

Helix (Ægista) mitanensis, n. sp.

Locality. Mitan, under Moo-le-it Range, Moulmain (*Ossian Limborg*).

Shell globosely pyramidal, openly umbilicated; sculpture smooth, the shell covered with a thick epidermis, having a finely papillate structure; colour dark olive-green or pale umber; spire conic, high, apex blunt; suture impressed; whorls 6, rather convex and rounded below, the last descending abruptly at the aperture; aperture circular; peristome strong, white, with a sinuate margin above; columellar margin oblique.

Size: maj. diam. 10·9, min. 9·4; alt. axis 6·7, body-whorl 5·2 millim.

Animal with dark tentacles, long and fine; body papillate near the head, pale, dusky on the upper surface; foot short behind and pointed. In some specimens the head and tentacles were jet-black, the rest of the body pale indigo.

XIII.—*The Staphylinidæ of Japan.*
By Dr. D. SHARP.

[Continued from p. 44.]

PHUCOBIUS.

This genus has, by an error of observation of M. Fauvel, been merged in *Cafius*. The ligula is, however, of a different type from that obtaining in *Philonthus* and *Cafius*, and the general structure brings the insect nearer to *Ocypus*; the ligula, though not large, is not at all acuminate at the apex, and its two lobes are evidently separated though not deeply divided. This statement is based on the observation of several examples at different times and of a preparation of the part mounted in Canada balsam. Dr. Horn is more correct in supposing that *Philonthus canescens*, Mann., may be a *Phucobius*; I find, however, although there is a considerable analogy between the two insects in many respects, yet they are far from agreeing in their structure. In the North-American insect the division between the lobes of the ligula is only indistinct, the palpi, mandibles, antennæ, and

legs are much thicker, the middle coxæ more widely distant, the neck much broader and less abrupt, and the details of structure so different that the two have a very different facies. Hence the North-American insect should form a distinct genus and *Phucobius* remains peculiar to Japan and China.

Since the above was written, Casey has published a note on this genus in Bull. Cal. Ac. Sci. i. p. 313, and proposed the genus *Bryonomus* for the North-American species above referred to.

Ocypus nigro-ceneus, n. sp.

Elongatus, parallelus, angustulus, niger; capite thoraceque nigro-æneis, nitidis, haud pubescentibus; elytris abdomineque opacis; antennis extrorsum rufis.

Long. 20 millim.

Antennæ short, black at the base, red at the apex, the two or three penultimate joints transverse. Head nearly as broad as the thorax, very densely punctured except along the middle. Thorax about as long as broad, shining brassy black, numerous punctures of moderate size, and smaller ones intermixed; a well-marked space along the middle smooth; scutellum clothed with black pile. Elytra dull black, scarcely brassy, sculpture indistinct. Hind body not variegate.

This is closely allied to our European *O. fuscatus*, but is larger and has numerous points of distinction.

Subashiri, Nanai; Hakodate, Sept. 1880; eight examples. I have the species also from Olga Bay, on the coast of Korea.

Ocypus Weisei.

Ocypus Weisei, Harold, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1877, p. 344.

This remarkable insect, though very rare, has been found in all the three islands of the group. Shiba at Tokio, Nara near Kiota and Nanai, Hakodate, are localities for it.

Ocypus dorsalis, n. sp.

Niger, opacus, pedibus flavis; abdominis segmentis duobus penultimis aureo-maculatis; antennis basi rufis, medio fuscis, apice albidis; elytris abbreviatis.

Long. 18 millim.

Antennæ rather slender, each joint narrowed at its base,

the penultimate joint scarcely so long as broad, the four terminal joints very pale yellow, almost white. Head broad, quite dull, finely and not densely punctate, and with a rather scanty, fine, dark fuscous pubescence. Thorax longer than broad, the sides slightly sinuate in front, the colour and sculpture like those of the head. Elytra not much more than half as long as the thorax, dull black. Hind body a little enlarged before the apex, dull black, with a very fine pubescence, not visibly sculptured, the penultimate segment and that preceding it each with a large spot of golden pubescence on the middle. Legs bright yellow. Terminal ventral plate of male with a broad, not very deep excision.

