

NEW SPECIES OF *BUPRESTIDAE* FROM JAVA (COL.).

By

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This paper is the result of a study of a collection of beetles received from Dr. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN, Forest Entomologist, Buitenzorg, Java.

My sincere thanks are extended to Doctor KALSHOVEN for the privilege of studying this interesting collection of *Buprestidae* and for his kindness in permitting me to deposit in the collection of the United States National Museum types of the new species collected by himself. Most of the paratypes are to be placed in the collection of the Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Anthaxia acaciae, new species.

Male. — Elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, feebly shining, olivaceous brown, with a more or less distinct cupreous tinge, the head in front and lateral and anterior margins of pronotum greenish; beneath black, with a feeble cupreous reflection on the last abdominal segment.

Head narrower than pronotum at apex, with the front nearly flat, narrower at top than at bottom, lateral margins obliquely converging toward the top; surface coarsely, confluent ocellate punctate; eyes small and not projecting; epistoma broadly, arcuately emarginate in front.

Pronotum nearly one half wider than long, subequal in width at apex and base, widest near middle; sides arcuately rounded; anterior margin feebly sinuate, without a distinct median lobe; base transversely truncate; disk moderately convex, with a broad, vague depression on each side near posterior angle; surface finely, densely rugose, coarsely, confluent ocellate punctate. Scutellum ogival, the base truncate and surface densely granulose.

Elytra about as wide as pronotum at base, distinctly wider at base than behind middle; sides obliquely narrowed to behind middle (feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle), then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and feebly, coarsely serrate; disk moderately convex, with narrow, rather deep, transverse, basal depressions; surface finely, very densely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above.

Abdomen beneath coarsely, confluent, but not deeply, ocellate punctate; last segment broadly truncate at apex.

Female. — Differs from the male in being uniformly aeneo-cupreous above and beneath, and in having the head broader in front and the last abdominal segment broadly rounded at the apex.

Length, 4 - 4.5 mm; width, 1.4 - 1.5 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Telawa (Semarang Residency).

Type and paratype. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratype* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Described from one male and two females (one male type) which were reared during December 1933 from *Acacia leucophloea* collected at the type locality by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN.

This species is allied to *attenuata* FISHER, but it differs from that species in having the front of the head obliquely narrowed from the bottom to the top.

Paracylindromorphus montivagus, new species.

Elongate, rather robust, strongly convex, moderately shining; head, pronotum, and scutellum black, with a feeble aeneous reflection; elytra black, with a feeble bluish or violaceous tinge; beneath aeneous.

Head as wide as pronotum at apex, strongly convex, with a large, deep depression on the front, and a narrow, longitudinal groove on the occiput; when viewed from above the front is deeply, angularly emarginate; surface finely, densely granulose, rather densely ocellate punctate, the ocelli not very distinct, small on the front, but becoming larger on the occiput, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs; epistoma elongate, narrow between the antennae, strongly, obliquely expanded anteriorly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front; antenna very short, serrate from the sixth joint.

Pronotum one fifth wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at apical third; sides slightly, arcuately rounded to near the posterior angles, which project slightly outward; anterior margin nearly truncate, without a distinct median lobe; base feebly sinuate, with the median lobe slightly produced and feebly, arcuately emarginate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex anteriorly, broadly, transversely concave on basal half, with strongly elevated, slightly sinuate prehumeral carinae, extending from base to apical fifth; surface densely granulose, densely ocellate punctate, the ocelli very distinct, round, and completely closed, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum small, triangular, the surface feebly reticulate.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, slightly narrower at base than behind middle; sides broadly, arcuately constricted in front of middle, arcuately expanded behind middle, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately obliquely subtruncate; disk strongly convex, broadly depressed on each side along lateral margin behind humerus, feebly depressed behind scutellum, with broad, rather deep, transverse, basal depressions; surface densely, finely granulose, transversely rugose basally, sparsely punctate, the punctures elongate and connected posteriorly to the rugae, sparsely clothed with short inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath feebly granulose, densely ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly, more distinct and more or less connected transversely on the basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs.

Length, 4.75 - 5.75 mm; width, 1.12 - 1.5 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Other locality. — East Java: Mt. Raoeng (Besoeeki Residency).

Type and paratypes. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from eleven specimens (one type). The type and six paratypes collected at the type locality during June and July 1925, August 1926, and August and September 1927, by F. C. DRESCHER; and four paratypes were collected on Mount Raoeng, Bajoekidoel Est., at an altitude of 450 to 700 meters, during October and December 1932, by H. LUCHT. A few of the paratypes differ slightly from the type in having the head distinctly clothed with short, yellow hairs behind the epistoma; these are probably males.

This species is allied to *drescheri* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in being usually larger, and in having the head and pronotum only slightly aeneous, the elytra black and without a lateral carina on each elytron.

***Agrilus javicola*, new species.**

Female. — Moderately robust, rather strongly flattened above, strongly shining, uniformly olivaceous green above, with a feeble brownish reflection in certain lights, and each elytron ornamented with a rather broad, inconspicuous vitta of yellowish hairs; beneath more brownish than above.

Head with front rather wide, slightly convex, about equal in width at top and bottom, lateral margins nearly parallel, with a vague, longitudinal depression on vertex and occiput; surface densely, coarsely rugose on front, longitudinally rugose on occiput, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma strongly transverse between the antennae, broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, the margins strongly elevated; antenna extending slightly beyond anterior margin of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, the serrate joints strongly transverse.

