

*Cymothoë seneca.*Exp. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Male dark brown, crossed by a moderately broad common white band running from the middle of the costa on the anterior wings, where it is narrowest, to the anal angle of the posterior wings; this is followed by a double row of white spots, the innermost largest and sagittate; the outermost row commences on the anterior wings rather above the middle, but there is a larger white spot above it nearer the base and out of the series. Underside varied with white and grey, with numerous zigzag and annular markings near the base, and with an oblique common brown line, ill-defined towards the costa of the anterior wings. The outer part of the wings beyond the white band is dusky, with two ill-defined rows of whitish markings.

Hab. Cameroons.

Closely allied to *C. ciceronis*, Ward, but the white band is broader and the submarginal markings are less sharply defined.

*Cymothoë euthalioides.*Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Female brown, with black zigzag and annular markings in the cells, some of those on the posterior wings marked with tawny; the greater part of the wings beyond the middle whitish, with a double row of connected brown and blackish sagittate markings. Underside similar, but much paler, and consequently the markings towards the base better defined; a tawny line, straightest on the posterior wings, crosses the wings beyond the middle; the submarginal sagittate markings are more slender and better defined.

Hab. Cameroons.Allied to *C. harmilla*, Hew.XXV.—*The Staphylinidæ of Japan.*

By Dr. D. SHARP.

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Group XANTHOLININA.

*Baptolinus pilicornis.**Staphylinus pilicornis*, Payk. Faun. Suec. iii. p. 380.

Nikko, August 1881; a series of seven examples.

Othius fulvipennis.

Pæderus fulvipennis, Fabr. Ent. Syst. i. 2, p. 537.

Hakone; one specimen only.

Xantholinus pauper, n. sp.

Angustus, brunneo-testaceus; elytris pedibusque testaceis; capite oblongo, opaco, crebre fortiter punctato; thorace crebre punctato, linea mediana lævigata.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Antennæ stout, with short scape, second and third joints moderately long, subequal, fourth to tenth transverse. Head obscure red, dull, coarsely punctate, the intermediate antennary grooves large and deep, the lateral grooves absent. Thorax slender, a little narrowed behind, a broad space along the middle smooth, but the sides distinctly and numerous though not densely punctured. Elytra not so long as the thorax, paler in colour than it, moderately closely and distinctly punctate.

This is a peculiar species, not well located in *Xantholinus*; but as it does not agree with any other genus, and its differential characters from *Xantholinus* are not very important, it is not desirable to treat it as a distinct genus at present. The terminal joint of the maxillary palpus is slender and about intermediate between that of *Xantholinus* and *Leptacinus*. The prothoracic pleura is of moderate size, not abbreviate, and its superior line is distinct; the front tarsi are simple, the middle coxæ moderately distant, the legs rather short, and the tibiæ spinulose.

Chiuzenji and Nikko, August 1881; one example from each locality.

Xantholinus tubulus, n. sp.

Subcylindricus, niger, nitidus; antennis, elytris pedibusque rufis; capite oblongo-ovali parce sat fortiter punctato; thorace seriebus dorsalibus circiter 10-punctatis.

Long. 7-8 millim.

Antennæ stout, second and third joints moderately long, subequal. Head black, very shining, impunctate along the middle, but with numerous rather fine punctures elsewhere. Thorax not slender, a little narrowed behind, black and very shining, with two rather irregular dorsal series of punctures, and with a strongly curved series on each side. Elytra about

as long as the thorax, pale red, rather finely and distantly punctured. Hind body rather rough. In one of the sexes of this species the terminal segment exhibits behind a quite circular orifice, the hind margin of which is lined internally by a ring of black, densely and regularly crenate, corneous substance.

Nikko and Miyanoshita; three examples.

This is closely allied to *X. pleuralis*, but has the thorax more elongate and with smaller punctures, which are more numerous in the dorsal series; the elytra are bright pale red and the head is a little narrower.

Xantholinus cunctator, n. sp.

X. lineari, auct., peraffinis; nigricans, nitidus, vix subæneus; antennis pedibusque rufis; thorace crebre punctato, seriebus dorsalibus haud discretis.

Long. 6 millim.

Antennæ with second joint elongate, considerably longer than the third. Head rather short, oval, sparingly punctate. Thorax oblong, with the lateral punctures numerous, the dorsal series being not separated from the lateral punctures. Elytra about as long as the thorax, shining, sparingly and rather strongly punctate.

