, elytra dull cupreous, femora dark . *fuscoaeneus* Chaud.<sup>16</sup>
- 32 (31) Prothorax with base narrower than apex,  
elytra green, femora ferruginous . . . . . *clarus* Andr.<sup>17</sup>

1. Arch. Ent. I. 1857, p. 281.

2. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 467, t. 17, f. 2.

3. Arch. Ent. I. 1857, p. 282.

4. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1872, p. 248.

5. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1906, p. 153.

6. Zool. Mag. I. 3. 1819, p. 165.

7. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1872, p. 245.

8. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. 1861, p. 117.



9. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1921, p. 203.
10. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 463, t. 18, f. 1. The characters here are taken from the description.
11. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9). XVIII. 1926, p. 283.
12. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1863, p. 464, t. 18, f. 4.
13. Spec. Gen. I. 1825, p. 331.
14. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1921, p. 209.
15. Obs. Ent. 1801, p. 45.
16. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1872, p. 247.
17. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). VI. 1930, p. 663.

Key to the Sumatran species of *Dolichoctis*.

- 1 (18) Prothorax with two lateral pores and setae;  
elytra each with one or two pale spots or  
fasciae, or without either.
- 2 (17) Elytra furnished either with spots or fasciae
- 3 (14) Elytra each with two spots or fasciae.
- 4 (10) Elytra each with two more or less rounded  
spots.
- 5 (13) Elytra clearly, though sometimes lightly striate.
- 6 (9) Prothorax not much wider at base than apex,  
striae of elytra normal.
- 7 (8) Prothorax with an obtuse angle at middle  
of sides, elytral spots each covering about  
three intervals . . . . . *striata* Schm. Goeb. var.  
[*rotundata* Schm. Goeb.<sup>1</sup>
- 8 (7) Prothorax with its sides rounded at middle,  
elytral spots each covering five to six intervals *tetracolon* Chaud.<sup>2</sup>
- 9 (6) Prothorax much wider at base than apex, the  
elytral striae reduplicated . . . . . *polygramma* Andr.<sup>3</sup>
- 10 (4) Elytra each with two fasciae.
- 11 (12) Prothorax with its sides angulate at middle,  
length not exceeding 4 mm. . . . . *angulicollis* Chaud.<sup>4</sup>
- 12 (11) Prothorax with its sides not angulate at  
middle, length about 5 mm. . . . . *figurata* Andr.<sup>5</sup>
- 13 (5) Elytra very smooth, without clearly defined  
striae, each with two small rounded spots. *lis* Andr.<sup>6</sup>
- 14 (3) Elytra each with a single apical spot (though  
sometimes with a faint indication of colour  
on shoulders).
- 15 (16) Eyes rather flat, prothorax a fourth wider  
than long, legs brown, length about 5.5 mm. *anceps* Andr.<sup>7</sup>

- 16 (15) Eyes prominent, prothorax a half wider than long, legs ferruginous, length about 4.75 mm. *jacobsoni* Andr. <sup>8</sup>
- 17 (2) Elytra black, without either spots or fasciae, prothorax ferruginous, its sides widely explanate. . . . . *torquata* Andr. <sup>9</sup>
- 18 (1) Prothorax with a single lateral pore and seta, placed at the hind angle, elytra always with pale spots or fasciae.
- 19 (32) Elytra convex, but not globose, with two spots or fasciae on each, length at least 4 mm.
- 20 (25) Elytra each with two more or less rounded spots of varying size.
- 21 (24) Elytra subquadrate, lightly striate, length at least 4.5 mm.
- 22 (23) Prothorax with the hind angles acute and projecting laterally, elytral striae, though fine, distinctly impressed. . . . . *quadratiennis* Andr. <sup>10</sup>
- 23 (22) Prothorax with the hind angles obtuse and rounded, elytral striae only faintly impressed *microdera* Andr. <sup>11</sup>
- 24 (21) Elytra wide, oval, deeply striate, length 4 mm. *elegans* Andr. <sup>12</sup>
- 25 (20) Elytra either with the front spot crescent-shaped, or with the front and hind spots connected.
- 26 (31) Elytra each with a crescent-shaped spot in front, sometimes interrupted at middle, and a round apical spot.
- 27 (30) Prothorax evidently contracted behind, elytra with normal striae, the front spot not interrupted.
- 28 (29) Elytra only a half wider than prothorax, femora and tibiae chiefly piceous, length about 5.5 mm. . . . . *lunigera* Andr. <sup>13</sup>
- 29 (28) Elytra fully twice as wide as prothorax, legs flavous, length about 4.5 mm. . . . . *tenuilimbata* Oberth. <sup>14</sup>
- 30 (27) Prothorax only slightly contracted behind, elytral striae more or less reduplicated, the front spot interrupted on interval 5 . . . *multistriata* Andr. <sup>15</sup>
- 31 (26) Elytra very short and convex, with two rather vague spots, indistinctly joined along intervals 7 and 8, deeply punctate-striate, length 4.5 mm. . . . . *opima* Andr. <sup>16</sup>

