

ON SOME NEW SPECIES OF *CARABIDAE*, CHIEFLY
FROM JAVA (II).

By

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In a former paper in this Journal (Vol. xiv. 2. 1933, pp. 273-286) I described some new species of *Carabidae* largely from the collection of the Buitenzorg Museum. In this second paper will be found the descriptions of seventeen new species and two varieties, all from Java, three of them from the Buitenzorg Museum, but all the rest from the collection of Mr. C. J. LOUWERENS of Toeloengagoeng, who, like the Director, of the Buitenzorg Museum, has kindly allowed me to retain the type specimens in my own collection; cotypes have been deposited in the collection of the Buitenzorg Museum and in Mr. LOUWERENS's collection. Where no other name appears, it should be understood that Mr. LOUWERENS was the collector.

Two genera of which new species are here described are new to Java, viz. *Ancus* and *Mastax*, but, whereas the former was previously unknown in the Malay Archipelago, a species of *Mastax* was already known from Sumatra.

Amongst the insects collected by Mr. LOUWERENS were two examples of *Scarites macleayi* ANDR. (= *S. indus* MACL. (nec OLIV.)), a species of which the only example previously known is the type specimen found by Dr. HORSFIELD between 1812 and 1817. Very nearly all the forty-two species of *Carabidae* enumerated and described by W. S. MACLEAY in his "Annulosa Javanica" (1825) have now been rediscovered, but the genotype of *Colpodes*, viz. *C. brunneus* MACL., is, so far as I know, still represented by the solitary type in the British Museum.

Clivina ehippiata PUTZEYS, Mon. des *Clivina* et genres voisins, Mém. Soc. sci. Liége ii. 1846, p. 602.

The species was described from Java, and has been met with also in Celebes and in Australia. Mr. LOUWERENS has found examples at Toeloengagoeng, Bandoeng, and Gambiran (Residency Kediri). In this typical form the head and prothorax are black, the elytra ferruginous, with a large black common apical patch. Mr. LOUWERENS has also come across two other forms of the species, which I can distinguish only by differences in colour, but these are so striking that it seems desirable to give each form a name.

var. ***picina*** var. nov.

In this form the prothorax is very dark red, the head and elytra piceous, the latter with the marginal channel ferruginous.

Residency Kediri: Bojolangoe, 1 ex.

var. **flavida** var. nov.

Here the head and prothorax are brown, the elytra uniformly pale ferruginous.

Residency Kediri: Bojolangoe, 1 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 3 ex.

Ancus cariniceps sp. n.

Length: 4 mm.

Light brown: palpi, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi pale ferruginous.

Head small, concave, with moderately prominent eyes, median part of clypeus transversely raised, with a sulcus in front, the margin finely quadridentate, the wings projecting a little on each side as a blunt tooth, frontal plates slightly emarginate at sides, an oblique carina running forward on each side from hind-eye level, the two carinae converging towards, but not quite meeting on middle of front, the space behind the carinae hollowed out, though not very deeply, frontal impressions only moderately deep, extending back as far as the base of the carinae and outside them, neck constriction formed by a few punctures only at sides, surface fairly closely punctate, lightly in front, neck smooth, antennae moniliform, joints 1 and 2 much longer than the other joints. *Prothorax* convex, nearly a half wider than head, a little longer than wide, sides parallel, a very slight tooth on each side at hind angles, the large pore distant from side; median line deep, front transverse impression slight, two irregular, longitudinal rows of pores running down each side of disk, but not reaching base, a third short row of pores running between the other two on the basal third only. *Elytra* convex, as wide as prothorax, more than twice as long as wide, sides parallel; striae deep, finely punctate, 1 to 3 free at base, 4 to 6 joining behind shoulder, striole slight; intervals convex, 3 with four indistinct pores adjoining stria 3. No microsculpture. Sterna punctate at sides, prosternal process narrow and slightly sulcate. Venter coarsely punctate, the pores on the apical segment distant. Profemora dilated and toothed beneath, protibiae not sulcate, each with three long digitations and an upper tooth, the apical digitation a little longer than the spur, mesotibiae with a well-developed spur.

This South American genus has at present only one described Old World representative, viz. *A. excavaticeps* Putz. from Siam and Indo-China. The new species agrees with this closely in colour, size, and general form, though the prothorax is evidently longer. The surface and form of the head are, however, entirely different and it will easily be separated by the converging carinae on the head, the quadridentate clypeus, and the much more extensive puncturation.