Pronotum one third wider than long, distinctly wider at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides slightly sinuate, obliquely narrowed from apex to posterior angles, which are nearly rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal carinae strongly sinuate, narrowly separated anteriorly, but joined at base; anterior margin slightly sinuate, with the median lobe feebly produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly rounded; disk evenly convex, without distinct depressions or prehumeral carinae; surface finely, closely, transversely rugose, nearly glabrous. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, the surface finely, densely reticulate.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, subequal in width at base and behind middle; sides broadly, arcuately constricted in front of middle, arcuately expanded behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and finely serrulate; sides of abdomen not exposed above; disk slightly, longitudinally flattened along sutural margins, which are slightly elevated posteriorly, and with broad, shallow, basal depres-

sions; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron ornamented with a rather broad, inconspicuous vitta of sparsely distributed, short, recumbent, yellowish hairs, the vitta extending along sutural margin from basal depression to apex.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, feebly punctate, with transverse, crenulate lines, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; first segment strongly convex at middle, the suture between the first and second segments not distinct at the sides; last segment broadly subtruncate at apex; vertical portions of segments rather densely pubescent; pygidium sparsely, coarsely punctate, longitudinally carinate, but the carina not projecting at apex. Prosternum coarsely, densely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, slightly sinuate and rounded in front; prosternal process broad, the sides nearly parallel to behind the coxal cavities, then strongly narrowed to the apex. Tibiae slender, straight, unarmed at apices. Posterior tarsi one half as long as tibiae, the first joint as long as the following two joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, the inner tooth broad and very short.

Male. — Differs from the female in having the head bright green and densely granulose in front, the prosternum more densely pubescent, the anterior and middle tibiae armed with a short tooth at apices, and the inner tooth of the tarsal claws slender, nearly as long as the outer tooth, and not turned inward.

Length, 4.5 - 5.75 mm; width, 1.2 - 1.5 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Telawa (Semarang Residency).

Other locality. — East Java: Bodjonegoro (Bodjonegoro Residency).

Type and paratype. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratype* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Described from three specimens (one female type). The type and one male paratype were collected at the type locality during December 1931 by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN; and one male paratype was collected on shoots of *Acacia tomentosa* at Bodjonegoro, October 17, 1923, by the same collector.

This species is allied to *semarangi* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in having the head distinctly narrower in front, the epistoma deeply emarginate in front, the last abdominal segment broadly subtruncate at the apex, and in having each elytron longitudinally depressed along the sutural margin, and the depression clothed with yellow pubescence.

***Agrilus telawensis*, new species.**

Male. — Moderately robust, strongly flattened above, rather strongly shining; head bluish green; pronotum dark brown, with a feeble aeneous tinge; elytra piceous, clothed with white pubescence except along lateral margins; beneath piceous, with a distinct aeneous tinge.

Head with the front rather narrow, slightly convex, about equal in width at top and bottom, lateral margins feebly, broadly constricted at middle, with a broad, shallow depression on vertex and occiput; surface coarsely, confluent

punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect, white or yellowish hairs; epistoma strongly transverse between the antennae, feebly, arcuately emarginate in front, margins strongly elevated, and the surface pubescent; antenna extending to middle of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, the serrate joints about as wide as long.

Pronotum one half wider than long, wider at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides arcuately rounded anteriorly, then obliquely narrowed to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal carina slightly sinuate, the submarginal carina straight, the two carinae rather widely separated anteriorly, but joined behind the middle; anterior margin strongly bisinuate, with the median lobe very strongly produced and broadly rounded; base angularly emarginate on each side, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; disk strongly convex, with a broad, shallow depression in front of scutellum, and with very short, arcuate, indistinct prehumeral carinae; surface finely, closely, irregularly, transversely rugose, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, the surface finely, densely reticulate.

Elytra about as wide as pronotum at base, slightly wider at base than behind middle; sides nearly parallel to behind middle (feebly constricted in middle), then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and feebly serrulate; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk slightly depressed behind scutellum, with broad, shallow, basal depressions, but sutural margin not distinctly elevated; surface rather finely, densely imbricate-punctate, rather densely clothed with short, semierect, white hairs, except along lateral margins.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely granulose, sparsely punctate, with transverse, crenulate lines, which are coarser on basal segment, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; first segment strongly convex at middle, the suture between the first and second segments not distinct at the sides; last segment broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex; vertical portions of segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium without a projecting carina at apex. Prosternum densely, coarsely rugose, densely clothed with long, erect, white hairs on median part; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, broadly, feebly emarginate in front; prosternal process broad, the sides expanded to behind the coxal cavities, then obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is acutely rounded. Tibiae slender, slightly sinuate, the anterior and middle pairs armed with a short tooth at apices. Posterior tarsi about one half as long as the tibiae, the first joint as long as the following two joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, the inner tooth shorter than the outer one, and not turned inward.

Length, 4 - 5 mm; width, 1.12 - 1.2 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Telawa (Semarang Residency).

Type. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratype* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Described from two specimens (one male type) collected at the type locality during 1931 by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN. The paratype differs slightly from the type in having the pronotum about one third wider than long, and the prehumeral carinae more distinct, while the white pubescence on the elytra is more evenly distributed over the entire surface, and the prosternum is more sparsely clothed with white pubescence at the middle.

This species is allied to *semarangi* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in having the head distinctly narrower in front, the femora more robust, the prosternal process strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, the prosternum of the male densely clothed with long, white pubescence at the middle, and in having the anterior margin of the pronotum strongly produced at the middle and the surface depressed in front of the scutellum.

Agrilus albizziae, new species.

Male. — Elongate, slender, slightly flattened above, strongly shining; antennae green; head greenish blue in front, becoming reddish cupreous on occiput; pronotum and elytra reddish cupreous, with a more or less distinct violaceous reflection, and each elytron ornamented posteriorly with a vague, narrow, yellowish pubescent vitta; beneath aeneous, with feeble greenish and reddish reflections in certain lights.

Head with the front rather wide, slightly convex, narrower at top than at bottom, lateral margins feebly, arcuately expanded at vertex, without distinct depressions; surface densely, finely granulose on front, longitudinally rugose on occiput, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; epistoma strongly transverse between the antennae, broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, the margins slightly elevated; antenna extending slightly beyond anterior margin of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, the serrate joints strongly transverse.