- 32 (19) Elytra globose, each with a single spot near apex, striae fairly deep and coarsely punctate, length 3 mm. . . . . *globosa* Andr.<sup>17</sup>

1. Faun. Col. Birm. 1846, p. 77.
2. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XII. 1869, p. 248.
3. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). VI. 1930, p. 664.
4. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XII. 1869, p. 250.
5. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 440.
6. Tijdsch. Ent. LXXII. 1929, pp. 314 and 332.
7. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 441.
8. Tijdsch. Ent. LXXII. 1929, pp. 314 and 331.
9. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). VI. 1930, p. 667.
10. Tijdsch. Ent. LXXII. 1929, pp. 314 and 333.
11. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10), VI. 1930, p. 665.
12. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10), IV. 1929, p. 365.
13. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9). XVIII. 1926, p. 288.
14. Notes Leyd. Mus. V. 1883, p. 219.
15. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LIII. 1930, p. 442.
16. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). IV. 1929, p. 364.
17. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). VI. 1930, p. 666.

*Tachys bouchardi* sp. n.

*Tachys subfasciatus* Bouch. (not Putz.) Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1903, p. 170; Andr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). vi. 1930, p. 364.

Length: 3 mm.

Brown: prothorax (except the space between the front transverse impression and the margin) and a broad band on elytra behind middle brown-red; palpi, joint 1 of antennae, and legs flavous.

Head smooth, with deep wide single furrows, diverging behind, eyes not prominent, mentum with two pores, antennae long and filiform, joint 2 a little longer than 3. Prothorax cordate, strongly contracted behind, a half longer than wide, base strongly produced at middle, emarginate at sides, barely wider than apex, sides strongly rounded in front and sinuate at a little distance from base, hind angles sharp, right, and reflexed, without carina; basal sulcus deep, especially at sides, subinterrupted and with a pore at middle, hardly crenulate, median line distinct, deeper at base, front transverse impression fairly deep. Elytra moderately convex, suboval, barely a half longer than wide, shoulders with a distinct, though very short, obtuse tooth, border not serrate; stria 1 deep, but not reaching base, 2 just indicated, but more visible quite close to apex, 3 to 7 wanting, 8 consisting of a few pores, but indicated close to apex, striae very slight, its pore near apex; both dorsal pores large,

approximately on site of stria 3, at a fourth and three fourths. No microsculpture.

The species falls within the *fasciatus* (*triangularis*)-group of my Revision (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. LI. 1925, p. 340) alongside *zonatus* Andr. It is, however, much larger than that species, very smooth and shiny, with practically only the sutural stria present and no microsculpture.

Sumatra: Pakan Baroe (FULMEK and KARNY — Buitenzorg Mus.), 2 ex. "at light"; Palembang (FÖRSTER), 1 ex. The type is in my collection; the example from Palembang in the Museum of the Lycée at Mulhouse.

*Trichisia nesites* sp. n.

Length: 9 mm. Width: 4.25 mm.

Dark blue, with a yellowish pubescence: head nearly black, basal joints of palpi and antennae, and legs pale ferruginous, apical joint of palpi and rest of antennae fuscous.

Head small, deeply constricted behind the large hemispherical eyes, frontal furrows long, deep, converging behind, punctate, a short ridge on each side between furrow and eye, clypeus, middle of front, and neck smooth, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra. Prothorax twice as wide as head, two thirds wider than long, much more contracted in front than behind, the front angles adjoining neck, sides very narrowly bordered, gently rounded in front and very sharply rounded at a third from base, the widest point, the hind angles forming on each side a sharp rectangular tooth; median line narrow, but impressed on front of disk, basal foveae wide and shallow, surface covered with coarse and occasionally confluent punctures. Elytra convex, ovate, a half wider than prothorax, a little more than a third longer than wide, widest just behind middle, an evident sinuation on each side before apex; fairly deeply and uniformly punctate-striate, 8 a little deeper than the other striae, especially behind, intervals convex, 1 slightly raised, 8 narrow and depressed towards apex, where 7, which runs round behind the other intervals, appears to form a ridge in front of it, surface rather finely and closely punctate, the punctures often confluent at sides. Sterna and base of venter coarsely, rest of venter finely punctate; base of apical segments crenulate.

A little smaller and narrower than *T. cyanea* Schaum, the prothorax smaller in relation to the head, narrower, the sides less strongly rounded, the surface less coarsely and less confluent punctate, the elytra a little narrower, less convex, the striae less deep, the surface more finely punctate.

Sumatra: Serdang, Tandjong Morawa (B. HAGEN), 1 ex.; Manha (M. KNAPPERT), 1 ex., both Leiden Museum. Medan (E. MJÖBERG), 1 ex.,

Stockholm Museum. Java: Mulie, 1 ex., Leiden Museum. Type in the Leiden Museum.

