

transverse, base gently rounded, without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* short, briefly oblong-cordate, much wider than prothorax. *Metasternum* moderately long. Abdomen with the median segments drawn slightly backwards at sides. *Legs* short; front coxæ touching; femora stout, strongly dentate; tibiæ stout, dilated at apex, with a small terminal mucro; tarsi rather stout, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, claws appendiculate.

I am unable to assign this genus with confidence to any subfamily. The species in appearance is not unlike a *Geopnassa* of the Eirrhinides, but the claws are not simple; when they can be clearly viewed each is seen to have a large basal appendix, that is abruptly truncated at about one-third from the apex, with a distinct notch between it and the apex of the claw proper. This, however, can only be seen when the claws are viewed from below, from any other direction they appear to be simple. The pygidium is not exposed, and although this is regarded as of secondary importance in the Tychiides and Anthonomides, other characters are divergent—for instance, in the Anthonomides the rostrum is described\* as "long, slender, and cylindrical" and the eyes as "small and distant from the prothorax." In the Tychiides the abdomen is said to have its median sutures strongly angulated at the sides; in the present genus they are but feebly angulated there and several genera of Eirrhinides have these sutures very similar; this character, however, is certainly variable in the Tychiides. The Pronomerides are stated to have the ventral sutures (other than those of the first segment) strongly angulated at the sides and the pygidium exposed.

The fact is that the various classifications of the Curculionidæ have been made without making sufficient allowance for Australian ones, and when our species are better known will need considerable modification. For the present it seems as well to refer this genus, and a few others, to the end to a cluster of genera with the heading "Position Doubtful."

*Mesembrinocis variegatus*, sp. n.

Dark reddish brown, in places almost black; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with fairly stout scales, varying from almost white to sooty.

*Head* with dense concealed punctures. *Rostrum* with narrow carinæ separating rows of punctures to antennæ, but

\* Leconte and Horn's 'Classification of the Rhynchophora.'

partially concealed about base, in front of antennæ with subconfluent punctures. *Prothorax* not much longer than wide, sides slightly rounded from base to apical third, and then decreasing to apex, which is about two-thirds the width of base; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax, and not thrice as long, about one-third longer than wide; striate-punctate, but punctures normally concealed; interstices gently convex, with numerous concealed punctures.

Length (excluding rostrum) 4 mm.

*Hab.* New South Wales: Illawarra.

On the head and basal half of rostrum the scales are mostly ochreous, with a few paler spots. On the prothorax they are mostly ochreous brown or sooty, with a pale oblique stripe on each side, and a less distinct one along the middle. On the scutellum they are white. On the elytra they are mostly of a dingy brown, but on the apical fourth they are of a rather pale ochreous, bounded anteriorly by a curved sooty line, across the middle there are some whitish spots, accentuating some sooty ones, and on the shoulders and near the scutellum there are also some whitish and sooty spots. The whitish spots from some directions appear like feeble fascicles. On the under surface the scales are almost white, and on the legs they are mostly stramineous. The type is probably a male.

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XL.—*New Oriental Pentatomoidea.*

By E. BERGROTH, C.M.Z.S.

Fam. Scutelleridæ.

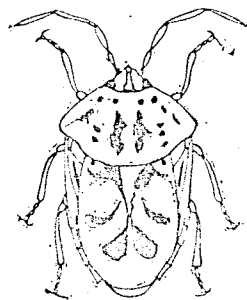
✓ *Coleotichus ornamentifer*, sp. n.

Rather broadly obovate, shining. Head a little less than half the length of pronotum, not quite one-half broader than long, almost impunctate, laterally a little sinuated somewhat before the eyes, clypeus slightly passing apex of juga, a little constricted in the middle, posteriorly reaching slightly beyond the level of the middle of the eyes; ocelli a little over three times more apart from each other than from eyes, placed immediately behind the level of the posterior margins of the eyes; inferior margin of buccalæ slightly sinuated, first and second joints of antennæ equal in length, third one-half longer than second, fourth somewhat shorter than second