Pronotum one half wider than long, slightly wider at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides obliquely narrowed from near apex to posterior angles, which are rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae slightly sinuate, widely separated anteriorly, but joined behind the middle; anterior margin feebly, arcuately emarginate, the median lobe not distinct; base angularly emarginate on each side, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly subtruncate in front of scutellum; disk feebly, transversely depressed near the middle, without prehumeral carinae; surface glabrous, finely, densely, irregularly, transversely rugose, sparsely punctate between the rugae. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, the surface finely, densely reticulate.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, subequal in width at base and behind middle; sides feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle, arcuately expanded behind middle, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and finely serrulate; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk feebly, longitudinally flattened posteriorly along sutural margins, with broad, shallow, basal depressions; surface rather coarsely imbricated.

cate-punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron ornamented with a vague, narrow, yellowish pubescent vitta, extending along sutural margin from basal third to apex.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely granulose, sparsely punctate, with transverse crenulate lines, which are coarser on basal segment, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, white, recumbent hairs; first segment convex at middle, the suture between the first and second segments not distinct at the sides; last segment subtruncate at apex; vertical portions of the segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium without a projecting carina at apex. Prosternum coarsely, densely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, semierect, white hairs; prosternal lobe broad, slightly declivous, broadly rounded in front; prosternal process rather narrow, obliquely narrowed to near the apex, which is acutely rounded. Tibiae slender, anterior and middle pairs slightly arcuate and armed with a short tooth at apices. Posterior tarsi about one half as long as tibiae, the first joint as long as the following two joints united. Tarsal claws dissimilar, anterior and middle pairs cleft near the tip, the teeth nearly equal in length and the inner tooth not turned inward; posterior claws cleft near the middle, the inner tooth broader and shorter than the outer one.

Female. — Differs from the male in having the front of the head broader, slightly rugose, and uniformly reddish cupreous, the tibiae unarmed at apices, and the tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, the inner tooth broader and shorter than the outer one.

Length, 4.25 - 5.5 mm; width, 1 - 1.4 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Semarang.

Type and paratype. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratypes* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Described from eight specimens (one male type). The type and six paratypes were reared during March, April, and October, 1931, from "kedinding" (*Albizzia* sp.) collected in the teak forest at Semarang by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN; and one paratype was reared during March or April 1931, from *Buchania florida* collected in the type locality by the same collector. This species shows a slight variation in color, as a few of the paratypes are more olivaceous green than the typical form.

This species is allied to *semarangi* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in being more reddish cupreous above, in having the head narrower in front, the pronotum more strongly narrowed posteriorly, the prosternal lobe broadly rounded in front, the last abdominal segment subtruncate at apex, and in having each elytron ornamented with a narrow, yellow pubescent vitta along the sutural margin.

***Agrilus drescheri*, new species.**

Male. — Robust, rather strongly flattened above, strongly shining; antennae cupreous; head aureous in front; head above, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, and beneath uniformly dark greenish blue.

Head with the front narrow, slightly convex, slightly wider at top than at bottom, lateral margins feebly, arcuately expanded at vertex, with a narrow, moderately deep, longitudinal depression on vertex and occiput; surface coarsely, irregularly rugose, the rugae more or less concentric on occiput, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma strongly elevated, slightly transverse between the antennae, transversely truncate in front; antenna extending nearly to base of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, the serrate joints longer than wide.

Pronotum one half wider than long, about equal in width at base and apex, widest near middle; sides feebly, arcuately rounded anteriorly, more obliquely narrowed posteriorly to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae strongly sinuate, widely separated anteriorly, but joined behind the middle; anterior margin slightly sinuate, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly rounded; base angularly emarginate on each side, with the median lobe slightly produced and feebly, arcuately emarginate in front of scutellum; disk strongly convex anteriorly, broadly, transversely concave behind the middle, with strongly elevated, arcuate prehumeral carinae, extending from base to middle, but not joined to the lateral margins; surface finely, closely, irregularly rugose, finely, sparsely punctate between the rugae, which are more or less interrupted, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, the surface finely, densely reticulate.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, subequal in width at base and behind middle; sides nearly parallel to behind middle (feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle), then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded and finely serrulate; sides of abdomen rather broadly exposed above; disk feebly, longitudinally depressed along sutural margins, which are slightly elevated towards apices, and with broad, rather deep, basal depressions; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely punctate, with transverse, crenulate lines, which are coarser on basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; first segment slightly flattened and densely clothed with long, recumbent, white hairs at middle, the suture between the first and second segments not distinct at the sides; last segment deeply, arcuately emarginate at apex; vertical portions of segments not conspicuously pubescent; pygidium without a projecting carina at apex. Prosternum coarsely, densely rugose, sparsely clothed with white hairs, which are long and erect at middle, and shorter and more recumbent toward the sides; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, broadly but not deeply, arcuately emarginate in front; prosternal process broad, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, transversely truncate at apex, with a broad, acute, median tooth. Tibiae slender, straight, unarmed at apices. Posterior tarsi about one half as long as tibiae, the first joint as long as the following

two joints united. Tarsal claws nearly similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, the inner tooth slightly shorter than the outer one, and not turned inward.

Length, 5.5 mm; width, 1.5 mm.

Type locality. — East Java: Mount Raoeng (Besoeeki Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two males (one type) collected on Mount Raoeng, Bajoe-kidoel Est., at an altitude of 450 to 700 meters, November 12, 1931, by F. C. DRESCHER.

This species resembles *kalshoveni* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in being more elongate, in having the pronotum broadly and transversely concave posteriorly, with strongly elevated prehumeral carinae, and in having the last abdominal segment deeply emarginate at the apex.

***Agrilus bauhinae*, new species.**

Female. — Rather slender, rather strongly flattened above, moderately shining, uniformly black, with a feeble, violaceous reflection, the elytra ornamented with white pubescent designs; beneath piceous, with the legs more or less greenish.

Head with the front broad, slightly convex, wider at top than at bottom, lateral margins nearly straight, feebly, broadly concave on vertex and occiput; surface finely, densely granulose, finely, sparsely punctate, feebly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma strongly elevated, slightly transverse between the antennae, transversely subtruncate in front; antenna extending to middle of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, the outer joints about as wide as long.