*Diplocheila exotica* sp. n.

Length: 22.5 mm. Width: 8.25 mm.

Black and moderately shiny, apex of palpi ferruginous.

Head flat in front, surface with a few vague striae behind, frontal foveae punctiform, labrum deeply emarginate, clypeus moderately emarginate, eyes large and prominent, two supraorbital setae, mentum with the lobes rounded and no setae in the sinus, paraglossae extending beyond ligula, separated from it on each side by a slight notch. Prothorax moderately convex, nearly a half wider than head, very little wider than long, base with its sides oblique, wider than apex, sides bisetose, narrowly bordered, rather sharply rounded at middle and very faintly sinuate behind, hind angles obtuse and not very sharp; median line very fine, basal foveae short, deep, and parallel, but only faintly indicated close to base, surface with some vague cross striation. Elytra rather flat, oval, border rounded at shoulder and minutely crenulate, sides barely sinuate before apex; striae extremely fine and lightly impressed, vaguely and minutely crenulate, 2 arising in a deep umbilicate pore, 8 deep, no scutellary striole; intervals flat, 8 outwardly convex, curving round behind the others and carinate near apex, 9 raised and inwardly crenulate, owing to the marginal series, the marginal channel minutely rugose close to apex only, no dorsal pores, surface very smooth. The upper surface is covered with microscopical punctures, more densely on the prothorax and elytra than on the head; there is also an extremely fine microsculpture formed by isodiametric meshes. Underside impunctate; metepisterna a half longer than wide; apical ventral segment ♂ with a single marginal seta on each side.

Superficially this species resembles *D. laevis* Lesne, the elytra being quite as finely striate, but actually it is more nearly related to *D. colossus* Bates. The head and prothorax are similar, except that the labrum is much more and the clypeus rather more deeply emarginate; the elytra are relatively longer, flatter, less dilated behind, much less deeply striate, the crenulation of the border on the shoulder more evident, without a trace of a scutellary striole.

Sumatra. Djambi (C. H. TER LANG — Buitenzorg Mus.), 1 ex. ♂.

*Caelostomus gibbus* sp. n.

Length: 7 mm. Width: 3 mm.

Black, subiridescent, shiny: palpi and joints 1 to 3 of antennae

ferruginous, rest of antennae, hind margins of ventral segments, and legs brown to piceous.

Head convex, smooth, glabrous, frontal foveae linear, deep, curving outwards, joined in front by the deep clypeal suture, behind which is a slight transverse depression, clypeal pores very large, bordered, the border surrounding each joined in front by the border of the front margin, eyes small but prominent. Prothorax convex, nearly two thirds wider than head, not quite a half wider than long, base with its sides a little oblique, wider than apex, sides with a reflexed border, strongly rounded and with only a suggestion of sinuation behind, no lateral setae, hind angles obtuse but sharp; median line moderately deep, not reaching apex, basal sulci very deep, curved, converging in front and quite reaching middle, surface smooth, impunctate. Elytra very convex, rather more than a third wider than prothorax, just a third longer than wide, shoulders square, sides parallel at first, but rounded from middle to apex; striae deep, crenulate, rather finely in front, very finely behind, intervals convex, only a little less convex on disk, surface very smooth. Elytra and prothorax with a microsculpture of extremely fine transverse lines, head with isodiametric meshes. Underside impunctate; prosternal process unbordered, with a large pore at apex; metasternal process bordered; metepisterna a half longer than wide; front margin of ventral segments strongly crenulate, apical segment with a single very large setiferous pore on each side, a little removed from margin. Protibiae with two or three external spines; protarsi with joints 1 and 2 obliquely produced at apex on inner side.

The largest oriental species of the genus known to me, distinguished by its long deep curved prothoracic sulci, wide prothorax and elytra, the latter very convex, with deep but only faintly crenulate striae.

Sumatra: Lampongs, Wai Lima (H. H. KARNY — Buitenzorg Mus.), 1 ex. ♀.

*Brachinus praestans* sp. n.

Length: 17—18 mm. Width: 6.4—6.6 mm.

Black: buccal organs, antennae (darker towards apex), two small spots on vertex, prosternum, coxae, and trochanters dull red; femora, except at apex, flavous.