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and third together, fifth as long as fourth; rostrum quite reaching posterior end of metasternum, the last three joints subequal in length. Pronotum one-half broader than long, within the slightly rounded and bluntly subelevated antero-lateral margins with a distinct, rather broad, subangular or a little curved longitudinal impression, the anterior half of which is almost parallel to the margins and extended from the apical angles to near the middle of the margins, whilst the posterior half is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body; sparsely punctured, lateral borders and cicatricial areas very remotely so, a longitudinal anteriorly slightly raised, posteriorly evanescent median line impunctate; apical margin moderately sinuate, obliquely truncate behind the eyes, lateral angles rounded, very slightly prominent, postero-lateral margins a little sinuate. Scutellum reaching apex of abdomen, slightly widening from the base to a little beyond it, then subparallel as far as to the middle of the fourth connexival segment, then arcuately narrowing to the broadly and slightly rounded apex, sparsely punctured, somewhat more thickly and finely so in the apical fourth; a transverse posteriorly rounded basal area not quite reaching the lateral margins very remotely punctured and in the middle impunctate, a slightly raised impunctate median line running from the posterior margin of the basal area backwards, but evanescent before apex. Pectus sparingly and very irregularly punctate, anterior flaps of prosternum shaped as in the other species of the subgenus *Paracoleotides*, strongly punctured at their base, almost impunctate toward their apical margin. Hemelytra slightly passing apex of scutellum and abdomen; corium not quite reaching apex of fourth connexival segment; exocorium remotely and extremely finely punctulate, mesocorium and especially endocorium much more strongly (though sparingly) punctured, suture between exocorium and mesocorium three times longer than that between mesocorium and endocorium. Abdomen beneath rather irregularly strigose, but scarcely punctured, the middle of the disk and the lateral borders smooth, the longitudinal median groove very distinct from base of venter to apex of fifth segment, narrower and less distinct in basal third of sixth segment, the apical angles of the segments a little prominent, those of the sixth segment more acute and tooth-like; sixth female ventral segment in the middle a little longer than the two preceding segments together, and twice longer than its lateral margin (including the apical tooth), its apical margin broadly bisinuate, the median apical part of the segment and the female genital segment with a

pale suberect pilosity, the median female genital lobes nearly twice broader than long at their interior margin, but not reaching lateral angles of basal lobes, apical lobes arcuately triangular, acute at apex. Colour argillaceous, jugal and lateral borders of prothorax, of corium, and of abdomen reddish orange, lateral margins of clypeus, a median basal fascia to head emitting two vittæ to base of clypeus, four rounded spots placed transversely in anterior part of pronotum (one at each end of cicatrices), two longitudinal bands near middle of posterior portion of pronotum, three or four spots between these bands and the lateral margins, a basal spot to scutellum on each side not far from the angles, a large scutellar marking resembling a written  $\infty$  with the



end of the branches strongly dilated, a curved abbreviated fascia on each side of the  $\infty$ -shaped marking, a sublateral vitta to pleuræ, a broad anteriorly abbreviated vitta to mesocorium, an interior apical vitta to exocorium, the apical angles of the abdominal segments, the transverse sublateral impression behind the spiracles, and a median spot to sixth ventral segment black; basal area of scutellum (except the black markings) pale yellow; membrane fuscous; all punctures of the argillaceous parts of pronotum and scutellum placed in a small round semipellucid spot of a peculiar watery dark greyish colour not unlike that of diluted ink; antennæ piceous, first joint, apical half of second, and basal half of third joint testaceous; rostrum, except first joint, black; legs dark testaceous, femora more or less suffused with fuscous.

Length, ♀ 14 mm., width 8.5 mm.

Borneo: Santubong in Sarawak (*J. C. Moulton*).

Allied to *C. artensis*, Montr., but differing in the very much less punctured basal area of scutellum, longer sixth ventral segment, and several other details. The colouring is probably variable as in the other species of the genus, but in the

colour-markings of the scutellum none of the numerous varieties of *artensis* seems to be similar to the single known specimen of the Bornean species.

The species of *Coleotichus* principally inhabit the islands of the Pacific Ocean. One species is known from Sumatra but none had previously been found in any of the other great Sunda islands.

