

and the anterior part of the disk (the middle excepted) pale blue; the sides behind the lateral spines, the basal part of the disk, and a narrow, longitudinal, median space black and glossy. The scutellum pale blue. The elytra, without granules and impressed with only a few small punctures behind each shoulder, are of a deep dark blue which is almost black. They are crossed by four pale blue pubescent bands, of which the most anterior or basal is made up of three spots on each elytron—one below the shoulder, the second in the depression above the shoulder, the third smaller and confluent with the second nearer to the suture. The second band consists of a single large transverse spot on each elytron which reaches neither the suture nor the outer margin. The third band is similar to the second. The fourth is a row of four quadrate spots—two on each elytron. In addition there is a large rounded pale blue spot on each at the apex. A single broad spot on the side of each abdominal segment, the sides of the metasternum and the mesothoracic episternum are also coloured pale blue. The tarsi on their upperside, the tibiæ towards their middle, and the apices of the femora are bluish, the remaining parts of the legs black. The antennæ, rather stout and scarcely more than half as long again as the body, are ringed with bluish grey, each ring comprising the apex of one joint and the base of the succeeding joint; the intervening parts are of a dull pubescent black, the scape only being somewhat naked and glossy. The latter is provided with a distinct and complete cicatrice. The mesosternum is horizontal behind, vertical and strongly tubercled in front.

The spots and bands of pale blue pubescence on a shining ground of very dark blue give this insect a handsome appearance.

LX.—*The Staphylinidæ of Japan.*

By Dr. D. SHARP.

[Continued from p. 387.]

Tachyporus terminalis, n. sp.

Testaceus; elytris circa scutellum nigricantibus, metasterno infuscato; abdomine rufo, apice nigro.

Long. 4 millim.

Antennæ elongate, evidently thicker externally, testaceous, the terminal joints scarcely more obscure. Head and thorax clear yellow. Elytra more reddish yellow, with a definite

black patch about the scutellum; sparingly punctate. Hind body with first four segments red, the two terminal clear black. Mesosternum yellow; metasternum blackish.

A distinct species to be placed near *T. obtusus*.

A single male was found at the Shimonosuwa Lake, 31st July, 1881.

Tachyporus celatus.

Tachyporus celatus, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 17.

This is apparently one of the commoner species of Staphylinidæ in Japan, and though I have not seen very many specimens, is, I think, very variable in colour.

Yokohama, Nikko, Hakone, Miyanoshita, and Kamiichi.

Tachyporus suavis, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; antennis, palpis, prothoracis lateribus pedibusque testaceis; elytrorum apice plus minusve evidenter pallido; antennis extrorsum evidenter crassioribus; prothorace elytris conspicue latiore.

Long. 5 millim.

Var. Antennis extrorsum fuscescentibus.

Antennæ rather stout, tenth joint about as long as broad. Prothorax curved at the sides and much narrowed in front, black, but yellow at the sides, the yellow colour being broadest near the hind angles. Elytra considerably longer than the thorax. Hind body with a sparing but distinctly impressed punctuation.

This is readily distinguished from the darker specimens of *T. celatus* by its thicker antennæ, as well as by the more elegant coloration; it is remarkable from the fact that the punctuation of the hind body is a true punctuation, consisting evidently of fine impressed punctures; this is best seen near the base of each segment, the punctures becoming quite obsolete on the hinder part of each plate.

Single individuals have been four times met with, at Yuyama in May, at Fukushima at the end of July, at Chiu-zenji and at Nikko in August, 1881. Of the variety with darker antennæ single individuals were twice found, viz. at Shimonosuwa on the 31st July and at Nikko on the 18th August.

Tachyporus oculatus, n. sp.

Fusco-niger, abdomine nigro; antennis fuscis basi dilutiore, palpis

pedibusque testaceis; elytris thoracis longitudine, vix rufescentibus; abdomine parce obsoletissimeque punctato.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

This species is of the size and form of *T. humerosus*, but is one of the most easily recognized species of the genus; the head is broader than usual, the eyes being larger and more distinctly faceted; the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpus is but little broader than the preceding. The thorax is but little curved at the sides and but little narrowed in front; its sides are more or less distinctly sordid yellow. The elytra are of a very dull and obscure red colour, only very sparingly punctured. The punctuation of the hind body is extremely indistinct. The tarsi are elongate and slender, the anterior of the male not dilated.

Five individuals were found at Miyanoshita and a single individual at Hakone, a few miles distant.

