

Macropterismus bei *Carabus*-Arten fassen Schulze und Oertel als Atavismus auf; das scheint mir nicht zulässig, denn es ist doch nicht bewiesen, daß bei diesen Arten der Zustand der Stummelflügel schon mal allgemein erreicht gewesen ist. Wir werden also wohl richtiger die heute noch vorkommenden macropteren, annähernd oder wirklich flugfähigen Stücke als konservative Formen primärer Langflügeligkeit deuten.

Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 16).

Endomychidae and *Erotylidae* (Col.)

By Gilbert J. Arrow, British Museum.

An enumeration of the Sumatran representatives of these attractive families was published by Gorham in 1901 (Stett. Ent. Zeit., LXII, 1901, p. 169). The present extended list shows that the island is rich in these fungus-haunting beetles, for only a small part of it has yet been touched. The additions made here are chiefly due to Mr. E. Jacobson and Mr. J. B. Corporaal and are interesting for the large proportion of minute forms, of which few have yet been collected in any part of the world. The types of the new species are in the British Museum collection.

Localities are given here in all cases where the species are known to me from Sumatra. Where none are given, the species are recorded from the island, but the identifications may not in every case be correct.

Endomychidae.

Amphisternus bellicosus, Gerst. Korinchi.

A. eruptus, Gorh.

A. gibbosus, Gorh.

A. spinicollis, Gerst. Korinchi.

A. spinosus, Gorh.

A. vomeratus, Gorh.

A. hystricosus, Gerst. Merang (W. Doherty).

Spathomeles anaglyptus, Gerst. „Sumatra“.

S. Dohrni, Gerst. „Sumatra“.

S. elegans, Gorh. Merang (W. Doherty).

Eumorphus marginatus, F. Fort de Kock (E. Jacobson).

E. insignis, Gorh. Fort de Kock (E. Jacobson).

E. helaeus, Arrow. Merang (W. Doherty).

E. politus, Gerst.

(*opalinus*, Gorh.) Lampong (Buxton).

E. consobrinus, Gerst. Lau Rakit (J. B. Corporaal).

E. quadriguttatus, Illig. Lampong (Buxton). Korinchi L.

E. Westwoodi, Guér. Sibolangit (J. B. Corporaal).

var. *cruciatus*, (nov.): In this form the rounded or oval spots of the elytra have become dilated until only a narrow border-line to each elytron and a rather wider transverse median bar remains dark, producing the appearance of a black cross and making the anterior yellow patches quadrate.

The type of this variety is a specimen from S. E. Borneo: Martapura (W. Doherty). — Sumatra: Boschr. Bandar (J. B. Corporaal).

E. Westwoodi is easily recognised by its very broad antennal club and, in the male, by the peculiar shape of the middle tibia, which is sinuous and finely toothed on its inner face.

E. tetraspilotus, Hope. Lampong (Buxton).

E. Dehaani, Guér. Lampong (Buxton).

E. constrictus, (sp. n.): Niger, singulo elytro punctis parvis, flavis, ornato. Angustus, post medium paulo ampliatus, supra opacus, haud perspicue punctatus, pronoto paulo transverso, lateribus fortiter arcuatis, irregulariter crenulatis, antice et postice fortiter contractis; elytris valde convexis, basi angustis, post humeros rotundato-ampliatis, humeris elevatis; ♂, tibia antica medio intus fortiter spinosa, post medium dilatata, intus velutina, prothoracis angulis posticis attenuatis. — Long. 7,5—9 mm.: lat. max. 4—4,5 mm.

Sumatra, West Coast: Gunung Singgalang (E. Jacobson). Several specimens were found by Mr. Jacobson at an altitude of 1800 metres.