### Fam. Pentatomidæ.

#### Subfam. ARMINÆ.

Schouteden has divided *Canthecona*, Am. S., into two genera, separating the Asiatic species as a distinct genus, *Cantheconidea*. The latter genus he divides into two sections, A and B, corresponding to Stål's division *aa* and *aaa* of *Canthecona*. These sections differ much more *inter se* than the section B of *Cantheconidea* differs from *Canthecona*, and must in my opinion be regarded as distinct genera with the following characters:—

The sides of the metasternum strongly carinate, raised above the level of the coxæ, freely produced forward and backward between the coxæ. Tibiæ cylindrical, only toward the apex flattened or slightly sulcate. The males with no sericeous patches on the venter; apical margin of sixth male ventral segment broadly bisinuate. (Type: *C. javana*, Dall.)

*Cantheconidea*, Schout. ✓

The sides of the metasternum a little raised, but not produced forward and backward. Tibiæ conspicuously sulcate down their whole length. The males with a large sericeous (stridulatory?) patch on each side of the venter extended through the fourth and fifth segments; apical margin of sixth male ventral segment broadly unisinate. (Type: *C. furcillata*, Wolf)

*Eocanthecona*, gen. nov. ✓

✓ *Asopus chrysopterus*, H. Sch., from the island of Guam, has remained unknown to later authors, but has in all catalogues been placed in *Canthecona*, and later in *Cantheconidea*; yet from the description and figures, and from the fact that Herrich-Schäffer placed it in a division characterized by "Vorderschenkel ohne Dorn," it is clear that it has nothing to do with this group of genera. There can be little doubt that it belongs to an undescribed genus.

#### ✓ *Eocanthecona eburnea*, sp. n.

Ivory-white, lateral margins of juga, upper part of antenniferous tubercles, a spot on each side of vertex enclosing the ocellus, a transverse pronotal spot outside each cicatricial area inwardly continued round this area, a subquadrate spot on the connexival incisures, an irregular spot on propleura and mesopleura, mesosternum (except the median ridge), posterior margin of orificial sulcus, a narrow curved sublateral fascia to metapleura emitting a short branch to the lateral margin, a spot at base of epipleura, a short transverse sublateral streak on second ventral segment, a narrow curved sublateral fascia on the last four ventral segments connecting the basal margins with a point a little behind the spiracles, a spot at basal angles of third ventral segment, and a median spot on sixth ventral segment, shortly continued over the fifth, brassy greenish black; humeral processes of prothorax, a deep triangular fovea at basal angles of scutellum, dorsum of abdomen, and a median vitta to female genital segment piecous; membrane fuscous, an oblong spot on each side before the apex hyaline. Head above sparsely punctured with fuscous, an oblique oblong area at anterior part of eyes impunctate, first three joints of antennæ testaceous, apex of third broadly fuscous, last two joints fuscous black with a broad basal ochraceous annulation, second, third, and fifth joints subequal in length, fourth a little longer, rostrum ivory-white, last joint castaneous. Pronotum, scutellum, corium, and connexivum smooth and impunctate, with the following exceptions: pronotum with some punctures between the cicatricial areas and the apical margin, a row of punctures immediately within the lateral margins, and numerous partly thick-set punctures which form a fascia connecting the humeral processes and emitting from its middle an irregular continuation forward to a little beyond the middle of the pronotum; scutellum with scattered punctures arranged in a triangular basal area and an oblong area on each side near apex of frena; exocorium with a row of punctures reaching from the base to beyond the middle, then irregularly sparsely punctate, mesocorium with an oblong punctured area behind the middle near the radial vein, sparsely punctate in its outer apical area, and at the inner margin with a row of punctures duplicated behind the middle, endocorium behind the middle with a row of punctures; connexivum with a few strongly impressed points in the greenish-black incisural spots, except the hindmost; the puncturation of pronotum, scutellum, and corium fuscous,

coarse on pronotum, somewhat finer on scutellum, and finer on corium. Prothorax with the antero-lateral margin sinuate behind the middle, slightly rounded and distinctly crenulated between the sinuosity and the apical angle. Humeral processes directed outward and a little forward, their posterior margin with a blunt tooth at some distance from the acute apex. Hemelytra passing apex of abdomen by about one-third the length of the membrane, apical margin of corium somewhat rounded. Pleuræ strongly and sparsely punctured with greenish black and fuscous, lateral and posterior borders of metapleuræ impunctate. Abdomen with the apical angles of the segments a little prominent, venter finely and remotely punctulate with ferruginous, spiracles pale brownish. Legs ivory-white, femora dotted with reddish brown, apex of femora and of tibiæ, and base of tibiæ mottled with greenish black or fuscous, tarsi more or less infuscated; fore tibiæ a little dilated at apex.