Pronotum nearly one third wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest near apex; sides feebly rounded anteriorly, feebly, obliquely narrowed posteriorly to the posterior angles, which are rectangular; when viewed from the side the marginal and submarginal carinae slightly sinuate, rather widely separated anteriorly, but joined near the base; anterior margin moderately sinuate, with the median lobe slightly produced and broadly rounded; base arcuately emarginate on each side, with the median lobe slightly produced and feebly, arcuately emarginate in front of the scutellum; disk strongly convex, with a broad, shallow depression in front of scutellum, and with strongly elevated, sinuate prehumeral carinae, extending from posterior angles to lateral margins at apical third; surface nearly glabrous, finely, densely granulose, finely but not closely, irregularly rugose, finely, sparsely punctate between the rugae. Scutellum strongly, transversely carinate, the surface finely, densely reticulate.

Elytra wider than pronotum at base, slightly wider at base than behind middle; sides feebly, broadly constricted in front of middle, slightly expanded behind middle, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded and finely serrulate; sides of abdomen broadly exposed above; disk rather deeply depressed behind scutellum, narrowly, longitudinally, depres-

sed along sutural margins near apices, and with broad, deep, basal depressions; surface finely, densely imbricate-punctate, densely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron ornamented with white pubescence as follows: A small spot behind the scutellum, a large triangular spot along sutural margin at middle, and a broad vitta extending along sutural margin from apical third to apex.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate, with a few transverse, crenulate lines on basal segments, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; first segment convex at middle, the suture between the first and second segments not distinct at the sides; last segment broadly rounded at apex; vertical portions of second segment ornamented with a white pubescent spot; pygidium without a projecting carina at apex. Prosternum finely, sparsely punctate, feebly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs; prosternal lobe broad, strongly declivous, broadly, arcuately emarginate in front; prosternal process broad, strongly expanded behind the coxal cavities, then obliquely narrowed to the apex, which is acutely rounded. Tibiae slender, the anterior and middle pairs slightly arcuate, unarmed at apices. Posterior tarsi two thirds as long as the tibiae, the first joint as long as the following three joints united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft near the middle, the inner tooth broader and shorter than the outer one, and not turned inward.

Male. — Differs from the female in having the head light blue and finely, densely granulose in front, the anterior and middle tibiae armed with a short tooth at apices, and the inner tooth of the anterior and middle tarsal claws slender, nearly as long as the outer tooth.

Length, 4 mm; width, 1 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Gedangan (Japara-Rembang Residency).

Other locality. — East Java: Tjepoe (Bodjonegoro Residency).

Type. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratype* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Described from two specimens (one female type). The type was reared during March or April 1933 from "kendajakan" (*Baruhinia malabarica*), collected at the type locality by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN; and one male paratype was collected at Tjepoe, September 29, 1925, at light, by FR. A. TH. H. VERBEEK.

This species can be distinguished from the other known species of this genus found in Java by being uniformly black, and in having each elytron ornamented with white pubescent spots and narrowly rounded at the apex.

Meliboeus monticola, new species.

Elongate, robust, strongly convex, strongly shining; head and pronotum aeneous; elytra violaceous black; beneath aeneous, with the legs black.

Head with the front wide, strongly convex, feebly gibbose on vertex, but without distinct depressions; surface coarsely rugose, the rugae transverse on the front but becoming concentric on the gibbosities, sparsely, coarsely punctate between the rugae, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish hairs;

epistoma as wide as long between the antennae, broadly, arcuately emarginate in front; clypeal suture not distinct.

Pronotum one half wider than long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest at basal fourth; sides feebly margined and very finely crenulate, arcuately rounded from apical angles to basal fourth, then obliquely narrowed to the posterior angles, which are obtusely rounded; anterior margin strongly sinuate, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly rounded; base broadly, arcuately emarginate on each side at elytral lobe, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded in front of the scutellum; disk strongly, broadly gibbose at middle, broadly, transversely concave behind middle, broadly flattened at the sides; surface coarsely but not closely, transversely rugose, except on the gibbosity, where the rugae are more or less concentric, the intervals smooth, with elongate punctures connected posteriorly to the rugae. Scutellum triangular, strongly acuminate posteriorly, the surface finely reticulate.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, slightly wider at base than behind middle; sides parallel behind humeral angles, broadly, arcuately constricted in front of middle, arcuately expanded behind middle, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded and feebly dentate; disk strongly convex, feebly, broadly depressed along sutural margins behind middle; surface very coarsely, transversely rugose basally, becoming smoother toward apices, intervals with coarse, elongate punctures connected posteriorly to the rugae.

Abdomen beneath convex, glabrous, densely marked with fine, crenulate lines. Prosternum very coarsely, transversely rugose, sparsely pubescent; prosternal process with the sides parallel to behind the coxal cavities, then abruptly narrowed to the apex, which is acute. Tarsi and tarsal claws black; tarsal lamellae brownish white.

Length, 5 mm; width, 1.8 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality, August 30, 1932, by F. C. DRESCHER, and the paratype was collected at the same locality, January 9, 1932, by the same collector. The paratype differs slightly from the type in having the front of the head bluish.

Meliboeus insulicola, new species.

This species resembles *monticola* FISHER very closely, but it differs from that species in having the head cupreous in front, but becoming violaceous black on the occiput, the pronotum and elytra black, with distinct bluish and violaceous reflections, beneath more or less cupreous, with the legs darker, the sides of the pronotum more parallel posteriorly and the basal lobe broadly truncate in front of the scutellum.

Length, 4.25 - 4.5 mm; width, 1.5 - 1.75 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Koebangkangkoeng (Banjoemas Residency).

Other locality. — Mid Java: Patimoean; Noesa Kambangan Island (Banjoemas Residency).

Type and paratype. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from three specimens (one type), all of which were collected by F. C. DRESCHER. The type was collected at the type locality, March 31, 1932; one paratype was collected at Patimoean, January 5 - 10, 1926; and one paratype was collected on Noesa Kambangan Island, November 17 - 20, 1927. The paratype from Noesa Kambangan Island differs slightly from the type in having the head bright green in front, the sides of the pronotum aeneous, the prosternum more densely pubescent, and the underside of the abdomen, with a distinct rosy tinge. This is probably a male.

