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I. *The Staphylinidæ of Japan.*

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[Read 5th May, 1873.]

THIS paper is another contribution to our knowledge of the Coleoptera of Japan. In it are enumerated the species of Staphylinidæ known to me from these islands, and the 190 species mentioned in it are nearly all of them the results of Mr. Lewis's researches. About 220 species of the family have been submitted to me by Mr. Lewis, as captured by him in Japan; but about thirty of this number I have been obliged to leave for the present unnoticed, as they consist of single specimens of obscure species of *Homalota*, *Trogophilus*, &c., generally not in sufficiently good condition for description from unique examples.

Though this number of species (220) may appear a considerable one, I have no doubt it is but a small portion of the number of species of Staphylinidæ inhabiting Japan, in proof of which I may mention two facts: first, that out of the three or four species, which are all that have been previously described of this family from Japan, Mr. Lewis has brought back but one—the *Oxytelus japonicus* of Motschoulsky; and second, that out of a dozen species of Staphylinidæ which I have myself received, through other

channels, from Japan, nearly all are specifically distinct from any found by Mr. Lewis.

The indications of locality and habits are furnished by Mr. Lewis himself; and, besides this, I have to thank him greatly for the kind way in which he has answered my questions, and done everything in his power to facilitate my work.

1. *Falagria simplex*, n. sp. Affinis *F. subrugosa*, Kraatz. Testaceo-brunnea, capite abdomineque (basi excepto) fuscis, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; prothorace subcordato, profunde canaliculato, elytris circa scutellum creberrime distinctius punctatis, apicem versus vix punctulatis, abdomine sat crebre punctato. Long. 1—1½ lin.

About the size and form of *F. sulcata*, lighter in colour than that species, from which it is readily distinguished by its punctured but not channelled scutellum. Antennæ yellow at the base, darker towards the extremity; joints 4—6 quadrate, 7—10 rather broader than long. Head blackish, scarcely punctured. Thorax similar in form and in its channel to *F. sulcata*, of a castaneous colour. Elytra yellowish, closely and distinctly punctured on each side of the scutellum, elsewhere but little punctured; the punctured part being a little darker; they are quadrate, much broader and a little longer than the thorax. The two basal segments of the hind body are yellowish, the rest infuscate; the two basal segments are transversely depressed at the base, where they are rugose-punctate; the other segments are distinctly but not closely punctured. The legs are pale yellow.

Hiogo: three specimens.

2. *Falagria sapida*, n. sp. Fusca, opaca, elytris cum antennis pedibusque testaceis, his plus minusve infuscatis; dense obsoleteque punctulata, antennis pedibusque elongatis. Long. 1½ lin.

Mas, prothorace disco concavo.

Femina, prothorace medio canaliculato.

Antennæ elongate, yellow at the base, infuscate towards the extremity, all the joints longer than broad. Head and thorax opaque, but scarcely visibly punctured, of a smoky or pitchy colour. Scutellum not channelled. Elytra pale yellow, about as long as the thorax, a little impressed

behind the scutellum, not shining, scarcely visibly punctured. Hind body pitchy, densely and finely punctured. Legs very long (the hind tarsi remarkably elongate and slender); they are yellowish in colour, with the femora more or less infuscate.

Found in heaps of rubbish at Nagasaki.

3. *Falagria fovea*, n. sp. Capite thoraceque rufis, elytris fuscis, basi apiceque anguste testaceis, abdomine nigro, segmentis basalibus testaceis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, illis medio obscurioribus, femoribus quatuor posticis fuscis, basi testaceis; thorace subcordato profunde canaliculato, vix punctulato; elytris pone scutellum foveolatis. Long. fere 1½ lin.

Antennæ rather long, reddish-yellow, joints 4—10 darker than the others; the 10th joint nearly as long as broad. Head and thorax scarcely punctured, reddish in colour; the thorax deeply channelled throughout its whole length. Elytra rather broad and short, about as long as the thorax, dusky yellowish or pitchy, with the humeral angle and apex paler, scarcely punctured, but with a distinct impression behind the scutellum. The scutellum is nearly simple, but is furnished with an almost invisible, fine line along the middle. The hind body is black, with the two basal segments yellow, sparingly and very finely punctured. The legs are long and slender, yellow, with the hind femora infuscate except at the base.