This is very closely allied to the European *X. linearis*, but is rather smaller and has the third joint of the antennæ smaller, the head considerably shorter, and the thoracic punctures more numerous.

Only two examples have been found at Miyanoshita.

Xantholinus angusticeps, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque rufis; capite angusto, ovali, parce subtiliter punctato; thorace seriebus dorsalibus circiter 12-punctatis, ad latera parce irregulariter punctato, punctis omnibus subtilibus.

Long. 6 millim.

Head elongate and narrow, considerably narrower than the thorax. Antennæ with the second and third joints rather slender, the latter the longer. Thorax rather slender, oblong, shining black, its punctures fine, consisting of two dorsal series of twelve punctures each, and the same number of lateral punctures on each side, these latter irregularly placed. Elytra with an indistinct brassy tinge, not quite so long as the thorax, rather sparingly and finely punctate.

This species has somewhat the appearance of the genus

Mitomorphus, Kr., but appears to be really an ally of *X. linearis*, auct., though the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi is somewhat slender.

Nagasaki, April 1881; a single example.

Xantholinus punctiventris, n. sp.

Angustus, haud depressus, nigerrimus, nitidus; pedibus, elytris antennisque rufis, his articulis primo et tertio nigris; capite ad angulos posteriores parce punctato; thorace tantum ad angulos anteriores utrinque puncto singulo notato.

Long. 9 millim.

This is another anomalous *Xantholinus*, having the facies of *Gauropterus*, but with the thoracic pleuræ not abbreviate; the last joint of the maxillary palpus is large, the anterior tibiæ are short and thick, their tarsi a little dilated, and the prosternum short, so that the insect appears to be really allied to the large *Eulissi* of South America. The third joint of the antenna is elongate, longer than the second. The head is oblong, convex, very shining black, with a few moderately coarse punctures near the sides and hind angles. Thorax narrowed behind. Elytra elongate and narrow, sparingly punctate in an irregularly seriate manner. Hind body remarkably coarsely punctured.

Ichiuchi, May 1st, 1881; a single example obtained by sweeping.

Leptacinus planulatus, n. sp.

Subdepressus, niger, nitidus; elytris piceis; antennis rufis, pedibus piceo-rufis; capite oblongo-quadrato, parum punctato; thorace seriebus dorsalibus obsolete circiter 4-punctatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ with short scape and small third joint only about half as long as the second, which itself is rather short. Head broad, but not so broad as long, straight at the sides and truncate behind, the intermediate antennal grooves obsolete, and the lateral or ocular ones present but very short, each being scarcely more than a very large puncture contiguous to the eye; the punctures are few and rather small. Thorax only slightly narrowed behind, the dorsal series consisting of four or five rather small punctures on each side, and besides these there are about the same number of still smaller punctures between the dorsal series and the lateral margin. Elytra longer than the thorax, almost impunctate.

This is an abnormal *Leptacinus*, on account of the obsolete frontal grooves.

Hitoyoshi, May 17th, and under bark of fir, Kuma Kuni, March 1881; one example from each locality.

Nudobius apicipennis, n. sp.

Subdepressus, nigerrimus, nitidus, pedibus rufis; antennis piceis, elytrorum apice testaceo-marginato.

Long. 8-9 millim.

Head oblong, closely and coarsely punctured. Thorax very shining, narrowed behind, and with the sides sinuate in the middle; the dorsal series of punctures are very distinct, consisting each of eight punctures, and there are also a few punctures near the side and front margin. Elytra longer than the thorax, shining black, with a faint blue or green tinge, and the hind margin yellow; finely and sparingly punctate. Underside of head coarsely punctate.

This species is allied to the European *N. collaris* and lives exclusively under bark; it was met with at Miyanoshita, Kiga, Kuma Kuni, Sendai, and Sapporo.

Subfam. *PÆDERINÆ*.

Group LATHROBIINA.

In this group I have established several new genera separated from *Lithocharis*, treating the eastern forms in a manner similar to that already applied to the Neotropical forms in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana.'

Cryptobium cuneatum, n. sp.

Nigrum, nitidum; antennis fuscis, pedibus testaceis; capite angusto, dense fortiterque punctato; elytris thorace vix longioribus.

Long. 8-9 millim.