Tachyporus orthogrammus, n. sp.

Niger; prothorace margine laterali et basali, elytris margine apicali vittaque recta intra-laterali, pedibus antennisque testaceis, his extrorsum fuscescentibus.

Long. 3 millim.

Antennæ quite slender, a little thickened externally. Head broad, with large eyes. Thorax strongly transverse, not much narrowed in front. Elytra considerably longer than the thorax, feebly punctate and pubescent, and with a few erect, short, black setæ distributed over their surface; of a lurid black colour, at some distance from the outer margin but parallel with it, bearing a broad straight yellow stripe extending from front to hind margin. Hind body black, hind margin of each segment narrowly yellow.

This has longer elytra than *T. oculatus*, and cannot fail to be distinguished by the peculiar coloration of the wing-cases.

Kiga; a single example.

Conosoma pumilum.

Conurus pumilus, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 18.

Found near Nagasaki in March.

Conosoma germanum.

Conurus germanus, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 17.

About a dozen specimens have been found in various localities in Kiushiu and the main island, Hakone, Fukushima,

and Nagasaki. The species is no doubt quite distinct from the European *C. pubescens*.

Conosoma fimbriatum, n. sp.

Majus, nigrum, subopacum, sat dense punctatum, pedibus rufis; antennis fuscis basi et articulo ultimo testaceis, hoc elongato; tibiis intermediis apice nigro-ciliatis, ciliis intus vix ascendentibus.

Long. 6 millim.

Antennæ elongate, the tenth joint quite as long as broad, the three or four basal joints pale, and the apical joint also pale, this latter elongate, a little longer than the ninth and tenth together. Thorax with the base truncate and the hind angles rounded, not at all produced, the hind margin more or less picescent. Elytra slightly longer than the thorax. Hind body entirely black. Mesosternum with a strong carina; epipleuræ at shoulders much developed in the perpendicular direction; middle tibiæ rather stout, the black fimbriæ with which they are armed at the extremity only just extending along the rounded angle.

Found in the main island, at Yokohama, and in fungi at Nikko.

Conosoma tibiale, n. sp.

Sat crassum, fusco-nigrum, subopacum; antennis pedibusque testaceis, illis in medio fuscis, articulo ultimo sat elongato, decimo latitudine fere longiore; elytris ad basin vage rufescentibus; abdomine ferrugineo-cingulato; tibiis intermediis apice nigro-ciliatis, ciliis ad marginem interiorem evidenter ascendentibus.

Long. 5½ millim.

This insect is very similar to *C. fimbriatum*, but differs in the important fact that the black cilia of the apex of the middle tibiæ are conspicuously continued for a short distance upwards along the inner margin. The punctuation of the surface is not nearly so dense as in many species of the genus; when the hind body is extended it is seen that the segments are broadly cingulate with reddish colour, and that the hind part of the penultimate segment and the greater part of the terminal segment at the base are yellowish. In the strongly carinate mesosternum and the epipleural development at the shoulders *C. tibiale* and *C. fimbriatum* are similar.

Two individuals found in fungi at Nikko and one at Ooyama, April 26, 1881.

Conosoma tristiculum.

Conosoma tristiculum, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1877, p. 92.

Mr. Lewis has brought back only a single specimen that I can consider to be this species; it has the middle tibiæ simple and the epipleuræ nearly simple at the shoulders, and is thus readily distinguished from *C. tibiale*, while from *C. varicorne*, which also it greatly resembles, the slender antennæ with elongate terminal joint conspicuously separate it.

The precise locality of this individual has not been recorded.

Conosoma varicorne, n. sp.

Sat crassum, nigro-fuscum, subopacum; antennis rufo-obscuris, basi et articulo ultimo pedibusque testaceis; antennis haud gracilibus, apicem versus incrassatis, articulis penultimis transversis, ultimo haud elongato; tibiis intermediis simplicibus, ad apicem flavo-ciliatis.

Long. 5 millim.

The punctuation is not very dense and usually there is no marked cingulation of the hind body in this species; it resembles *C. tristiculum* and *C. tibiale*, but is readily distinguished by the simple intermediate tibiæ; these when looked at from the inner face are not at all enlarged towards the extremity, which is simply truncate and armed with minute yellow cilia; the mesosternal carina is only moderately elevated and the epipleuræ are a little impressed at the shoulders. I have seen but few specimens, mostly in bad preservation; although the colour is in some individuals more variegate with red—somewhat as in *C. tibiale*—I see no characters for separating them specifically.