This pretty species is evidently allied to *F. flavo-cincta*, Kr. (from Ceylon).

SANTHOTA, nov. gen.

Caput collo distincto.

Coxis intermediis distantibus.

Tarsi antichi 4-, intermedii et posteriores 5-articulati, posteriores articulo primo sat elongato, sequentibus longitudine gradatim decrescentibus.

Lobes of the maxillæ long, the interior lobe densely pubescent on its inner side, the pubescence long; exterior lobe very densely pubescent at the extremity; 3rd joint of maxillary palpi distinctly longer than 2nd, and a little dilated, 4th joint minute and subulate. Ligula rather short and broad, divided at the extremity. Labial palpi with the three joints differing little from one another in length, but each considerably more slender than the preceding one.

Side piece of the thorax narrow and a little inflexed. Middle portion of the mesosternum not separated from the side portions, without carina along the middle. Middle coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum but little produced between them, the produced portions of meta- and meso-sterna between the coxæ not reaching one another. Hind tarsi much shorter than the tibiae, the basal joint about as long as the fifth.

This genus should I think be placed between *Falagria* and *Bolitochara*; it differs from the former by the structure of the mesosternum, and from the latter by the broadly separated middle coxæ. In some respects it approaches *Astilbus*, but differs therefrom by the short articulating collar of the mesosternum.

4. *Santhota sparsa*, n. sp. Rufo-testacea sat nitida, abdomine segmentis 4—6 nigricantibus; thorace cordato, fortiter sat crebre punctato, medio profunde canaliculato, elytris crebre fortiter rugose punctatis, punctis versus angulum externum desinentibus; abdomine supra levigato. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas, prothorace disco depresso; abdomine segmento ultimo dorsali sat evidenter asperato.

Antennæ rather long and stout, reddish, 3rd joint longer than 2nd, 4th and 5th a little longer than broad, 7—10 transverse, 11th rather large, as long as the two preceding together. Head about as broad as the thorax, scarcely punctured, the eyes rather large and prominent. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, a little narrowed behind, moderately closely punctured, the punctures consisting of fine granulations; it is deeply channelled down the middle. Elytra rather short, about as long as the thorax, coarsely and roughly punctured, the punctuation very dense at the base, almost absent at the extremity. Hind body almost impunctate on the upper surface, finely and sparingly punctured beneath.

5. *Ocalea japonica*, n. sp. Nigra, nitida, antennarum basi, palpis, pedibusque testaceis, elytris castaneis, externe infuscatis; prothorace subquadrato, elytris fortiter punctatis, abdomine supra levigato. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Allied to *O. castanea* but larger, with the thorax more quadrate, the elytra more strongly punctured, &c. Antennæ stout, moderately long, the fourth joint about as

long as broad, the penultimate joints distinctly broader than long. Head much narrower than the thorax, distinctly but not closely punctured. Thorax narrower than the elytra, distinctly broader than long, a little narrowed behind, much less depressed and rounded at the front angles than in *O. castanea*; it is distinctly punctured, but has no well-defined fovea at the base. The elytra are longer than the thorax, of a brownish colour, darker at the sides (except at the shoulder), rather coarsely punctured. The hind body is shining, and has scarcely any traces of punctuation.

Three specimens under dead leaves. Copper Temple, Nagasaki.

6. *Thiasophila rufescens*, n. sp. Rufo-ferruginea, subopaca, abdomine medio plus minusve infuscato; prothorace transverso, elytrorum latitudine, angulis anterioribus omnino rotundatis, posterioribus rectis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Allied to *inquilina*, and about the size of that species; joints 5—7 of the antennæ rather less transverse, the thorax rather longer and narrower, and the punctuation rather finer. The smaller size, and different antennæ, at once distinguish it from *T. angulata*. The colour is rather variable, the head, the middle of the antennæ, and hind body (except at the apex) being sometimes pitchy-red, sometimes scarcely darker than the other parts. The antennæ are short and stout, greatly thickened towards the extremity, the penultimate joints very strongly transverse. The thorax is about as wide as the elytra, the front angles very rounded; the sides about straight from near the front angles to the hind angles. The elytra are distinctly longer than the thorax, closely and finely punctured. The hind body is finely and rather closely punctured, the extremity always paler than the other parts.