This species is closely related to *E. assamensis*, Gerst., and has the same sooty black surface and small yellow spots. It differs in the peculiar constriction of the body at the shoulders of the elytra, which gives it a shape different from that of any other species of *Eumorphus*. The shoulders are strongly prominent, appearing as if forced upwards by the lateral compression, and the outer margins of the elytra are more strongly rounded behind the middle from the same cause. The lateral margins of the pronotum are still more conspicuously broken and unsymmetrical than in *E. assamensis* and the spine upon the front tibia of the male is stronger than in that species.

Indalmus latus, Arrow. Medan (J. B. Corporaal).

I. malayanus (sp. n.): Niger, singulo elytro maculis duabus flavis subrotundatis ornato, elytris interdum leviter virescentibus. Oblongus, nitidus, pronoto brevi, transverso, parcissime minute punctato, lateribus bisinuatis, post medium paulo constrictis, angulis productis, anticis haud acutis, posticis acuminatis, foveis basalibus brevibus. Elytris sat crebre punctatis, lateribus fere parallelis; mesosterno utrinque leviter lineatim

impresso, metasterno laevi, antice profunde transversim impresso, abdomine subtus punctato et setoso; clava antennali parum elongata; ♂, tibia antica medio sat fortiter spinosa, tibia intermedia leviter spinosa. — Long. 6—7 mm.: lat. max. 3 mm.

Sumatra: Medan (J. B. Corporaal, March): Haboko, Bandar Baroe (J. B. Corporaal, July); Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson). — Borneo, Sarawak: Quop (G. E. Bryant, April).

Mr. Corporaal found this species in large numbers, in company with a small number of *I. latus*, to which it bears a very close resemblance, as well as to the Burmese *I. distinctus*, Arrow. The yellow spots are rather more nearly round than in the last. The elytra are rather more closely punctured than in *I. latus*, and the prothorax is shorter and the elytra are rather longer and more parallel-sided than in either of the other two species. The male is like that of *I. distinctus*, but easily separated from that of *I. latus* by the short tooth and curvature of the middle tibia, the last being less pronounced however than in *I. distinctus*.

Encymon violaceus, Gerst.

E. ferialis, Gorh., var. *sumatranus*, Csiki.

Mycetina cinctipennis, Arrow. Merang (W. Doherty). Fort de Kock (E. Jacobson).

Saula oculata, Arrow. Merang (W. Doherty).

Stenotarsus pardalis, Gerst. Merang (W. Doherty). Lampong (Karny).

S. pantherinus, Gorh. Sibolangit (J. B. Corporaal).

S. nobilis, Gerst., var. *plagiatus*, Gorh. Merang (W. Doherty).

S. brevis, Gorh.

Milichius nigricollis, Gerst.

M. expetitus, Gorh.

M. fuscipes, Arrow. Sidempoean, Padang (Ericson).

Cyclotoma sumatrensis, Gorh. Merang (W. Doherty).

Trochoideus bicolor, Csiki.

Asymbius minutus (sp. n.): Rufo-ferrugineus, pedibus, antennarum basi et apice, pronoti marginibus elytrorumque flavis. Late ovalis, nitidus, parce et minute erecte setosus, antennis pedibusque gracilibus, illarum articulis tribus ultimis crassis, laxè connexis, 9° et 11° latitudine paulo longiori; pronoto lato, lateribus valde arcuatis, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis fere rectis, haud productis, marginibus antice latis, postice angustis, foveis longis, fere parallelis, elytris ut in speciebus reliquis: sterno haud punctato, glabro, abdomine parce pubescente. — Long. 1,5 mm.: lat. max. 1 mm.

W. Sumatra: Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson).

This is a very small species, of rather shorter and more compact

form than the three Indian species hitherto representing the genus, clothed with rather shorter and more scanty hair and with the legs and antennae long but not quite so slender as in the allied forms. The coloration is that of *A. rufus*, but the tip of the last joint of the antenna is pale. The club is much shorter than in *A. claviger* and *crinipes* and similar to that of *A. rufus* but with the joints still shorter, more rounded and more loosely articulated. The pronotum is broad, with the sides strongly rounded and the outer margins broad in front but gradually, not abruptly, dilated as in *A. crinipes*. The base is trisinate, with a slight rounded lobe in the middle and the lateral foveae are long, deep and almost parallel.

