

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

By

H. E. ANDREWES

(London).

In this third paper ¹⁾ will be found the descriptions of some further new species of *Carabidae*, collected this time by Mr. F. C. DRESCHER of Bandoeng. Fourteen new species are described and one new genus, among the former being representatives of the genera *Dromius* and *Calathomimus*, both, so far as I am aware, new to Java. Mr. DRESCHER has kindly allowed me to retain the type specimens in my collection.

Java appears to be rich in *Carabidae*, and, as in the case of some other islands in the Archipelago, the genus *Colpodes* is particularly well represented. Not many Javan species of this genus have hitherto been described, nor are any new ones described here, but I am hoping to be able to deal with them in a future paper.

Tachys zoster sp. n.

Length: — 2 mm.

Ferruginous: a dark band across the middle of the elytra, the apex also slightly infuscate.

Head with rather shallow, linear furrows, diverging slightly behind, eyes rather flat, antennae slender, hardly extending beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, a half wider than head, quite two thirds wider than long, base truncate, much wider than apex, very little contracted behind, sides finely bordered and gently rounded, hind angles right and fairly sharp, without carina; basal sulcus fine and shallow, not crenulate, with two pores at middle. *Elytra* convex, oval, the border smooth, a third wider than prothorax, a fourth longer than wide; stria 1 entire, fairly deep, and finely crenulate, 2 visible as far as middle, 3 indicated by one or two fine pores in front, 8 impressed near apex only, striole short, curved, on middle of elytron, the pore half way along it, a single minute dorsal pore a little behind middle. No microsculpture. Metasternal process deeply bordered; claws clearly denticulate.

In my "Revision of the Oriental species of the genus *Tachys*" (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. li. 1925) this species would come into the *haliploides*-group (p. 470)

¹⁾ For my two former papers see:
Treubia vol. xiv. 2. 1933, pp. 273-286.
Treubia deel 15. 3. 1936, pp. 211-224.

and is near *striatulus* m., but the character of the elytral striation, and the broad black band across the elytra distinguish it both from that species and from *haliploides* BATES.

R. es. Preanger: G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 4000 - 5000 feet. 2 ex.

Calathomimus drescheri sp. n.

Length: — 7.25 - 8.25 mm.

Black, shiny: palpi, antennae, legs, reflexed margin of prothorax, and border and epipleura of elytra ferruginous.

Head convex, frontal foveae small and diverging behind, eyes moderately prominent, antennae extending a little beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* moderately convex, subquadrate, nearly two thirds wider than head, a third wider than long, more contracted in front than behind, base and apex both emarginate, front angles only slightly rounded, sides each with a single seta at two fifths from apex, finely bordered and gently rounded, explanate and reflexed behind, so that the marginal channel meets the base at some little distance from the angle, hind angles obtuse and rounded, the surface adjoining them somewhat raised; median line moderately deep, the other normal impressions obsolete, surface impunctate, a little uneven near base. *Elytra* elongate, slightly wider than prothorax, nearly two thirds longer than wide, sides straight and parallel at middle, basal border strongly bisinuate, forming an acute angle at each shoulder; striae deep, very finely and indistinctly crenulate, intervals convex, 6 and 7 subcostate close to base, 3 with three or four pores adjoining stria 2, none on 5 or 7. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by very wide meshes; on the prothorax the meshes are not so wide, but faint and irregular; none on the head.

In spite of some slight differences, including a lack of pattern on the elytra, I see no reason to exclude this species from BATES' genus, the species of which are known otherwise only from Ceylon; as in *C. vittatus* ANDR., the seriate punctures on the elytra are confined to the third interval.

R. es. Preanger: G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 1400 - 1600 m, 12 ex.

Calathomimus limatus sp. n.

Length: — 10.5 mm.

Black, shiny, very faintly iridescent: palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous.

Head small, convex, frontal foveae slight, diverging behind, eyes only moderately prominent, antennae slender, extending rather beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* convex, subquadrate, about two thirds wider than head and a fourth wider than long, base wider than apex, both a little emarginate, front angles moderately sharp, sides each with a single seta at a third from apex, sides very finely bordered and rounded, explanate, much more widely behind, where they are also somewhat reflexed, hind angles obtuse and rounded; median line very fine, visible only on disk, the other impressions obsolete, surface smooth and impunctate, basal area a little uneven. *Elytra* convex, elongate, as wide

as prothorax, twice as long as wide, sides very gently rounded, widest just behind middle, basal border bisinuate, forming an acute angle at each shoulder; striae deep, impunctate, scutellary striole fairly long, arising in an umbilicate pore, intervals convex, more convex at sides and apex, 3 with three pores, adjoining stria 2, none on 5 or 7. Microsculpture of the prothorax and elytra formed by excessively fine transverse lines; on the head isodiametric meshes are just visible.