Three specimens appear to belong to a well-marked variety, being larger and broader, and darker-coloured than the darkest individuals of *rufescens*. It is possible that the examination of a larger series of specimens might show them to belong to a distinct species. Found with *Formica japonica*.

7. *Homarus japonica*, n. sp. Picea, nitida, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, ano testaceo; thorace latissimo; elytris angulo apicali externo fortiter productis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Closely allied to *H. acuminata*; in form and punctuation very similar to that species, but differing as follows; *H. japonica* is rather larger, and of a darker colour; it has the antennæ a little stouter, the thorax distinctly broader, and the external angle of the elytra more produced.

From Nagasaki. I have seen only three specimens.

8. *Microglotta princeps*, n. sp. Nigra, antennis fusco-rufis, basi pedibusque rufis, elytris sutura, apice summo, humerisque rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque fortiter profunde punctatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Rather larger than *M. gentilis*, but quite different from that species in punctuation, in which respect it resembles *M. pulla*. The antennæ are long (for this genus), obscure, reddish, or pitchy red, yellowish at the base, 3rd joint rather longer than 2nd; 8th joint slightly, 9 and 10 distinctly, broader than long; 11th elongate and pointed, longer than the two preceding together. Palpi and mouth reddish; head very strongly punctured, clothed like the thorax and elytra with a distinct yellow pubescence. Thorax narrower than the elytra, strongly transverse, the hind angles rather obtuse but not rounded, coarsely and closely punctured, with an ill-defined fovea at the base in the middle. Elytra considerably longer than the thorax, the humeral angle largely, the hind margin narrowly, and the suture (except at the base) distinctly red, the rest blackish; they are strongly and closely punctured, but not so coarsely as the thorax. The hind body is black, with the hind margins of the segments reddish; it is closely and distinctly punctured, and more shining than the front parts. The legs are reddish, the basal joint of the hind tarsi much longer than the three following together.

Three specimens.

9. *Aleochara parens*, n. sp. Nigra, antennis brevibus, fusiformibus, basi pedibusque sordide rufis; thorace crebre minus fortiter, abdomine fortiter minus crebre punctato, hoc apicem versus angustato. Long. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Allied to *A. lata*, but narrower, with the thorax and elytra more closely and finely punctured, and by this same character also distinguished from the *A. claviger*, and *discoidea*. Antennæ stout, black, with the two basal joints pitchy red, thicker in the middle than at the ex-

tremity, joints 5—10 strongly transverse. Palpi pitchy. Head scarcely half as broad as the thorax, sparingly and not coarsely punctured. Thorax transverse, rounded at the sides and base, and narrowed in front, black, rather closely and finely punctured. Elytra shorter than the thorax, rather closely and finely but distinctly punctured. Hind body moderately narrowed towards the extremity, coarsely but not closely punctured. Legs pitchy red.

10. *Aleochara discoidea*, n. sp. Nigra, antennis brevibus, fusiformibus, basi, pedibus, elytrisque disco rufis; abdomine apicem versus angustato, fortiter minus crebre punctato. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Allied to *A. fuscipes*, but differing from it by the coarser punctuation of the thorax and elytra: also closely allied to *A. claviger*, but rather smaller, and, besides the difference in the colouring of the elytra, has the hind body more sparingly punctured. Antennæ short and stout, thicker in the middle than at the extremity, the two first joints dark red, 3rd joint longer than 2nd, 5—10 strongly transverse. Head small, not half so broad as the thorax, sparingly but distinctly punctured; the palpi red. Thorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides and narrowed in front, shining black, rather coarsely and sparingly punctured. Elytra much shorter than the thorax, black at the sides and the base, red in the middle, rather coarsely and moderately closely punctured. Hind body narrowed towards the extremity, shining black, coarsely and sparingly punctured, the punctuation not at all closer at the base than at the extremity of each segment. Legs red, the femora on the under side as well as the anterior coxæ infusate.