We have no species like this in Europe; perhaps *O. æthiops* is the least dissimilar, but, in addition to numerous other distinctions, *O. dorsalis* has a well-marked stigmatic membrane.

This elegant species was found at Niohozan in June, near where snow then remained, and also at Chiuzenji in August.

Ocypus scutiger, n. sp.

Niger, opacus; pedibus antennisque piceis, his extrorsum albidescentibus; abdomine dilatato, segmentis duobus penultimis aureo-maculatis; elytris abbreviatis.

Long. 23 millim.

Although closely allied to *O. dorsalis*, this is no doubt distinct; it is considerably larger and has the hind body broader, the legs and base of the antennæ of darker colour, and the latter organs rather longer, the third joint especially being longer, and the penultimate joint being rather longer than broad.

Only two examples were obtained; Chiuzenji, 20th August, 1881.

Ocypus brevicornis.

Ocypus brevicornis, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1877, p. 367.

This is found, but not commonly, under the bark of firs, to which habitat it appears to be confined; Miyanoshita, Yunoshiku, Subashiri, Nishi, Oyama.

AGELOSUS, nov. gen.

Ligula lata, longius biloba. Palpi parum elongati, sat robusti, labialium articulo ultimo leviter incrassato, apice truncato. Pro-

thorax lineis lateralibus haud conjunctis. Coxæ intermediæ contiguæ; mesosternum inter eas minus breviter productum, simplex.

This genus, apart from the structure of the side-piece of the prothorax, might be looked on as a close ally of *Ocypus*; but as this part is developed somewhat as in the *Xanthopygini*, it is of considerable interest. The side-piece is large, much inflexed at the base, and both its limiting lines run forward as far as the front angles of the thorax, where, though much approximated, they are still quite separate and, the upper or outer one at any rate, distinct, then being turned upwards to the front face of the thorax, the lower or inner line at once disappears by being carried to the inside of the thorax. In this latter respect the genus differs from the *Xanthopygini*, where the inner line is continued upwards to form the front margin of the thorax, the outer line becoming obsolete at the prominent anterior angle. In the normal *Ocypus*-allies the two lines become so closely approximate that they may be called conjoined at the side of the prosternum.

Agelosus agrees with *Amichrotus* and *Anisolinus* in respect of this character, but it differs from both by numerous points of importance, such as the bilobed ligula, the structure of the palpi, and the mesosternum. The only species of the genus is *Goërius carinatus*, Sharp (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 32).

This species was found in several localities, but only in few examples; these, however, exhibit much variation in the length of the elytra and in the colour of these parts and of the legs and antennæ. The elytra are sometimes nearly as long as the thorax, sometimes much shorter than it, and their colour, as well as that of the legs and femora, being apparently normally red, becomes to a greater or less extent black. There appears, however, only to be one species amongst these variations. The male has a broad shallow excision of the hind margin of the last ventral plate, the front being broadly dilated in each sex.

Kashiwagi, Nikko, Ichiuchi, Miyanoshita, Buno, Iga, Hakone, Sapporo; in one or two examples from each locality.

MIOBDELUS, nov. gen.

Ligula emarginata, palpi breviusculi sat robusti, mandibulæ breves. Tarsi anteriores sat dilatati; metasternum elytraque brevia; pedes graciles.

This is a curious genus, established for an insect having

somewhat the appearance of *Ocypus dorsalis* and *O. scutiger*, but very different in many respects. The antennæ are rather slender, of the *Ocypus* type. The palpi are rather short, and there is no incrassation of the terminal joint either on the maxillary or labial palpi; the second joint of the maxillary is not dilated, and the middle joint of the labial is not longer than the basal and not so long as the apical joint. The thorax is of much more slender form than it is in *Ocypus*, and is quite differently formed, the sides being deflexed and the side-piece small, not much infolded, and its lower marginal line joining the upper at some little distance behind the coxal articulation, and thus being remote from the lateral tactile setæ. The middle coxæ are contiguous and their apex extends just about to the base of the posterior coxæ. The legs are slender, the basal joint of the hind tarsus much longer than the apical.