Residency Kediri: Balor, 1 ex.

Dyschirius laeviceps sp. n.

Length: 2.4 - 2.6 mm.

Brassy: palpi, joints 1 to 4 of antennae (rest fuscous), tibiae, and tarsi pale ferruginous, femora and apical border of the elytra a little darker.

Head with the clypeus convex, bordered and truncate in front, each end projecting forward as a large, wide, blunt, triangular tooth, clypeal suture very deep, joining the deep facial sulci, which curve round on each side behind the eye, neck constriction obsolete in the type, more evident in the cotype, surface on each side between sulcus and eye uneven, surface generally very smooth. *Prothorax* globose, a fourth wider than head, and as long as wide, widest at middle, lateral border hardly extending beyond hind lateral pore; median line visible at extremities only, transverse sulcus deep and crenulate. *Elytra* convex, subovate but with square shoulders, base unbordered, about a fourth wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide; striae fairly deep and conspicuously punctate, 1 entire, shallower towards apex, arising on each side in an umbilicate basal pore, the other striae shortening outwards and leaving the apex smooth, 8 represented by two or three very small pores in front, but deep near apex, two apical and three subhumeral pores; intervals convex on disk, 3 with three pores on the interval, surface very smooth, without microsculpture. The protibiae have only one slight external spine, and the apical digitation is much longer than the spur.

This species must be very near the North Indian *D. indicus* Putz., but it differs in colour, in the proportions of the different parts of the body, etc. From *D. rugifrons* ANDR., the only other Javan species hitherto described, it differs in the form of the head, the shortened elytral striae, and the presence of three pores (instead of five) on interval 3.

Residency Kediri: Pakel, 1 ex.; Bojolangoe, 1 ex.

***Tachys venustus* sp. n.**

Length: 3.5 mm.

Ferruginous: elytra with a large oblong discal spot, just reaching base and connected along the two inner intervals with a small common apical spot, border, and interval 9 black.

Head small, with deep furrows, diverging behind, eyes moderately prominent, mentum with two pores, antennae filiform, joint 2 not much longer than 3. *Prothorax* cordate, nearly a half wider than head and about as much wider than long, base wider than apex, sides rounded, sinuate close to the hind angles, which are sharply rectangular, with a slight carina on each side and a notch in front corresponding with the hind lateral pore; median line moderately deep, basal sulcus deep, crenulate, practically uninterrupted, but with a small pore behind it, forming a continuation of the median line. *Elytra* moderately convex, about a fourth wider than prothorax, three-fifths longer than wide, border not dentate and only vaguely setulose, rounded at shoulder and extending inwards a little beyond the base of stria 4; fully striate, the striae finely punctate, 1 to 4 moderately impressed, 5 to 8 progressively fainter, 1 and 2 reaching apex, where 2 diverges from 1 and runs parallel with the striole, 8 deep behind, striole a little curved, hooked in front, on middle of elytron, the pore close to apex; front dorsal pore on interval 6 at about a fifth from base, hind one in

the hook of the striole. Microsculpture of the prothorax and elytra formed by very fine transverse lines; on the head it is reticulate and formed by nearly isodiametric meshes. Prosternum slightly sulcate; metasternal process bordered; protarsi ♂ with two strongly dilated joints.

A little larger than *eurycles* BATES, but similarly coloured, except that the elytra are mainly black; the prothorax is a little wider and there is a small but quite evident pore behind the middle of the basal sulcus; the elytra are fully striate, the striae punctate (in *eurycles* finely crenulate, though in my "Revision of the Oriental species" I said they were not), the inner ones rather deeper, the outer ones more evident.

Residency Kediri: Blombang, 1 ex., and Gambiran, 2 ex.; Zuider Geb.: Popoh, 3 ex.; Goenoeng Kloet, 1 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 1 ex.

Tachys lembodes sp. n.

Length: 3.0 - 3.5 mm.

Flavous: middle of under side and venter more or less brown; head, front and hind margins of prothorax, and elytra dark bronze, each elytron with two small, marginal, flavous spots, the front one triangular, just behind shoulder, the hind one elongate, close to apex.