Found in several localities on the main island; and also one individual of a large dark variety from Sapporo.

Conosoma pedicularium.

Tachyporus pedicularius, Grav. Col. Micr. p. 133.

A few individuals were collected about Nagasaki in February 1881. I am not able to point out any satisfactory characters for separating the Japanese insect from the European species.

Conosoma armatum, n. sp.

Parvulum, ferrugineum; elytris abdomineque plus minusve nigro-

signatis ; antennis ante apicem sæpius fuscescentibus ; elytris ad latera setis erectis majusculis armatis.

Long. 3 millim.

This little insect is extremely similar to *C. pedicularium*, but is readily distinguished by the large black setæ with which the sides of the elytra are armed ; it is also more or less spotted with black, but apparently in a very variable manner. It is nearly allied to the Australian *C. personatum*, Fauv., but that insect is smaller and has the antennæ shorter and more clavate.

A few specimens were found on the main island at Kashiwagi, Nikko, and Oyama.

BOLITOBIOUS.

It appears probable that Eastern Siberia and Japan are the metropolitan regions for this genus. I am enabled to bring the number of species from the latter country up to nine, and in addition to these Mr. Lewis obtained single examples, not in a condition suitable for study, of five others.

Bolitobius principalis, n. sp.

Elongatus, capite præsertim elongato, angusto, nigerrimus ; antennis basi flavescente articulis tribus ultimis pallide flavis ; abdomine segmentis tertio quartoque rufis.

Long. 13 millim.

This remarkable *Bolitobius* is no doubt allied to the Siberian *B. prænobilis*, Kr., that species having, however, the hind body in greater part red and the antennæ different at the extremity. Here the three terminal joints are pale, almost white, and form an abrupt contrast to the preceding joints, which are quite black, the elongate and slender basal joint being flavescens, with a dusky streak above. The narrow head is conico-subcylindric. The thorax and elytra entirely black, the sutural and dorsal series of punctures on the latter each about nine in number. The hind body is coarsely punctate, with strong outstanding setæ. The legs black, becoming paler towards the extremity, so that the tarsi are reddish at any rate towards the extremity.

Nikko, Miyanoshita ; seven examples.

Bolitobius daimio, n. sp.

Elongatus, capite præsertim elongato, niger, nitidus ; antennarum

basi et articulo ultimo pedibusque testaceis; elytris margine apicali vittaque obliqua ad humerum extrorsum expansa flavis.
Long. 11 millim.

Antennæ rather elongate, ninth and tenth joints each about as long as broad, terminal joint rather longer, yellow, the elongate basal joint also yellow; palpi piceous, with the terminal joint flavescent. Head elongate and narrow, subcylindric. Thorax entirely black. Elytra not very long, in larger part black, but each with a yellow mark starting from the suture at the apex and extending to the shoulder, where it is much dilated, the hind margin also narrowly yellow; the sutural and discoidal series of punctures each about eleven or twelve in number. Hind body rather coarsely punctate, with distinct erect setæ. Legs flavescent, with the tips of femora and tibiæ infusate.

One of the two examples has the base of the hind body obscurely rufescent, due, I expect, to its being a little immature.

Nikko.

Bolitobius irregularis.

Bolitobius irregularis, Weise, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxi. (1877) p. 93.

Yokohama, Miyanoshita, and Kumakuni in Higo (*Lewis*); Hagi (*Hiller*).

Bolitobius semirufus, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustulus, antice et postice acuminatus; antennarum basi et articulo ultimo, palpis pedibusque testaceis; capite thoraceque nigris, hoc ad latera et ad basin, illo antice, testaceis; elytris testaceis, circa scutellum et late ad angulos posteriores nigris; abdomine rufo, apice nigro, segmento penultimo apice flavo-cingulato.

Long. 7 millim.

Antennæ slender, the three basal joints and the terminal joint yellow, the tenth joint about as long as broad. Head elongate, black, yellow in front of the antennæ. Thorax as long as broad, black, the sides yellow, more broadly so behind, the basal margin narrowly yellow. Elytra rather long, yellow, with a very large black mark on each behind; these marks nearly join at the suture, and leave the hind margin narrowly yellow; there is also a black triangular mark on the scutellar region; the sutural series of punctures is about seven in number, and the discoidal the same. The abdominal punctuation is scanty, being nearly absent on the two basal

segments and only moderately close on the penultimate. The legs, including the front coxæ, are yellow; the breast is black. This is about the size of our European *B. trinotatus*, but has a much longer head and is differently coloured.