These characters bring the genus nearer to *Philetærius* (p. 118) than to any other, and yet the two are very different in appearance; and it appears that whereas the genus just named connects the Eucibdelini with the *Philonthus* group of genera, *Miobdelus* connects the Eucibdelini with *Ocypus*.

Miobdelus brevipennis, n. sp.

Niger; capite thoraceque subænescentibus, densissime punctatis; antennis articulo ultimo pedibusque extrorsum rufescentibus; elytris thorace multo brevioribus, plaga humerali parum conspicua rufescente, hic inde pubescentia submaculatis; abdomine subdilato, ultra medium macula magna aurata.

Long. 15 millim.

Antennæ slender, each joint narrowed to the base and each longer than broad, the tenth quite distinctly so, the terminal joint red and some of the preceding joints red at the base. Head circular, extremely densely rugose-punctate. Thorax rather slender, transversely very convex, a good deal narrowed behind, very densely rugose-punctate, only an excessively narrow carina along the middle shining. Elytra short, narrow at the shoulders. Hind body black, dull, only obsoletely variegated except for a very large mark of golden pubescence on the antepenultimate segment. Legs slender, femora nearly black, tarsi red, tibiæ intermediate in colour.

The male has not been obtained.

Niohozan, June, Nikko, August; an example from each locality.

ANISOLINUS, nov. gen.

Mandibulæ elongatæ, graciles; palpi tenues, maxillarium articulo secundo valde dilatato, labialium articulo secundo quam basali multo longiore. Prothorax lateribus haud deflexis. Coxæ intermediæ contiguæ. Mesosternum carinatum.

This is another genus of whose exact affinities it is at present impossible to feel very sure; but it appears to connect *Amichrotus* with the *Ocypodes*. It agrees to a considerable extent with *Amichrotus* in the structure of the trophi, the ligula being entire, or, rather, its two lobes small and so compressed together that scarcely any division can be seen between them at the prominent extremity, and the two genera also have in common the unusually great dilatation of the second joint of the maxillary palpi; also in both the lateral lines of the prothorax are not joined. But in the present genus the sides of the prothorax are not deflexed and the superior lateral line thus remains closely approximated to the tactile setæ, the prothoracic structure differing thus apparently but little from that of *Agelosus*. The hind tarsi are elongate, with the basal joint longer than the apical. The two species of the genus are very different from one another in appearance.

It will perhaps be necessary to make a special group for these three genera, to which probably the Central-American *Misantlius* may be found to belong.

Anisolinus picticornis, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustulus, niger; antennis variegatis, articulo ultimo et articulis 4^o-7^m nigricantibus, articulis 8^o-10^m albidis, basi, palpis, pedibus elytrorumque macula humerali rufis; prothorace elongato, nitido, minus crebre punctato; elytris hoc brevioribus.

Long. 16 millim.

Antennæ slender, not at all thickened externally, penultimate joints each much longer than broad. Head circular, very densely punctured at the sides and behind, but with a large irregular space along the middle smooth. Thorax much longer than broad, nearly straight at the sides, though a little narrowed at the deflexed and indistinct anterior angles; the surface is shining, without clothing, sprinkled with rather fine elongate punctures, but with a narrow space along the middle impunctate. The elytra are shorter than the thorax and are dull, without distinct sculpture, and probably bear a black tomentum, under which they are of a somewhat bluish

tinge. The hind body is elongate and *Philonthus*-like, with a somewhat close punctuation and apparently depressed pubescence.

A single female example was found at Miyanoshita in May 1880; it is unfortunately in a decayed condition, so that it will not bear proper cleansing.