Head with short, shallow furrows, eyes rather prominent, mentum without pores, antennae subclavate, joints 2 and 3 of equal length. *Prothorax* quadrate, a half wider than head, a third wider than long, widest at base, which is exactly adjusted to the base of the elytra, and slightly produced at middle, apex emarginate, the front angles fairly sharp, sides rounded in front, nearly straight behind, hind angles slightly obtuse, though sharp, with a rudimentary carina; median line very fine, front transverse impression obsolete, basal sulcus moderately deep, crenulate, interrupted at middle by a fairly wide depression, which is bounded on each side by a slight longitudinal ridge, outside which is some further slight striation, basal foveae moderately impressed, rounded, midway between median line and hind angles. *Elytra* convex, elongate, quite a fourth wider than prothorax, three-fifths longer than wide, widest a little behind shoulders and tapering gradually to apex, border smooth, forming a very obtuse angle at shoulder and continuing a little way inwards in the direction of the scutellum; striae vaguely crenulate, striae 1 to 3 very faint in front, 1 only reaching base, but all three very deep near apex, where 3 joins the recurved striole, stria 4 just visible behind, striae 5 to 7 wanting, 8 deep on apical half, represented in front by three small pores just behind shoulder, and another larger one at a fourth from base, between which and middle the stria is just traceable, two dorsal pores on stria 3 at a third and three-fourths. Microsculpture formed by isodiametric meshes, very distinct throughout. Metasternal process depressed and finely bordered; apical ventral segment ♂ with two pores, ♀ with four pores, close together, in a straight line, and near the margin. In the ♂ the protarsi are hardly dilated.

South Java: Residency Banjoemas, Babakan, 27.iii.1933 (F. C.

DRESCHER and M. A. LIEFTINCK), 7 ex. "Beach". I had already seen other examples of this species, and have three specimens in my own collection.

This species, *T. gestroi* ANDR., and *T. horni* ANDR. form a small homogeneous group characterized by an elongate-oval form, a conspicuous isodiametric microsculpture, the elytra with two dorsal pores, stria 8 deep on the apical half, but represented by a few pores in front, the other striae obsolete, though 1, 2, and sometimes 3 are developed on the apical half. The three species may be distinguished as follows:—

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| 1(4) Prothorax with a depression at the middle of the basal sulcus, bounded on each side by a longitudinal ridge. Elytra with at least some dark markings. | |
| 2(3) Prothorax without a carina in the hind angles. Elytra flavous, with a hastate piceous spot at middle. (Mentawai Is.). | <i>gestroi</i> ANDR. ¹⁾ |
| 3(2) Prothorax with a rudimentary carina in the hind angles. Elytra dark bronze, each with two small flavous spots (Java). | <i>lembodes</i> sp. n. |
| 4(1) Prothorax with a normal, lightly impressed, basal sulcus, uninterrupted at middle. Elytra flavous, each with a large pale spot near apex (Ceylon). | <i>horni</i> ANDR. ²⁾ |

***Callistomimus trichros* sp. n.**

Length: 4 mm. •

Underside black, upper surface blue black, the elytra with some faint greenish reflections on the apical half; labrum, palpi (fuscous at apex), and legs (except knees, and apex of tibiae and tarsal joints) yellowish white; joints 1 and 2 of antennae more or less ferruginous; base of prothorax (narrowly), and a large scutellum shaped spot at the base of the elytra, reaching middle and extending on each side to stria 5, red; two small fasciae on each elytron, the front one from stria 5 to margin, where it extends a little both forward and backward, the hind one between striae 4 and 8, a small spot on interval 3 behind the red patch, and another small sutural spot at extreme apex, white. Body with a short pubescence.

Head punctate, clypeus, disk, and neck smooth, eyes fairly prominent, antennae thick and dilated towards apex. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, only a little wider than head, nearly a third wider than long, apex a fourth wider than base, sides rounded in front, strongly contracted behind, hind angles each in the form of a small, sharp, slightly acute tooth; median line impressed on basal half only, basal foveae moderately deep, surface closely punctate. *Elytra* a little convex,

¹⁾ Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. li. 1925, pp. 382 and 384, t. 3. f. 5.

²⁾ Faun. Brit. Ind. Carab. ii. 1935, pp. 234 and 235, f. 41.

subquadrate, slightly dilated behind, two-thirds wider than prothorax, a third longer than wide; punctate-striate, intervals moderately convex; surface dull, finely punctate. Microsculpture of elytra isodiametric, none on head, and none visible on prothorax. Underside finely and fairly closely punctate.