If a large series of specimens of this genus was available for study, both *monticola* and *insulicola* may prove to be only color varieties of *javanicus* OBENGERGER.

Cisseicoraebus montanus, new species.

Elongate, subcylindrical, strongly flattened above, broadly rounded in front, moderately attenuate posteriorly, strongly shining, uniformly dark brown, with distinct reddish, olivaceous green, and violaceous reflections in certain lights, the pronotum broadly clothed on each side with white pubescence, and the elytra ornamented with inconspicuous, white pubescent spots.

Head with the front wide, narrower at top than at bottom, lateral margins obliquely narrowed from bottom to top, broadly, deeply depressed from epistoma to occiput, the depression extending nearly to the lateral margins; surface very sparsely, coarsely punctate, clothed with a few long, semierect, white hairs behind the epistoma; epistoma uneven, transverse between the antennae, broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, and transversely, biarcuately carinate at middle; antenna extending to apical fourth of pronotum, serrate from the fourth joint, the outer joints strongly transverse.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, with the margins distinctly crenulate; anterior margin strongly sinuate, with the median lobe moderately produced and broadly rounded; base broadly, arcuately emarginate on each side, with the median lobe feebly produced and broadly truncate in front of the scutellum; disk convex anteriorly, feebly, broadly, transversely depressed on basal half, broadly, deeply depressed on each side, the depression becoming narrower towards apical angles, without prehumeral carinae; surface with irregular, crenulate lines anteriorly, sparsely, coarsely punctate posteriorly, finely, densely punctate towards the sides, sparsely clothed on median part with short, inconspicuous hairs, the depression on each side densely clothed with short, recumbent, white hairs and efflorescence. Scutellum subcordate, acuminate at apex, the surface flat and obsolete punctate.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at base, subequal in width at base and behind

middle; sides finely crenulate, broadly constricted in front of middle, arcuately expanded behind middle, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are broadly truncate, and each armed with four or five long, acute teeth; disk moderately convex, longitudinally depressed along sutural margins, causing a more or less distinct longitudinal costa at middle of each elytron, sutural margins slightly elevated posteriorly, with broad, deep, basal depressions; surface finely, sparsely punctate along sutural margins, sparsely imbricate-punctate toward the sides, sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, erect, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron ornamented with more or less distinct, white pubescence as follows: Four rounded spots along sutural margin, three or four similar spots distributed longitudinally on the median part, two transverse spots along lateral margin, and a transverse spot at apex.

Abdomen, beneath imbricate-punctate, coarsely, sparsely on median part, feebly, densely toward the sides, nearly glabrous at middle, rather densely clothed with fine, recumbent hairs at the sides; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum flat, coarsely, sparsely punctate, clothed with a few erect, inconspicuous hairs; prosternal lobe strongly declivous, broadly, deeply emarginate in front and forming an obtuse lobe on each side; prosternal process flat, broadly rounded at apex. Mesosternum, metasternum, and posterior coxae densely clothed with white pubescence and efflorescence.

Length, 12 mm; width, 3.75 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality, December 8, 1925, by F. C. DRESCHER, and the paratype was collected at the same locality, April 3, 1926, by the same collector.

This species is allied to *grandis* KERREMANS, but it differs from that species in being narrower and more acuminate posteriorly, in having a distinct longitudinal costa on each elytron, and by the different arrangement of the white pubescence on the elytra.

***Sambus javicola*, new species.**

Elongate, moderately robust, rather strongly convex, strongly shining; head bright aureo-virideous in front, becoming piceous on the occiput; pronotum, scutellum, and elytra piceous, with feeble greenish and violaceous reflections in certain lights, the pronotum more or less greenish towards the sides, and the elytra ornamented with white pubescent designs; beneath piceous, with a greenish or aeneous tinge.

Head with the front nearly flat, narrowly, longitudinally depressed on vertex and occiput; surface coarsely, transversely rugose on the front, the rugae becoming concentric on the occiput, coarsely, sparsely punctate between the rugae, sparsely clothed with short, semierect, yellowish hairs; epistoma rather wide between the antennae, subtruncate in front; antenna green, extending

to basal third of pronotum, serrate from the fifth joint, the outer joints strongly transverse.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, slightly wider at base than at apex, widest at middle; sides regularly, arcuately rounded, margins finely crenulate, posterior angles obtusely angulated; anterior margin, strongly sinuate, with the median lobe feebly produced and broadly rounded; base strongly, arcuately emarginate on each side at elytral lobe, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly truncate in front of the scutellum; disk strongly convex anteriorly, broadly, transversely depressed posteriorly, the sides strongly, broadly flattened, with feebly elevated, arcuate lateral carinae, extending from base to apical fourth; surface finely, sparsely punctate, finely reticulate, the reticulation more or less concentric on the elevated area, sparsely clothed with short, semierect hairs, the hairs black on convex area and white towards the sides and along base. Scutellum large, triangular, strongly acuminate posteriorly, the surface densely, finely reticulate.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel to behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded and feebly serrulate; disk strongly convex, broadly depressed along the lateral margins behind humeri, with broad, shallow, basal depressions; surface finely, sparsely punctate, transversely reticulate basally, sparsely clothed with short, semierect, inconspicuous, black hairs, and each elytron ornamented with white pubescence as follows: A few scattered hairs in basal region, a narrow, broken, transverse fascia at middle and extending along the lateral margin to humeral angle, a round spot in front of this fascia, two narrow, transverse, zigzag fasciae at apical fourth, the two fasciae joined on each side to a narrow vitta extending along the sutural and lateral margins to the apex.

Abdomen beneath with finely, transversely crenulate lines, which are coarser and denser on basal segments, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs.

Length, 3.25 mm; width, 1.3 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Babakan (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality, November 27, 1932, by F. C. DRESCHER, and the paratype was collected at the same locality, October 31, 1926, by the same collector. The paratype differs slightly from the type in having the antennae and front of the head bright greenish blue.

