

ON SOME NEW SPECIES OF CARABIDAE,
CHIEFLY FROM JAVA.

By

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The majority of the species described below come from the collection of the Buitenzorg Museum, the Director of which has kindly allowed me to retain the type specimens, but I have taken the opportunity of describing also a few new Javan species in my own collection. Two new genera are introduced here, both belonging to the *Licinini*, one from Java and one from the Sangi and Talaud group of islands.

Bembidion dammermani sp. n.

Length:- 5 mm.

Black, shiny: palpi (except penultimate joint), joints 1 and 2 of antennae, legs, and extreme apex of elytra ferruginous.

Head with parallel, rather uneven furrows, extending on to clypeus in front and diverging a little behind, eyes only moderately prominent, antennae hardly reaching basal fourth of elytra, surface practically impunctate, front lightly transversely striate. Prothorax convex, cordate, a fifth wider than head and as much wider than long, base truncate, a little wider than apex, sides rounded in front and sinuate a little before base, hind angles sharp, but slightly obtuse, with a very distinct carina; median line fairly deep, but only a little deeper behind than in front, front transverse impression obsolete, hind one and basal foveae deep, the latter wide and rounded, base moderately punctate, a large rounded pore on each side near middle of disk. Elytra subovate, rather flat, a third wider than prothorax, about three quarters longer than wide, border reaching a point opposite stria 5: striae fairly deep, the inner ones indistinctly, the outer ones quite clearly punctate and not very much shallower than the inner ones, 1 deep throughout, the rest evanescent close to apex, 8 joining the marginal channel at a fourth from base. Scutellary striole short, apical stria slight and irregular; intervals convex on disk, 3 with two pores adjoining stria 3. No microsculpture, except for some traces of isodiametric meshes on the head. Proepisterna moderately punctate, metasternal process unbordered.

W. J a v a: Mt. Pangrango, 2400 m. (DAMMERMAN) 1 ex. ♀

In many of its characters this species approaches the palaeartic subgenus *Synechostictus*; the nearest oriental ally seems to be *B. exaratum* ANDR. from North India, but *B. pendleburyi* ANDR. from Mount Kinabalu in Borneo is also a member of the same group. Neither of them is much like the Javan insect.

***Bembidion salamander* sp. n.**

Length:- 3-4 mm.

Black, shiny, upper surface sometimes with a faint bluish tinge: Palpi (except penultimate joint), joints 1 and 2 of antennae, with basal half of 3 and 4, apical border of elytra, and legs flavous, femora sometimes infuscate at base, venter piceous.

H e a d with moderately deep, parallel furrows, diverging a little behind, eyes not very prominent, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, surface sometimes a little uneven, but practically impunctate. P r o t h o r a x convex, cordate, a fifth wider than head, and about as much wider than long, base truncate, slightly wider than apex, sides rounded in front, sinuate near base, hind angles sharply rectangular, with a clearly marked carina on each side adjoining them; median line fine, front transverse impression shallow, uneven, basal foveae small but deep, a little removed from the angles, base depressed, subrugose, with the barest traces of fine puncturation. E l y t r a oval, rather flat, two fifths wider than prothorax, four fifths longer than wide, border reaching a point opposite stria 5; striae finely punctate, moderately deep on disk, all shallower near base, but 1, 2, and the scutellary striole meet in a deep impression at base, outer striae shallower, 7 hardly impressed, 1 fairly deep behind, 2 shallower before but both deeper and wider close to apex, the rest evanescent near apex, except 8, which is deep behind and joins 9 at a third from base, scutellary striole short, apical stria deep; intervals moderately convex on disk, 3 with two well marked pores, each with a small tubercle in front of it. Microsculpture visible throughout, consisting of very wide meshes on the elytra, meshes about three times as wide as long on the prothorax, and isodiametric meshes on the head. Underside smooth and impunctate, metasternal process bordered.

W. J a v a: Mt. Gedeh Crater, 2600 m., and E. J a v a: Idjen, Ongop-Ongop, 1850 m. (all DAMMERMAN) 14 ex. Type from Gedeh Crater.

Very near *B. bryanti* ANDR. and possibly only a local form of that species. All the specimens, however, are both smaller and narrower, the sides of the prothorax are less strongly rounded, the shoulders of the elytra are more rounded, and there is a very faint bluish gloss. The microsculpture is similar.