Larger than *C. drescheri* described above, and, like it, without any pattern on the elytra, the sides of the prothorax more rounded, more reflexed behind, the hind angles more rounded, the elytra longer, the striae neither punctate nor crenulate.

Res. Banjoemas: G. Slamet, Batoerraden, 800 m, 1 ex. ♀.

Carbanus gen. n.

Body winged. *Head* with the eyes adjoining the buccal fissure, one supra-orbital seta not far from the eye; labrum sexsetose, slightly emarginate, clypeus bisetose and also slightly emarginate; mandibles short, curved, very sharp at apex, right one with a powerful tooth nearer apex than base, left one edentate; mentum with a short wide tooth in the emargination, submentum with a long seta on each side; ligula bisetose, a little dilated at apex, paraglossae membranous, free, glabrous, rounded at apex, a little narrower and shorter than ligula, maxillae hooked and fringed with bristles; palpi sparsely setulose, pointed at apex, maxillaries with the apical joint a half longer than the penultimate, equal in the labials, the penultimate joint in the latter plurisetose; antennae setose from joint 3 inclusive. *Prothorax* quadrate, the base vaguely bordered at sides, the border sometimes just traceable at middle, the sides unisetose. *Elytra* nine-striate, the basal border entire. Prosternal process unbordered at apex, with one or two minute setae; metasternum longitudinally sulcate, the process bordered, the episterna a half longer than wide. Venter with a smooth oblong foveole in the middle of base in both sexes, apical segment with a single marginal seta on each side in the ♂, 2 in the ♀. Protibiae only a little dilated towards apex, with an outer row of fine bristles; metatarsi not outwardly sulcate, joint 1 as long as 2 + 3; tarsal joints glabrous above, joint 4 only slightly emarginate, joint 5 not setulose beneath: protarsi ♂ with four moderately dilated joints, clothed with whitish scales beneath, mesotarsal joints also dilated to a moderate extent.

This new Harpaline genus presents an unusual combination of characters. In appearance it is somewhat like *Tachycellus*, but wider and with sharper hind angles in the prothorax.

Carbanus flavipes sp. n.

Length: — 6 mm. Width: — 2.6 mm.

Black, shiny: buccal organs, antennae, and legs flavous; border of prothorax, apex of elytra, and pro- and epipleura vaguely ferruginous.

Head convex, eyes prominent, clypeal suture very fine, frontal foveae short, moderately impressed, continued on each side as a fine line to the eye, antennae extending somewhat beyond the base of the elytra. *Prothorax* convex, rather less than a half wider than head, a half wider than long, very slightly contracted behind, so that the base is much wider than apex, sides finely bordered, rounded in front, nearly straight behind, the pore and seta at two fifths from apex, hind angles slightly obtuse but very little rounded; median line shallow, transverse impressions obsolete, basal foveae wide and very shallow, basal area finely and rather sparsely punctate, the puncturation running forward to middle at sides. *Elytra* convex, nearly a third wider than prothorax, though the base is hardly wider than the base of the prothorax, rather more than a half longer than wide, sides straight and parallel at middle; striae rather fine, impunctate, scutellary striole fairly long, between striae 1 and 2, arising along with 2 in an umbilicate pore; intervals nearly flat, 3 with one very small pore, adjoining stria 2, at three fifths from base. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by very fine wide meshes; traces only on the head and prothorax.

R. e. s. P r e a n g e r: G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 1400 - 1600 m, 10 ex. ♂ ♀.

Lesticus drescheri sp. n.

Length: — 16 mm. Width: — 5.8 mm.

Black beneath: antennae, palpi (ferruginous at extremity), and tarsi piceous; head and prothorax purple, the border of the latter greenish; elytra rather bright blue.