Asymbius marginatus (sp. n.): Testaceus, pronoti et elytrorum marginibus, pedibus antennisque pallidioribus, harum clava nigra. Oblongo-ovalis, nitidus, parce et minute erecte setosus, antennis pedibusque gracilissimis, illarum articulis tribus ultimis cylindricis, laxè connexis, quam latitudinem duplo longioribus; pronoto lato, parce et minute punctato, lateribus medio angulatis, dimidio antico arcuato, perpendiculariter dilatato, dimidio postico fere recto, foveis latis, triangularibus, antice incurvatis; elytris conjunctim subrotundatis, valde convexis, marginibus externis sat latis, deplanatis. — Long. 1.75 mm.: lat. max. 1 mm.

Sumatra, W. Coast: Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson). — Only a single specimen was found. It is probably a female.

This is a little larger than the preceding species and has still more slender legs and antennae, the latter with a black club composed of three loosely-connected narrow cylindrical joints, each twice as long as it is wide. It is nearly related to the Burmese *A. crinipes* and has, like that species, a distinct angulation in the middle of the lateral margin of the prothorax, the anterior half being dilated vertically and the thickening therefore not visible from above as in *A. minutus*. The posterior halves are nearly straight and converge a little to the base. The elytra are highly convex, with their outer margins strongly rounded and rather broadly flattened.

Geoendomyctus punctatus (sp. n.): Ferrugineo-rufus, pedibus antennarumque stipite flavis, corpore supra setis erectis flavidis ubique sat dense vestito. Latissime ovalis, globosus, nitidus, pronoto brevi, lato, sat fortiter punctato, lateribus valde rotundatis, anguste marginatis, angulis posticis nullis, basi trisinuato, anguste marginato, foveis lateralibus profundis, arcuatis, pone medium attingentibus; elytris ubique sat crebre et fortiter punctatis, punctis juxtasuturalibus seriatis; metasterni medio laevi, lateribus segmentoque ventrali basali fortiter et parce punctatis; antennis 10 — articulatis, clava quam articulos reliquos paulo breviori, articulo 9^o transverso, 10^o perpaulo elongato. — Long. 1 mm.: lat. max. 1 mm.

W. Sumatra: Fort de Kock, 920 m., Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson).

In size, colour and shape this tiny insect closely resembles *G. oculatus*, from the Seychelles Is., but it is a little broader and more globose and considerably more strongly punctured upon the pronotum and elytra. The antennae consist of 10 joints, of which the last two are large but together a little shorter than the club of *G. oculatus*, the terminal one especially being less elongate. The three joints preceding the club, on the contrary, are rather less short than those of the other species.

Geoendomychus flavinodis (sp. n.): Rufo-fuscus, pedibus antennisque flavis, harum articulis 9^o et 10^o nigris. Late ovalis, convexus, subglobosus, nitidus, sat longe et dense flavo-pubescens, oculis prominentibus, pronoto lato, parce et minute punctato, lateribus valde rotundatis, marginibus antice modice latis, postice valde attenuatis, angulis posticis nullis, basi trisinuato, sat late marginato, foveis lateralibus profundis, rectis, ad medium attingentibus; elytris minute sat aequaliter punctatis, stria juxtasuturali laevi; corpore subtus nitido, vix punctato, pedibus antennisque gracilibus, his haud longissimis, articulo 9^o longitudine ad latitudinem aequali, 10^o paulo transverso, illo breviter ovali. — Long. 1,75 mm.: lat. max. 1,25 mm.

Sumatra, W. Coast: Gunung Singgalang (E. Jacobson). — The type is unique.