Lissopogonus poecilus sp. n.

Length:- 4.5 mm.

Piceous, shiny, head and prothorax black, underside more or less brown; palpi, joints 1 to 4 of antennae, and legs ferruginous; apex of elytra and a very vague stripe on each, covering intervals 5-7, dull red.

Head moderately convex, with fairly deep frontal furrows, diverging behind, and bounded by a slight carina, neck lightly constricted, eyes small, antennae short, submoniliform, joints 1 and 3 equal, surface impunctate. Prothorax convex, cordate, two fifths wider than head, nearly a third wider than long, base a little produced at middle, its sides oblique, rather wider than apex, sides strongly rounded, hind angles projecting on each side as a small rectangular tooth, without carina; median line and front transverse impression rather slight, the basal sulcus rather deep, coarsely punctate, basal foveae small and, with the hind part of the marginal channel, moderately punctate. Elytra convex, oval, a third wider than prothorax, and hardly more than a third longer than wide; striae crenulate, just visible on disk, 1 deeper from middle to apex, 2 a little deeper near apex, outer striae obsolete, a small apical stria present (as in *Bembidion*), no scutellary striole; intervals flat, 3 with two minute dorsal pores at a fourth and behind middle, marginal series widely interrupted, surface smooth and impunctate. No microsculpture. Smaller and wider than the Himalayan *L. glabellus* ANDR., the only other known species of the genus, also differently coloured. The eyes are more convex; the prothorax much wider and with strongly rounded sides, without carina in the hind angles, the base punctate; the elytra wider, stria 1 hardly impressed on the front half, two dorsal pores present.

E. J a v a : Tengger Mountains, 2000 feet (H. FRUHSTORFER), 1 ex. ♀ in my collection.

In *L. glabellus* the prothorax is only about a seventh (not „much” as in description) wider than long, there is a single dorsal pore at about middle, and, as in *poecilus*, there is no microsculptura.

Simous nubilus sp. n.

Length:- 13 - 13.5 mm.

Black, shiny; palpi, antennae, and tarsi piceous.

Head slightly convex, a little vague striation at sides, neck subconstricted, frontal impressions punctiform, eyes rather flat, antennae slender, extending a little beyond base of elytra. Prothorax moderately convex, four fifths wider than head, a third wider than long, strongly contracted in front, but only slightly behind, just before base, sides gently rounded, hind angles slightly obtuse but only a very little rounded, a pore and seta on the angle; median line extremely fine, basal foveae formed by a faint depression of the surface on each side, to which a slight linear impression is sometimes added, surface otherwise practically smooth. Elytra moderately convex,

ovate, basal border with only the suggestion of a tooth at shoulder, not quite a fourth wider than prothorax, three fifths longer than wide, widest just behind middle; striae moderately impressed, finely and indistinctly crenulate, rather deeper at sides, 1 and 2 arising in an umbilicate pore, 5, 6, and 7 not quite reaching base, scutellary striole formed mainly by minute punctures; intervals practically flat on disk, somewhat convex at sides, especially behind shoulder, 3 with two minute pores, at about middle and at three fourths respectively. Microsculpture isodiametric throughout. Pro- and metasternal processes unbordered; metepisterna a little longer than wide; venter finely punctate at sides, apical segment ♂ with one seta, ♀ with two setae on each side.

Slightly smaller than *S. aeneus* LAF., and black instead of aeneous; the characters generally are very similar, but the elytral striae are rather shallower, and much less evidently crenulate.

E. Java: Pasoeroean, Boeloelawang, 1 ex. ♂ (type my collection) Boemijoe, 1 ex. ♀ my collection); Idjen, Kendeng, 1400 m, 1 ex ♀ DAMMERMAN—Buitenzorg Museum).

Omestes gen. n.