In my key to the oriental species of this genus (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1921, p. 236), this new one will come near *quadricolor* PUTZ. (= *eucharis* BATES), but the prothorax is blue black instead of red, and its hind angles are much smaller.

Residency Kediri: Bandoeng, 1 ex.; Bojolangoe, 1 ex.; Srabah, 1 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 1 ex.

Chlaenius philemon sp. n.

Length: 11.5 - 12 mm. Width: 4.2 - 4.3 mm.

Black, shiny; head and prothorax metallic green, the head bluish in front; basal joint of palpi, joints 1 to 3 of antennae, labrum, legs, interval 9, border, and epipleura of elytra flavous; rest of palpi and antennae ferruginous.

Head with the frontal furrows shallow, subrugose, some fine longitudinal striation in them and on vertex, one or two fine punctures at sides behind, eyes prominent, labrum truncate, antennae rather thick, reaching middle of elytra, joint 3 half as long again as 4. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, a little more contracted in front than behind, as wide as head, about a fourth wider than long, sides narrowly bordered, rounded, gently sinuate close to base, hind angles right, but not sharp, a setiferous pore just in front of each; median line and transverse basal sulcus both fairly deep, basal foveae rounded, rather small but deep, surface moderately, irregularly, and rather sparsely punctate, basal area minutely rugose. *Elytra* convex, ovate, shoulders oblique, the border forming a very oblique angle on each side above them, two-thirds wider than prothorax, three-fourths longer than wide; striae deep and finely yet conspicuously crenulate, with a row of minute punctures and setae along each side, intervals convex and uniform. Microsculpture of the head and elytra almost isodiametric, much finer on the former than the latter; on the prothorax the meshes are very irregularly disposed and much wider than long. Underside sparsely punctate at sides, prosternal process unbordered, metepisterna a half longer than wide, not outwardly sulcate, profemora ♂ not dentate, tarsal joints slightly pubescent, joints 2 and 3 of the ♂ protarsi not much longer than wide.

Very much like *C. circumdatus* BRULLÉ, but much more shiny, the prothorax shorter, more finely punctate, and with small rounded basal foveae replacing the deep linear ones of *circumdatus*, the elytral striae much more evidently crenulate.

Residency Kediri: Ngoenoet, 4 ex. ♂ ♀.

Dischissus formaster sp. n.

Length: 14 - 15 mm.

Black, rather shiny: each elytron with two small, transverse lemon-coloured spots, sinuous in outline, the front one behind the shoulder, extending from stria

4 to the margin, and continued half way across the epipleuron, the colour running a little forward on the odd intervals and backward on the even ones, the hind one covering intervals 5 to 8, the patches of colour on 6 and 8 very small (in the cotype there is also a small patch on interval 4). Surface sparsely pubescent.

Head small, with deep wide furrows, converging behind, labrum emarginate and, like the clypeus, impunctate, neck with a few punctures, surface otherwise irregularly and fairly closely punctate, eyes large and hemispherical, antennae long and slender, palpi with the last joint securiform in both maxillaries and labials (δ). *Prothorax* rather flat, three-fifths wider than head, about a fifth wider than long, base with its sides oblique, wider than apex, sides strongly rounded, explanate, narrowly in front, more widely behind, slightly reflexed, hind angles projecting on each side as a small, obtuse, though fairly sharp tooth; median line slight, but visible, basal foveae fairly deep, surface coarsely and confluent punctate. *Elytra* convex, ovate, about a third wider than prothorax, a fourth longer than wide, widest behind middle, a faint emargination on each side before middle, and another close to apex; striae deep, finely punctate, 4 pushed a little inwards opposite the yellow, spots, surface finely but not very densely punctate. Microsculpture of the elytra isodiametric but rather faint; none on head and prothorax. Underside coarsely, the middle of venter more finely punctate, metepisterna a little longer than wide, front margins of ventral segments crenulate where exposed. Tarsal joints finely and sparsely pilose above, densely beneath.

Very nearly allied to *D. guttiferus* SCHAUM, though slightly larger, the prothorax with its surface less coarsely, but more densely and more confluent punctate, its sides more evidently explanate, but rather less reflexed, the elytra relatively longer, the intervals less convex and more evidently punctate, the yellow spots larger, extending inwards to stria 4.

West Java: Residency Buitenzorg, Djampang Tengah, G. Tji-soeroe, 6 - 800 m (M. E. WALSH), 2 ex. The type is in good condition, but the cotype has the head and prothorax damaged.