Body winged, finely pubescent. Head with the frontal foveae wide and shallow, neck subconstricted, surface moderately and not very closely punctate, vertex, middle of front, and clypeus smooth, eyes rather prominent, genae inconspicuous, antennae stout, reaching middle of elytra. Prothorax cordate, as long as wide but a little narrower than head,

base slightly wider than apex, sides narrowly bordered, gently rounded in front, though nearly straight for a short distance at about apical third, rather strongly sinuate at a fourth from base, hind angles projecting laterally, slightly acute, though not very sharp; median line very faint, but deep near base, hind transverse impression well marked at middle, basal foveae moderately deep, surface very finely rugose-punctate, a little more coarsely along sides and base. Elytra convex, rather more than twice as wide as prothorax, two thirds longer than wide, shoulders evident, though rounded, dilated behind and widest at apical third, sides rather gently rounded, apex with a wide re-entrant angle, the membranous margin without long setae, but with a fringe of minute pale hairs; the striae without any rows of punctures, the intervals with narrow and rather slight costae, surface minutely but not very closely asperate-punctate. Microsculpture throughout isodiametric, the meshes minute, on the elytra sometimes a little longer than wide. Underside with fairly long pubescence, the ventral segments fringed with long golden setae; metepisterna very long and narrow.

Nearly allied to *B. bigutticeps* Chaud. and *B. chinensis* Chaud. About the same size as the latter, the head more coarsely punctate, the prothorax narrower, with less rounded sides, and more evident puncturation, the elytra a little narrower and more contracted at base, the costae more raised, the puncturation a little more conspicuous.

Sumatra (A. KOLLER — Brussels Mus.), 2 ex. The type is in the Brussels Museum, the cotype in my collection.

*Colpodes euthemon* sp. n.

Length: 7.5—8 mm. Width: 2.8—3 mm.

Black, moderately shiny: palpi and antennae ferruginous, legs flavous.

Head convex, smooth, with a faint neck constriction, frontal foveae short but moderately deep, eyes fairly prominent, antennae not quite reaching middle of elytra. Prothorax convex, cordate, barely wider than head and very little wider than long, widest at apical third, base truncate, as wide as apex, sides bisetose, reflexed, with a very narrow border, rounded in front and rather gently sinuate behind, hind angles reflexed and sharply rectangular; median line and transverse impressions all present but rather slight, basal foveae fairly deep, diverging in front, surface nearly smooth, the foveae very faintly rugose. Elytra moderately convex, elongate-ovate, about two thirds wider than prothorax and as much longer than wide, widest well behind middle, shoulders square but narrow, the sides rather strongly sinuate before apex, which is narrowly truncate, with a short spine at the end of the sutural interval;

striae fine, vaguely crenulate, a little deeper near apex, 5 a little deeper close to base and 8 throughout, a slight scutellary striole present; intervals nearly flat, moderately convex near apex, 3 with three pores, at a fifth, a half, and four fifths, surface fairly smooth, vaguely depressed on each side at about a fourth from apex. The meshes forming the microsculpture are moderately wide on the elytra, varying from moderately wide to isodiametric on the prothorax, isodiametric on the head. Under-side impunctate, metepisterna much longer than wide; meso- and metatarsal joints lightly bisulcate, joint 4 deeply bilobed in the pro- and mesotarsi, emarginate in the metatarsi, joint 5 glabrous beneath.

I know of no similar oriental species, but there is a strong likeness to the common palaearctic *Anchomenus ruficornis* Goeze. The prothorax has deeper basal foveae and is impunctate; the elytra are longer, narrower, and entirely black; the protarsi are not sulcate, and joint 4 is of course bilobed.

Sumatra: Lampongs, Wai Lima (KARNY & SIEBERS), 2 ex.

*Macrocheilus binotatus* sp. n.

Length: 13 mm. Width: 4.75 mm.

Black, shortly pubescent: palpi, antennae, and tibiae brown; apical border of elytra, meso- and metasterna, venter (sometimes piceous), coxae, and femora ferruginous; a dark red oblong spot on disk of each elytron, covering intervals 2 to 7.

Head convex, moderately punctate, more sparsely on vertex; eyes prominent, genae contracting sharply to neck, frontal foveae shallow; clypeal suture fairly deep, labrum depressed on each side, intermediate pair of setae towards the front on upper surface, the central pair very small on apical margin; palpi small, setulose, truncate at apex, penultimate joint of the labials strongly dilated on inner side; tooth of mentum nearly as long as lobes, all long and sharp, the tooth and outer margin of lobes setulose; ligula wide, truncate and somewhat hollowed out beneath at apex; mandibles short but sharp, right one with a tooth at base; antennae short and thick, barely reaching basal fourth of elytra. Prothorax barely wider than head, a half wider than long, widest at a fourth from apex, sides of base oblique, sides narrowly bordered, gently rounded in front and faintly sinuate behind, hind angles a little obtuse but with a small, sharp, projecting tooth; median line, front transverse impression, and basal foveae all moderately deep, surface punctate, more sparsely on disk. Elytra flat, with nearly parallel sides, quite a third wider than prothorax, two thirds longer than wide, sharply rounded behind, surface slightly depressed behind base; fairly deeply punctate-striate,



intervals moderately convex, with a slightly irregular row of punctures along the sides of each, 8 and 9 merged and very irregularly punctate. No microsculpture. Prosternum, sides of metasternum, and venter more or less punctate, metepisterna very long and narrow.