Head wide; eyes separated, though not widely, from buccal fissure, with two supraorbital setae; clypeus deeply emarginate, exposing the basal membrane of the labrum, which is rather narrow, cleft nearly to its base, and sexsetose; mandibles short, stout, compressed and blunt at apex, right one deeply notched at middle, so that the basal portion projects upwards as a rounded knob; mentum with only a vestige of a tooth in the emargination, beneath which is a pair of setae; ligula rather narrow, bisetose at apex, paraglossae adnate, wider than ligula, extending far beyond it, gradually diminishing in width and bluntly pointed at apex; maxillary palpi long and slender, labial palpi shorter, the penultimate joint quadrisetose; antennae slender, the three basal joints glabrous. Prothorax subcordate, with two lateral setae on each side. Elytra rather flat, 9-striate and with a long scutellary striole, basal border entire, apex subtruncate, each side of the truncature slightly emarginate and with a short but sharp spine at each extremity. Underside glabrous. Legs moderately long; ♂ protarsi with 3 rather widely dilated joints.

The new genus belongs to the *Licinini*, but in two respects at least differs altogether from any other Eastern member of the group. The right mandible is somewhat similar in form to that seen in the Australian genus *Physolaesthus*, but the spines at the apex of the elytra, so common in some Eastern genera, e.g. *Catascopus* and *Colpodes*, are a very unusual feature.

Genotype *Omestes torta* sp. n.

***Omestes torta* sp. n.**

Length:- 12 - 13 mm. Width:- 4.5 - 4.75 mm.

Black: palpi, antennae, and lateral margins of prothorax more or less rufous, basal half of the tarsal joints ferruginous.

Body winged. Head convex behind, depressed and with some vague striation in front, eyes large and hemispherical, genae visible, but very short. Prothorax moderately convex, a half wider than head and as much wider than long, about equally contracted at extremities, sides of base a little oblique, apex emarginate, front angles rounded, sides nearly evenly rounded, front seta well before middle, hind one on the border just before base, hind angles reflexed, evident though very obtuse; median line rather fine, transverse impressions very shallow, basal foveae wide but moderately deep, basal area and, to some extent, sides very finely and a little vaguely punctate. Elytra a third wider than prothorax, three fourths longer than wide, widest behind middle, though the sides are very nearly parallel, border forming a very obtuse angle at shoulder; striae fine, though clearly incised, very finely punctate, outer ones deeper close to base, which they do not quite reach, and also rather deeper near apex; intervals flat on disk, a little convex elsewhere, 3 with two pores, at a third and three fifths respectively, adjoining stria 2. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by meshes about twice as wide as long; on the prothorax the meshes are similar in shape but much finer; on the head the meshes are also very fine, and are isodiametric. Prosternal process unbordered; metasternal process finely bordered; metepisterna nearly twice as long as wide; ventral segments with three setae on each side, apical segment ♂ with one only.

Sangi & Talaud Arch: Sangi Is., Mt. Doeata, Bahewa naar Lobo, 1926, 2 ex. ♂♂ (ERIE).

***Genycerus* gen. n.**

Head small, eyes separated rather narrowly from the buccal fissure, with two supraorbital setae; clypeus somewhat depressed, bisetose, front margin slightly emarginate and asymmetrical, labrum deeply emarginate, asymmetrical, the left side in advance of the right; mandibles elongate, contracted to middle, then dilated to a fourth from apex, where there is a very sharp tooth on the inner margin, abruptly curved inwards at apex, which is sharp and pointed, a fairly deep emargination in each between the tooth and apex, the emargination setulose on the lower surface; mentum with a very broad, very short tooth in the emargination, truncate at apex, a transverse ridge forming its base; ligula wide at base, contracted towards and slightly asymmetrical at apex, apparently bisetose (but a row of small pores is visible along the front margin), paraglossae narrow, membranous, adnate, and extending a little beyond ligula; maxillae hooked and very sharp at apex, fringed nearly to apex with long bristles, the outer-lobe two-jointed, spathulate; palpi pointed at apex,

maxillaries rather short and somewhat dilated, the apical a little longer than the penultimate joint, labials long and slender, the penultimate inwardly bisetose and quite as long as the apical joint, which is slightly setulose; antennae with the three basal joints glabrous, joint 3 compressed. *Prothorax* subquadrate, with two lateral setae on each side. *Elytra* 9-striate, scutellary striole vestigial, basal border entire. Underside glabrous. Legs moderately long; ♂ protarsi with 3 widely dilated joints.