Anisolinus elegans, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustulus, opacus, niger; antennarum articulis ultimis quatuor albidis, pedibus, palpis elytrorumque fascia lata basali rufis, femoribus fuscis; abdominis segmento ultimo fascia basali flava; densissime punctatus.

Long. 12 millim.

Antennæ slender, each joint much longer than broad. Head circular, very densely and somewhat coarsely punctate, with only a small spot on the middle smooth. Thorax elongate, nearly straight-sided, but the sides a little narrowed in a curve to the deflexed and obscure front angles, the surface extremely densely subrugosely punctate, the interstices being indistinct. Elytra about as long as the thorax, with a large red basal band less extended at the suture; very densely, finely, and indistinctly punctate, with extremely fine depressed pubescence. Hind body dull, obsolete punctured, except at the base of each segment, where the punctuation is definite. The male front tarsi are moderately dilated and the apical ventral plate has a slight apical emargination preceded by a depressed smooth space.

A single example was met with at Miyanoshita in May 1880.

AMICHROTUS, nov. gen.

Mandibulæ elongatæ, graciles; palpi tenues; labiales elongati, articulo secundo quam ultimo vix longiore; ligula parva, integra. Prothorax angulis anterioribus rotundatis. Coxæ intermediae contiguæ. Mesosternum ante eas longitudinaliter carinatum.

This very distinct genus is allied to the Central-American genus *Misantlius*, but is readily distinguished by the different proportions of the joints of the labial palpi, the middle joint being only about twice as long as the basal and scarcely longer than the terminal joint. The second joint of the maxillary palpi is thickened to a much greater extent than usual; the terminal portion of the mandible remarkably long, slender, and acute. The side-piece of the prothorax is peculiar in its

structure; it is of large size, not much infolded, and its lower marginal line does not join the upper line, but is continued forward till near the front of the prosternum—quite as far as the front of the coxal excision—where it ceases; the long tactile seta is remote from the upper line. The front tarsi are dilated in both sexes, strongly in the male, slightly in the female; the hind feet are very slender and elongate and the basal and apical joints subequal in length.

Amichrotus apicipennis, n. sp.

Subdepressus, niger; antennarum articulis ultimis albidis; elytris ad apicem flavo-marginatis; abdominis apice rufo, tarsis rufescentibus; capite, thorace elytrisque dense punctatis, opacis, abdomine parcius punctato, sat nitido.

Long. 12 millim.

Antennæ rather slender, black, with the three or four terminal joints white. Head suborbiculate, very densely punctate. Thorax punctate like the head, with a very narrow, indistinct, smooth line along the middle. Elytra closely and rather finely punctate, the hind margin very pale yellow, and this part clothed with concolorous pubescence. Hind body rather shining, somewhat sparingly punctate, the three basal segments each with a broad, very deep, arcuate impression near the base; the two terminal segments red. Tibiæ very slender, with only a few distant inconspicuous spinules. The male has a slight broad emargination of the apical ventral plate, and the penultimate segment is furnished in the middle with a patch of dense, elongate, depressed golden pubescence.

This remarkable insect frequents fungi on old standing timber, where it is met with walking about in a threatening attitude, and is associated with an earwig (*Chelisoche Lewisi*, Bormans) which behaves in the same way. It was met with sparingly at various dates and in several localities, from Miyanoshita to Junsai.

HADROPINUS, nov. gen.

Corpus crassum, apterum; elytris metasternoque brevissimis, illis sutura integra; tibiis anterioribus dilatatis.

This insect is to be placed with *Thinopinus* and *Hadrotus*, between which it is intermediate, and, as in them, the lateral lines of the thorax are not joined till the anterior angles are reached. The ligula is rather broad, but its lobes are not divided in the middle. The front tarsi are very broad

in each sex, and the front tibiæ are much dilated and are flattened, so as to present an edge externally; the mesosternum is divided by a curved line, which is armed with numerous long erect setæ; the middle coxæ are distinctly but not widely separated, and the metasternum is so short that they are separated only by a very small space from the hind coxæ. The legs are elongate, the basal joint of the hind feet long, equal to the following three joints together and longer than the terminal joint.