This species is allied to *luzonicus* FISHER, but it differs from that species in being more robust, and in having the epistoma subtruncate in front, the elytra not expanded behind the middle, and by the different arrangement of the white pubescent designs on the elytra.

***Cryptodactylus albofasciatus*, new species.**

Rather robust, strongly flattened above, rather strongly shining; head red-

dish purple; pronotum, elytra, and body beneath purplish black, with a feeble bluish reflection in certain lights, the elytra ornamented with distinct, white pubescent designs; scutellum aeneous.

Head with the front rather broad, strongly convex, broadly, deeply, longitudinally depressed from epistoma to occiput, the depression slightly wider on occiput and behind the epistoma; surface coarsely, irregularly rugose, the rugae more or less longitudinal on the occiput, sparsely punctate between the rugae, clothed with a few short, recumbent, white hairs; antenna extending to basal fourth of pronotum, serrate from the fifth joint, the serrate joint strongly transverse; epistoma very narrow between the antennae, broadly, feebly emarginate in front, the lateral margins strongly elevated.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, about subequal in width at base and apex, widest near basal third; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, more obliquely anteriorly, margins vaguely crenulate, the posterior angles broadly rounded; anterior margin moderately sinuate, with the median lobe rather strongly produced and broadly rounded; base deeply, angularly emarginate on each side at elytral lobe, with the median lobe strongly produced and broadly truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, with a broad, moderately deep depression on each side at basal third, and with strongly elevated, arcuate lateral carinae, which do not extend to the base or apex; surface coarsely, irregularly reticulate, the reticulations more or less concentric on the median part, finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, white and inconspicuous black hairs intermixed. Scutellum large, triangular, strongly acuminate posteriorly, the surface densely granulose.

Elytra at base equal in width to pronotum at basal third, subequal in width at base and behind middle; sides strongly, arcuately constricted at middle, arcuately expanded behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, with broad, basal depressions; surface densely, coarsely imbricate-punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs, and each elytron ornamented with white pubescence as follows: A narrow ring in front of middle along sutural margin, two narrow, transverse, zigzag fasciae at apical third, and a few scattered hairs in the basal region.

Abdomen beneath finely, sparsely punctate, with transverse, crenulate lines, which are coarser on basal segment.

Length, 5 mm; width, 1.75 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Noesa Kambangan Island (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type). The type was collected at the type locality, January 8, 1932, by F. C. DRESCHER, and the paratype was collected at the same locality, November 22 - 30, 1926, by the same collector.

This species is allied to *philippinensis* SAUNDERS, but it differs from that species in having the sides of the pronotum broadly rounded posteriorly, the

lateral carinae arcuate, the surface not so deeply depressed on the basal half, the elytra more acuminate posteriorly, with the tips not distinctly serrulate, and by the different arrangement of the white pubescence on the elytra.

***Trachys babakana*, new species.**

Broadly cuneiform, moderately convex, strongly expanded anteriorly, widest at base of pronotum, strongly shining; above uniformly piceous, with a distinct aeneous or cupreous tinge in certain lights, the elytra ornamented with yellowish pubescent designs; beneath black.

Head with the front broadly, deeply concave between the eyes, when viewed from above broadly, arcuately emarginate, the two median postoral pores distinct and rather narrowly separated; surface feebly, sparsely, irregularly ocellate punctate, sparsely, rather uniformly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish hairs; eyes acutely margined on inner side, and strongly converging toward the bottom; epistoma slightly elevated, narrow between the antennae, strongly declivous anteriorly, anterior margin concealed by the prosternum, the surface densely reticulate; clypeal suture not distinct.

Pronotum three and one half times as wide as long at middle, considerably narrower at apex than at base, widest near base; sides strongly, arcuately expanded from apical angles to posterior angles, which are acute and produced slightly backward; apical angles acute, extending forward nearly on a line with front of head; anterior margin semicircularly emarginate; base transversely sinuate, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, without distinct depressions; surface feebly ocellate punctate, the ocelli denser toward the sides, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish hairs, with a few paler hairs intermixed, the hairs denser toward sides. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra slightly narrower than pronotum at base, widest at base; sides strongly, obliquely narrowed from humeral angles to near tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; disk broadly, deeply depressed on each side along lateral margin behind humeral angle, with broad, moderately deep, transverse, basal depressions, and moderately elevated, straight lateral carinae, extending from near the humeri to apices; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish and whitish hairs intermixed, the whitish hairs forming two more or less distinct spots on each elytron, one at middle, the other at apical fifth, and with a large glabrous area behind scutellum common to both elytra.

Abdomen beneath moderately convex, feebly granulose, sparsely, irregularly ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly and denser at sides of basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum sparsely, very coarsely ocellate punctate, slightly declivous anteriorly, subtruncate in front; prosternal process slightly elevated, slightly wider than long, sides nearly parallel, broadly rounded at apex. Tarsi black; tarsal lamellae whitish.

Length, 2.75 mm; width, 1.75 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Babakan (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality, August 1, 1926, by F. C. DRESCHER.

This species is allied to *lepidoptera* DEYROLLE, but it differs from that species in having the front of the head arcuately emarginate, the epistoma narrow between the antennae, the prosternal process with the sides parallel, and in having the pubescence on the elytra more uniform in color.

***Trachys kalshoveni*, new species.**

Broadly oblong, rather strongly convex, moderately expanded anteriorly, widest at base of elytra, strongly shining; above piceous, the head and pronotum with a distinct aeneous reflection, the elytra ornamented with distinct, yellow and white pubescent designs; beneath black.

Head with the front broadly, deeply concave between the eyes, when viewed from above broadly, arcuately emarginate, the two median postoral pores large and rather widely separated; surface indistinctly ocellate punctate, rather densely, uniformly clothed with long, recumbent, golden yellow hairs; eyes acutely margined on inner side, strongly converging toward the bottom; epistoma scarcely elevated, strongly transverse between the antennae, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, the surface finely, transversely reticulate; clypeal suture not distinct.