This genus must be placed in the *Licinini*, but I know of no very nearly; the mandibles, which recall those of a *Lucanus* in miniature, will easily distinguish it from any other Licinid genus.

Genotype *Genycerus lucanoides* sp. n.

***Genycerus lucanoides* sp. n.**

Length:- 6 mm. Width:- 2.6 mm.

Piceous beneath, upper surface black and iridescent: antennae, maxillary palpi, legs, and lateral margins of prothorax and elytra (narrowly) ferruginous; labial palpi, and apex of tibiae and of tarsal joints piceous.

Body apterous. Head convex, smooth, frontal foveae small and shallow, eyes rather large, front supraorbital pore very large, antennae slender, reaching basal fourth of elytra, joint 1 rather longer than 4, 3 a little shorter than 4, 2 less than a half of 1. *Prothorax* convex, three fourths wider than head (but see below), about a third wider than long, base with its sides oblique, evidently wider than apex, sides rounded and slightly reflexed, the front pore placed well before middle, the hind one on the angle, hind angles rounded but evident; median line fine, transverse impressions slight, basal foveae long, wide, and shallow, diverging in front and reaching middle, surface smooth, uneven along base. *Elytra* moderately convex, oval, a half wider than prothorax, a little more than two fifths longer than wide, border forming a very obtuse angle at shoulder, apex without sinuation; striae moderately impressed, vaguely crenulate; intervals only slightly convex, 3 with a single pore at basal third, adjoining stria 2, marginal channel wide and uneven, especially behind, with very large pores. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by extremely fine lines; that of the prothorax formed by lines only a little less fine; on the head there are isodiametric meshes. Pro- and metasternal processes both bordered; metepisterna a little longer than wide; last ventral segment ♂ with a single seta on each side, ♀ with 5 small setae on each side, four along the margin and a fifth just in front of the inmost of them. E. Java: Idjen, Kendeng III, 1400 m. (DAMMERMAN) 2 ex. ♂ ♀.

Some mischance has flattened the surface of the eyes, in both specimens, so that the relative proportions of the head and prothorax, as given above, will require some modification.

***Coleolissus nitens* sp. n.**

Length:- 8.75 mm. Width:- 3.1 mm.

Black, upper surface very shiny but not iridescent; buccal organs, antennae, legs, border of prothorax (including a small area near hind angles), and border of elytra (including interval 9 near apex) more or less dark ferruginous. Head convex, impunctate, frontal furrows short, moderately deep, curving outwards behind, eyes only moderately prominent, antennae hardly extending beyond base of elytra, joint 3 twice as long as 2. Prothorax convex, quadrate, rather more than a half wider than head, a third wider than long, widest before middle, just behind the lateral pore, base evidently wider than apex, sides gently rounded, a little vaguely, though widely, explanate behind, hind angles rounded, but only slightly obtuse; median line and front transverse impression moderately deep, basal foveae wide, shallow, and uneven, a few vague punctures along base and in the marginal channels on each side towards base, surface otherwise impunctate. Elytra elongate-ovate, a fifth wider than prothorax, two thirds longer than wide, border deeply bi-emarginate, a fairly sharp angle at shoulder, margin slightly sinuate on each side near apex; striae deep, only the inner ones reaching base, striae short, arising with 2 in an umbilicate pore; intervals convex, 3 with three slight pores on apical half, adjoining stria 2, surface otherwise impunctate. Microsculpture of elytra and prothorax consisting of very fine transverse lines; hardly forming meshes; on the head some isodiametric meshes are just visible near the margins. Underside impunctate; prosternal process unbordered, metasternal process finely bordered; metepisterna a little longer than wide. Pro- and mesotarsi ♂ with four slightly dilated joints, clothed beneath with scales along the sides, but naked in the middle; metatarsi with joint 1 as long as 2 + 3; joint 5 setulose beneath.

In size and form somewhat like the Indian species *C. andrewesi* ALLD. (= *iris* ANDR.), but rather narrower, without iridescence, the body almost impunctate.

W. J a v a: Mt. Gedeh, Tjibodas, 1400 m., 1 ex. ♂

***Abacetus obscurus* sp. n.**

Length:- 4 - 4.5 mm.