Head convex, neck faintly constricted, frontal foveae deep, irregularly striate, not quite reaching hind-eye level, some deep longitudinal striae near eyes, one or two oblique striae on front, eyes moderately prominent, genae conspicuous but shorter than eyes, palpi (♀) very slender, the apical joint not dilated, antennae extending a little beyond base of prothorax. *Prothorax* convex, a little wider than head and about a third wider than long, base truncate, its sides somewhat oblique, apex faintly emarginate, evidently wider than base, sides bisetose, well rounded in front, sharply sinuate at a fifth from base, border moderately thick and conspicuously crenulate, hind angles rectangular, but not very sharp, projecting a little laterally; median line moderately deep on disk, not reaching extremities, basal foveae deep, close to the angles, converging slightly in front, surface faintly transversely striate, basal area very finely rugose. *Elytra* convex, a little less than a third wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, dilated behind and widest at middle, the sides slightly emarginate on each side behind the shoulders, which are square, though rather narrow, no basal border, the side border joining stria 6 at base; striae deep, very deep at sides, impunctate, intervals convex, very convex at sides, 7 narrower and 8 much narrower than the other intervals, almost costate, 3 with two pores, at about a fourth and just behind middle. Microsculpture isodiametric, fairly conspicuous on the elytra, fine and faint on the head, practically none on the prothorax. Underside smooth; metepisterna barely longer than wide; last ventral

segment (♀) with two pores on each side; joint 1 of the metatarsi finely outwardly sulcate, joint 5 with setae beneath.

In form similar to *L. janthinus* DEJ., but easily distinguished from any other Javan *Lesticus* s.s. by the greenish crenulate border of the prothorax, the blue elytra, and the deep, impunctate striae.

R. e. s. B a n j o e m a s: G. Slammat, Batoerraden, 800 m, 1 ex. ♀.

Abacetus spissus sp. n.

Length: — 5 mm.

Black, venter brown: palpi, joints 1 to 4 of antennae, tibiae, and tarsi more or less ferruginous.

Head convex, smooth, a small fovea on vertex, clypeal suture distinct, frontal foveae fairly deep, diverging behind but curving slightly inwards at the extremities, eyes moderately prominent. *Prothorax* convex, three fifths wider than head, a fourth wider than long, base truncate, hardly wider than apex, front angles fairly sharp, sides bisetose, strongly rounded, faintly sinuate quite close to the hind angles, which are sharp, though slightly obtuse; median line and basal foveae moderately impressed, the latter rather short, linear, and nearly parallel, joining the fairly wide lateral channels along sides of base, surface smooth, a few small punctures between the foveae. *Elytra* convex, shoulders square, sides parallel at middle, a fourth wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide; striae fairly deep, impunctate, 2 arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals rather convex, a single small dorsal pore on 3, adjoining stria 2, surface smooth. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by very wide meshes, the meshes less wide on the prothorax, isodiametric on the head. Underside smooth, prosternum sulcate, both pro- and metasternal processes bordered, the former at apex only, metepisterna a little longer than wide, metatarsi not sulcate, claw-joint without setae beneath.

A little smaller than *A. amplipennis* BATES, though similar in form, but the frontal foveae, which in BATES' species curve round on each side to the eye, here curve outwards and then inwards; the prothorax is similar, but with a deeper median line; the elytra are evidently shorter and very convex, and the femora are dark instead of pale.

R. e. s. B a n j o e m a s: Koebangkangkoeng, 1 ex. ♂.

Dicaelindus longimalis sp. n.

Length: — 11 - 12 mm.

Black, shiny, with only a trace of iridescence: palpi, and basal half of joint 1 of antennae ferruginous; rest of antennae and tarsi piceous.

Head smooth, rather flat in front, frontal foveae short, moderately deep, diverging behind, eyes moderately convex, mandibles exceptionally long and straight, but curving inwards at apex, the upper margin of the scrobe of the right mandible somewhat dilated at base in both sexes, antennae stout, extending

rather beyond base of elytra, joint 3 hardly longer than 4. *Prothorax* moderately convex, quadrate, rather less than a half wider than head, exactly a third wider than long, base slightly arcuate, wider than apex, sides gently rounded, border narrow in front, a good deal wider behind, a pore and seta just within the hind angles, which are slightly obtuse and a little rounded; median line very faint, basal foveae short, linear, parallel, fairly deep, not reaching base, surface smooth. *Elytra* convex, ovate, with square shoulders, rather more than a fourth wider than prothorax, a half longer than wide, only a faint sinuation on each side behind; striae moderately deep, impunctate, 2 arising in an umbilicate pore, intervals moderately convex on disk, more convex near apex, where 7 and 8 are subcarinate, no dorsal pores, surface smooth. The microsculpture of the elytra is formed by very fine irregular transverse lines; on the disk of the prothorax it is isodiametric or nearly so, and further the whole of the upper surface is microscopically punctulate. The underside is finely punctulate at sides; prosternal process (at extremity only) and metasternal process finely bordered, the metepisterna much longer than wide and externally bordered; last ventral segment with one marginal seta on each side in the ♂, two in the ♀; tarsal joint 5 glabrous beneath.