This species is distinctly larger than *G. punctatus* and rather less strongly and closely punctured. The raised lateral margins of the pronotum are rather broad in front but taper to a point behind, the lateral foveae are shorter and the basal margin is broad. The lower surface is almost unpunctured. The legs, as in the other species, are extremely slender. The antennae are 11-jointed, a little longer, the club very loosely articulated, with its terminal joint yellow and the two preceding it black.

The 11-jointed antennae indicate an affinity with the genus *Pararrhymbus*, but the legs and antennae are less elongate, the thoracic foveae much broader and the elytra not produced at the tips.

Dialexia globosa (sp. n.): Rufo-ferruginea, pedibus antennisque flavis, harum clava nigra, corpore supra setis flavis erectis sat dense vestito. Hemispherica, pronoto latissimo, parce et minute punctato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, anguste marginatis, angulis posticis nullis, basi leviter trisinuato, anguste marginato, foveis lateralibus punctiformibus; elytris ubique aequaliter haud seriatim punctatis, postice conjunctim rotundatis; mesosterno crebre, metasterno parce et minute, punctato; pedibus longis, femoribus 4 posterioribus crassis, tibiis planatis, postice attenuatis, antennis brevibus, articulis tribus ultimis magnis, conjunctim longitudine ad reliquos aequalibus, 8^o et 9^o sat fortiter transversis. — Long. 2 mm: lat. max. 2 mm.

W. Sumatra: Fort de Koch, 920 m. (E. Jacobson). — The type is unique.

The genus *Dialexia* was formed for a Central American insect, the unique type of which, *D. setulosa*, Gorh., is the sole representative of it hitherto known, for I have referred to the genus *Trichopsephus* a second species placed in it by Gorham. Although from a region so widely separated, the present insect has unmistakable affinities with *D. setulosa*. The antennae have a remarkable resemblance to those of the typical species, the legs are similarly formed and in the short pronotum, with its narrowly margined sides and base and almost obsolete lateral foveae, there is also a marked resemblance. It is of much shorter and rounder form and clothed with longer hair upon its upper surface. The four posterior femora are thick, the tibiae flat, rather broad near the base and tapering strongly to the extremities.

Dialexia testudo (sp. n.): Rufo-ferruginea, pedibus antennisque flavis, harum clava nigra, corpore supra setis flavidis erectis sat dense vestito. Late ovalis, pronoto lato, parce et minute punctato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, sat anguste marginatis, angulis posticis nullis, basi trisinuato, anguste marginato, foveis lateralibus obsoletis; elytris ubique sat aequaliter minute punctatis, stria juxtasaturali subtili; corpore subtus fere laevi, pedibus gracilibus, tibiis 4 posterioribus postice paulo attenuatis, antennis brevibus, articulis tribus ultimis conjunctim ad reliquos longitudine aequalibus, 9^o transverso, 10^o breviter ovali. — Long. 1,5 mm.: lat. max. 1 mm.

W. Sumatra: Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson). — This also is represented by a single specimen only.

It is smaller and less globose than the preceding species, being very broadly oval, like *D. setulosa*. The puncturation and hairy clothing of the upper surface are similar, the pronotum is considerably less broad, the posterior lobe is stronger and the lateral foveae are wanting. The four posterior tibiae are less dilated at the base and the antennal club is less broad, the 8th joint not distinctly transverse as in *D. globosa*.

Erotylidae.

Megalodacne varia, Gorh.: This has been incorrectly placed in the genus *Triplatoma*. Kahnt's catalogue wrongly attributes it to the Philippine Islands and also gives a wrong reference. It was described by Gorham in 1889, from Penang. I have not seen examples from Sumatra.

M. gracilis, Heller.

M. luteoguttata, Crotch. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa (Dr. B. Hagen).

M. simillima, Crotch.

M. abbreviata, Web. Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson).

M. Duvivieri, Gorh. Soekaranda.

M. cruciata, Lac. E. Coast: Brastagi (J. B. Corporaal).

Episcapha glabra, Wied. Lampong (Buxton). L. Korinchi: Sunge Kumbang. Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson).