Length (excl. membrane), ♀, 12 mm.

Philippine Islands: Mount Makiling, Luzon (C. F. Baker).

In some specimens the punctures between the cicatrical area and the apical margin of the pronotum, the row of punctures within the pronotal lateral margins, and the puncturation of the outer half of the pleuræ are lacking.

Very remarkable by having the pronotum, scutellum, and corium for the most part quite smooth and impunctate, and in this character differing from all previously known species.

Subfam. *PHYLLOCEPHALINÆ*.

✓ *UDDMANIA*, gen. nov.

Body oblong, depressed. Head small, a little broader than long, rather strongly sinuated before the large prominent globose eyes, vertex convex, ocelli wide apart, placed near the eyes, clypeus somewhat bent down in its apical part, juga a little longer than clypeus, but neither meeting nor convergent in front of it, rounded exteriorly before apex, antenniferous tubercles blunt at apex, the greater part of them visible from above, bucculæ very strongly elevated, a little higher behind than before, seen from the side rounded at anterior end, vertical at posterior end, their inferior margin straight, rostrum reaching anterior coxæ, its second joint almost reaching posterior end of bucculæ, antennæ slender, first joint somewhat incrassated, passing apex of head by about half its length, the three following joints

subequal in length, each much longer than first (last joint wanting). Pronotum rather deeply arcuately sinuate at apex, antero-lateral margins deeply obtusangularly sinuated in the middle, owing to the humeral angles being produced in a subtriangular process directed obliquely forward and outward, these margins subacute, irregularly denticulated from pronotal apical angles to base of humeral processes, these processes not reaching the level of the pronotal apical angles, their margins entire, not toothed, pronotal basal margin straight. Scutellum longer than broad, about reaching middle of abdomen, laterally sinuated considerably behind the middle, postfrenal part narrow, nearly twice as long as broad, its sides subparallel, apex rounded. Mesosternum somewhat convex, keeled in the middle. Orificial sulcus rather short. Hemelytra when closed scarcely broader than, but entirely covering, the abdomen, corium much longer than scutellum, costal margin slightly rounded, apical angle acute, apical margin straight, rimula through a little less than its basal half closely following the radial vein, then somewhat deviating from it, ending not far behind middle of corium, membrane with the veins forked, the outermost and the three interior ones simple. Abdomen laterally slightly rounded, ventral lateral border a little concave, apical angles of the segments scarcely prominent, those of the last segment (♂) broadly lobately rounded, spiracles obliquely transverse, placed in the posterior declivity of a small callus, more remote from the lateral than from the apical margin of the segments. Legs rather slender, fore tibiæ beneath with a small indentation in the apical half preceded by a short spinule, first joint of all tarsi very slightly longer than the two others together, and more robust.

This genus is allied to *Cressona*, Dall., from which it differs in several details in the structure of the head, the much shorter, more divergent, and not serrate humeral processes of the prothorax, &c.

Named in memory of the first Finnish entomologist, Isaac Uddman, whose illustrated dissertation 'Novæ insectorum species' (Åboë, 1753), contains for that time very good descriptions of a hundred species, later specifically named by Linnæus and others.

✓ *Uddmania repallida*, sp. n.