Four specimens.

11. *Aleochara claviger*, n. sp. Nigra, antennis brevibus, fusiformibus, basi pedibusque rufis; capite, thorace, elytrisque crebre fortiter punctatis, abdomine apicem versus angustato, crebre fortiterque punctato. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ lin.

Allied to *A. fuscipes*, with the anterior parts of the body much more strongly punctured and the elytra differently coloured. Antennæ short and stout, a little thicker in the middle than at the extremity, fuscous, the three basal joints yellow, and the fourth dusky yellow, 3rd joint longer

than 2nd, 4—10 strongly transverse. Head strongly but not closely punctured. Thorax transverse, a little narrowed in front, strongly and rather closely punctured, its form very similar to that of *fuscipes*. Elytra not so long as the thorax, closely and strongly punctured, blackish, obscurely reddish at the extremity, the outer angles rounded. Hind body a little narrowed towards the extremity, rather strongly and moderately closely punctured, (the punctuation is closer and deeper but not coarser than in *fuscipes*). The legs are red, the hind tarsi long and slender, with the basal joint distinctly longer than the two following.

Three specimens.

12. *Aleochara japonica*, n. sp. Nigra, antennarum basi, pedibusque testaceis, elytris apice rufis; capite, thorace, elytrisque dense subtiliter punctatis; abdomine apicem versus attenuato, fortiter minus crebre punctato, segmento penultimo apice emarginato. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Allied to *A. bipunctata*, but with the hind body more strongly and much less densely punctured. Antennae blackish, the base yellow, and the apical joint also a little paler, 2nd and 3rd joints subequal, joints 4 and 5 each about as long as broad, the penultimate joints transverse, but not strongly so. Head finely and moderately closely punctured. Thorax convex, transverse, finely and closely punctured, and with a rather dense depressed pubescence, the part of the front margin behind the head faintly reddish. Elytra shorter than the thorax, closely and rather finely punctured, their apical part reddish, and the humeral angle indistinctly paler, the outer angle rounded. Hind body distinctly narrowed towards the extremity, strongly but not densely punctured; on each segment the punctuation at the base is closer than at the extremity. The apical segment distinctly emarginate, the sides of the emargination a little crenulate in some specimens, probably the ♂. The legs are reddish, the basal joint of the hind tarsi about as long as the three following together.

I have specimens from Hong Kong, which are either a variety, or a very closely allied species; they have the antennae rather shorter and paler, the margins of the thorax reddish, and the red marks of the elytra more distinct and of greater extent. I consider them a variety of *A. japonica*.

13. *Aleochara puberula*, Klug. This species seems to have a very wide range in the Eastern hemisphere. In addition to Japan and the localities previously recorded (Pyrenees, Egypt, Madagascar, Canary Isles, and Ceylon), I may mention that I have a specimen from the Paroo Riv. Australia.

14. *Aleochara prasul*, n. sp. Nigra, nitida, pedibus piceis, elytris fusco-nigris, thoracis longitudine; abdomine apicem versus leviter attenuato, fortius sat crebre punctato. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (abdomine extenso).

Closely allied to *A. brevipennis*, but smaller and narrower, and with the hind body more finely and more closely punctured. The antennae are rather short, black with the basal joint indistinctly paler, joints 5—10 each a little shorter than its predecessor, 5th scarcely, 10th distinctly, transverse; thorax black and shining, very transverse, moderately closely and finely punctured. Elytra about as long as the thorax, pitchy or pitchy black, rather closely and strongly rugulose-punctate, their pubescence very distinct. Hind body black and shining, slightly pubescent, each segment at its basal part closely, and rather strongly punctured, at its hinder part (especially on the apical segments) more sparingly punctured. Legs pitchy red, tarsi reddish.

Three specimens.

I have also a specimen of this species from Lake Baikal in Siberia.