***Peronomerus xanthopus* sp. n.**

Length: 7.5 mm.

Black, upper side with a vague bluish tinge; palpi, joints 1 to 3 of antennae, and legs flavous. Body with a fairly conspicuous pale, erect pubescence.

Head rather flat, with long deep frontal impressions, converging a little behind, bounded outwardly on each side by a rounded ridge, eyes large, hemispherical, antennae rather thick, reaching basal fourth of elytra, surface punctate, clypeus, middle of front, and neck smooth. *Prothorax* moderately convex, rather less than a half wider than head, as long as wide, base truncate, its sides a little oblique, evidently wider than apex, front angles practically adjoining neck, sides faintly rounded in front, obtusely angulate a little behind middle, sharply sinuate close to base, hind angles projecting laterally on each side as a fairly

sharp, acute tooth; median line faint, basal foveae short, linear, moderately deep, near the angles, surface coarsely, densely, and somewhat confluent punctate. *Elytra* convex, oval, with distinct though rounded shoulders, about a half wider than prothorax, a little more than a half longer than wide, a slight sinuation on each side before apex; striae deep and very clearly punctate, especially at sides, the striole long, intervals convex, finely and fairly closely punctate. No microsculpture. Underside rather coarsely punctate, metasternum almost impunctate, venter finely punctate; metepisterna not much longer than wide.

Very similar to *P. fumatus* SCHAUM, and hardly smaller, but the palpi, basal joints of antennae, and legs are flavous. Head with longer and deeper frontal furrows converging behind; prothorax similar, but with strongly projecting, acute hind angles; elytral intervals more finely punctate.

Residency Kediri: Pakel (C. J. LOUWERENS), 1 ex. Residency Banjoemas: (F. C. DRESCHER), 2 ex.

Oodes infimus sp. n.

Length: 5 - 5.4 mm.

Black: palpi, joints 1 to 3 of antennae, and tarsi ferruginous; tibiae and femora piceous. Upper surface microscopically punctate.

Head small, smooth, and practically without impressions, eyes moderately prominent, antennae slender, hardly extending beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, nearly twice as wide as head, nearly two-thirds as wide as long, widest at base and strongly contracted at apex, which is a little emarginate and bordered at sides, sides very finely bordered and gently rounded, hind angles slightly rounded, a little obtuse, without pore; median line slight, the other usual impressions obsolete, surface smooth. *Elytra* convex, oval, hardly wider than prothorax, about a half longer than wide, basal border extending inwards on each side as far as stria 2, a small tooth at each shoulder; striae fine and finely punctate, 1 and 2 arising on each side in a rather large umbilicate pore, the other striae not quite reaching base, striole rudimentary, intervals flat, 3 with a minute pore just behind middle, and another one towards apex, surface smooth. Microsculpture of the prothorax and elytra very irregular, formed by meshes much longer in one direction than the other; on the head the meshes are mainly isodiametric. Underside impunctate; pro- and metasternal processes both bordered, mesosternum deeply sulcate along median line, metepisterna a half longer than wide; apical ventral segment ♂ with one marginal seta, ♀ with two setae on each side.

About the same length as the Sumatran *O. pygmaeus* ANDR., but much narrower, the head larger, the antennae shorter, the prothorax narrower and with an evident median line, the elytra much longer and less convex, the striae punctate, the striole rudimentary.

Residency Kediri: Bojolangoe, 1 ex.; Bandoeng, 1 ex.; Djengglik, 3 ex.

Acupalpus nesophilus sp. n.

Length: 3.6 - 4 mm.

Ferruginous: front of head and prothorax (except margins) piceous, elytra with a large blue-black band, which leaves the basal fourth, the sutural interval, and a small area at apex ferruginous, palpi, joints 1 and 2 of the antennae, and legs flavous.

Head convex, smooth, frontal furrows short, oblique, and fairly deep, eyes moderately prominent, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra. *Prothorax* subquadrate, a fourth wider than head and as much wider than long, base slightly arcuate, a little wider than apex, sides narrowly bordered, rounded in front, nearly straight behind, a seta at apical third, hind angles obtuse, not reflexed, and not much rounded; median line moderately deep on disk, transverse impressions obsolete, basal foveae moderately deep, near the angles, and, like the rest of the surface, impunctate. *Elytra* fairly convex, a third wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, only slightly dilated behind, shoulders square, apex obliquely truncate; striae deep, impunctate, scutellary striole rather short, intervals convex, especially near apex, 3 with a pore at three-fifths from base, adjoining stria 2, marginal series widely interrupted, surface smooth. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by vague transverse lines; on the prothorax there are very wide meshes; on the head the meshes are isodiametric, but faint. Prosternum with some setae along front margin and at the apex of the process; venter with the last three segments punctate and pilose, apical segment with 1 seta on each side in the ♂, 2 setae in the ♀. Tarsi not outwardly sulcate; ♂ protarsi with four dilated joints, joint 4 bilobed.