Dull, above pale ochraceous, finely and dispersedly punctured with blackish and fuscous, still more finely and remotely

so on head and corium, beneath still paler than above, rather sparsely but less finely punctured with black; a narrow median vitta running from apex of pronotum to apex of scutellum, a percurrent pleural vitta, a broad ventral vitta on each side near the middle, and a rather large oval lateral area to each ventral segment impunctate, the ventral vittæ, however, with sundry black points arranged in an indefinite and irregular longitudinal row, venter at the median basal part and on each side near the median lobe here and there tinted with ferruginous or sanguineous, antenniferous tubercles above, antero-lateral margins of pronotum from apical angles to base of humeral process (including the teeth), and a small oblong spot behind middle of corium at apex of rimula black; membrane pellucid, with scattered round and shortly linear fuscous-black specks. Head the fifth broader than long, juga finely obliquely wrinkled and with the scanty puncturation very pale brown. Pronotum feebly transversely rugose, humeral processes slightly shorter than their basal breadth, their anterior margin rounded toward the apex, their posterior margin straight, a little longer than the part of the postero-lateral margin lying before the base of corium. Scutellum feebly transversely rugose. Hemelytra ( $\delta$ ) slightly passing apex of abdomen, corium reaching somewhat beyond base of penultimate connexival segment. Abdomen with blackish spiracles, sixth male ventral segment in the middle slightly shorter than fifth, male genital segment not quite reaching the apex of the lateral apical lobes of the last ventral segment, its apical margin obtusangularly sinuated in the middle. The venter very remotely and finely dotted with brown.

Length,  $\delta$ , 19 mm.

Philippine Islands: Mt. Makiling, Luzon (*C. F. Baker*).

✓ *Tetroda denticulifera*, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, thickly and finely concolorously punctulate, less thickly and more superficially punctate on the venter, scutellum at the sides from basal angles to apex of frena with a dark fuscous posteriorly tapering stripe, and immediately inside this with a transversely rugose white vitta which, behind the frena, occupies the lateral margin themselves, tapering posteriorly but almost reaching apex of membrane greyish hyaline with pale brown veins, venter with a whitish callus immediately before each spiracle. Head about one-third longer than broad, the lateral margin with a short acute spine a little in front of the eyes,

directed straight forward, lanceolate, very narrowly rounded at apex, their freely projecting part as long as the distance between the apex of clypeus and a line connecting the ocelli, and as broad at its base as half the distance between the ocelli. Pronotum with a low laterally evanescent ridge between the humeral angles, and between this and the cicatrical areas with a few transverse rugæ, the apical processes slightly passing the level of the apex of the clypeus. Hemelytra ( $\eta$ ) somewhat passing base of dorsal genital segment, corium not quite reaching apex of antepenultimate connexival segment, its apical margin slightly rounded. Abdomen in the interior half of the largely exposed connexivum with numerous short, sublevigate, vermicularly tortuous, impressed, fuscous lines arranged in a longitudinal band; beneath on each side a little within the lateral margins with a longitudinal band, and somewhat more inwardly at the apical margin of the segments (except the sixth) with a transverse fascia, all composed of similar meandering lines; female dorsal genital segment somewhat broader than head, its apical margin broadly and slightly sinuate.

Length,  $\eta$ , 17 mm.

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In having a small acute lateral spine a little in front of the eyes this species is allied to *T. obtusa*, Dall., but the juga are narrower and less rounded at apex, the antecular spines are concolorous with the head, the scutellum is quite differently coloured, and the venter is less thickly and less strongly punctured without the large transverse impunctate lateral loveæ so characteristic of *obtusa*.

Subfam. ACANTHOSTOMATINÆ.

*Proctophantasta minax*, sp. n.

Shortly oval, above black; head with the lateral margins from within the eyes to beyond middle of juga, a longitudinal band on juga, a line in the apical half of clypeus, a spot inside each eye, an elongate lanceolate spot reaching from base of clypeus to base of head, and two transverse basal spots on each side yellow; pronotum with the antero-lateral and postero-lateral margins, seven spots (the median one larger and subquadrate) on the transverse elevated subapical area, and five spots immediately behind the impressed line posteriorly terminating that area stramineous, the two outer ones (on each side) of the latter spots oblique and removed from the oblong, somewhat callose median spot; scutellum