In my table of the oriental species of *Macrocheilus* (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9). VI. 1920, p. 496), this one will rank alongside *M. vitalisi* Andr., the intermediate pair of setae on the labrum similarly placed, the penultimate joint of the labial palpi inwardly dilated, and no apical spot on the elytra. The coloured parts, however, are darker, the elytral spot oblong and red; the upper surface generally is more coarsely and less densely punctate, the genae are contracted more sharply to the neck, so that the eyes appear more prominent, the sides of the prothorax are less sinuate behind, the elytral intervals more convex, with puncturation along the side more widely spaced and coarser.

Sumatra: Tapanoeli, Groot Mendeling (HAYTING), 1 ex.; Manna (M. KNAPPERT), 1 ex. The type is in the Leiden Museum, the cotype in my collection.

*Creagris bigemmis* sp. n.

Length: 12 mm. Width: 3.75 mm.

Black, shortly pubescent, the underside and legs more or less piceous, palpi, labrum, and tarsi dull red, a fairly large, oblong spot on the elytra, from stria 1 to stria 7, dull flavous.

Head rather flat in front, coarsely but not closely punctate, more sparsely on vertex; eyes moderately prominent, but enclosed in genae behind, which contract sharply to neck, frontal foveae short but fairly deep; labrum with a longitudinal sulcus along each side, the middle pair of setae close together just below front margin, the intermediate pair a little further outwards and on upper surface, the outer pair towards base and just below margin; palpi short, stout, truncate at apex, setulose, the apical joint longer than the penultimate, much longer in the maxillaries, the penultimate in the labials, with a flattened truncated tooth on the inner margin, which is bisetose; mentum with long narrow lobes, slightly dentate on the outer margin towards apex, tooth very narrow, not quite as long as lobes, with some irregular setae; ligula wide, with straight sides, apex arcuate, a pair of setae beneath, distant from apex, paraglossae membranous, free, rather wide at base, obtusely pointed at apex, not reaching apex of ligula; mandibles short, wide, but sharply pointed, each with a tooth near base; antennae stout, submoniliform. Prothorax subcordate, barely wider than head, about a third wider than long, widest at a third from apex, base slightly and widely produced at middle, its

sides oblique, sides narrowly bordered, well rounded in front and sinuate close to base, hind angles right, with a small, sharp, and slightly projecting tooth; median line and front transverse impression both fairly deep, basal foveae deep and rounded, surface punctate like the head, more sparsely on each side of disk. Elytra flat, with parallel sides, two fifths wider than prothorax, very nearly twice as long as wide, sharply rounded at apex, the surface a little depressed behind base; fairly deeply punctate-striate, intervals moderately convex, with a slightly irregular row of fine punctures along the sides of each, 8 wider than the other intervals and closely punctate. No microsculpture. Underside very finely and sparsely punctate; metepisterna very long and narrow.

Not unlike the Bornean *C. hamaticollis* Bates, but smaller, the prothorax without the recurved hook at hind angles, the elytral spot smaller and further forward. A little larger and darker than *C. distacta* Wied., the antennae and legs piceous, the spot on the elytra larger, darker, and oblong instead of round; the toothed penultimate joint of the labial palpi is almost exactly similar.

Sumatra. Lampongs, Wai Lima (KARNY and SIEBERS — Buitenzorg Mus.), 1 ex. Perak: Batang Pedang, Tor Camp, 1800 feet (H. M. PENDLEBURY — F. M. S. Museums), 1 ex., 2. VI. 1923, "nocturnal".

*Orthogonius virgulatus* sp. n.

Length: 17—18 mm. Width: 6—6.5 mm.

Piceous, shiny: palpi, lateral margins of prothorax (rather widely), elytra (except along the striae and sometimes intervals 1 and 2), pro- and epipleura, prosternum, mesepisterna, sides of venter, coxae and femora (except apex) light brown to flavous.

Head convex, irregularly strigose at sides and more faintly on vertex, frontal foveae short and uneven, connected by the deep clypeal suture, eyes large and hemispherical, antennae short, extending to a little beyond base of prothorax, ligula bisetose. Prothorax convex, a half wider than head and rather more than a half wider than long, base bisinuate, bordered, apex bordered at sides only, contracted more in front than behind, all angles rounded, the front more than the hind angles, sides narrowly and vaguely bordered, widely explanate; median line fine, transverse impressions wide, the hind one fairly deep, joining the small but deep rounded basal foveae, surface impunctate, vaguely transversely striate. Elytra rather flat, a fifth wider than prothorax, two thirds longer than wide, shoulders square, sides parallel, subtruncate at apex; striae very distinct, but shallow, finely punctate, intervals slightly convex, nearly equal, 2, 3, and 5 generally a little wider than the rest, 3 small

dorsal pores on interval 3, surface smooth and impunctate. No micro-sculpture on disk of prothorax, but on the elytra, explanate margins of the prothorax and on head isodiametric meshes are visible. Underside impunctate, prosternal process unbordered at apex; protibiae produced externally at apex, mesotibiae not dilated, metatibiae with short but sharp spurs; tarsal joint 4 bilobed throughout, metatarsal claws smooth, those of the two front pairs of legs very lightly pectinate.