Remarkably like *D. omestes* ANDR. from Sumatra, but differing in some important particulars. In the new species only the basal half of antennal joint 1 is ferruginous, instead of the whole of joints 1 and 2, and joint 3 is barely longer than 4. The mandibles are much longer and straighter, the upper margin of the scrobe dilated at the base, instead of in the middle. The marginal channel of the prothorax is continued on each side to base, the pore and seta on the inner side, whereas in *omestes* the channel almost disappears just before base, and the pore and seta are on the angle.

Res. Preanger: Patimoean (F. C. DRESCHER), 13-20.vii.1925. 4 ex.
Res. Kediri: Bandoeng (C. J. LOUWERENS), 2 ex., and Zuider Geb., Popoh (C. J. LOUWERENS), 1 ex.

***Pogonoglossus torvus* sp. n.**

Length: — 10 - 11.75 mm.

Piceous: venter, palpi, and tarsi dark reddish; body pubescent.

Head convex and shiny, with a few punctures on each side behind, and one or two on disk, frontal foveae deep and wide, containing one or two fine punctures, neck deeply constricted, eyes rather small, a small setulose tubercle on each side just behind them, genae longer than eyes, not projecting quite so far, and curving round rather sharply to neck, mandibles long, antennae stout, reaching basal third of elytra. *Prothorax* cordate, rather flat, nearly a fourth wider than head, not much wider than long, widest at about a third from apex, base with slightly oblique sides, hardly wider than apex, which is rather deeply emarginate, sides unbordered and widely reflexed, strongly rounded in front, sinuate at a third from base, a pore and seta on each side at the widest point

and another on the hind angle, where the pore makes a slight indentation, hind angles sharp, reflexed, and slightly obtuse; median line and front transverse impression fairly deep, surface finely and sparsely punctate, an oval impression on each side on front of disk, with a faint, longitudinal, raised line just outside it. *Elytra* rather flat, quadrate, two fifths wider than prothorax, about a half longer than wide, widest just behind shoulders, the truncature at apex faintly emarginate on each side; striae fairly deep and finely punctate, a fairly long scutellary striole; intervals convex on disk, flatter behind, surface finely and not very closely punctate, shiny in spite of the sub-erect pubescence, a few very long hairs issuing on each side from the pores of the marginal series. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by rather irregular transverse lines making wide meshes; practically none visible on the head or prothorax. Underside more finely and sparsely punctate than the upper surface; metasternum with a longitudinal sulcus, its sides rather more strongly punctate, metasternal process bordered; metepisterna somewhat longer than wide.

Quite distinct from, and larger than any of the species hitherto described from Java or Sumatra. About the same size as *P. truncatus* ANDR. from Burma and Indo-China; the head with deeper frontal foveae and longer genae, the prothorax with its sides more widely explanate and more reflexed, the elytra similar in form, but, like the rest of the upper surface, much less closely punctate.

R. es. Preanger: G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 4000 - 5000 feet (F. C. DRESCHER), 3 ex. R. es. Buitenzorg: Poentjak pass, Telagawarna, 1450 m (M. A. LIEFTINCK), 1 ex.

***Sfitakantha reflexa* sp. n.**

Length: — 9 mm. Width: — 3.5 mm.

Black: reflexed margins of prothorax and legs (to some extent) piceous; palpi, joints 1 and 2 of the antennae (rest brown), base and apex of tibiae, and tarsi more or less ferruginous.

Head convex, with fairly long, slightly divergent, frontal impressions, eyes prominent, antennae slender, not extending very far beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* slightly convex, cordate, two fifths wider than head, about a fourth wider than long, base slightly, apex deeply emarginate, sides unbordered, rounded in front, straight behind, widely explanate, the explanate part strongly reflexed, hind angles a little obtuse, but not very much rounded; median line fine but moderately deep, transverse impressions deep, disk faintly transversely striate, sides and base finely punctate-strigose. *Elytra* moderately convex, subquadrate, three fifths wider than prothorax, not quite a third longer than wide, an impression on each side a little behind shoulder, and another near apex between stria 3 and stria 5, apex obliquely truncate, slightly emarginate on each side, outer angles rounded, a re-entrant angle at apex; striae deep, vaguely crenulate, intervals convex, very convex near apex, a boss at the apex of 3, and a slighter boss at the point where 5 and 6 join, 3 with three small pores close to stria 2, at about a half, three fourths, and near apex respectively. Microsculpture of

the head and elytra isodiametric; on the prothorax the meshes are on average two to three times as wide as long.