Nikko and Chiuzenji; five examples.

Bolitobius cinctiventris, n. sp.

Niger, antennarum basi, palpis, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, his ad angulos posteriores nigro-maculatis; abdomine fortiter punctato, segmentorum marginibus posterioribus testaceo-cingulatis.

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

Antennæ rather short; fifth to tenth joints subequal, no one of them longer than broad; terminal joint short, pale at the tip. Head black, short. Thorax black, scarcely so long as broad. Elytra yellow, with a large diagonal black mark at each outer hind angle, and with a small dark mark round the scutellum extending backwards along the suture; the sutural and dorsal series consist each of about eight punctures. Hind body dark, each segment with the hind margin remarkably definitely testaceous, the basal segments very sparingly punctate, those behind rather coarsely though not densely so.

This may be placed near *B. trinotatus*, but is not very close to any species I know.

Oyama, Miyanoshita; only three ill-preserved examples were obtained.

Bolitobius breviceps, n. sp.

Niger, antennarum basi, palpis, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, thorace ad latera flavescente; elytris ad angulos posteriores nigris, seriebus dorsalibus et suturalibus circiter 9-punctatis.

Long. 6 millim.

Antennæ with the four basal joints pale, tenth joint about as long as broad, terminal joint elongate, about twice as long as the tenth. Head black, very short, eyes but little distant from the thorax. Thorax not so long as broad, black, with the sides yellow, this colour rather broader behind. Elytra yellow, not marked with black round the scutellum, but with each outer angle diagonally black, the dark colour extending quite to the hind margin, scarcely reaching the suture, but at the outer margin extending far forwards. Hind body black, with the penultimate segment broadly ringed with yellow, rather finely punctate.

Nikko, June 1880; two ill-preserved examples.

Bolitobius pallidiceps, n. sp.

Niger, antennarum basi et articulo ultimo, palpis, pedibus capiteque testaceis, hoc vertice fuscescente; elytris ad humeros flavescentibus, serie dorsali circiter 8-punctato.

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

Antennæ rather short, the penultimate joints not quite so long as broad, terminal joint also quite short, pallid. Head moderately long and acuminate. Thorax as long as broad, the base and hind angles very rounded, entirely black. Elytra rather short, in greater part black, but with a rather large ill-defined pale mark at each shoulder, the punctures of the dorsal series unusually coarse. Hind body black, rather sparingly and finely punctate, each segment ringed with yellow behind.

Kashiwagi, 16th June, 1881; unique.

Bolitobius simplex, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustulus, rufo-testaceus, capite nigro; antennis (basi excepta), elytris versus apicem abdominisque apice fuscescentibus. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Antennæ rather slender, the three basal joints pale, the penultimate joint rather longer than broad, terminal joint elongate, yellow at its extremity. Head quite short, black. Thorax clear yellow, about as long as broad. Elytra elongate, yellow, vaguely fuscescent towards the extremity, the sutural and dorsal series consisting each of about twelve fine punctures. Hind body slender, sparingly punctate, basal half of penultimate segment fuscescent, the other half reddish, apical segment blackish.

Nagasaki and Bukenji; one example from each locality.

Not closely allied to any other species, and in appearance perhaps more similar to *Mycetoporus splendidus* than to the typical *Bolitobii*.

Bolitobius felix, n. sp.

Major, latus, rufo-testaceus, abdomine, elytrorum apice antennisque nigris, harum basi pedibusque testaceis; prothorace basi subtiliter marginato; elytrorum seriebus circiter 10-punctatis.

Long. 9-13 millim.

Antennæ rather stout, four basal joints yellow, the next six blackish, terminal joint rather long, fuscous yellow, each of fifth to tenth joints about as long as broad. Head rather

broad, not acuminate. Thorax not quite so long as broad, much narrowed in front, like the head bright reddish yellow. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, the apical margin black, the black colour broader towards the outer angle and along the outer margin extending far forwards, but not reaching the shoulder, the dorsal series of punctures placed in a well-marked depression, the epipleural line very closely and coarsely punctate. Hind body black, coarsely and rather closely punctate, the two basal segments impunctate on the middle. Anterior coxæ scabrous. The male has the hind margin of the penultimate ventral plate produced somewhat in the middle, and in front of this there is a carina becoming behind gradually more elevated. The hind margin of the terminal plate is densely hispid.