The genus differs from *Thinopinus* by the suture of the wing-cases being straight and from *Hadrotus* by the more slender limbs and palpi; also by the different form of the front tibiæ, which in *Hadrotus* are not flattened and are muricate on their posterior aspect.

Hadropinus fossor, n. sp.

Niger; abdomine piceo, elytris externe sordide testaceis; antennis pedibusque testaceis; elytris thorace brevioribus, prope suturam nudis, versus latera pubescentibus.

Long. 23 millim.

Head broad and short, narrowed in front, neck abrupt but thick, impunctate, eyes placed largely on the upper surface. Thorax impunctate, transversely convex, narrowed behind, not so long as broad. Elytra dark sordid yellow externally, near the suture dark, this latter part impunctate and bare, the paler part obscurely punctate and bearing a pallid, depressed, coarse pubescence. Hind body thick, dull, rather coarsely punctate, and with a short, scanty, flavescent pubescence.

Hakodate, three examples. This insect makes burrows in the sand under the seaweed, like *Broscus* and *Scarites*.

LIUSUS, nov. gen.

Ligula integra, haud lata; prothorax lineis marginalibus usque ad angulos anteriores productis, linea superiore antè obsoleta. Metasternum elongatum.

This insect, though allied in respect of its structural characters to *Hadrotus*, next which it should be placed, must be treated as a distinct genus; besides differing by the elongate metasternum, it departs too much in the details of its structure to be associated with the North-American *Hadrotus*. The superior lateral line of the thorax, though quite obsolete in front, is readily traced, and leaves a broad side-piece, the width of which even at the front angles is considerable. The

palpi are less thick than in *Hadrotus*. The front tibiæ are moderately stout and are spinose behind. The mesosternum is not in the middle divided by any carina, but its smooth surface is crossed by some rather short stiff setæ placed in rather large punctures. The only species we have to deal with at present is

Liusus Hilleri.

Hadrotus Hilleri, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1877, p. 93.

Found by Mr. Lewis at Hakodate. I have the species also from the coast of the Mantchurian mainland.

Staphylinus chalcescens, n. sp.

Niger; capite, thorace elytrisque æneis, his cumque abdomine tomento flavescente subvariegatis; capite thoraceque subnitidis, sat fortiter punctatis.

Long. 20 millim.

Antennæ black, the penultimate joints strongly transverse. Head subtriangular, closely and moderately strongly punctured. Thorax subquadrate, with the base rounded, closely and rather coarsely punctured, with a dark fuscous pubescence; a small shining space in front of the scutellum; this latter clothed with black pile. Elytra of a dark brassy colour, not shining, very indistinctly variegated by a fine yellowish indistinct tomentum. Hind body black, with a faint flavescient triangular mark on the middle of each segment and at the side of each segment with an oblong mark of a similar faint kind. Legs black, anterior tarsi pitchy. Male with a very slight emargination of the hind margin of the last ventral plate.

This has a shorter thorax than *S. subcæneus*, and the head and thorax are less densely punctate and bear dark pubescence; the antennæ and legs black, and the male characters different.

Nikko, 12th August, 1881; two examples.

Staphylinus vicarius, n. sp.

Niger; antennis extrorsum elytrisque rufis, tibiis testaceis, tarsis piceis, abdominis segmentis duobus ultimis ad basin albido-tomentosis.

Long. 17 millim.

This is of the size and form of *S. stercorarius*, but is not

closely allied to that species or to any other known to me. The three or four basal joints of the antennæ are blackish, the others red, the penultimate joints strongly transverse. The head and thorax are deep black, dull, closely and somewhat coarsely punctate, and bear a black pubescence; a narrow, indistinct, and short smooth line in front of the scutellum. Elytra dark red, about as long as the thorax. Hind body intense black, with a broad pale ashy ring on the base of the terminal segment, a narrower ring on that preceding it, and on the antepenultimate with a few pale hairs extending across the base. Femora blackish, tibiæ yellow marked with fuscous internally. The male has a slight excision of the last ventral plate.