Larger than *A. annamensis* BATES but similarly coloured, though a larger part of the upper surface is dark. The prothorax is less narrowed behind, so that the base is evidently wider than the apex and the hind angles are not reflexed; the elytral striae are deeper and the intervals more convex.

Residency Kediri: Toeloengagoeng, 1 ex.; Zuider Geb.: Popoh, 1 ex. (type); Bandoeng, 1 ex.; Pakel, 1 ex.; Bojolangoe, 1 ex. The last two examples are immature and the elytra show hardly any dark marking.

Acupalpus rhombotus sp. n.

Length: 3.8 mm.

Ferruginous: head and joints 3 to 11 of antennae piceous, prothorax red, elytra with a fairly large black band across middle, extending both forwards and backwards along the middle, not reaching base, but reaching apex along the sutural interval, a slight brown line on each side near apex, so that there is a large flavous apical spot on each side.

Head convex, smooth, frontal furrows small but deep, continued to eye on each side by an oblique line, eyes fairly prominent, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, subquadrate, very little wider than head, a third wider than long, base slightly arcuate, barely wider than apex, sides bordered, gently rounded in front and faintly sinuate behind, a seta at apical

fourth, hind angles slightly obtuse but fairly sharp, not reflexed; median line, transverse impressions, and basal foveae all moderately deep, the front impression rather vaguely punctate, basal area closely punctate at sides in the foveae, more sparsely in the middle. *Elytra* moderately convex, a fourth wider than prothorax, a little more than two-thirds longer than wide, sides parallel, shoulders square, apex obliquely truncate; striae deep, with only vague traces of crenulation, striole short, intervals convex, 3 with a pore at three-fifths from base, adjoining stria 2, surface smooth. No microsculpture on head or prothorax, and only traces of transverse lines on the elytra. Prosternum with some setae along front margin; venter more or less punctate and pubescent, apical segment with one marginal seta on each side in the ♂, 2 setae in the ♀. Tarsi not outwardly sulcate, joint 4 emarginate.

Very much like the Indian *A. horni* ANDR. in size and form, but quite otherwise coloured, the base of the prothorax rather closely punctate and without the deep sulciform foveae of the Indian species.

Residency Kediri: Bojolangoe, 1 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 1 ex.

Burma: Tharrawaddy (G. Q. CORBETT), 1 ex.

The coloration described above is that of the type specimen (Toeloengagoeng). The other two examples are both immature and show only a vague dark cloud on the disk of the elytra, but the pale oblique spots at apex are quite clear in both specimens.

***Chlaeminus kedirensis* sp. n.**

Length: 5.25 - 6 mm.

Underside and base of femora piceous; upper surface black with aeneous or bluish metallic reflections; palpi, joint 1 of antennae (and joints 2 and 3 more or less), legs, and a rather square, sometimes transverse, apical spot on each elytron, covering intervals 5 to 7 (sometimes also 8), together with the apical border of the elytra, ferruginous.

Head convex, very smooth, frontal foveae fairly deep, parallel for a short distance, then diverging strongly, eyes prominent, antennae thick, reaching basal third of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, two-fifths wider than head, only a little wider than long, base wider than apex, sides bisetose, bordered, strongly rounded, sinuate close to the hind angles, which project a little laterally on each side as a sharp rectangular tooth; median line fine, basal sulci short but deep, parallel, close to hind angles, joining marginal channel along base, the space between them with few but very distinct punctures, surface otherwise smooth. *Elytra* convex, subovate, rather more than a fourth wider than prothorax, three-fourths longer than wide, sides parallel, slightly sinuate before apex; striae deep, minutely crenulate, intervals convex, finely and not very closely punctate and pubescent. Microsculpture consisting of fine transverse lines, hardly forming meshes, coarser on the prothorax than on the elytra; on the head the meshes are isodiametric. Metasternum with a few punctures at sides; metepisterna impunctate, twice as long as wide.