Antennæ infusate red, paler at the extremity. Head long and narrow, much narrower than the elytra, densely and coarsely punctate, the space between the antennal elevations much sculptured. Thorax long and narrow, not narrowed towards the front, moderately coarsely and not closely punctured, very shining, opalescent, a broad space along the middle impunctate. Elytra narrow, closely and rather coarsely punctate, a little shining. Male with a very shallow broad excision of the last ventral plate.

Though closely allied to *C. densipenne*, this is a narrower insect, readily distinguished by the narrower head, more sculptured in front, and the more shining wing-cases.

Konosè, Ogura lake, Otsu, Miyanoshita, and at Yokohama.

Cryptobium densipenne, n. sp.

Nigrum ; antennis pedibusque testaceis ; elytris thorace paulo longioribus, densissime ruguloso-punctatis.

Long. 10 millim.

Antennæ unicolorous, yellow. Head elongate and narrow, a little narrower than the thorax, distinctly narrower than the elytra, densely and coarsely punctured, the punctuation scanty in front, the surface shining and very little sculptured between the antennal elevations. Thorax elongate and narrow, slightly narrower in front, very shining, black, coarsely and rather closely punctured, a line along the middle smooth. Elytra slightly longer than the thorax, dull, densely punctured, the punctures confluent, so as to give rise to a rugulose appearance ; the line on the inflexed side present, but fine. Male with a deep excision of the last ventral segment.

Closely allied to *C. japonicum*, but readily distinguished by the longer elytra and narrower head.

Miyanoshita, one pair ; Yuyama, one example.

Cryptobium japonicum.

Nikko and Miyanoshita ; four examples.

Lathrobium pollens, n. sp.

Piceum, nitidum ; antennis pedibusque rufis ; capite brevi, subtriangulari ; elytris thorace fere duplo brevioribus.

Long. 10 millim.

Antennæ rather short and stout. Head short and broad, much narrowed in front, sparingly, moderately coarsely punctured, moderately shining ; eyes small. Thorax longer than broad, slightly narrowed behind, shining, nearly black, opalescent, rather sparingly punctured, with a broad space along the middle impunctate. Elytra very short, coarsely, somewhat sparingly, roughly punctured. Hind body rather broad, apex red. Front femora very thick. Male with a broad, shallow, rounded excision of the last ventral plate, the hind margin forming on either side of the excision a prominent

angle and bearing some short dark setæ; preceding segment with a much broader and shallower but otherwise similar excision.

Nagasaki, Nikko, Miyanoshita; in spring and early summer, six examples.

Lathrobium brachypterum, n. sp.

Piceum, nitidum; antennis pedibusque rufis; capite brevi, subtriangulari; elytris thorace fere duplo brevioribus.

Long. 8 millim.

This is very closely allied to *L. pollens*, but is a much smaller insect and more parallel; the head is much smaller and is quite sparingly punctured, the thorax is oblong, not at all narrowed behind, and the punctuation of the hind body is quite dense and fine. In the male the terminal ventral plate is not in the least emarginate, but its hind margin is slightly rounded, a broad space in front of this is slightly flattened and feebly granular; on the preceding segment there is a very obscure narrow impression just perceptible along the middle.

Nagasaki, Miyanoshita; five specimens.

Lathrobium monticola, n. sp.

Angustulum, piceum, nitidum; antennis pedibusque rufis; capite parvo, triangulari; elytris thorace duplo brevioribus.

Long. 7 millim.

Closely allied to *L. brachypterum*, but smaller and more slender, with more feeble antennæ, the head more triangular, and the eyes remarkably small; the elytra more sparingly and finely punctured and still shorter. The male is without positive sexual characters, but the hind margin of the last ventral plate is not produced and subacuminate as it is in the female.

This remarkable species is a mountain insect and was found near Nagasaki, April 11th, 1881; one pair.

Lathrobium carinicolle, n. sp.

Angustulum, subdepressum, nitidum, rufum, dense punctatum; capite, thorace elytrorumque basi plus minusve fusco-obscuratis; thorace oblongo, medio linea arguta, subelevata, lævigata.

Long. 7-8 millim.

Antennæ red, rather elongate, penultimate joint longer
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than broad. Head suborbiculate, quite as broad as the elytra, densely punctate, the punctuation on the vertex fine and extremely dense, on the anterior part coarser and more scanty. Thorax oblong, longer than broad, very densely coarsely punctured, a little shining, with a very conspicuous shining space extending all along the middle. Elytra scarcely so long as the thorax, parallel, shining, closely and coarsely punctured, with a very obscure linear arrangement of the punctures on the basal portion. Hind body extremely densely and finely punctured. Male with a broad shallow excision of the hind margin of the last ventral ring, and just in front of the middle of this a small patch of dense black asperities; the base of the segment exhibits a feeble depression along the middle.