Nikko, 16th August, 1881, two examples; Awomori, one example.

Staphylinus daimio, n. sp.

Niger; elytris, pedibus antennisque rufis, his medio nigricantibus, capite anterieus, collo, scutello, abdominis segmentis basali et tribus ultimis utrinque flavo-pubescentibus.

Long. 23 millim.

This is very closely allied to the European *S. erythropterus*, but differs as follows:—The stature is considerably larger, the antennæ are larger, with notably longer third joint, the thorax is broader, and the basal abdominal segment is spotted with yellow on each side. Thus, close as this species is to the European *S. cæsareus* and *erythropterus*, it differs decidedly from either. The three individuals found are females.

Junsai and Sapporo.

PHILETÆRIUS, nov. gen.

Ligula biloba; palpi subrobusti; mandibulæ breves; prothorace transversim valde convexo, lateribus deflexis; coxæ intermediæ parum distantes; mesosternum haud transversim carinatum. Pedes graciles, tibiis pubescentibus haud spinulosis, anterioribus subincrassatis, haud deplanatis; tarsi anteriores in utroque sexu dilatati.

This is an interesting genus, intermediate between the *Philonthus* and the *Eucibdelus* groups of genera, and to be placed at the commencement of this latter group. The two lobes of the ligula are much compressed, so that the division between them is not very conspicuous, and in the structure of

this part it is intermediate between *Philonthus* and *Eucibdelus*. The maxillary palpi are stouter than those of *Philonthus*, but the proportions of their joints are similar, and, like all the other parts of the trophi, they are rather short; the second joint of the labial palpi is scarcely longer than the basal joint and shorter than the terminal joint. The labrum is divided to the base and its two lobes are larger than in *Philonthus*, though similarly formed. The head is short and has a neck about half its width. The thorax has the sides extremely deflexed, the marginal line not visible from above; it has no tubercular prominences near the front angles and its side-pieces are not inflexed. The legs are rather slender, the tibial spurs elongate, the claws small, the front feet in the female, as well as in the male, moderately dilated. The metasternum short.

Philetærius elegans, n. sp.

Niger; elytris abdomineque opacis, pube griseo-submaculata vestitis; capite thoraceque nitidulis, parce obsoleteque punctatis, parceque pubescentibus; antennis pedibusque sordide rufis, his femoribus, illis articulo basali fuscis.

Long. 13 millim.

Antennæ rather short, not stout, simple, not at all serrate, penultimate joint not quite so long as broad. Head rather short and broad, with rounded hind angles; eyes rather large, extending rather more than half the length of the sides; it has some faint blue or green reflexions, and the fine distant punctures are evenly distributed over its surface, a fine hair rising from each. Thorax slender, narrowed behind. Elytra short, not longer than the thorax, indistinctly densely punctate, tomentose, of a blackish or fuscous colour, with indistinct spots of a grisescent or a very pallid yellow colour. Hind body tomentose like the elytra, but the pallid pubescence scanty and not forming definite spots.

This species was found in the nests of a black ant (having the habits of *Formica fuliginosa*) at Bukenji on the 1st and 13th of April, 1884, four examples being captured. The sexual differences are small, consisting only of a feeble emargination of the last ventral plate in the male.

PHYTOLINUS, nov. gen.

Caput subquadratum; labrum permagnum, fissum; antennæ ad apicem subserratæ; palpi subrobusti, ligula fissa. Tibiæ ante-

riores dilatatae, teretes, tarsi anteriores latissime dilatati, laxi, articulo ultimo brevi, haud exserto.