15. *Aleochara peregrina*, n. sp. Nigra, sat nitida, antennarum basi, pedibusque piceo-rufis; elytris piceis; abdomine apicem versus minus attenuato, parce subtiliter punctato. Long. abdomine extenso $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Closely allied to *A. mastia*, in form and size similar to that species and differing from it only as follows: the head and thorax are more finely punctured, the elytra are paler in colour and more closely punctured, the hind body though sparingly and finely punctured has the punctuation more evident than in *mastia*.

16. *Aleochara fucicola*, n. sp. Atra, subdepressa, pubescentia parcius vestita, capite, thorace elytrisque opacis, fortiter punctatis; abdomine subnitido, minus crebre punctato; pedibus rufescentibus. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Closely allied to our European species, *obs curella*, *grisea*, and *algarum*, but readily distinguished from them by the short basal joint of the posterior tarsi. In size and appearance it greatly resembles a true *obs curella*, but it has the antennæ longer, the anterior parts of the body much more strongly punctured, with less distinct pubescence, and therefore less opaque, and the hind body more sparingly punctured. It is really more allied to *A. algarum*, but its smaller size, stronger punctuation, and less opaque upper surface, readily distinguish it from that species.

The male is only to be distinguished from the female by the ventral plate of the penultimate segment of the hind body; this is just a little more produced and pointed in the middle in the male than it is in the female.

Under seaweed at Amakusa and Iwosima, near Nagasaki.

17. *Myrmedonia comes*, n. sp. (affinis *M. funesta*). Nigro-fusca, nitida, antennis pedibusque rufis; prothorace subquadrato, basin versus leviter angustato, parce punctulato, angulis posterioribus minus rotundatis; elytris prothoracis longitudine sat crebre punctatis; abdomine supra lævigato. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mas, a feminâ vix distinguendus.

This species is closely allied to our European *M. funesta*; it greatly resembles it in colour and in the structure of its antennæ. It is however a little more slender, the thorax and elytra are less closely punctured, its prothorax is longer in proportion to its width, more distinctly narrowed behind, and has its hinder angles less obtuse than *funesta*.

This species, as well as the *M. socius*, is found in the nests of *Formica japonica*, a tree ant allied to the European *F. pubescens*.

18. *M. cognata*, Märk. var.? A single specimen only; about whose sex I am in doubt, and cannot decide whether it be sufficiently distinct from *cognata*.

19. *Myrmedonia socius*, n. sp. (affinis *M. funesta*). Nigro-fusca, antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris fuscis; prothorace parce punctato, transversim subquadrato, utrinque versus latus oblique impresso; elytris prothoracis longi-

tudine, fortiter sat crebre punctatis, abdomine supra fere lævigato. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas, abdominis segmento 7° ventrali leviter producto.

This species is allied to *M. comes*. It is rather smaller, and has the antennæ less elongate, the thorax more transverse, and the elytra more coarsely punctured. Of our European species it is most allied to *M. funesta*, but the punctuation of its elytra is very different. The underside of the hind body is rather closely and distinctly punctured.

20. *Ilyobates pictus*, n. sp. Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, capite, elytris, pectore, abdomineque ante apicem nigris; capite, thorace, elytrisque parce punctatis, abdomine fere lævigato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This pretty species is very distinct from any other I know, but perhaps is best placed near *I. forticornis*. The antennæ are very stout, yellowish, the apical half paler than the basal portion, 3rd joint stout, but little longer than 2nd, 4th-10th strongly transverse, 11th joint stout, rather short, rounded at the extremity. The head is black and shining, narrower than the thorax, very sparingly but distinctly punctured, a broad space along the middle smooth. Thorax distinctly narrower than the elytra, quadrate, shining red, sparingly but rather strongly punctured, with a well-defined deep fovea at the base in the middle, and in front of this an impunctate middle space. Elytra black, not longer than the thorax, very strongly and sparingly punctured. Hind body almost impunctate, shining red, the two penultimate segments blackish. Legs yellow: basal joint of hind tarsi rather longer than the two following together.

Three specimens. Orakami Marsh, Nagasaki.

Obs.—I have not been able to see distinctly the number of joints in the front tarsus of this species.