Nikko, August; Nagasaki, June 1st; Kumamoto, April 25th.

L. anguinum is very closely allied to this species, but is more elongate, of a more uniform pallid colour, with a rather broader head, which has a definite smooth space on the middle, the elytra slightly longer, without any linear arrangement of the punctures. It has not been met with again.

Lathrobium cribricolle, n. sp.

Omnium fortissime dense punctatum, subcylindricum, nigrum, nitidum; antennis palpisque rufis, pedibus flavis; elytris apice flavo-guttato.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ short and stout, penultimate joint a little longer than broad. Head oblong, excessively densely and coarsely punctured. Thorax oblong, rather longer than broad, shining black, remarkable on account of its excessively coarse punctuation, without smooth space along the middle. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, excessively coarsely punctured, each with a small yellow spot at the tip. Hind body entirely black. Male with a moderately broad and deep excision on the last ventral segment, and with a longitudinal depression extending along the middle of this and the preceding segment.

A very distinct species, to be placed near *L. nudum*.

Plain under Fujisan. Unique.

Lathrobium funebre, n. sp.

Angustum, elongatum, subdepressum, nigrum, nitidum, dense punctatum; pedibus fuscis, antennis tarsisque rufis; thorace linea mediana subelevata lævigata; elytris illo paulo longioribus.

Long. 7 millim.

Antennæ elongate, penultimate joint twice as long as broad. Head very densely punctate, on the middle and in front more sparingly and coarsely. Thorax narrow, much longer than broad, densely punctate, with a very definite smooth line along the middle. Elytra distinctly longer than the thorax, closely and coarsely punctate, flat, black, shining, a little red or piceous at the hind margin. Hind body extremely densely and finely punctate.

This is closely allied to *L. carinicolle*, but is a smaller, darker, more depressed insect, and differs in numerous details.

Morioka; one female.

Lathrobium cognatum, n. sp.

Subdepressum, nigrum; antennis palpisque fuscis, pedibus sordide flavis; crebre minus fortiter punctatum, capite minore; prothorace absque lineâ lævigata discreta.

Long. 8 millim.

Antennæ slender, as long as head and thorax. Head small, much narrower than the elytra, very densely and finely punctate, the punctuation absent from only a very small space on the middle. Thorax rather longer than broad, distinctly narrower than the elytra, rather coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, closely subobsoletely punctured.

This is closely allied to the European *L. terminatum*, but has denser finer punctuation on the head and elytra, the latter being rather longer; the pale legs distinguish it from both *L. terminatum* and *L. quadratum*. The male characters are the same as they are in the two European species.

Chiuzenji, 24th August; six examples.

Lathrobium pallipes, n. sp.

Gracile, subdepressum, angustum, nigricans; antennis palpisque fusco-testaceis, pedibus flavis; elytris ad angulos externos flavo-maculatis; dense subtiliter punctatum.

Long. 6 millim.

Antennæ very long and slender, infusate yellow, with the base and apex more clear; palpi yellow, terminal joint infusate. Head small, very finely punctate, shining on the middle. Thorax slender, oblong, rather closely punctate, with a space along the middle smooth. Elytra closely and rather finely punctate, longer and broader than the thorax, with a very distinct yellow spot at the outer apical angle of each.

Hind body excessively densely and minutely punctulate, the extremity more pallid. Legs clear yellow. Male with a small rather broad excision on the terminal ventral plate and a very slight depression along the middle of the preceding segment.

This is another ally of *L. terminatum*, but is a very slender insect, only half the size of its European ally.

Yokohama, 7th April; Kioto, 2nd August; Niigata, 6th September; one example from each locality.

Lathrobium fragile, n. sp.

Angustius, subdepressum, nigricans, nitidum; thorace piceo; antennis palpisque fusco-testaceis, pedibus flavis; elytris thorace paulo longioribus, ad apicem macula magna flava.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

This is closely allied to *L. pallipes*, but is a much more slender and parallel insect, and differs as follows:—the head is almost as broad as the elytra, suboblong; the thorax is piceous; the elytra are only about as long as the thorax and are more sparingly punctured, and have a larger yellow apical spot. The male has a very small and short, only just perceptible, excision of the hind margin of the last ventral plate, and a slight deplanation of the middle of the preceding segment.