Piceous beneath, upper surface black: palpi, joints 1 and 2 of antennae, and legs more or less ferruginous, femora sometimes infuscate, tibiae darker at extremities.

Head convex, smooth, eyes moderately prominent, sides in front of them bordered, frontal foveae moderately deep, curving inwards behind, antennae not extending far beyond base of elytra. Prothorax convex, cordate, fully a half wider than head, a fourth wider than long, base slightly arcuate, a little narrower than apex, sides bisetose, narrowly bordered, strongly rounded, and sinuate quite close to the hind angles, which project on each

side as a minute rectangular tooth; median line extremely fine, but a little deeper near base, transverse impressions faint, basal foveae linear, moderately deep, converging slightly in front, and joining the lateral channels close to the angles, base finely punctate between the foveae, otherwise smooth. Elytra convex, a fourth wider than prothorax, a little more than a half longer than wide, shoulders square, sides parallel; striae deep, impunctate, 2 arising in an umbilicate pore; intervals very convex, 3 with a pore at about middle, surface smooth. The microsculpture of the elytra is formed by meshes of very variable size, on average two or three times wider than long; on the prothorax the transverse striae are very fine and vague, hardly forming meshes; on the head the meshes are isodiametric. Underside smooth, prosternum longitudinally sulcate, both pro- and metasternal processes bordered; metepisterna a half longer than wide; metatarsi hardly sulcate, tarsal joint 5 without setae beneath.

Very much like *A. pallipes* CHAUD. and *A. femoralis* MOTCH., but a little larger, and all the parts a little wider; the sides of the prothorax are more strongly rounded, and the base has about a dozen punctures, instead of half a dozen, on each side of the median line; the striae on the elytra are equally deep, but the intervals are wider and a little flatter.

W. J a v a: Batavia, 1 ex; Prenang, 2 ex. (my collection).

Anchomenus oryctus sp. n.

Length:- 5.5 - 6 mm.

Piceous: palpi, antennae, margins of prothorax and elytra (including pro- and epipleura) and legs ferruginous.

Body apterous. Head flattened in front, frontal foveae wide and deep, with some slight longitudinal striation, vertex with a rather shallow curved excavation (convex backwards), eyes moderately prominent, genae evident, curving back sharply to neck, antennae reaching basal third of elytra. Prothorax cordate, slightly convex, two fifths wider than head, a fourth wider than long, sides bisetose, rounded and a little reflexed, somewhat explanate behind, gently sinuate before base, hind angles sharp though very slightly obtuse; median line and front transverse impression both moderately deep, basal foveae deep, elongate, diverging strongly outwards in front, a raised area on each side between them and the lateral channels, foveae rather lightly punctate, one or two small punctures on middle of base. Elytra flat, sub-oval, though with well marked shoulders, a half wider than prothorax, two fifths longer than wide, apex sharply, faintly, and widely sinuate on each side; striae rather fine, very vaguely crenulate; intervals nearly flat on disk, a little convex near apex, 3 with three fairly large pores; surface vaguely depressed behind base, and a little more evidently on intervals 5-8 near apex. Microsculpture of the elytra consisting of fine transverse lines, which form very wide meshes; on the prothorax the lines are fainter and the meshes less

wide; on the head the meshes are isodiametric and very faint. Metepisterna fully a half longer than wide. Apical ventral segment with a single seta on each side in the ♂, 2 in the ♀.

I have put this species into the genus *Anchomenus* with some hesitation. The metatibial spurs are unusually short, and I know of no other eastern species with a similar transverse impression on the vertex; the elytra are subtruncate at apex, but not more so than in some species of *Anchomenus*.

W. J a v a: Mt. Gedeh, Tjibodas, 1400 m (DAMMERMAN), 5 ex; E. Java: Idjen, Kendeng III, 1400 m. (DAMMERMAN), 3 ex.

***Anchomenus lissus* sp. n.**

Length:- 4 - 5 mm.

Piceous, shiny: palpi, joints 1 to 4 of antennae, lateral margins of prothorax, border and suture of elytra, and legs more or less ferruginous.