Very similar to, though a little larger than *S. impressa* SCHM.-GOEB., the head and elytra hardly presenting any differences; the prothorax has much more rounded front and hind angles, and the sides are more contracted behind, widely explanate and strongly reflexed.

R. es. B a n j o e m a s: G. Slammat, 800 m, 4 ex.

Dromius hilarus sp. n.

Length: — 4 - 4.5 mm.

Ferruginous, darker beneath; palpi, antennae, legs and upper surface, including elytral intervals 8 and 9, paler; elytra otherwise piceous, with two flavous spots on each, the front one elongate-oval, extending from stria 2 to stria 6, the hind one more or less rounded, extending from stria 3 to stria 7.

Head small, convex, frontal foveae short but moderately impressed, eyes not prominent, antennae submoniliform, extending a little beyond base of elytra, mentum with a short, very obtuse tooth. *Prothorax* convex, about a third wider than head and as much wider than long, base truncate, much wider than apex, front angles rounded, sides hardly bordered, slightly reflexed, a little explanate behind, rounded in front, faintly contracted but not sinuate behind, a single lateral seta on each side on the hind angle, which is slightly obtuse but not much rounded; median line fine, basal foveae moderately deep, faintly rugose-punctate, surface vaguely transversely striate. *Elytra* rather flat, subquadrate, three fifths wider than prothorax and as much longer than wide, apex truncate, border becoming obsolete opposite stria 4; striae shallow, indistinctly crenulate, intervals slightly convex, 3 with a single pore near apex, 7 with three or four pores on the apical half, adjoining stria 6, not clearly distinguishable, as the surface here is very uneven. Last dorsal segment emarginate on each side; last ventral segment with two marginal setae on each side in the ♂, three in the ♀; claws strongly denticulate.

R. es. P r e a n g e r: G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 1400 m, 10 ex. R. es. B a n j o e m a s: Batoerraden, G. Slammat, 800 m, 1 ex.

This is the first species of the genus to be described from the Malay Archipelago. Like *D. indicus* ANDR. it has four spots on the elytra, but both the insect itself and the elytral spots are much smaller.

Metabletus javanus sp. n.

Length: — 3.5 mm.

Black: palpi, joint 1 of antennae, and legs flavous; rest of antennae and epipleura ferruginous; each elytron with two fairly large flavous spots, the shoulder spot comma-shaped, widening behind to stria 3, the apical spot long, extending inwards to stria 4, curving inwards and narrowing at apex, where the two apical spots join. In effect the elytra are flavous, with a large black cross, the upright widening round scutellum and not quite reaching apex.

Head smooth, with a slight fovea on each side at the ends of the faint clypeal suture, eyes moderately prominent. *Prothorax* subcordate, a fifth wider than head and fully a half wider than long, base a little produced at middle, its sides oblique, sides bisetose, strongly rounded in front, nearly straight behind, the hind angles sharp, but a little obtuse, and rather strongly reflexed; median line at middle and basal sulcus well marked, surface smooth. *Elytra* rather flat, subovate, not quite three fourths wider than prothorax, a fourth longer than wide, truncate behind, leaving the abdomen exposed; striae impunctate, the inner ones moderately impressed, the outer ones very fine, 1 to 3 reaching apex, but none quite reaching base; intervals a little convex on disk, 3 with two pores adjoining stria 3, at two fifths and three fourths respectively. Microsculpture of the elytra and sides of prothorax formed by very wide meshes; on the disk of the prothorax and the head the meshes are isodiametric. Claws very clearly pectinate.

Allied to *M. arrowi* JEDL. from the Philippine Is., but the antennae are pale, and the markings on the elytra differ, the black sutural stripe being carried almost to apex.

Res. Semarang: G. Oengaran, Djoemblang, 150 m, 1 ex. ♂.

Risophilus drescheri sp. n.

Length: — 3.75 - 4 mm.

Pale ferruginous: head, disk of prothorax, and sutural and marginal intervals of elytra dark ferruginous; sides of prothorax and greater part of elytra piceous; on each elytron at about two thirds is an elongate, oval, flavous spot, extending from stria 1 to stria 4. Surface glabrous.