Ogura lake, 7th July; five examples.

Lathrobium regulare, n. sp.

Parallelum, nitidum, nigrum; abdomine opaco; antennis pedibusque testaceis; thorace oblongo, dorso biserialim punctato, lateribus parce punctatis; elytris thorace brevioribus, parcius serialim punctatis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

A species of the *L. lusitanicum* group.

Antennæ rather slender and elongate; head suboblong, black, very shining, with irregularly placed, distant coarse punctures. Thorax oblong, straight at the sides, along the middle with two very regular series of punctures, ten or eleven punctures in each series, sides sparingly punctate. Elytra scarcely so long as the thorax, shining black, with a sutural series of punctures, then a rather broad smooth space, and outside this with three or four series of distant punctures. Hind body closely punctured, with a conspicuous fuscous pubescence. Male with a broad shallow excision of the hind margin of the last ventral plate.

Yokohama; six examples.

Lathrobium seriatum, n. sp.

Angustum, parallelum, nitidum, rufulum; capite elytrorumque angulis externis nigricantibus; antennis pedibusque testaceis; prothorace dorso biseriatim punctato, lateribus disperse punctatis; elytris prothorace paulo longioribus, crebrius seriatim punctatis.

Long. 6 millim.

Antennæ rather slender, moderately long. Head subquadrate, very shining, sparingly punctate, its upper surface more or less deeply tinged with black. Thorax longer than broad, straight at the sides, with the two series of punctures rather irregular and not very sharply distinguished from the lateral punctuation. Elytra a little longer and broader than the thorax, each with about six series of rather closely placed punctures; the outer hind angles obliquely black, the dark colour extending at the sides more than halfway to the front. Male with a very deep slender excision of the last ventral plate.

Yokohama; two examples. This species occurs also in China, and was taken there by Mr. Lewis near Kiu Kiang in 1864.

Lathrobium monilicorne, n. sp.

Subcylindricum, nigerrimum, nitidum; antennis, palpis tarsisque rufis, pedibus fuscis; capite parvo fortiter punctato; antennis crassiusculis; palpis articulo terminali crasso.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ short and stout, dark red, and moniliform, the penultimate joint scarcely longer than broad. Head small, suboblong, much narrower than the thorax, coarsely, not densely punctate. Thorax longer than broad, suboblong, a little narrower in front, coarsely, not densely punctate, with a smooth line along the middle. Elytra elongate and narrow, longer than the thorax, shining, coarsely, irregularly, rather closely punctured. Hind body rather coarsely punctate.

A peculiar species, probably entitled to generic distinction, the neck being more slender than usual, the pseudo-terminal joint of the palpi remarkably thick; the hind tibiæ but little incrassate and with their oblique truncation diminished; the tarsi more slender than usual. At present to be placed near *L. punctatum*.

Two females; taken in the plain of Fujisan in April 1880.

Domene daimio, n. sp.

Nigra; elytris, antennis pedibusque fusco-rufis; capite thoraceque densius fortiusque punctatis, illo subovali.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ elongate, penultimate joint much longer than broad. Head elongate, very densely and coarsely punctured, not quite dull. Thorax oblong, very coarsely and densely punctured, a little shining. Elytra as long as the thorax, rufescent, darker at the base, densely punctured. Legs obscure red, femora darker. Male with the hind margin of last ventral segment sinuate-emarginate and in the middle with a rather small excision; in front of this a small depression densely set with black asperities; the preceding segment very slightly impressed.

This fine insect is larger than *D. crassicornis* and readily distinguished by the long antennæ and narrow head; the shape of the hind margin of the last ventral segment in the male is peculiar.

Miyanoshita, May 1880; one example.

Domene crassicornis.

Lathrobium crassicorne, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 59.

The male has a large sharply defined excision of the last ventral segment and in front of this a rather broad depression studded with fine black asperities; the preceding segment bears a slight but broad depression.

Apparently scarce; Miyanoshita and Yuyama in May, Kobe in June.

Domene orbiculata, n. sp.

Latiuscula, fusca; capite thoraceque nigricantibus; antennis rufis, pedibus testaceis; elytris thorace multo brevioribus, fusco-æneis; capite thoraceque densissime subtiliter sculpturatis, illo orbiculato.

Long. 10 millim.