Smaller than *C. biguttatus* MOTCH., the elytra much less closely punctate, the puncturation about as dense as, though much finer than, that of *C. biplagiatus* CHAUD.

Residency Kediri: Djengglik, 2 ex.; Bojolangoe, 2 ex.; Bandoeng, 2 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 1 ex.

In the type (Djengglik) the tint is bluish, there are very few punctures between the prothoracic sulci, and the puncturation of the elytral intervals is faint; in other specimens, the puncturation in each case is somewhat denser, but I cannot distinguish more than one species.

***Perigona rubida* sp. n.**

Length: 3 mm. Width: 1.2 mm.

Light brown, with a faint reddish tint, the head piceous.

Head convex, smooth, frontal foveae short but fairly deep, diverging behind, eyes moderately prominent, antennae moniliform, hardly extending beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, subquadrate, very little wider than head, a third wider than long, base arcuate, barely as wide as apex, which is emarginate, sides bisetose, very finely bordered, gently rounded, with a trace only of sinuation before base, hind angles obtuse, but neither rounded nor reflexed; median line faint, basal foveae just visible as small rounded pores, surface smooth. *Elytra* rather flat, suboval, but with evident shoulders, nearly a half wider than prothorax and as much longer than wide, subtruncate at apex, and with a re-entrant angle at suture; striae very shallow, vaguely crenulate, the six inner ones all visible, intervals flat, 3 with three evident pores, surface smooth, marginal channel pubescent, more evidently so near apex, in addition to bearing the normal pores and setae. Microsculpture of the prothorax and elytra formed by very fine faint transverse lines; on the head there are isodiametric meshes.

Very much like *P. nigriceps* DEJ., and coming next to it in my key to the Sumatran species of the genus (Tijd. Ent. LXXII 1929, p. 326). The colour is pale instead of piceous, the prothorax is relatively larger, the elytra are flatter, and the striae much more in evidence.

Residency Kediri: Toeloengagoeng, 3 ex.

***Dicranoncus ganodes* sp. n.**

Length: 9 mm.

Brown: head, prothorax, apical half of femora, and apex of tarsal joints piceous, elytra dark purplish blue.

Head small, convex, frontal foveae short, but moderately deep, an impression on each side close to the eye, eyes moderately prominent, antennae slender, reaching basal third of elytra. *Prothorax* moderately convex, a third wider than head, nearly as long as wide, base a little wider than apex, all the angles rounded, sides unbordered, evenly rounded, somewhat reflexed, without lateral setae; median line rather fine, transverse impressions shallow, basal foveae large, round,

and fairly deep, surface smooth, with one or two small punctures along base. *Elytra* moderately convex, elongate oval, three-fifths wider than prothorax, quite two-thirds longer than wide, border obtusely angulate at shoulder, truncate at apex over a width of three intervals on each side, the sutural interval terminating in a short sharp spine; striae moderately impressed, finely crenulate, a little deeper at apex; intervals somewhat convex, 3 with three pores, a faint depression on each side towards apex on intervals 4-6. Microsculpture of the elytra consisting of oblique lines, forming very elongate meshes; none on head or on disk of prothorax. Apical ventral segment with a single seta on each side in the ♂, 2 in the ♀. Metatarsi bisulcate; joint 4 of the tarsi emarginate, joint 5 setulose beneath.

In form similar to *D. quadridens* MOTCH., but quite otherwise coloured. In *ganodes* the prothorax is less contracted in front, the elytra are relatively longer and narrower, the border forms a more evident angle at shoulder, the inner spine of the truncature is much shorter, the outer angle only slightly dentate.

W. Java: Residency Priangan: Goenoeng Papandajan (C. J. LOUWERENS), 3 ex. ♂ ♀; Garoet, Kamodjang, 1400 m (H. OVERBECK).

***Orthogonius lieftincki* sp. n.**

Length: 13 mm. Width: 5 mm.

Black, moderately shiny: palpi, antennae, and tarsi piceous, femora flavous.