Pronotum three times as wide as long at middle, considerably narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides arcuately expanded anteriorly, more obliquely expanded posteriorly, the posterior angles nearly rectangular and not produced backward; apical angles acute, extending forward on a line with the middle of the head; anterior margin deeply, arcuately emarginate; base strongly, transversely sinuate, with the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, without distinct depressions; surface densely, finely ocellate punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with long, semi-erect, golden yellow hairs. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, widest at base; sides strongly, obliquely narrowed from humeral angles to near middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; disk broadly depressed on each side along lateral margin behind humeral angle, with broad, shallow, basal depressions, but without lateral carinae; surface sparsely, indistinctly ocellate punctate, rather densely, uniformly clothed with moderately long, erect, black hairs, and each elytron ornamented with long, semierect, white and golden yellow hairs as follows: A large, irregular spot of golden yellow hairs along sutural margin, extending from near scutellum to just behind the middle and laterally to middle of elytron, enclosing an obsolete spot of dark hairs, this yellow spot bordered posteriorly by a transverse, irregular fascia of white hairs,

enclosing anteriorly a round spot of black hairs, and a small spot of white hairs along sutural margin at apex.

Abdomen beneath moderately convex, feebly granulose, coarsely ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly, and denser at sides of basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum sparsely, coarsely ocellate punctate, sparsely clothed with semierect, whitish hairs, narrowly declivous anteriorly, subtruncate in front; prosternal process slightly elevated, longer than wide, sides arcuately expanded posteriorly, broadly rounded at apex. Tarsi and tarsal lamellae yellowish white, except last tarsal joint, which is black.

Length, 2.75 mm; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality. — West Java: Mt. Gedeh, Tapos, 800 meters alt. (Buitenzorg Residency).

Type. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratypes* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg.

Described from three specimens (one type) reared during May 1933 from "tjepaka gondok" collected at the type locality by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN.

This species is allied to *aeneocephalus* FISHER, but it differs from that species in being more acuminate posteriorly, and by the different arrangement of the white and yellow pubescent designs on the elytra.

***Trachys batoerradinis*, new species.**

Broadly oblong, rather strongly convex, about equally rounded in front and behind, widest along basal half of elytra, strongly shining; head aeneous; pronotum, elytra, and body beneath black, the elytra ornamented with white pubescence.

Head with the front broadly, but not very deeply, concave between the eyes, when viewed from above feebly, arcuately emarginate, the two median postoral pores distinct and widely separated; surface rather densely, feebly ocellate punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, golden yellow hairs; eyes feebly margined on inner side, strongly converging toward the bottom; epistoma slightly elevated, strongly transverse between the antennae, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, the surface finely, transversely reticulate; clypeal suture not distinct.

Pronotum three times as wide as long at middle, considerably narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides obliquely expanded from apical angles to posterior angles, which are obtusely angulated and not produced backward; apical angles acute, extending forward on a line with the posterior margin of the eyes; anterior margin very broadly, arcuately emarginate; base strongly, transversely sinuate, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, without distinct depressions; surface densely, indistinctly ocellate punctate, densely clothed with long, semierect hairs, which are golden yellow on apical half and white on basal half. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base; sides parallel from humeral angles to middle, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; disk broadly depressed on each side along lateral margin behind humeral angle, with broad, shallow, transverse, basal depressions, but without lateral carinae; surface coarsely, indistinctly ocellate punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with long, semierect, silvery white hairs, ornamented with a large, postscutellar spot common to both elytra, composed of erect, black, inconspicuous hairs.

Abdomen beneath moderately convex, feebly granulose, coarsely, feebly ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly and denser at sides of basal segment, sparsely clothed with short inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum feebly ocellate punctate, sparsely clothed with semierect, whitish hairs, narrowly declivous anteriorly, subtruncate in front; prosternal process strongly elevated, longer than wide, sides arcuately expanded posteriorly, broadly rounded at apex. Tarsi yellowish brown, except last joint, which is black; tarsal lamellae yellowish white.

Length, 2.75 mm; width, 1.6 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality, May 1, 1928, by F. C. DRESCHER.

This species is allied to *pendleburyi* FISHER, but it differs from that species in having the pubescence on the elytra (except on the postscutellar spot) entirely white.

***Trachys insulicola*, new species.**

Broadly oblong, rather strongly convex, moderately expanded anteriorly, widest at base of elytra, strongly shining; above and beneath black, with a distinct aeneous or cupreous reflection, the elytra irregularly clothed with white pubescence, but not forming distinct designs.

Head with the front broadly but not deeply concave between the eyes, with an obsolete, longitudinal, median groove extending from occiput to epistoma, when viewed from above the front very broadly, feebly emarginate, the two median postoral pores distinct and rather widely separated; surface feebly, irregularly ocellate punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish hairs; eyes scarcely margined on inner side, but strongly converging toward the bottom; epistoma not elevated, strongly transverse between the antennae, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, the surface finely, transversely reticulate; clypeal suture not distinct.

Pronotum two and one half times as wide as long at middle, considerably narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides obliquely expanded from apical angles to posterior angles, which are rectangular and not produced backward; apical angles rather acute, extending forward nearly on a line with posterior margin of the eyes; anterior margin very broadly, arcuately emar-

ginate; base transversely sinuate, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, without distinct depressions; surface sparsely, indistinctly ocellate punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, white hairs. Scutellum small and triangular.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, widest at base; sides feebly narrowed from humeral angles to middle, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly rather narrowly rounded; disk feebly, broadly depressed on each side behind humerus, but without distinct basal depressions or lateral carinae; surface sparsely, indistinctly ocellate punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, semierect, white hairs.

Abdomen beneath moderately convex, feebly granulose, coarsely ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly and denser at sides of basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum feebly ocellate punctate, narrowly declivous anteriorly, subtruncate in front; prosternal process feebly elevated, longer than wide, the sides slightly expanded posteriorly, broadly rounded at apex. Tarsi black; tarsal lamellae whitish.