21. *Tachyusa rufescens*, n. sp. (affinis *T. uvida*). Rufo-castanea, abdomine apicem versus nigro-fusco; capite, prothorace (sub-orbiculato), elytrisque dense evidentè punctatis, fronte impressâ, thorace basin versus angustato, elytris multo angustiore, abdomine minus crebre punctato, segmentis 2—5 basi fortiter transversim impressis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Allied, by the form of the head and the structure of the tarsi, to our *T. uvida*, but it is rather smaller.

Antennae reddish, fourth joint longer than broad, tenth scarcely so long as broad. Head reddish, as broad as the thorax, truncate behind, closely and distinctly punctured, impressed in front. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, rather broader than long, foveolated at the middle in front of the base, and with a fine central channel variable in distinctness, its sculpture similar to that of the head. Elytra distinctly longer than the thorax, rather shining reddish; they are rather coarsely and closely punctured, the suture a little impressed behind the scutellum. Segments 2-5 of the hind body are strongly impressed at the base, the 5th less so than the others; the impressions rugose, elsewhere finely but not closely punctured, but distinctly pubescent. The legs reddish.

Seaweed.

22. *Tachyusa algarum*, n. sp. Rufescens, abdomine apicem versus obscuriore; capite, prothorace elytrisque dense, abdomine parce, punctatis; antennis articulo 4° subquadrato. Long. 1 lin.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but much smaller, and with the antennae considerably shorter, the 4th joint thereof being scarcely so long as broad; the sculpture of the front parts of the body is scarcely so distinct as in *T. rufescens*, but in other respects the two species are very similar.

Under seaweed, in company with *T. rufescens*.

23. *Oxygoda japonica*, n. sp. Nigro-fusca, antennarum basi piceo-testaceo, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, his circa scutellum margineque laterali infuscato, prothorace lateribus, abdominisque segmentorum marginibus obscure testaceis. Long. 1½—2 lin.

Allied to *O. luteipennis*, but at once distinguished by its much shorter antennae. These have the basal joints obscurely yellowish, the 3rd joint a little longer than 2nd, 4—6 differing little from one another, each about as long as broad, 8—10 slightly transverse, 11th pointed, about as long as the two preceding. Thorax distinctly narrowed in front, finely punctured, the sides broadly yellowish, the base a little sinuate on each side close to the hind angles, so that these are nearly right angles. Elytra coloured and punctured as in *A. luteipennis*, deeply sinuate at the outer angle. Hind body pointed behind, very densely

and extremely finely punctured, the hind margins of the segments pale. Legs yellow, basal joint of hind tarsi about as long as the three following joints together.

Two specimens.

24. *Oxygoda proba*, n. sp. Nigra, sericeo-pubescent, antennarum basi, pedibus, anoque testaceis, elytris testaceo-brunneis, lateribus obscure infuscatis; abdominis segmentorum marginibus testaceis. Long. fere 1½ lin.

Very closely allied to *O. umbrata*, Grav., and differing therefrom mainly by some differences of colour, but also with other slight distinguishing characters. The antennae appear to be a little longer than in *umbrata*; their base is distinctly yellow, the margins of the thorax are distinctly paler, the elytra are paler, and distinctly infuscate at the sides, the hind margins of the abdominal segments are very distinctly ferruginous.

Two specimens.

Obs.—There is also in the collection of Mr. Lewis a single specimen of another species of *Oxygoda*. Its description I am scarcely able to make satisfactorily on this individual.

25. *Homalota transfuga*, n. sp. (affinis *H. ancicollis*). Nigro-fusca, antennarum basi, pedibus, elytrisque testaceis, prothorace transversim sub-quadrato, elytris angustiore, abdomine segmentis 2—4 minus crebre, 5 et 6 parce punctatis. Long. 1½ lin.

Mas, abdomine segmento 7° dorsali apice fortiter crenulato (dentibus circiter 6.)

Closely allied to *H. ancicollis*, Sharp, and differing from it chiefly as follows; *H. transfuga* is a little narrower, and the antennae are a little shorter, the 4th and the 11th joints being distinctly shorter; the head and thorax are not at all shining, and have no brassy lustre at all. The thorax is rather narrower, and a little less transverse, and rather more finely and closely punctured.