E. quadrimacula, Wied. Lampong (Buxton).

E. xanthopustulata, Gorh. E. Coast: Djinta Radja (J. B. Corporaal).

E. macrocera, Heller.

Endytus bizonatus, Crotch. Fort de Kock (E. Jacobson).

Triplatoma Macleayi, Lac.

T. attenuata, Crotch. Soekaranda.

T. sulcata, Kuhnt. W. Coast: Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson): This was described as a variety of *E. attenuata*, but, although almost identical in the pattern upon the upper surface, they must undoubtedly be regarded as distinct species. The sulcate elytra and less shining upper surface enable this to be easily distinguished from *T. attenuata* and in addition the eyes are a little larger, the scutellum more transverse, and the red half-ring upon each side of the pronotum is without the continuation to the hind angle generally found in *T. attenuata*. There is also a rather close resemblance to *T. discrepans*, Bed., which occurs in the same locality, but *T. sulcata* is less opaque and the elytra are more deeply sulcate, more abruptly terminated behind, and have three red bands instead of two.

T. discrepans, Bed. W. Coast: Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson).

T. Gestroi, Bed.

T. picta, Perty.

T. cypraea, Bed. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa (Dr. B. Hagen).

T. arcuata, Kuhnt.

Encaustes sulcata, Gorh. Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson).

E. cruenta, Macl.

E. dispar, Lac.

E. Hageni, Gorh.

E. malayana, Guér.

Micrencaustes lunulata, Macl. Liangagas.

M. liturata, Macl.

M. carnifex, Lac.

M. sexguttata, Gorh.

M. sexpustulata, Gorh. Soekaranda.

M. eximia, Gorh. "Sumatra".

M. Wunderlichii, Heller.

M. cyclops, Heller.

M. Dohrni, Gorh. Liangagas: This was incorrectly described as *Megalodacne* (= *Episcaphula*).

M. metallica, Gorh.

Aulacochilus quadripustulatus, F. Lampong (Buxton).

A. Doriae, Bed. Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson).

A. Stolzi, Rits. Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson). Setinjak (Ericson).

A. Dohrni, Gorh.

A. burmanicus, Bed. Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson).

A. crucis-melitae, Gorh. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa (Dr. B. Hagen).

A. luniferus, Guér. Fort de Kock, 920 m (E. Jacobson).

A. tetraphacus, Bed. Soekaranda.

A. cruciatus, Csiki.

A. micans, Bed.

A. janthinus, Lac. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa (Dr. B. Hagen).

A. prolongatus (sp. n.): Fusco-niger, nitidus, elongatus, parallelus, angustus, paulo convexus, clypeo fortiter et crebre, fronte minute et parce punctatis, oculis magnis, prominentissimis, pronoto medio leviter, lateribus fortissime grosse, punctato, marginibus leviter arcuatis, medio depressis, angulis anticis paulo productis, vix acutis, posticis valde obtusis, scutello lato, antice angustato, postice angulato, elytris sat laxe seriato-punctatis; prosterno antice haud æcuminato, lineis coxalibus sat longibus, fere parallelis, lateribus crebre et profunde variolosis, medio fere laevi, mesosterno semicirculariter inciso, metasterno abdominisque lateribus leviter, hujus lateribus fortiter, punctatis. — Long. 10 mm, lat. max. 4 mm.

Sumatra, West Coast: Tandjung-gadang, 1000 m. (E. Jacobson, Oct.) — Three specimens were bred from a *Polyporus* fungus.

The elongate shape gives the insect the appearance of *Encaustes* or *Micrencaustes* rather than of *Aulacochilus*, to which the existence of three pairs of coxal lines assigns it. Probably a new genus will ultimately be made, based upon the mouth structure. The mentum and submentum are separated by a remarkably deep pit. The eyes are large and coarsely-facetted, the dividing space being only a little wider than the eye-radius. The pronotum is of rather peculiar form, the sides being a little deflected in the middle, causing a slight sinuosity of the outer margin, which is also thickened in front. The punctures of the pronotum are rather scanty, but vary in size from very large to very small, with the largest towards the sides, especially near the base. The antennae are short and stout, with a small, compact club.