Although the characters of the scabrous front coxæ and the margined base to the thorax in conjunction with the rather slender sublinear palpi are sufficient to make this a distinct genus, I do not propose a name for it, as much discrepancy of opinion prevails concerning the allied genera.

Nikko, Yuyama, Kashiwagi, and Nara, in the early summer, ten examples; also in Eastern Siberia.

MEGACRONUS.

Under this name I unite for the present purpose the genera distinguished by Rey under the names *Bryocharis*, *Megacronus*, and *Bryoporus*, feeling that in the present early and extremely incomplete state of our knowledge of the insects of this family it is not advisable to make use of more generic names than are necessary.

Megacronus prolongatus, n. sp.

Elongatus, subdepressus, rufus; abdomine rufo-obscuris; elytris crebre fortiter irregulariter punctatis.

Long. 8 millim.

Antennæ elongate, third joint very long, of fourth to tenth each is shorter than its predecessor, the fourth being greatly longer than broad, the tenth about as long as broad, terminal joint a little longer than the tenth; the middle joints are a little infuscate. Head rather small, concolorous with the thorax; this latter with two punctures on the disk in front of the middle. Elytra longer than the thorax, rather coarsely punctate, the punctuation not serial. Hind body elongate and slender, of a dusky red colour, with the apex clearer red, rather coarsely punctate.

This is allied to the European *M. inclinans*, and belongs to the subgenus *Bryocharis* of Thomson and Rey.

Nara, 1st July, Chiuzenji, 19th August, 1881; one example from each, both apparently females.

Megacronus princeps.

Megacronus princeps, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 19.

Mr. Lewis has now found the male of this species; it possesses on the penultimate plate two series of cilia separated by a moderately broad space; the cilia are so arranged and so densely packed as to appear like a solid carina. The species belongs to the subgenus *Bryocharis*.

Hitoyoshi and Miyanoshita; a single example in May from each locality.

Megacronus setiger.

Megacronus setiger, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 18.

The characters previously given by me as those of the male are, I presume, really those of the female, as Mr. Lewis has brought back two examples, one of which, by extraction of the œdeagus, I find to be certainly a male; it has the terminal ventral plate provided in the middle behind with a large broad depression, and terminated behind by a large, peculiar, ligular prolongation.

Ichiuchi and Kiga; one example from each place.

Megacronus striatus.

Staphylinus striatus, Oliv. Ent. no. 42, pl. v. fig. 47.

In Europe this species has not been found to be variable; but in Japan, to judge from the few examples obtained by Mr. Lewis, it is quite the contrary. The eight Japanese examples represent four forms, viz.:—1, similar to our European type; 2, similar to the European type, but with more densely punctured hind body; 3, rather smaller and more slender than the European type, and with the elytra entirely black; 4, considerably smaller than the European type, and thorax and elytra red, the latter with a black spot behind. It is far from improbable that these may prove to be four distinct species.

1. Nikko; 2. Oyama and Nikko; 3. Nikko; 4. Nikko and Sapporo.

Megacronus optatus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; elytris sordide rufis, antennarum basi, palpis pedibusque testaceis; abdomine parce punctato, segmentorum marginibus rufo-cingulatis.

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

Antennæ rather slender, thickened externally, four basal joints yellow, fifth joint as long as broad, penultimate joints slightly transverse, hind margin picescent. Elytra slightly longer than the thorax, the dorsal series consisting of four or five subobsolete punctures. Hind body sparingly punctate, distinctly though scantily pubescent.

This is readily distinguished from *M. striatus* by the comparatively slender antennæ and the red immaculate elytra. It is more like our European *B. rugipennis*, from which it is distinguished by the colour of the head and thorax and the absence of any rugæ on the elytra. It is a member of the genus or subgenus *Bryoporus*, Rey, which, however, is scarcely sufficiently distinct from *Megacronus* as defined by the French systematist.

Kiga; unique.

Megacronus gracilis, n. sp.

Angustulus, rufus, capite nigricante, antennarum basi, palpis pedibusque testaceis; elytris regulariter multiseriatim punctatis.

Long. 5 millim.