Head small, convex, clypeal suture short but distinct, with a puncture at each end, eyes large and hemispherical, antennae stout, reaching basal fourth of elytra, ligula bisetose, surface closely vermiculate, with one or two oblique striae on each side of vertex. *Prothorax* convex, a half wider than head, nearly twice as wide as long, base narrowly bordered, a little produced at middle, rather wider than apex, which is also bordered and truncate, all the angles rounded, sides unbordered, rounded, slightly reflexed in front, explanate behind; median line fine, transverse impressions rather shallow, basal foveae small, rounded, and fairly deep, surface finely vermiculate-striate, with one or two fine punctures near the foveae. *Elytra* quadrate, moderately convex, a fourth wider than prothorax, nearly three-fourths longer than wide, basal border rounding shoulder, but extending inwards only to the middle of interval 5, shoulders square, sides parallel, apex rather sharply rounded; striae moderately impressed, finely crenulate, 1 and 2 arising in an umbilicate pore, scutellary striole fairly long, intervals a little convex, 3 and 5 slightly wider and 7 slightly narrower than the other intervals, 1 narrower and more convex towards apex, 3 with three dorsal pores, surface finely and sparsely punctate, chiefly on the odd intervals. Microsculpture isodiametric, much more visible on the elytra than on the head and prothorax. Underside impunctate; prosternal process bordered; protibiae not produced externally at apex, mesotibiae not dilated, metatibiae with fine, sharp, spurs, tarsal joint 4 bilobed in the pro- and mesotarsi, claws pectinate.

Nearly allied to *O. insularis* CHAUD., but a little smaller, the surface of the head closely vermiculate, the prothorax less wide, its sides reflexed in front, elytra with the basal border largely wanting, the striae rather deeper, the intervals more convex, the surface a little more visibly punctate.

W. Java: Buitenzorg, 250 m (M. A. LIEFTINCK), 1 ex. ♂.

Mastax louwerensi sp. n.

Length: 3.5 - 4.5 mm.

Black: basal half of head, prothorax, and sterna red; basal joint of antennae and two basal joints of palpi more or less ferruginous; base of femora and of tarsal joints, middle of tibiae, and two spots on each elytron whitish. The basal spot on the elytra is in the form of a narrow curved band round the shoulder, which tends to disappear on the inner intervals; the hind spot is small and transverse, occupying on each side about two-fifths of the elytron. Body sparsely pubescent.

Head wide and moderately convex, frontal impressions fairly deep, eyes moderately prominent, surface closely and irregularly punctate, middle of front nearly smooth, antennae thick, nearly reaching middle of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, slightly narrower than head, as long as wide, base gently arcuate, a little narrower than apex, front angles inconspicuous, sides gently rounded in front, strongly sinuate at a fourth from base, hind angles sharp acute and projecting laterally; median line rather lightly impressed, surface finely and closely punctate, much more finely than head. *Elytra* subquadrate, moderately convex, twice as wide as prothorax, a fourth longer than wide, widest at a fourth from apex, which is truncate, with a wide re-entrant angle at middle; three slightly raised longitudinal costae on each side, the area between the inner costa and the suture divided rather vaguely into shallow pits, no visible striae, surface shagreened, the microsculpture abnormal and irregular, the longitudinal or slightly oblique lines forming meshes three or four times longer in one direction than the other.

Larger than *M. sumatrensis* ANDR. and otherwise coloured, the head closely and conspicuously punctate, the prothorax with a normal and only lightly impressed median line, the elytra with only a pale narrow band round the shoulders and a smaller spot at apex.

Residency Kediri: Gambiran, 3 ex.; Pakel, 1 ex.; Bandoeng, 2 ex.; Karangredjo, 1 ex.; Bojolangoe, 1 ex.; Djenglik, 1 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 3 ex.

Mastax humilis sp. n.

Length: 3 - 3.75 mm.

Notably smaller than *M. louwerensi*, though similar in shape, but the head, prothorax, and sterna are black. The pale markings on the elytra are similarly placed, but usually much reduced, and sometimes disappearing in front; a minute pale spot is usually present on each elytron behind near the suture. The surface of the head and prothorax is rather coarsely and irregularly rugose-striate, an

occasional puncture being visible. The apex of the prothorax is nearly a third wider than base, the front angles are sharp and project forward, but the hind angles hardly project laterally; the median line is hardly impressed, but is represented by a moderately wide, longitudinal area, bounded on each side by a fine ridge, the two ridges converging behind and nearly meeting at base. Apart from the pattern, the elytra are similar, though the three dorsal costae are a little more evident, and the microsculpture is very much the same.

Residency Kediri: Bojolangoe, 1 ex.; Kras, 1 ex.; Toeloengagoeng, 15 ex.