Body apterous. Head smooth, convex, practically without neck constriction, clypeal suture and frontal foveae moderately deep, the latter bounded outwardly on each side by a slight ridge, eyes not very prominent, genae short but evident, palpi small, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra, pubescent from joint 4, which is as long as 3. Prothorax convex, a third wider than head and as much wider than long, base arcuate (convex backwards), slightly narrower than apex, sides strongly rounded and reflexed, more widely behind, without sinuation, a seta before middle and another in the hind angle, front angles rounded, hind angles distinct but very obtuse; median line very fine, transverse impressions and basal foveae fairly deep, the hind impression finely punctate, basal area depressed, finely and a little vaguely rugose-punctate. Elytra convex, ovate, two fifths wider than prothorax, not quite a half longer than wide, border rounded at shoulder, only a trace of sinuation behind; striae finely punctate, 1 lightly impressed in front, deeper behind, 2 and 3 very faintly impressed, 4 and 5 just traceable by the punctures, 6 and 7 obsolete, 8 moderately deep, scutellary striole visible, a short apical stria present (continuing 5 or 7); intervals flat, 3 with two small pores on the interval, at a fourth and three fifths. Microsculpture on the elytra formed by meshes about twice as wide as long, none on head and prothorax. Underside impunctate; metepisterna a little longer than wide; last ventral segment ♂ with one marginal seta, ♀ with three setae on each side. Joint 1 of metatarsi vaguely outwardly sulcate; joint 5 with one or two slight setae beneath.

About the same size as the Himalayan *A. lissopterus* CHAUD., but not so dark and with more evidence of striation on the elytra, the eyes less flat, the prothorax with more strongly rounded sides, the base depressed and rugose-punctate, the elytra with at least stria 1 moderately impressed.

W. J a v a: Mt. Pangrango, 3000 m. (DAMMERMAN), 14 ex.; Mt. Gedeh, 3000 m. (T. v. B. JUTTING), 2 ex; Tjibodas, 1 ex.

Dicranoncus vulpinus sp. n.

Length:- 8 mm.

Piceous: underside (including epipleura), and underside of femora pale chestnut brown; prothorax, marginal channel of elytra, palpi, antennae (except joints 2 and 3), and tibiae ferruginous; joints 2 and 3 of antennae, and tarsi pale ferruginous.

Head small, convex, frontal foveae short, but fairly deep, an uneven rounded impression on each side opposite middle of eye, eyes flat, genae continuing their outline and as long as eyes, antennae slender, reaching basal third of elytra. Prothorax moderately convex, a half wider than head, an eighth wider than long, base a little wider than apex, both slightly emarginate, all the angles rounded, the hind more than the front ones, sides evenly rounded, narrowly reflexed in front, more widely behind, without lateral setae; median line very fine, transverse impressions slight, basal foveae large, rounded, and fairly deep, base and marginal channels finely and hardly perceptibly punctate. Elytra moderately convex, elongate-oval, about three fifths wider than prothorax, nearly three fourths longer than wide, border obtusely angulate at shoulder, slightly emarginate on each side behind, apex truncate over a width of three intervals on each side, each part of the truncature with an obtuse external angle and a very sharp inner tooth, almost a spine, the epipleura with a longitudinal row of dark punctures down the middle; striae fine but moderately impressed, finely and vaguely crenulate, deeper near apex; intervals only slightly convex, 3 with three inconspicuous pores, surface impunctate, a faint elongate depression at apical fourth on intervals 5 - 6, and another close to apex on interval 5. Microsculpture of the elytra formed by very wide, slightly oblique, though nearly transverse meshes; none on head or prothorax. Last ventral segment ♀ with two setae on each side. Metatarsi bisulcate; fourth tarsal joint deeply emarginate; fifth joint setulose beneath.

Not unlike *D. cinctipennis* CHAUD., from Ceylon, but a little longer and narrower and differing in colour. The eyes are flatter, the genae longer and more evident, the prothorax narrower, elytra with the shoulders quite rounded away, the border forming a much less obtuse angle at shoulder, the striae more impressed and much deeper near apex.

West Java: Soekaboemi, 2000 feet (H. FRUHSTORFER), 1 ex. ♀ in my collection.

Euplynes viridis sp. n.

Length:- 7 - 7.5 mm.

Ferruginous, shiny; elytra metallic green.