Three specimens.

26. *Homalota melanaria*, Sahl. Specimens of this species do not differ from our European individuals. There are also in Mr. Lewis's collection seven other specimens belonging to this genus, apparently representing seven

different species; but their identification and description must be left till more material is received.

27. *Homalota Lewisia*, n. sp. (affinis *H. plana*). Parallela, subdepressa, nitidula, castanea, antennarum basi, pedibusque testaceis; capite, abdomineque ante apicem fuscis; abdomine minus crebre, fortiter punctato. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas, prothorace medio profunde bi-impresso, abdomine segmento 7° dorsali, medio rotundato producto, utrinque dente minore, acuminato, incurvato.

Fem. latet.

I describe this species on a single male individual, and my description therefore may prove in some points to be only applicable to that sex. Antennae short, and stout, much thickened towards the extremity, the three or four basal joints yellow, the rest infuscate, 3rd joint rather longer than 2nd, 4—10 transverse, similar to one another in length, each broader than its predecessor, last joint stout, longer than the two preceding. Head blackish, all the back part densely and coarsely punctured, the extreme front part shining and impunctate, the eyes large and prominent. Thorax transverse, the sides rounded, and distinctly narrowed behind; it is rather narrower than the elytra, of a brownish colour, rather strongly and closely punctured, the disc with a large profound double impression. Elytra shining yellowish, distinctly longer than the thorax, rather strongly but not closely punctured. Hind body parallel, of a brownish colour, with the penultimate segments darker; it is shining, and rather strongly and sparingly punctured, the 5th and 6th segments more sparingly than the basal ones. The legs are yellow.

Mitsuyama.

28. *Homalota distans*, n. sp. (affinis *H. palustri*, Kies.) Nitidula, parcius punctulata, nigra, pedibus testaceis, antennis piceis basi sordide testaceis, elytris brunneis nitidulis, abdomine parcius punctato. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Mas, abdomine segmento 7° dorsali granulato asperato.

Antennae a little thickened towards the extremity, pitchy with the basal joint yellow, and the 2nd and 3rd not so dark as the others, 3rd joint shorter than 2nd, 4—10 each distinctly stouter than its predecessor, but scarcely differing from one another in length, the penultimate joints dis-

tinctly transverse, 11th joint long, and rather stout, quite as long as the two preceding joints together. Head shining black, scarcely punctured, a little narrower than the thorax, the palpi yellowish. Thorax rather narrower than the elytra, distinctly broader than long, nearly straight at the sides, quite shining, black or pitchy, very sparingly punctured. Elytra one and a-half times as long as the thorax, of a dirty yellowish or brownish colour, shining, extremely finely and only moderately closely punctured. Hind body black, with the basal segments sparingly and finely punctured, the apical ones nearly impunctate. Legs yellow.

In the male the dorsal plate of the 7th segment of the hind body is sprinkled on the upper side with rather coarse granulations; it is truncate at the extremity, and has a raised line or elongate tubercle extending forwards from each angle of the truncation.

About a dozen specimens, all however in such bad condition that I have had some difficulty in drawing up the above description.

29. *Homalota vivida*, n. sp. (affinis *H. clientula*). Rufotestacea, nitidula, capite abdomineque ante apicem nigricantibus; elytris externe leviter infuscatis, crebre subtiliter punctatis; abdomine segmentis 2—4 crebre 5 et 6 parcius punctatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species is allied to *H. clientula*, but is much more brightly coloured, and has the antennae thicker towards the extremity. Antennae distinctly thickened towards the extremity, yellow, the apical joints a little dusky, 3rd joint shorter than 2nd, joints 4—10 scarcely differing from one another in length, but each a little broader than its predecessor, joints 8—10 transverse, the 10th very distinctly so. Head black, not much more than half as broad as the thorax, the palpi yellow. Thorax very transverse, rounded at the sides and a little narrowed in front, slightly narrower than the elytra, reddish-yellow, very finely punctured. Elytra a little longer than the thorax, yellow, infuscated at the sides near the hind angles, finely punctured. Hind body yellow, with the segments before the extremity infuscate; it is finely and moderately closely punctured, the apical segments more sparingly than the basal ones, it is but slightly narrowed towards the extremity. Legs yellow.