This also from the structure of its palpi must be assigned to the subgenus *Bryoporus*; but it is very distinct by the regular coarse punctuation of the elytra, which is arranged in seven or eight series, somewhat as it is in the Central-American species of the genus. The antennæ are short, thickened externally, with the penultimate joints rather strongly transverse; the middle joints are infusate. The head is small and narrow, black. The thorax is slightly transverse, and is remarkable from possessing along the middle three pairs of setigerous punctures, one near the front, one near the base, and one behind the middle; there are also a few lateral punctures irregularly placed, and in addition a scanty very minute punctuation. The elongate and narrow elytra are much longer than the thorax. The hind body is elongate and slender, rather closely punctate.

Otsu, Kobé, Fukushima, in June and July; one example from each locality.

MYCETOPORUS.

The Japanese species of this genus are better placed in the subgenus *Ischnosoma*, Rey: *Mycetoporus*, i. sp., which contains all the European species of the genus except two, not being represented in the Japanese fauna so far as we know it at present.

Mycetoporus convexus, n. sp.

Angustulus, nitidus; antennis crassiusculis, testaceis; capite thoraceque fusco-testaceis, pernitidis; elytris sordide testaceis, seriebus dorsalibus et discoidalibus remote punctatis; abdomine fusco, segmento penultimo late testaceo-cingulato.

Long. 4 millim.

Antennæ stout, clear yellow, the penultimate joint about as long as broad. Thorax very convex, about as long as broad. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, the dorsal series consisting of four or five indistinct punctures, the sutural series of about six rather more distinct. Hind body slender, its setæ very largely developed and conspicuous; the colour is nearly black, the hind margins of the segments being reddish, that of the penultimate segment very broadly so.

Hitoyoshi and Hosokuté; one example from each locality.

Mycetoporus discoidalis, n. sp.

Angustus, fuscus; antennis, palpis, thorace, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, his disco late fuscescente; abdomine segmentis posterioribus testaceo-marginatis, dense punctato; elytris seriebus dorsalibus et suturalibus crebre punctatis.

Long. 5 millim.

Antennæ only moderately long and not stout, penultimate joints hardly so long as broad, the middle joints a little infusate. Head narrow, infusate yellow. Thorax rather small, scarcely so long as broad, clear yellow. Elytra longer than the thorax, infusate on the middle, so as to leave the hind margin broadly yellow and a yellow mark at each shoulder; the punctures of the dorsal and sutural series, though fine, are very distinct and numerous, there being from twelve to fifteen in each series. The slender hind body is densely punctate; the hind margins of the segments are broadly yellow, that of the penultimate segment very broadly. The male has the middle of the last ventral plate deeply depressed behind, the depression surrounded by a scabrous margin, and a tuft of setæ on each side projecting backwards beyond the hind margin. The hind margin of the preceding segment is feebly emarginate in the middle and

set with fine pale pubescence, on either side of which are black setæ.

This is nearer than any other of the Japanese species to our European *M. splendidus*, but is not very close to it.

Yokohama, Kiga, Miyanoshita.

Mycetoporus duplicatus, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus; elytris nigricantibus, basi late rufo-testaceo, serie suturali multipunctato, serie dorsali duplicato.

Long. 5 millim.

Antennæ moderately long, penultimate joints scarcely so long as broad. Head yellow, slightly infuscate. Thorax clear yellow, broader than long. Elytra rather elongate, more than half of their surface black, the base being clear yellow; the punctures of the sutural series are numerous and distinct, about fifteen in number; the dorsal series is duplicate. The hind body is clear pale red, rather closely punctate. The legs are yellow.

Chiuzenji, 21st August, 1881; two examples.

Mycetoporus Lewisius.

Bryoporus Lewisius, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1874, p. 19.

Mr. Lewis has now obtained other specimens of this insect, and it is clear from the structure of the palpi that the species would be better placed in the subgenus *Ischnosoma* of *Mycetoporus* than in *Bryoporus*. This species and *M. duplicatus* connect, however, *Mycetoporus* rather closely with *Bryoporus*.

Nagasaki in April; four examples.

[To be continued.]

LXI.—*Notes from the St. Andrews Marine Laboratory (under the Fishery Board for Scotland).*—No. IX. By Prof. M'INTOSH, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. On *Lesueuria*, a Ctenophore new to Britain.
2. On the Development of Mussels (*Mytilus edulis*).
3. On a Post-larval Pleuronectid (Turbot?).
4. On a Post-larval *Cottus* contrasted with the Gadoids.
5. On the appearance and disappearance of *Lucernaria* and other Forms.

1. *On Lesueuria vitrea*, M.-Edwards.

Comparatively little attention has been given by British