Head convex, smooth, neck deeply constricted, frontal foveae short and shallow, eyes fairly prominent, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, mentum with a long sharp tooth in the emargination. *Prothorax* evidently narrower than head and slightly narrower than long, widest a little before middle, base slightly wider than apex, its sides very oblique, sides bisetose, narrowly bordered, gently rounded in front, strongly sinuate before base, hind angles sharp, though a little obtuse, and projecting laterally; median line and transverse impressions moderately developed, surface faintly transversely striate. *Elytra* rather flat, subquadrate, fully two and a half times wider than prothorax and fully a half longer than wide, apical truncature faintly emarginate on each side, border extending inwards to a point opposite stria 3; striae fairly deep, vaguely crenulate, intervals slightly convex, 3 with two pores, at a fourth, and four fifths. Microsculpture isodiametric throughout and very distinct. Ventral segments sparsely setulose, sixth segment ♂ deeply emarginate at middle, exposing a seventh segment, a single seta on each side, two setae in the ♀; claws strongly denticulate.

Not much like any other eastern species, and easily recognizable by the two pale oval spots on the elytra.

Res. Banjoemas: Batoerraden, G. Slam, 800 m (F. C. DRESCHER), 2 ex.; Res. Preanger: G. Goentoer, 1600 m (F. C. DRESCHER), 1 ex.; Res. Buitenzorg: Tjibodas, G. Gedeh, 1400 m (L. J. TOXOPEUS), 2 ex.

Risophilus leptosomus sp. n.

Length: — 5 mm.

Rather pale ferruginous: head and prothorax reddish, lateral borders of the latter and suture of the elytra brown.

Head wider than in *R. drescheri*, the neck less deeply constricted, the eyes more prominent, a rounded fovea present on each side of front. *Prothorax* long and narrow, the width at hind angles practically the same as in front, the base produced at middle, the sides only faintly rounded and more reflexed, the front seta very near the front angle, its pore breaking the outline of the border, the hind angles larger and projecting further laterally. *Elytra* a little more convex, only two and a quarter times wider than prothorax, but very nearly twice as long as wide, the striae a little shallower, rather more evidently crenulate, and showing vague underlying brown pores, interval 3 with similar pores. The microsculpture is the same, but on the prothorax the meshes are on average a little wider than long. Venter and claws as in *drescheri*.

Not unlike *R. inornatus* ANDR. from Sumatra, but a narrower and longer species, with more prominent eyes, the prothorax subquadrate, the elytra relatively longer and more deeply striate.

Res. Besoeki: Bajoekidoel, G. Raoeng, 450 - 700 m (F. C. DRESCHER), 2 ex.; Idjen Plateau, Blawan Coffee Estate, 900 - 1500 m (H. LUCHT), 1 ex. Res. Banjoemas: Batoerraden, G. Slam, 800 m (F. C. DRESCHER), 2 ex.; Noesa Kambangan Island (F. C. DRESCHER); 1 ex.

Pentagonica nitens sp. n.

Length: — 5 mm.

Black, shiny: border of the elytra ferruginous, joints 2 to 11 of antennae and legs flavous, but the femora are piceous, except at apex, and the middle of the tibiae is sometimes infuscate.

Head convex, a small impression on each side of front, adjoining the supra-orbital pore, eyes flat, genae as long as eyes, curving evenly round to the deep neck constriction, antennae stout, reaching a little beyond base of elytra. *Prothorax* pentagonal, convex, a fifth wider than head, a half wider than long, base produced at middle, apex emarginate, bordered, front angles rounded, sides bordered and slightly reflexed, angulate a little before middle, with a pore (and seta) on the angle, rounded in front, straight behind, but sinuate close to base; median line fine, basal sulcus deep, surface very smooth, basal area finely rugose. *Elytra* convex, widely oval, nearly twice as wide as prothorax; two fifths longer than wide, base emarginate at middle, apex slightly truncate; striae very shallow, finely punctate, intervals slightly convex, 3 apparently

with three dorsal pores, which, owing to their minute size, are extremely difficult to trace. Microsculpture of the head and elytra isodiametric; prothorax without any, except along the base.

Not unlike *P. blanda* ANDR., also a Malay species, but more shiny, the eyes flat and the form of the head subglobular, the prothorax widest before the middle.

Res. Preanger: G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 1400 m, 5 ex. Res. Buitenzorg, Poentjak pass, 1450 m (Buitenzorg Mus.), 1 ex.