In Kuhn's catalogue the Philippine *Aulacochilus quadrisignatus*, Guér., is stated to occur in Sumatra, probably in error.

Amblyopus vittatus, Oliv.

A. rusticus, Lac. Merang (W. Doherty).

Cyrtomorphus angustior, Crotch (= *histeroides*, Gorh.) Soekaranda: In describing *C. histeroides*, Gorham remarks that the coloration is quite unlike that of any other species of *Cyrtomorphus*, showing that he had overlooked Crotch's species.

C. craticularis, Gorh.

var. *sumatrensis*, Kuhnt.

C. inversus, Crotch.

C. jucundus (sp. n.): Niger, nitidus, singulo elytro maculis sat magnis duabus pallide flavis ornato, prima humerali, ad basin transverse posita, altera anteapicali rotunda, capite antice et postice, tarsis, partibus oralibus antennarumque stipite rufis. Late ovalis, convexus, capite pronotoque minute sat crebre punctatis, clypeo antice anguste exciso, labro angusto, pronoto convexo, lateribus bene arcuatis, angulis omnibus obtusis, scutello semicirculari, elytris distincte seriato-punctatis, intervallis minutissime punctatis; metasterno abdomineque subtus fortiter punctatis: antennis brevibus, clava parva, ovali. — Long. 7—8 mm, lat. max. 4,5 mm.

Sumatra: Airbangis (W. C. Van Heurn, Nov.). — Two specimens have been sent by Mr. E. Jacobson.

The species is a rather isolated one, of the size, coloration and oval shape of *C. elegans*, Arrow, but the decoration consists of two large yellow patches upon each elytron, the first occupying the whole basal margin and humeral angle and rounded behind, the second a little smaller and nearly round. The antennae are very short and slight, the club very small and oval, with the 9th and 10th joints strongly transverse. The elytra have rather well-marked rows of punctures, but the inner rows are finer than the outer. The lower surface is strongly punctured and the front margin of the prosternum is produced slightly downwards but not forwards in the middle.

Cyrtomorphus divisus (sp. n.). Laete ferrugineo-rufus, capite (clypeo excepto), pronoto, scutello, pedibus antennisque nigris. Late ovalis, nitidus, corpore supra parce irregulariter punctato, elytris haud striatis; antennis sat crassis, clava late ovali, articulis tribus transversis. — Long. 6,5 mm: lat. max. 4,5 mm.

Sumatra, West Coast: Tandjung-gadang, 1000 m. (E. Jacobson, Oct.). — „Feeding on a soft toadstool“.

Only the unique type in the British Museum is known. It closely resembles the Burmese *C. corallipennis*, Gorh., having the same coloration and form. It is a little smaller and less closely punctured and the antennae are much thicker and more compact, the 3rd joint alone being elongate, the 4th, 5th and 6th as wide as they are long and the

last four strongly transverse, the last three forming a broadly oval club. The head is fairly strongly punctured, but less closely than in *C. corallipennis*, and the eyes are very prominent and divided by rather more than three times their radius. The pronotum is very finely and sparsely punctured, with the lateral margins feebly rounded, the front angles rather sharp. The scutellum is almost semicircular and very scantily punctured and the elytra also are very sparsely punctured, a few of the punctures forming very inconspicuous longitudinal lines. The lower surface is uniformly ferrugineous in colour, with the exception of the legs, and rather strongly punctured. The prosternum is not very sharply pointed in the middle, as in *C. corallipennis*. The legs, like the antennae, are stout.