This is readily distinguished from *D. curtipennis* by the broader form and the denser finer sculpture of the head and thorax; the antennæ are much larger, being both longer and thicker.

Chiuzenji, 22nd August, 1881; one female, under dead leaves.

Domene curtipennis, n. sp.

Nigra, angustula; antennis rufis, pedibus testaceis; elytris fusco-æneis; thorace haud longioribus.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head suborbiculate, very densely, rather coarsely sculptured, quite dull. Thorax longer than broad, very densely, rather finely, rugosely sculptured. Elytra about as broad as the thorax and not longer than it, of a dusky reddish colour, with a strong brassy tinge, rather shining, densely moderately finely punctured. Hind body black or piceous, paler at the extremity. The male has a very small excision at the extremity of the last ventral segment and in front of it a narrow elongate depression studded with black granules; the preceding segment has a well-marked, large, but not deep depression.

Closely allied to *D. stilicoides*, but smaller, with shorter and narrower elytra, more orbiculate head, and shorter metasternum. Also very similar to the European *D. scabricolle*, but more finely sculptured, the elytra not narrower at the shoulders, and the male characters different.

Yokohama, April; Nikko, June; Chiuzenji, 22nd August; rare.

Domene stilicoides.

Lathrobium stilicoides, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 58.

The male is still unknown; the two examples found during his recent expedition by Mr. Lewis are both females.

Ichiuchi, 30th April, 1881, under dead leaves in a hollow tree.

Scopæus currax, n. sp.

Angustulus, elongatus, haud depressus, rufescens; antennis pedibusque testaceis; elytris fuscis, apicem versus flavis, prothorace paulo longioribus.

Long. 4 millim.

Antennæ clear yellow, slender and elongate, penultimate joint considerably longer than broad. Head narrow and elongate, but little emarginate behind, dull, very densely and finely punctate. Thorax subovate, longer than broad, but little narrower than the elytra, rather shining, almost imperceptibly punctate, with a short carina on the middle behind. Elytra long and narrow, densely punctate, dull, fuscous, with the apical third of the length yellow.

This insect is allied to the European *S. Erichsonii*, from which, however, it is abundantly distinct. Although no males have been found, it is so different from the other Japanese species that no difficulty will be found in identifying it. It is rather longer than *S. Erichsonii* and less depressed; it is more elongate, the head especially being more elongate and narrower in front.

Yokohama, Niigata, and Nikko; four examples.

PANSCOPÆUS, nov. gen.

Caput collo angustissimo. Labrum medio excisione parva utrinque denticulo parvo instructa. Prothorax pentagonalis: prosternum processu supracoxali abbreviato. Tarsi graciles, anteriores haud dilatati, posteriores filiformes, articulo basali quam secundo duplo longiore.

This genus agrees with *Scopæus* in the very slender neck, but in other respects it is nearer to *Lithocharis*, next which it should be placed, though it is well separated by the form of the head and thorax. On each mandible one tooth only can be seen, but the basal portion of the mandible is incrassate inwardly and slightly notched, so as to represent on the left side two, on the right three, rudimentary teeth. The slender and linear hind tarsi are quite different from the feet of *Scopæus* and agree better with *Lithocharis*.

Panscopæus lithocharoides.

Scopæus lithocharoides, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 63.

This species has been found in several localities on the main island; Biwa Lake and Nikko.

CHARICHIRUS, nov. gen.

Labrum magnum, medio fortiter dentatum, utrinque subsinuatum. Caput collo angusto; prosternum processu supracoxali abbreviato. Tarsi omnes graciles, anteriores simplices, posteriores articulis quatuor basalibus longitudine gradatim decrescentibus, articulo secundo elongato, quam quarto plus duplo longiore.

This insect has more the appearance of *Medon* than of *Lithocharis*, but cannot be placed in the former genus on account of the abbreviated prosternal process; from *Lithocharis* it is well distinguished by the structure of the labrum, which has a large tooth in the middle; the neck, too, is a little broader and the second joint of the hind foot much

longer relatively when compared with the fourth. The only species, so far as I know, is the following.

Charichirus spectabilis.

Lithocharis spectabilis, Kr. Arch. f. Naturg. xxv. p. 134.

This may perhaps have been introduced into Japan, as it is apparently rare there, though widely distributed in the eastern and southern parts of Asia.

ISOCHEILUS, nov. gen.