with a spot near the basal angles and a large transverse, oval blotch almost reaching the lateral margins immediately behind the middle yellow; corium with the basal part of the costal margin yellow, and with an elongate triangular whitish area in the basal half of the mesocorium; connexivum with a yellow spot at the apical angles of the four first segments, fifth and sixth segments entirely stramineous, except the black apical spines; membrane hyaline, shaded with fulvous toward base; head beneath and pectus stramineous, the former with a narrow fuscous streak before the antenniferous tubercles, middle part of all sterna (except median keel of mesosternum), three longitudinal bands on propleurae, the outermost and innermost of which are transversely continued inwards from both their ends, a transverse angular fascia in anterior part of mesopleurae together with the whole exterior and posterior parts, and the metapleurae (except orificia, posterior border, and posterior half of lateral border) fuscous black; venter piceous brown, a yellow spot at apical angles of the first four segments, lateral borders of first segment, the whole sixth segment, and the male genital segment stramineous; antennae fuscous, first and second joints (except outer and inner margins of first), and the extreme base of the following joints dark testaceous; rostrum stramineous, last joint fuscous black; legs fuscous, femora (except the dusky apex) dark fulvous with a rusty tint, toward the base, together with trochanters and coxae, whitish, a spot on coxae fuscous. Head impunctate, but with an impressed punctured longitudinal line on each side of vertex before the ocelli, which are a little more remote from each other than from the eyes, first joint of antennae passing apex of head by one-third its length, second joint a little shorter than third which is at least one-fifth shorter than fourth (fifth wanting), rostrum reaching apical margin of third ventral segment. Pronotum strongly and rather thickly punctate, the elevated subapical area and the pale spots behind it smooth, lateral margins straight. Scutellum coarsely and rather thickly punctate, postfrenal part more finely punctate, the pale areas impunctate, lateral margins straight. Pectus impunctate, a transverse row of fuscous punctures near apical margin of prosternum, posterior part of propleurae finely and remotely punctate with fuscous, median keel of mesosternum low and very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly between the fore coxae. Hemelytra passing apex of genital segment by about one-fourth the length of the membrane, corium thickly punctate as the scutellum but less strongly so, mesocorium in its interior part with three regular rows of

punctures, the outer two rows somewhat curved behind the middle, exterior part of mesocorium and apical part of exocorium remotely punctate. Abdomen impunctate, beneath bluntly roof-shaped in the male, sixth male ventral segment in the middle somewhat longer than fifth, its apical spines rather strongly arcuately upturned from base to apex, almost sickle-shaped, passing apex of membrane, male genital segment subtriangular, almost as long as the last two ventral segments together.

Length (excl. membrane and anal spines), ♂, 6.8 mm.

Philippine Islands: Mount Banahao, Luzon (C. F. Baker).

In the colour-pattern of the upper side similar to *P. satanas*, Bredd., but the second antennal joint is much shorter, the pronotum more strongly and regularly punctate, the yellow submedian area of the scutellum not punctured in the middle, the anal spines are more curved and upturned, and the underside of the body and the legs somewhat differently coloured.

*Proctophantasta minitabundus*, sp. n.

Shortly oval, pale testaceous with the following piceous markings: interior margin to juga, a narrow sublateral vitta to juga anteriorly occupying the margin itself and posteriorly widening into a spot inside anterior part of eyes, two somewhat outwardly curved vittae on vertex, a spot between ocelli and eyes, upper side of antenniferous tubercles and a streak before them, apical border of pronotum, a band inside its antero-lateral and postero-lateral margins, an irregular transverse fascia, anteriorly widening and enclosing a fulvous spot, on each side of the transversely elevated pronotal subapical area, the transverse linear impression posteriorly terminating this area, an oblique vitta not far from the posterior part of the pronotal antero-lateral margins and parallel to them, reaching the postapical transverse callosity, a spot behind middle of corium, its interior and apical margins and the apical half of the costal margin, three vittae on propleurae quite similar to those of *P. minax*, middle part of mesosternum (except median keel), a spot at base of middle acetabula, a short vitta close to exterior margin of mesopleurae, anterior, exterior, and posterior margin of the evaporative area, and an abbreviated transverse fascia a little within the lateral margins of the ventral segments; connexivum black, each segment at the interior margin with two rectangular fulvous spots, one near base, the other at apex, and at the exterior