Head smooth, rather flat, frontal foveae very short, eyes large, hemispherical, antennae reaching basal fourth of elytra. Prothorax subcordate, rather flat, about a fourth wider than head, a half wider than long, base much

wider than apex, its sides oblique, front angles rounded, sides bisetose, rounded, sides bisetose, rounded in front and faintly sinuate behind, hind angles sharp, but a little obtuse, slightly reflexed; transverse impressions very shallow, median line and basal foveae moderately deep, the latter finely punctate. Elytra flat, two thirds wider than prothorax, rather less than a half longer than wide, shoulders evident, sides nearly parallel, apex subtruncate, slightly emarginate on each side; striae moderately deep, with traces of fine crenulation, intervals lightly convex, 3 with three pores, 5 with a deep elongate depression on basal half, one fourth as long as the elytra, and rather darker in colour, stria 3 a little deeper and striae 5 and 6 pushed a little outwards opposite the depression, surface impunctate, but uneven. Microsculpture of the elytra consisting of fine transverse lines forming very wide meshes; on the prothorax the meshes are less wide, but very faint, and on the head they are wanting.

Very similar in form to *E. aurocinctus* BATES, but quite differently coloured; the head and prothorax hardly differ, but the elytra are less deeply striate, particularly towards apex, the depression on interval 5 slightly longer, the surface generally rather less uneven.

W. J a v a : Tjibodas, 1400 m (H. H. KARNY), 3 ex.

***Galerita toreuta* sp. n.**

Length:- 18 - 19 mm. Width:- 6.5 - 7 mm.

Black, dull, tarsi piceous.

Body apterous, shortly pubescent. Head with moderately deep, uneven, frontal foveae, separated by a smooth rounded longitudinal ridge, eyes moderately prominent, genae conspicuous, setose, a little longer than eyes, antennae reaching middle of elytra, joint 1 = 2 + 3, basal half moderately and not very closely punctate. Prothorax cordate, slightly convex, just wider than head, a sixth longer than wide, sides gently rounded in front, and equally gently sinuate behind, hind angles right, reflexed, a little rounded; median line and basal foveae moderately deep, surface closely and confluent punctate at sides and base, rather more sparsely on disk. Elytra ovate, depressed, nearly twice as wide as prothorax, two thirds longer than wide, strongly contracted at base, the shoulders rounded away, truncate at apex; the 8 inner costae are well marked and almost carinate, but 9 is slight and does not nearly reach the extremities, secondary costae very fine; each of the three narrow intervals between two primaries vaguely punctate. The surface of the elytra is covered with minute elongate granules, arranged in transverse lines, and there are also here and there a few aciculations; on the prothorax there is a microsculpture formed by meshes two to three times wider than long; on the head the meshes are isodiametric.

Smaller than *G. feae* BATES, but similar in colour; the head and prothorax are not dissimilar, but the elytra are much more dilated behind, the

costae are more raised, and the surface is more strongly, though more sparsely, aciculate.

E. J a v a: Idjen Plateau: Kendeng Mountains, 4 ex.

Brachinus stygius sp. n.

Length:- 13.5 - 14.5 mm. Width:- 5.6 - 6.4 mm.

Black: underside, palpi, antennae, and epipleura more or less piceous.

Body wieged, finely pubescent. Head convex, with the frontal foveae wide, shallow, and longitudinally striate opposite the eyes, neck subconstricted and punctate, surface uneven, with isodiametric microsculpture, a little rugose on middle of vertex, eyes rather prominent, genae setose, antennae stout, extending beyond middle of elytra, mentum with a large deep rounded fovea on each side. Prothorax cordate, slightly narrower than head and slightly wider than long, base hardly wider than apex, sides rounded in front and strongly sinuate at a fourth from base, hind angles projecting laterally, slightly acute, though not sharp; median line fine, deeper towards base, basal foveae moderately deep, surface densely covered with isodiametric asperities, the disk transversely rugose, the base with some longitudinal striation, sides vaguely punctate. Elytra moderately convex, nearly two and a half times wider than prothorax, fully a half longer than wide, shoulders quite evident though rounded, dilated behind and widest at apical third, apex truncate, each side of the truncature slightly emarginate, the membranous border glabrous; no striae visible, intervals faintly costate, surface densely covered with minute elongate asperities. Underside with a pale pubescence rather longer than that of the upper surface; metepisterna very long and narrow.