Except in respect of the elytra the species is extraordinarily like *O. doriae* Putz., in which, however, the striae are hardly impressed, the even intervals (except parts of 2) are black and much narrower than the adjoining ones, and there is also a longitudinal depression towards the front on 4.

Borneo: Pengaron, Martapoera, 2 ex. (my collection-type); Marah and Long Patak (H. C. SIEBERS — Buitenzorg Mus.), 6 ex. Sumatra: Lampongs, Wai Lima (KARNY & SIEBERS — Buitenzorg Mus.), 1 ex.

*Orthogonius försteri* sp. n.

*Orthogonius schauvi* Bouch. (not Chaud.) Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1903, p. 173; Andr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10). vi. 1930, p. 364.

Length: 11—13 mm. Width: 5.2—5.6 mm.

Black, moderately shiny: palpi, procoxae, and metatrochanters dull red.

Head rather small, convex, frontal impressions foveiform, but widening out a little behind, where the surface is punctate, a few fine punctures also on each side of vertex, clypeal suture fairly deep, joining the foveae, clypeus uneven, eyes large and hemispherical, antennae stout, reaching well beyond base of prothorax, ligula bisetose. Prothorax convex, more than a half wider than head, fully four fifths wider than long, base bordered (at least at sides) and slightly produced at middle, apex truncate, slightly bordered at sides, strongly contracted at both extremities, but slightly more so in front than behind, all angles rounded away, sides unbordered, a little explanate, the margin rather thick; median line very fine, transverse impressions wide, uneven, fairly deep, basal foveae rounded, moderately deep and with a few punctures. Elytra rather flat, not quite a third wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, a little dilated behind and widest behind middle, shoulders rather square, basal border interrupted opposite intervals 3—5, at which point there is a rounded depression, apex rounded; moderately deeply punctate-striate, the punctures conspicuous, both striae and punctures much less impressed near apex; intervals slightly convex and approximately equal, except that 7 is a little narrower than the rest, and 1 becomes gradually narrower towards apex, 8 somewhat flattened at about middle, no dorsal pores, the

surface smooth, and rather shiny. Microsculpture isodiametric throughout, fairly visible on the elytra, much finer and less visible on head and prothorax. Underside impunctate, prosternal process unbordered at apex; protibiae not produced externally at apex, mesotibiae not dilated, metatibiae with fine sharp spurs, tarsal joint 4 bilobed in the protarsi, deeply emarginate in the meso- and metatarsi, claws smooth (i. e. not pectinate) throughout.

In making his identification BOUCHARD was no doubt deceived by the absence of pectination on the claws; the species is not actually allied to *schaumi* Chaud., indeed the character in question, along with the rounded apices of the elytra, the absence of border on the prosternal process, the equality of the elytral intervals, and the absence of all dorsal pores, places the species in a group quite by itself.

Sumatra: Indrapoera (J. WEYERS), 3 ex. in the Brussels Museum; Palembang (FÖRSTER), 1 ex. in the Museum of the Lycée at Mulhouse. The type is in the Brussels Museum, a cotype in my collection.

*Holcoderus gloriosus* sp. n.

Length: 7 mm. Width: 3 mm.

Black, shiny: palpi and antennae ferruginous, tarsi piceous, elytra bronze on disk, metallic green at sides, the two colours separated by a V-shaped purple mark, the two branches starting at base on intervals 4 and 5, running along interval 4, turning sharply inwards behind, and meeting on the suture at about a fifth from apex.

Head coarsely and not very closely punctate, neck smooth, frontal foveae faint, bounded externally on each side by a longitudinal ridge, eyes prominent, antennae extending slightly beyond base of elytra. Prothorax convex, a little less than a half wider than head and as much wider than long, base slightly produced at middle, its sides oblique, wider than apex, front angles moderately sharp, sides bisetose, faintly reflexed, moderately explanate, the explanate portion widening behind and bounded inwardly by a furrow, rounded in front, nearly straight behind, hind angles a little reflexed, obtuse but sharp; median line wide and deep, not quite reaching extremities, basal foveae slight, diverging in front, disk finely and sparsely punctate, basal area and lateral channels rather more coarsely. Elytra convex, subovate but widening very little behind, shoulders rather prominent, both basal and lateral borders reflexed, two thirds wider than prothorax, not quite a half longer than wide, apex with the characteristic truncature, deeply emarginate on each side, extreme apex with a slight reentrant angle; moderately punctate-striate, both striae and punctures deeper towards sides and apex, 8 deeper throughout;

intervals rather flat on disk, somewhat convex at sides and close to apex, where the sutural interval is raised, 3 with a pore at middle and another close to apex, surface smooth, with only a few microscopic punctures. No microsculpture, except on front of head, where there are faint isodiametric meshes. Underside nearly smooth, metepisterna much longer than wide, apex of venter sparsely punctulate, with two marginal setae on each side, claws with half a dozen small denticulations on the middle of each.