Length, 2.2 mm; width, 1.38 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Djeroklegi (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality, November 30, 1930, by F. C. DRESCHER.

This species resembles *mansueta* KERREMANS, but it differs from that species in being more cupreous, more slender, and more strongly acuminate posteriorly, and in having the pubescence sparser and more irregularly distributed on the elytra.

***Trachys drescheri*, new species.**

Broadly oblong, moderately convex, about equally rounded in front and behind, widest at base of elytra, gibbose posteriorly, moderately shining; above black, with a feeble violaceous reflection, and ornamented with whitish and brownish pubescent designs; beneath black, with aeneous or violaceous reflections in certain lights.

Head with the front broadly, deeply concave between the eyes, when viewed from above broadly, arcuately emarginate, the two median postoral pores large and widely separated; surface finely, sparsely ocellate punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, golden yellow hairs, and ornamented on each side of occiput with a spot of white pubescence; eyes slightly margined in inner side, and strongly converging toward the bottom; epistoma slightly elevated, strongly transverse between the antennae, deeply, arcuately emarginate in front, the surface finely, transversely reticulate; clypeal suture distinct.

Pronotum nearly four times as wide as long at middle, considerably narrower at apex than at base, widest at base; sides strongly, obliquely expanded from apical angles to posterior angles, which are rectangular but not produced

backward; apical angles acute, extending forward on a line with the posterior margin of the eyes; anterior margin broadly, arcuately emarginate; base transversely sinuate, the median lobe strongly produced and broadly rounded; disk moderately convex, feebly, broadly depressed on each side near lateral margin; surface feebly, irregularly ocellate punctate, sparsely clothed with long, semierect, brownish hairs, the hairs golden yellow at apical angles, and ornamented on each side of middle with a narrow vitta of white hairs extending on a line with the white pubescent spots on the head. Scutellum very small and triangular.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, widest at base; sides feebly narrowed from humeral angles to middle, then strongly, arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded; disk uneven, broadly depressed on each side along lateral margin behind humerus, with narrow, transverse, basal depressions, broadly gibbose behind scutellum and near apices, but without lateral carinae; humeri strongly elevated; surface coarsely, feebly ocellate punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, black and brown pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with white pubescence as follows: A few scattered hairs in basal depression and behind humeral angle, a transversely oblique spot in front of middle, and a short, narrow, zigzag fascia at apical fourth.

Abdomen beneath slightly convex, feebly granulose, coarsely, densely ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly and more or less connected on basal segment, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous hairs. Prosternum coarsely, sparsely punctate, clothed with a few semierect, yellow hairs, feebly declivous anteriorly, subtruncate in front; prosternal process not elevated, longer than wide, the sides expanded posteriorly, broadly rounded at apex. Tarsi brown, except last joint, which is black; tarsal lamellae brownish white.

Length, 3 - 3.5 mm; width, 2 - 2.3 mm.

Type locality. — West Java: Mt. Gede, Tapos, 800 meters alt. (Buitenzorg Residency).

Other locality. — Mid Java: Mt. Slamet, Batoerraden; Babakan (Banjoe-mas Residency).

Type and paratypes. — In U.S. National Museum, Washington. *Paratypes* in Zoological Museum, Buitenzorg, and the F. C. DRESCHER collection.

Described from seven specimens (one type). The type and two paratypes were reared during March and April 1933 from "oejah-oejahan" collected at the type locality by L. G. E. KALSHOVEN; two paratypes were collected at Batoerraden, September 1, 1932, and February 6, 1933, by F. C. DRESCHER; and two paratypes were collected at Babakan, August 1, 1926, and January 16, 1927, by the same collector.

This species is allied to *corporaali* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in having two longitudinal white pubescent vittae on the pronotum, the elytra clothed with black and brown pubescence, and in having each elytron ornamented with a distinct, transverse, zigzag, silvery white pubescent fascia at the apical fourth.

Endelus morulus, new species.

Rather broadly elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, strongly flattened above, strongly shining, uniformly black above and beneath, with a feeble, aeneous reflection.

Head narrower than pronotum, the front broad, subequal in width at top and bottom, broadly, deeply, angularly depressed from epistoma to occiput, the depression extending to the lateral margins, with a large, round, deep puncture on the front in bottom of depression, and a similar, but more elongate puncture behind the epistoma, which is strongly elevated and narrowly constricted between the antennae; surface feebly, finely granulose, with a few obsolete ocellate punctures intermixed; eyes prominent, strongly angulated, placed at the anterior lateral part, which is scarcely projecting; antenna short, serrate from the fifth joint.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest near apex; sides strongly, arcuately expanded in front of middle, then obliquely narrowed to the posterior angles, which are obtusely angulate; anterior margin strongly sinuate, with the median lobe slightly produced and broadly rounded; base transversely truncate on each side to the median lobe, which is slightly produced and broadly truncate in front of scutellum; disk moderately convex, broadly flattened at the sides anteriorly, and with three broad, deep, transverse depressions extending to the lateral margins, one along the base, one at middle, and a shallower one along the anterior margin; surface vaguely granulose, with a few indistinct ocellate punctures intermixed. Scutellum rather large, triangular, the surface finely, densely reticulate.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely rounded; sides nearly parallel to just behind middle, then obliquely narrowed to near the tips, which are vaguely expanded, separately broadly rounded, but not distinctly serrulate; disk moderately convex, broadly depressed on each side along lateral margin behind humerus, and with broad, shallow, transverse, basal depressions; surface nearly glabrous, finely, densely granulose, sparsely indistinctly punctate, and more or less feebly rugose basally.

Abdomen beneath feebly, densely granulose, very sparsely, irregularly ocellate punctate, the ocelli open posteriorly.

Length, 3.8 mm; width, 1.5 mm.

Type locality. — Mid Java: Noesa Kambangan Island (Banjoemas Residency).

Type. — In the F. C. DRESCHER collection. *Paratype* in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality by F. C. DRESCHER. The type was collected June 14, 1925, and the paratype June 3, 1928.

This species is allied to *morio* OBENBERGER, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum transversely depressed.