Labrum fere simplex; mandibulæ tridentatæ. Caput collo medio-criter angusto. Tarsi anteriores leviter dilatati, posteriores articulis quatuor basalibus gradatim decrescentibus. Prosternum processu supracoxali brevi.

This genus undoubtedly comes very close to the New-World *Aderocharis*, and its unique species has quite the appearance of the genus last named; nevertheless I think the two are better separated. The labrum in *Isocheilus* when mounted in balsam is seen to be divided nearly to the base by a deep abrupt excision, which, however, is filled up by a horny process, the front margin of which does not extend quite so far forward as the lateral portions, whereas in *Aderocharis* the excision is much narrower and the front of the labrum is most prominent in the middle, being in fact distinctly dentate. Each mandible in *Isocheilus* is tridentate, while in *Aderocharis* the right mandible is quadridentate. The very short prosternal process is one of the most important characters of *Isocheilus*. The genus at present has only one species, viz.:—

Isocheilus staphylinoides.

Lithocharis staphylinoides, Kr. Arch. f. Naturg. xxv. p. 135.

Not uncommon in Japan. I have not seen specimens from Ceylon, the locality of the examples described by Kraatz.

Thinocharis basicornis.

Scopæus basicornis, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 63.

This minute insect is perhaps not rare, though its small size will probably render its capture somewhat unfrequent. Mr. Lewis has brought back only three or four examples. It is probably a *Thinocharis*, though this is by no means cer-

tainly ascertained, as I have seen no insect from Ceylon or any other locality than Japan that I can assign to the genus, and the trophi have not been dissected.

MEDON.

This genus, as I have pointed out elsewhere in confirmation and amplification of the views of Thomson and Rey, is quite distinct from *Lithocharis*. Most of the Japanese species of it are, however, dissimilar in appearance from the European forms, and some of them will probably prove generically distinct.

Medon rubeculus, n. sp.

Angustulus, densissime subtilissime punctatus, subopacus, nigricans : elytris, antennis pedibusque dilute rufis.
Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Antennæ slender, third joint about equal in length to the second, slightly more slender than it, penultimate joint not so long as broad. Head subquadrate, very finely and densely punctured, quite dull. Thorax subquadrate, densely, very finely punctate, without any definite smooth line along the middle, very feebly canaliculate in the middle behind. Elytra longer than the thorax, dilute red, with the base infusate, densely and finely punctate. Legs slender, hind tarsi quite slender.

Iwaki and Sapporo; two badly preserved females. Though I have not been able to see the structure of the mandibles and labrum, I do not doubt this being a *Medon*. It bears a considerable resemblance to *M. prolixus*, but possesses very different feet.

Medon Lewisius.

Lithocharis Lewisia, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 65.

Nagasaki, Yokohama, Miyanoshita, Ichiuchi, Hitoyoshi, Hakone, Nikko. All the examples have been found under bark, so that the occurrence of the example originally described on the sea-shore was no doubt merely accidental. I have not detected any sexual characters. The colour of the head and thorax varies from dark red to black.

Found in many localities, Nikko being the most northern point.

Medon confertus, n. sp.

Fusco-rufus; capite, thorace elytrisq̃ue nigricantibus; abdomine ante apicem nigro-variegato; antennis rufis, pedibus flavis; opacus, capite thoraceq̃ue densissime subtiliter subrugose punctatis, hoc medio angustissime carinulato.

Long. 5 millim.

Rather narrow. Antennæ red, the middle joints slightly darker, penultimate joint not quite so long as broad. Head quadrate, excessively densely punctured, so as to be dull, the punctuation only moderately fine. Thorax subquadrate, but little broader than long, its punctuation even denser and finer than that of the head, with a very fine smooth line along the middle. Elytra rather long, a good deal longer than the thorax, densely and finely punctate, slightly shining. Hind body red at the base, the apical segments black, but the black colour is interrupted by the hind margin of the penultimate and the base of the terminal segments being red.

I can see no character foreign to *Medon* in this species except that the anterior tarsi are a little more dilated than is usual.

Yuyama and Hitoyoshi, May 1881; five examples.

Medon spadiceus, n. sp.

Depressus, latiusculus, fuscus; capite nigro; elytris sordide testaceis; antennis rufis, pedibus testaceis; capite thoraceq̃ue fortiter punctatis, hoc medio profunde canaliculato.

Long. 5 millim.

