

Discoidalader zuweilen in dieser Gattung verkürzt ist*) und den Flügelhinterrand nicht erreicht. Jedenfalls brauchen wir hier mehrere Exemplare, um den Werth dieses Merkmals richtig zu erkennen; ich glaube jedoch, daß die Diagnose der Leptiden sicher dahin verändert werden muß, daß es heißt „in der Regel 5 Hinterrandzellen vorhanden“.

Herr D. W. Coquillett hat kürzlich meine Aufmerksamkeit auf die Verschiedenheit in der Zahl der Sporen am Ende der hintersten Schienen bei *Leptis* und *Chrysopila* gerichtet. Dasselbe hatte ich früher bei *Symphoromyia* und *Atherix* beobachtet. Ich glaube, dies ist das beste bisher entdeckte Merkmal, um diese Gattungen von einander zu trennen. Bei *Leptis* und *Atherix* sind immer 2, bei *Chrysopila* und *Symphoromyia* nur eine vorhanden.

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Professor Mik hat während seines diesjährigen Aufenthalts in Aigen bei Salzburg *Hilarimorpha singularis* Egger in mehreren Exemplaren gesammelt, von welchen derselbe mir ein Exemplar freundlichst mittheilte. Nach den von Professor Mik gemachten Erfahrungen über das Verhalten der Fliege im Leben, so wie nach den neuesten Untersuchungen über den Gesichtsbau derselben sind daher Zweifel entstanden, ob *Hilarimorpha* doch nicht zu den Leptiden zu stellen ist. Professor Mik wird später Näheres über die Stellung der Gattung *Hilarimorpha*, und ob dieselbe zu den Leptiden zu rechnen ist, veröffentlichen.

V. v. Röder.

Description of two new Carabidae from Brazil

by
D. Sharp.

I was on the point of describing a new *Brachygnathus* when the part of the Stettin Zeitung containing Prof. Burmeister's monographic revision of the genus reached me, and I have naturally called the species in honour of this distinguished veteran in entomology. I regret that I cannot agree with him in using the name *Eurysoma* for the genus, the evidence he himself

*) *Spania nigra* Meig.

supplies being sufficient to show that *Brachygnathus* which is now current has priority, Gistel's mention of the genus without description or figure and without a described species cannot suffice for its establishment. The second insect described is a very beautiful Pterostichid forming a new genus. As we are indebted for this as well as for the *Brachygnathus* to M. Antonio de Lacerda of Bahia I have naturally named this species after him.

Brachygnathus Burmeisteri.

Niger, elytris aurato-cupreis, fulgidis; prothorace quam latitudine paulo longiore angulis posterioribus obtusis; elytris valde convexis, profunde sulcatis, sulcis ad apicem summum grosse punctatis.

Long. corp. 17, thoracis $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. thor. $4\frac{7}{16}$ millim.

Hab. Bahia, Dom. Lacerda.

Head and thorax with undersurface of body and epipleurae quite black. The thorax narrower at the front margin than at the base, the hind angles very obtuse, the median channel very deep, the basal fovea deep, elongate. Elytra very convex with an almost inflated appearance, of a beautiful golden copper colour becoming green close to the outer margin, very deeply grooved, without punctuation except that on the declivous apex; the grooves are very coarsely punctate, and that of the external interstice bears some coarse punctures, most crowded behind and at the shoulder, the interstices are very convex.

The species should apparently come between *B. muticus* Perty and *B. festivus* Dej. There is no tinge of blue colour on the head thorax or undersurface, but the form of the thorax accords with the description given by Burmeister of that of *B. muticus*.

Lobobrachus (nov. gen. Pterostichinorum).

Palpi omnes articulo ultimo securiformi; mentum lobo mediali parum prominulo, lato, truncato-emarginato; prothorace utrinque setis elongatis tribus.

The only genus of Pterostichini possessing 4 palpi with dilated or securiform joints is *Microcephalus*, and though *Lobobrachus* agrees with it in this point, in other respects the two have comparatively little close affinity; *Euchroa* is perhaps closer to *Lobobrachus*, but that genus has the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi cylindric, and from both genera *Lobobrachus* appears to be distinguished by the remarkably broad short central lobe of the mentum; the homologous part is usually in descriptions called a tooth, but that term would describe

badly the form of this part as seen in *Lobobrachus*. The mandibles are very short, the labrum large with rounded front, or rather not in the least emarginate but nearly straight in the middle the lateral angles rounded. The ligula is broad, with rounded front margin, and the paraglossae do not reach its extremity; the lateral lobes of the mentum are short and the median lobe is formed chiefly by a development of the margin. There are no hairs on the prosternal process. The number of setae on the thorax, viz. three on each side, is very unusual in the *Pterostichini*, where the normal number is two, one at the hind angle and one some little distance in front of the middle; in *Lobobrachus* there is one at the hind angle, one a little behind the middle, and one about midway between this and the front margin. In other respects the structure differs but little from that of *Pterostichus*.

The genus on account of the structure of the palpi, the large stature of the individuals, the beautiful sculpture of the wingcases and the metallic colour is entitled to be placed at the head of the *Pterostichini*.

Lobobrachus Lacerdae.

Oblongus, supra subplanatus, niger capite pronotoque viridi-cyaneis, elytris cupreis, striatis, interstitiis alternis magis elevatis, striis crebrius regulariter subtiliter punctatis.

Long. 25 millim. — Hab. Bahia, Dom. Lacerda.

Head with the clypeal suture rather deep, and a deep impression on each side between the eyes. Thorax a little broader than long, curved at the sides and a little narrowed and sinuate behind, the hind angles rectangular, with a deep central channel nearly reaching the front and hind angles, and an elongate and deep basal impression on each side, extending nearly half the length and a little nearer to the side than to the middle. Scutellum broad and short, brassy. Elytra of a copper colour, the sutural and alternate interstices much elevated, and rather broader than the others, the striae marked with closely placed punctures, the interstice near the epipleura dull and marked adjacent to the inner stria, with a series of punctures, there is no supplementary scutellar stria, but the sutural stria is deepened, or foveate at the base. The under-surface and legs black, the epipleurae dull green.

As a curiosity in the *Pterostichini* I may remark that each of the two examples before me has the peculiarity of possessing on the right wing-case only — not on the left — a single puncture on the third interstice near the middle.

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