30. *Deinopsis modestus*, n. sp. Nigro-fuscus, opacus, dense sericeo-pubescentis, pedibus rufo-testaceis, antennis fuscis; basi, ore, palpisque testaceis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Much smaller than *D. furcatus*, about the size of *Myllana dubia*. In form and structure presenting a great resemblance to *D. furcatus*, but differing from it as follows:—The antennæ, palpi and legs are paler in colour, and the front margin of the thorax behind the head is distinctly yellow, and the joints of the antennæ are distinctly shorter.

31. *Tachinus mimulus*, n. sp. Oblongus, nigro-piceus, nitidus, antennarum basi, pedibus thoracisque limbo testaceis; elytris thorace plus sesqui longioribus, nigro-piceis, vittâ intramarginali, apiceque dilutioribus. Long. 2 lin.

Nota.—*T. marginello* peraffinis, notis sexualibus tantum differt.

Mas, abdomine segmento 7° dorsali breviter 4-dentato, dentibus intermediis magis prominulis; segmento 6° ventrali late semicirculariter emarginato; 7° breviter 4-dentato, medio profunde emarginato.

Fem., abdomine segmento 7° dorsali utrinque dente sat elongato, medio laminâ latâ, apice truncatâ.

This species, in size, colour, punctuation, and the structure of its antennæ, most closely resembles *T. marginellus*; it is, however, a little broader, and very readily distinguished by the sexual characters. In the male the structure of the dorsal plate of the 7th segment is similar to that of *marginellus*, but the four teeth are broader and shorter; the ventral plate of this segment is similar to that of *marginellus*, but the ventral plate of the 6th segment is very different; it is furnished in the middle with a very broad semicircular notch, which is furnished at the sides and base with minute asperities; in front of this notch the segment is depressed, the depression being limited in front by a roughened space.

In the female the dorsal plate of the 7th segment has in the middle a very broad plate, the extremity of which is nearly truncate, being very obtusely acuminate in the middle; on each side of this is a rather stout tooth, projecting farther back than the extremity of the central plate.

Common.

32. *Cilea silphoides*, Lin. Two specimens appear to be quite similar to our European individuals.

33. *Coproporus* spec.? There is a single mutilated individual only of this species, closely resembling the *C. colchicus*, but considerably larger; I must leave its description till more specimens are obtained, but I think it worth while to mention the occurrence of the genus in Japan.

34. *Tachyporus celatus*, n. sp. Nigricans, antennis piceis, basi pedibusque testaceis; thorace elytris rufotestaceis, his lateribus nigris. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Mas, tarsi anticis leviter dilatatis, intermediis simplicibus, abdomine seg. 7° ventrali triangulariter emarginato, 6° simplice.

Var. Prothorace elytris piceo-infuscatis.

This species is closely allied to *T. 4-scopulatus*, Pand.; it is similar in colour (except that the head and thorax are of a redder-yellow colour,) and in form, and also in the structure of the antennæ, but is readily distinguished by the male characters, the front tarsi in that sex being only slightly dilated, and the intermediate tarsi quite simple. Our British *T. humerosus* is smaller, and has the hind margin of the 6th segment beneath distinctly emarginate in the male, while this segment is quite simple in *celatus*. The dark variety somewhat approaches *T. pusillus* in appearance.

Common.

Besides the *T. celatus* there is a single specimen of another very distinct species in Mr. Lewis's collection. It has unfortunately lost its antennæ, and must remain without name till more specimens are found.

35. *Conurus germanus*, n. sp. Nigricans, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, elytris thorace eviderter longioribus, basi late indeterminate rufescentibus. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Closely allied to the European *C. pubescens*, and only easily distinguished therefrom by the structure of the antennæ; these organs are not quite so long and are much less thickened towards the extremity than they are in *pubescens*. They are yellow at the base, more or less dark towards the extremity, with the apical joint