margin with an elongate triangular fulvous spot reaching from apex to beyond middle; membrane hyaline; ventral segments with a pale yellow spot at the apical angle; antennæ with the first two joints testaceous, the last with a fuscous streak on each side, the last three joints fuscous black, with the base testaceous; rostrum and palpi pale testaceous, the former with the last joint fuscous. Head impunctate, but with an impressed punctate area at the exterior base of the juga and an impressed punctate longitudinal line on each side of vertex before the ocelli, which are as remote from the eyes as from each other, anteriorly as long as the body without the anal spines, first joint distinctly passing apex of head, second as long as third which is a little shorter than fourth and conspicuously longer than fifth, rostrum reaching apical margin of third ventral segment. Pronotum, except the smooth transverse elevated submedian area, strongly but very irregularly punctate, the whole posterior part (behind the elevated transverse area) with an anteriorly widened median line, an oblique sublateral vitreous rounded spot inside this, and some smaller anterior spots and wavy transverse lines impunctate, pronotal lateral margin straight. Scutellum coarsely punctate, postfrenal part finely punctulate, a small callus at the basal angles, a prominent median line, and the apex impunctate, the lateral margin slightly sinuate at apex of frena. Pectus impunctate, a transverse row of fuscous punctures near apical margin of prothorax, sternum, posterior part of propleuræ remotely punctured with fuscous, median keel of mesosternum low and very narrow. Hemelytra passing apex of genital segment by nearly one-third the length of the membrane, corium strongly punctate, mesocorium in the basal half of its exterior border impunctate. Abdomen impunctate, beneath in the female rather deeply and broadly longitudinally sulcate down the middle, the furrow narrower and less deep in the sixth segment, at the base of which it is narrowly interrupted, apical spinelets of fifth segment somewhat curved, apical spines of sixth segment a little longer than genital segment and last ventral segment taken together, passing apex of membrane, directed straight backwards, but curved a little outward at the base and a little upward at the apex.

Length (excl. membrane and anal spines), ♀, 7.5 mm.

Philippine Islands: Mt. Banahao, Luzon (*C. F. Baker*).

More nearly related to *P. colax*, Bredd., than to any other known species, but very distinct in several characters.

To Breddin's very good generic description I have only to add that the evaporative area is large, transversely oval

occupying the greatest part of the metapleura, and very slightly sculptured. Distant (*Rhynch. Brit. Ind.* iv. p. 46 f) has also described the genus (under the wrong name "*Protophantasta*") and says in the description: "tibiæ longitudinally grooved." Should the tibiæ really prove to be sulcated in the species described by Distant, this would be a most unusual and aberrant specific character of that species, as the cylindrical non-sulcate tibiæ is one of the principal characters of the Acanthosomatinae. I have seen no member of this subfamily with furrowed tibiæ.

Five species of this curious genus were previously known, one from Ceylon, two from Sumatra, one from Java, and one from Borneo.

#### XLI.—Notes on the Genus *Nyctophilus*.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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WHEN describing the new genus *Pharotis* last year I published\* a cursory survey of its ally, *Nyctophilus*, and finding out in what direction further material was most urgently needed, I made an appeal to the authorities of the Australian Museum, Sydney, for specimens from Eastern Australia.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. R. McCulloch, that appeal has been most liberally responded to, and I have been entrusted with their whole collection of the genus, numbering no less than 42 specimens from various localities, all preserved in spirit, thus supplementing the British Museum material, which is largely in skin.

On studying these spirit-specimens I find that most useful differential characters may be drawn both from the development of the nose-leaf, hitherto supposed to be the same throughout the genus, and from the structure of the bone to which I have recently drawn attention in squirrels, the baculum or penis-bone.

The facial membranes consist, firstly, of a definite semi-circular leaf surmounting the nostrils, with or without a median notch in its upper edge, and, secondly, of a rounded elevation behind it, more or less divided centrally into two halves, and varying in its development in three different degrees, which may be briefly described as follows:—

1. Elevation quite low, rounded, nearly uniformly hairy, division into two scarcely perceptible.

\* *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* (S) xiv. p. 353.