The species belongs to the short, ovate form of the genus, at present known only by two recently described species, *H. puncticeps* Andr. and *H. chrysomeloides* Andr., from both of which it with easily to distinguished by the unusual colour scheme of the elytra.

JAVA: Montes Tengger, 2000 feet, 1890 (H. FRUSTORFER), 1 ex. (type) in my collection. SUMATRA: Siolak Daros, Korinchi Valley, 3100 feet, March, 1914 (Brit. Mus.).

In the Sumatran example the striae are less impressed than in the Javan specimen, but the other characters, including the unusual elytral pattern are similar.

#### *Allogenes* gen. n.

Body winged. Head with two supraorbital setae, clypeus truncate, bisetose, clypeal suture rather fine, labrum emarginate, sexsetose, mandibles rather short, hooked and sharp at apex, without seta in the scrobe; ligula rather narrow, a little contracted and quadrisetose at apex, paraglossae adnate, glabrous, each as wide as ligula and extending rather beyond it, somewhat pointed at apex; mentum with the lobes externally rounded, a sharp tooth in the sinus, half as long as lobes, epilobes extending a little beyond lobes; maxillae slender, curved and pointed at apex, with comparatively few bristles; palpi glabrous, the joints rather short, apical joint longer than penultimate in the maxillaries, equal to it in the labials, penultimate in the latter inwardly bisetose; antennae with joints 5 to 11 submoniliform, pubescent from near apex of joint 4. Prothorax subquadrate, with a fairly deep but narrow median line. Elytra convex, oval, 9-striate, with a short scutellary stria between 1 and suture, truncate and bi-emarginate at apex. Venter finely and sparsely punctate and pubescent, apical segment (♂ ♀) with two marginal setae on each side, an emargination at middle, on each side of which is a small but very evident tooth. Tarsal joints glabrous above, joint 5 setulose beneath, pro-tarsal joints slightly sulcate in the ♂, the three dilated joints elongate, but a little contracted at base, claws denticulate, each part with 5 denticulations, extending and gradually increasing in length from base to apex.

Genotype *Allogenes mundus* Andr.

The new genus is nearly allied to *Holcoderus*, but differs both in facies and in one or two important characters. The form is somewhat similar to that of a short *Holcoderus*, but the prothorax is subquadrate, the elytra are oval, and the whole upper surface is practically impunctate. The apical truncature of the elytra is similar, but the median line of the prothorax is neither very deep nor wide. The claw denticulation extends over the whole length of the claw. Perhaps the most unusual feature is the curious form of the apical ventral segment, which is similar in the two sexes.

*Allogenes mundus* sp. n.

Length: 4.5—5 mm. Width: 2—2.25 mm.

Black beneath, with faint metallic reflections; upper surface a little dull, head and prothorax dark red, elytra blue or green, palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous.

Head rather flat in front, smooth, frontal foveae long, shallow, diverging behind, bounded outwardly on each side by a longitudinal ridge, a few vague rugae on vertex, eyes prominent, antennae extending rather beyond base of elytra. Prothorax convex, subquadrate, very little wider than head, not quite a half wider than long, base produced at middle (in the same way, though not to the same extent, as in *Lebia*), its sides slightly oblique, sides bisetose, narrowly bordered and reflexed, very gently rounded in front, only slightly contracted and faintly emarginate behind, hind angles obtuse, reflexed, and projecting a little laterally, the two pores from which the setae spring placed very conspicuously on the border; median line deep, but not wide, much less deep than is usual in *Holcoderus*, hind transverse impression moderately deep, joining the two basal foveae, which are punctiform, surface lightly transversely striate. Elytra convex, oval, two thirds wider than prothorax, not quite a half longer than wide, apex truncate, with an emargination on each side, outer angle obtuse but distinct, inner angle truncate over a width corresponding to that of the two inner intervals on each side taken together (very much as in *Holcoderus*); striae finely punctate, lightly impressed on disk, more deeply at sides and near apex, 8 a little deeper than the others; intervals flat on disk, convex at sides and apex, 3 with a pore at middle and another not far from apex, surface impunctate. Microsculpture conspicuous, isodiametric throughout, except that on the disk of the prothorax the meshes are slightly transverse. Underside nearly smooth, metepisterna much longer than wide, venter finely and sparsely punctate and pubescent.

Borneo: Sarawak, Mount Matang, 1000 feet, 1 Ex. (G. E. BRYANT-

type, my coll.); "S. E. Borneo", 1 Ex. (Brit. Mus.). Balabac Island, 1 Ex. (WATERSTRADT — my coll.), received from Mr T. G. SLOANE. Sumatra: Pangherang-Pisang, 1 Ex. (E. MODIGLIANI — Genoa Civic. Mus.); "Sumatra", 1 Ex. (ROUYER — Leiden Mus.). A sixth example in the Buitenzorg Museum bears no label.