Cyrtomorphus albiclava (sp. n.). Niger, pronoti baseos medio, elytris, abdomine subtus palpisque ferrugineo-rufis, antennarum articulis 2 ultimis albis. Late ovalis, nitidus, corpore supra sat parce irregulariter punctato, elytris haud striatis, antennis sat gracilibus, articulis 8^o et ultimo transversis, clava longa, angusta. — Long. 7 mm.: lat. max. 5 mm.

Sumatra, West Coast: Tandjung-gadang, 1000 m. (E. Jacobson, Oct.). — „Feeding on a soft toadstool“.

Of this also Mr. Jacobson has sent only a single specimen. It rather closely resembles *C. divisus* except in the antennae, which are remarkably different, the white tip in the present species serving to distinguish it at once. This peculiarity also characterises various Halticidae occurring in the same locality, (e. g., *Argopus angulicollis* and *Acrocrypta* sp.), of which *C. albiclava* is a close mimic. The antennae are much more slender than those of *C. divisus*, all the joints except the 8th and 11th being more or less elongate and the club very long and narrow. The head and pronotum are sparsely punctured, the eyes very prominent and divided by three times their radius. The lateral margins of the pronotum are well rounded and all the angles are rather sharp. The scutellum is pointed behind and very sparingly punctured and the elytra are rather strongly punctured, some of the punctures forming very inconspicuous longitudinal lines. The lower surface is very finely and sparsely punctured, except in the middle of the meso- and metasternum, and the prosternum is sharply pointed in the middle of its front margin.

The middle tibia of the male bears row of tubercles along its inner edge and the abdomen has a band of minute setae along the middle line.

Petaloscelis fasciatus (sp. n.). Laete rufus, capite, pronoti linea mediana longitudinali, elytris (fascia rufa lata communi mediana apicibusque exceptis) prosterni et mesosterni medio metasternique lateribus nigris,

antennarum clava infuscata. Oblongo-ovalis, convexa, nitida, capite et pronoto parce minute punctatis, lateribus bene arcuatis, angulis omnibus rotundatis, elytris leviter seriato-punctatis, intervallis (suturali excepto) subtilissime parce punctulatis; antennis brevibus, articulo 3^o fere ad 4 sequentes longitudine aequali, tibiis parum latis. — Long. 3—3,5 mm.: lat. max. 2 mm.

Sumatra: Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson). British N. Borneo: Sandakan (C. F. Baker).

Mr. Jacobson found a single specimen upon a *Polyporus*. The pattern is quite distinctive. The red pronotum is divided by a black median line, the median red patch of the elytra is a little indented at the suture anteriorly and rounded behind and the apices are narrowly red. The prosternum is sharply acuminate in front and entirely margined, the mesosternum is closely and finely punctured, the metasternum very sparsely punctured, finely in the middle and more strongly at the sides, with a finely crenulate incised line just behind the front margin, and the abdomen is finely and a little more closely punctured.

The Bornean specimen is a little larger than the Sumatran and the black pigmentation is a little more extensive, the anterior elytral black band being about as wide, and the posterior one wider than the red median band.

Tritoma picta (sp. n.). Pallide flava, pronoti linea mediana lata, nigra, scutello elytrisque fuscis, his octo-maculatis, maculis flavis, subrotundatis, singulo maculis duabus antemedianis transverse positis, tertia paulo majori postmediana, transverse ovali, quarta apicali ornato. Ovalis, convexa, nitida, capite pronotoque ubique sat crebre punctatis, oculis prominentibus, prothoracis lateribus arcuatis, angulis anticis haud acute angulatis, posticis obtusis, elytris laxè seriato-punctatis, intervallis minutissime punctulatis: corpore subtus ubique sat aequaliter et fortiter punctato, prosterni lineis convergentibus, antice incurvatis, mesosterno antice haud marginato; pedibus robustis, antennis sat brevibus, articulo tertio quam duos sequentes longiori, clava angusta, articulis 9^o et 10^o transversis, ultimo fere circulari. — Long. 6 mm: lat. max. 3,5 mm.

Sumatra: Siantar, Marihat, 400 m. (J. B. Corporaal, April).