This is another form of that interesting group of Staphylinini * of which *Eucibdelus* may be taken as the type, from all of which it is distinguished by the peculiar structure of the tarsi. Those of the front feet are very broad and somewhat asymmetrical, the outside lobe being differently shaped from the inner; the basal joint very short and very strongly transverse, the fourth joint large and dilated, the fifth short and broad, only its claws extending beyond the fourth joint, these abruptly curved to underneath the foot; on the middle and hinder legs the fourth joint is provided with slender elongate lobes, the claws of the elongate terminal joint large. The head is rather short and broad, as in *Trichocosmetes* and *Philetærius*, the thorax is without tubercular anterior prominences; both these parts are destitute of tomentum. The other characters appear to be much the same as in *Eucibdelus*.

* The following characters are those of the most remarkable genus of this group yet brought to our knowledge:—

RHYNCHOCHEILUS, nov. gen.

Corpus elongatum, gracile, tomentosum. Labrum omnium maximum, capite paulo brevius, anterius acuminatum et deflexum, usque ad basin fissum, lobi singuli marginibus hirsutis. Palpi maxillares subrobusti, articulo ultimo quam præcedente brevior; palpi labiales crassi, articulo secundo apicem versus incrassato, articulo ultimo parvo crasso. Caput elongatum, oculis convexis. Prothorax absque prominentia, angulis anterioribus rotundatis, omnium maxime deflexis. Tibiæ pubescentes, espinulosæ, anteriores dilatatae, teretes; tarsi anteriores in utroque sexu dilatati.

Rhynchocheilus pectoralis, n. sp.

Niger; antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; elytris fulvis; capite thoraceque dense subtiliter punctatis, flavo-tomentosis, illo anterius bi-impreso; elytris elongatis, dense subtiliusque subrugose punctatis, tomento sparso irregulariter, quasi maculatim, vestitis; abdomine elongato, angusto, tomento pallide flavo vestito, segmentis basalibus singulo in medio ad apicem convexo, ibidemque nudo, nitido.

Long. 23 millim.

Mas segmento ultimo ventrali ad apicem profunde exciso.

Hab. Malacca, Castelnau.

The enormous labrum is interesting when we bear in mind the similar increase in this organ in some of the wonderful Cicindelidæ found in the same region. Like them this insect is no doubt arboreal and predaceous in its habits; the slender hind tarsi are densely pubescent beneath and their angles sufficiently prolonged to be called sublobate. Wallace found a second smaller species in Malacca, I believe at Mount Ophir.

This genus is an example in the Staphylinidæ of the reproduction of some of the characters of species with tarsi like *Phytophaga*, and we may assume that its habits are arboreal.

Phytolinus Lewisii, n. sp.

Niger; antennis pedibusque flavis, illis articulis ultimis nigricantibus; elytris elongatis, disco late flavescente; abdomine nitido, transversim albido-sericante.

Long. 17 millim.

Head black, finely punctate, the punctuation in front very dense, on the vertex more sparing and coarser, and therefore this part is shining. Thorax slender, not elongate, extremely convex transversely, shining black, closely and rather finely punctate, the surface rather uneven, and with a very indistinct, narrow, smooth line along the middle. Scutellum large, densely and extremely finely punctate. Elytra black at the base and hind angles, with a large tawny band dilated near the suture across the middle, the inflexed sides also tawny, the median band variegated with rather scanty white and flavescient pubescence. Hind body rather slender, shining black, scarcely punctate, variegated with scanty shining white pubescence placed transversely. Legs clear pale yellow, the coxæ fuscous, and the base of the front femora of the same colour.

I am not able to point out any sexual characters; in one of the specimens there are two, in the other two specimens three, joints of the antennæ dark, and there is also an apparently variable transverse impression on the middle of the head between the eyes.

Kashiwagi, June; Nikko, August. Beaten off foliage.

[To be continued.]

XIV.—*Descriptions of twenty-four new Species of Butterflies captured by Mr. Last in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, East Coast of Africa, in the Collection of Mr. H. Grose Smith.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Papilio polistratus.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings dark brown with green spots and markings. Anterior wings with spots as in *poli-cenes*, Cram., but the markings across the cell more linear

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