About the same size as *B. bigutticeps* CHAUD., but the femora are piceous, and there are no pale spots on the head; the prothorax and elytra are both narrower, while on the latter there are no visible striae, and the costae are very slight.

E. J a v a: Idjen Plateau, 5 ex.

Scopodes irregularis sp. n.

Length:- 3.5 - 4 mm.

Greenish bronze, elytra very dark, dull bronze, somewhat tessellated; base of palpi, joints 1-2 of antennae, with basal half of 3-4 (rest fuscous), and legs ferruginous.

Head a third wider than prothorax, with immense, prominent eyes, clypeal suture deeply impressed, surface densely longitudinally striate, neck vermiculate, separated from head by a fairly deep furrow, antennae submoniliform, slightly dilated at apex, barely reaching beyond base of prothorax. Prothorax rather flat, strongly produced in the middle at both extremities, which are arcuate, front angles rounded and inconspicuous, about a fourth wider than long, widest at a fourth from apex, at which point there

is on each side a tooth and seta, a little contracted behind, the hind angles, at about a fourth from the apparent base, also with a tooth and seta; median line clearly indicated in front only, surface densely vermiculate. Elytra moderately convex, fully two thirds wider than prothorax, not quite a half longer than wide, a little dilated behind and widest at apical third, shoulders rounded, apex obliquely truncate, the truncature on each side bordered and slightly emarginate, the apex of each elytron separately pointed; striae lightly impressed, impunctate, intervals moderately convex, 3 very large dorsal foveae on each side, each occupying the greater part of the first five intervals, surface very irregularly sculptured, with a dense microsculpture, formed by meshes of all sizes and shapes.

E. J a v a: Idjen, Ongop - Ongop, 1850 m. (DAMMERMAN), 4 ex.

This is the first species of the genus to be discovered outside the limits of Australasia. It seems to be most nearly related to *sigillatus* GERM., but is larger, the elytra duller and much more irregularly sculptured.

***Dolichoctis pumila* sp. n.**

Length:- 3.6 mm.

Piceous, margin of elytra and legs ferruginous, apex of palpi, antennae, and a small oblong apical spot on each elytron pale ferruginous, the spot placed on interval 4 and surrounded by a dull red area.

Head convex, smooth, with a small pore on vertex, frontal foveae small, eyes not very prominent, antennae slight, submoniliform, hardly extending beyond base of prothorax. Prothorax convex, barely a third wider than head, exactly a third wider than long, base arcuate, its sides oblique, slightly wider than apex, sides reflexed, formed by two practically straight lines, which meet in an obtuse angle a little before middle, hind angles obtuse but hardly rounded, a seta on the lateral and another on the hind angle; median line and front transverse impression both moderately deep, base depressed, basal foveae small but deep, continued outwards in front so as to isolate a slight raised area within each hind angle, surface otherwise smooth. Elytra convex, subquadrate, four fifths wider than prothorax, a third longer than wide, slightly dilated behind and subtruncate at apex; striae moderately impressed and vaguely crenulate, deeper at sides, scutellary striole slight; intervals a little convex on disk, much more convex and narrower at sides, 3 with three minute pores, at middle, and close to base and apex respectively. There is no evident microsculpture on either prothorax or elytra; the head is covered by isodiametric meshes.

About the size and shape of *D. angulicollis* CHAUD., but the elytra have a small apical spot instead of two fasciae; the lateral angles of the prothorax are less pronounced, and the raised area on each side within the hind angle

is very slight instead of conspicuously convex; on the elytra the dorsal pores, evident in *angulicollis*, are barely visible.

W. Java: Palaboean Bay (H. FRUHSTORFER), 1 ex. in my collection.

Parena testacea CHAUD., Mon. des Callidides, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XV. 1872, p. 178.

Var. ***cruralis*** var. nov.

The specimen which I have before me differs in two particulars from the type form, viz. (i) the tibiae are black, as well as the tarsi, (ii) the depression on the middle of each elytron, a somewhat important character in this genus, is altogether wanting. The length is 10 mm.

W. Java: Pengalengan, 4000 feet (H. FRUHSTORFER), 1 ex. in my collection.