Antennæ red, rather stout, slightly thicker externally, penultimate joints very distinctly transverse. Head broad, subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, densely and very coarsely punctate, with a smooth line along the middle in front. Thorax transverse, a little narrowed behind, coarsely and closely punctate, obscure black in the middle, obscure red at the sides, with a very distinct channel along the middle. Elytra a little longer than the thorax, shining, somewhat sparingly punctate, the extremity yellow, the base infusate yellow.

This is apparently a very distinct species and will readily be recognized by the deep channel on the thorax. It is sufficiently distinct from *Medon* to be generically separated, the basal tooth on the right mandible being only obscurely divided and the hind tarsus short, with the four basal joints subequal in length.

Unique. Chiuzenji, 19th August, 1881.

Medon discedens, n. sp.

Subdepressus, elongatus, picco-niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque rufis, illis gracilibus; capite thoraceque irregulariter, minus dense, fortiter punctatis.

Long. 6–6½ millim.

Antennæ slender and elongate, penultimate joint quite as long as broad. Head large, shining, black, coarsely, rather sparingly punctate, more sparingly on the middle. Thorax strongly transverse, much narrowed behind, coarsely punctate, quite shining. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, with a close, rough, rather coarse sculpture. Hind body moderately closely granulose punctate. Hind tarsi quite slender, basal joint twice as long as the third.

This is another peculiar, very distinct species. The labrum is divided in the middle nearly to the base by a deep angular excision, on either side of which there is a very slight projection; the front tarsi are scarcely dilated; the teeth of the mandibles are large and there is on either side one less than normal; the left mandible is only bidentate, but the large basal tooth is bidentate at the extremity; the right mandible is tridentate.

Kiga and Miyanoshita.

Medon submaculatus, n. sp.

Testaceus; capite abdomineque ferrugineis, hoc ante apicem fusconotato; elytris ad latera plus minusve argute nigro-maculatis.

Long. 4½ millim.

Head not large, finely, extremely densely punctate, dull. Thorax transversely subquadrate, slightly narrowed behind, densely, rather finely rugose-punctate, with a smooth line along the middle, becoming obsolete in front. Elytra densely and finely punctate, with a dark mark, frequently obsolete, on the middle of the side of each. Hind body very finely punctate, the antepenultimate dorsal plate infusate. Front tarsi strongly dilated; hind tarsi quite slender, basal joint twice as long as the second. Male with a broad shallow excision on the hind margin of the last ventral plate.

This is another peculiar species with strongly dilated front feet and unusually small teeth on the mandibles.

Sandy river-banks, Niigata, Kashiwagi, Nagasaki.

Medon prolixus.

Lithocharis prolixa, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 65.

The nearest ally of this species is the European *L. mari-*

tima, Aubé. I think the two might well form a distinct genus on account of the *Scopæus*-like structure of the feet.

Local; under seaweed, Mississippi Bay, Yokohama.

Lithocharis ochracea.

Præderus ochraceus, Grav. Col. Micr. p. 59.

Mr. Lewis has obtained at Nagasaki and Yokohama a few individuals which I think belong to this species; unfortunately they are all females, and the determination is a little uncertain, *L. parviceps* being so extremely like this species that the two can only be certainly distinguished by the male characters.

Lithocharis dissimilis.

Lithocharis dissimilis, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 66.

This species has not been found again; there is little doubt that it will form a new genus near *Scioporus*, but it would be scarcely possible to ascertain the characters sufficiently without too great a manipulation of the unique example.

[To be continued.]

XXVI.—Notes on the Genus *Melapium*, H. and A. Adams.
By EDGAR A. SMITH.

THIS genus of Mollusca was founded by Messrs. H. and A. Adams * for the reception of the *Pyrula lineata* of Lamarck, a species which appeared to them, even on conchological grounds alone, generically distinct from *Pyrula*. An examination of the animal, which I have been able to make through the kindness of Mr. J. H. Ponsonby, confirms the correctness of their judgment. The animal may be described thus:—

Foot oval, rather high, not truncate or biemarginate in front, in length about one and a half times the width, pale beneath, bordered all round above the margin with two bright red lines about 2 millim. apart. *Head* small, compressed. *Tentacles* 5 or 6 millim. long, acutely tapering. *Eyes* minute, at outer base of tentacles, on slight prominences. *Penis* compressed, 10 to 12 millim. in length, obtuse at the end. *Siphon* shortish, moderately acuminate. *Branchiæ* in two plumes, the

* Genera Moll. vol. i. p. 136.