*Tetragonoderus insularius* sp. n.

Length: 4.75—5 mm.

Black: head, prothorax, and sometimes base of elytra bronze; prosternum and apical half of venter ferruginous; palpi, antennae (darker towards apex), and legs flavous; elytra light or dark brown, with two irregular yellow-white fasciae, edged with black. In the front fascia the pale colour on intervals 1 and 2 is behind and just disconnected with that on 3, that on 4 a little behind that on 3 and 5, while on 6 and 7 it extends furthest forward, and on 7 to 9 is nearly twice as long as on the inner intervals; in the hind fascia the pale colour is wanting on interval 1 and extends a long way in front of the rest on 5, the patches on 5 to 8 longer than those on 2 to 4 and on 9.

Head smooth, with short uneven furrows, eyes prominent, antennae slender, extending rather beyond base of elytra. Prothorax subcordate, a third wider than head, nearly a half wider than long, base bisinuate, a little produced at middle, sides bisetose, narrowly bordered and reflexed, moderately rounded, strongly contracted close to front angles and slightly sinuate before base, widest and subangulate at a fourth from apex, hind angles right; median line and transverse impressions distinct, basal foveae rather deep, rounded, a slight pore on each side of disk just before middle, surface vaguely transversely striate, base conspicuously longitudinally striate at middle. Elytra convex, elongate oval, rather less than twice as wide as prothorax, hardly more than a third longer than wide, base rather deeply emarginate, apex obliquely truncate and with a faint emargination on each side; striae fairly deep, shallower at sides and apex, intervals moderately convex, outer wider than inner ones, 3 a little wider at basal third and 7 at about a half, 3 with two pores. The microsculpture is very distinct and formed by meshes of very variable character; on the middle of the elytral intervals they are moderately wide and transverse, but at the sides they are oblique and much wider, the lines forming them bending back on each side to the adjoining striae; on the head and prothorax the meshes are equally distinct, but variable both in form and position. Prosternal process rounded and without border at apex;

apical ventral segment ♂ slightly excised; mesotarsi ♂ with 4 narrowly dilated joints; claws only faintly denticulate.

The species is strikingly like *T. elegans* Andr. from North India, but a little smaller and narrower. Head similar; prothorax with the sides subangulate in front, and evidently, though not strongly, sinuate before base, the hind angles sharper; elytra narrower, with less rounded sides and deeper striae. The pattern on the elytra differs but slightly, but the pale colour occupies a smaller area; in the front fascia of *elegans* the patch on interval 2 is behind and much larger than that on 1, and in the hind fascia there is a narrow pale patch on 1.

Manna (M. KNAPPERT), 3 ex.; Nirun (J. BOUCHARD), 3 ex. The type is in the Leiden Museum, and all the specimens bore the M. S. name *T. bouchardi* Oberth.

*Parena levata* sp. n.

Length: 10 mm. Width: 4 mm.

Ferruginous; joints 4—10 of antennae (11 wanting) and apex of mandibles black.

Head wide, rather flat, neck constricted, surface minutely and sparsely punctate, clypeus and labrum smooth, a slight V-shaped depression on middle of front, one or two faint striae at sides, converging backwards, eyes very large and hemispherical. Prothorax fairly convex, subcordate, as wide as head and a half wider than long, front angles rounded away, sides bisetose, moderately explanate, a little reflexed, rounded in front and gently sinuate before base, hind angles obtuse, owing to the obliquity of the sides of base, but not much rounded; median line fine in the middle, deeper where it joins the transverse impressions, which are also fairly deep at middle, basal foveae small but deep, with some fine punctures, surface moderately smooth, finely and vaguely punctate along margins. Elytra moderately convex, rather more than two thirds wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, dilated behind and widest at apical third, obliquely truncate and bordered at apex, the outer angles of the truncature not much rounded; minutely striate-punctate, the punctures only just visible, but 1 is impressed close to apex, where the sutural interval is raised, the intervals otherwise flat, 3 with three pores, placed close to base, just before middle, and near apex respectively, the middle pore very large, surface smooth and shiny, without depression, though a row of punctures, similar to, though more widely spaced than those forming the striae, runs down the middle of each interval. No appreciable



microsculpture. Underside nearly glabrous, but slightly setulose at apex of metasternum and on venter.

Smaller, narrower, and much darker in colour than *P. testacea* Chaud., joints 2 and 3 of the antennae ferruginous; otherwise the chief differences are in the elytra, which are without the depression on disk and the alveolate appearance of the surface, the outer angles of the apical truncature less rounded.

Sumatra: Sibolangit (H. H. KARNY — Buitenzorg Mus.), 1 ex.

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