The unique specimen has probably not quite attained its mature coloring, the ground colour of the elytra being rather purplish-black. Typical examples will probably prove to be black above except for the bright yellow patches described. The pattern is a striking one and not like that of any other species known to me. The entire lower surface, the legs and the basal part of the antennae are pale. The pronotum is pale, with a broad median black band, the lateral margins of which are irregular, and the elytra are decorated with four yellow spots in

a straight line before the middle, two rather larger ones before the extremities and two occupying the extreme apical angles.

Tritoma cribripennis (sp. n.). Niger, capite, prothorace, elytrorum apicibus, antennis pedibusque (illarum clava femorumque basi exceptis) laete flavis. Breviter ovalis, convexa, nitida, pedibus antennisque gracilibus, capite et pronoto aequaliter sat crebre et distincte, elytris minutissime et dense punctatis, his lineis longitudinalibus vix perspicuis instructis, pronoti marginibus laevissime arcuatis, convergentibus, angulis anticis paulo productis, basi medio lobato, scutello fere semicirculari, laevi; corpore subtus ubique minute punctato et sericeo, lineis prosternalibus brevissimis, vix convergentibus, mesosterno lato, absque lineis. — Long. 4 mm: lat. max. 2,5 mm.

Sumatra: Brastagi, 1300 m. (J. B. Corporaal, May).

The type in the British Museum is unique. The species rather closely resembles *Tritoma haemorrhoea*, Gorb., and *T. apicalis*, Heller, but is rather shorter and more convex and easily distinguished by the very closely and evenly punctured elytra. These are without lines of larger punctures, but show lightly impressed longitudinal furrows. The legs and antennae also are much more slender, the latter having joints 4 to 8 elongate and nearly equal and the club rather loose, the 9th joint triangular and as long as it is wide, the 10th transverse and the 11th pear-shaped. The eyes are separated by a space 4 times as wide as their radius. The tibiae and tarsi are narrow.

Tritoma nigrocruciata, Crotch (= *Pseudotritoma nigrocruciata*, Gorb.).

T. chrysospila, Crotch (= *Pseudotritoma chrysospila*, Gorb.).

T. pulchra, Gorb. (= *Pseudotritoma pulchra*, Gorb.).

T. sumatrensis, Gorb. (= *Triplacidea sumatrensis*, Gorb.), Liangagas.

T. arridens, Gorb. (= *Cyrtotriplax arridens*, Gorb.) Soekaranda.

T. atripennis, Gorb. (= *Tritomidea atripennis*, Gorb.).

T. fulvipes, Westw. (= *Motrita fulvipes*, Westw.).

Tritomophasma sumatrensis, Heller. Dr. Heller has suggested (Archiv f. Naturgesch., Vol. 84, 1918 (1920), p. 43) that *Tritomophasma sumatrensis* may perhaps be identical with *Triplacidea sumatrensis*, Gorb., „although Gorham has described the tarsi of *Triplacidea* as having a bilobed third joint“. I have already sunk Gorham's genus as inseparable from *Tritoma* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1921 (1922), p. 300) and I may here state that the bilobed tarsal joint has no reality. Dr. Heller's species however is probably distinct, for the prosternal lines of Gorham's insect do not diverge as represented in the figure of Dr. Heller's but are minutely incurved at the anterior ends.

Spondotriplax monticola, Heller (= *Neotritoma monticola*, Hell.), Arrow, Fauna Brit. India, Erotylidae, 1925, p. 142.

S. pallidipes, Arrow. Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson, July). W. Coast: Tandjunggadang, 1000 m. (E. Jacobson, Oct.). „From a soft toadstool“ I described this species from a female Tonkin representative. Mr Jacobson has found both sexes, the male having a beautiful iridescent lustre, evidently due to refraction by a peculiar microscopic sculpturing of the surface.

S. exquisitus (sp. n.). Niger, singulo elytro maculis duabus laete flavis ornato, prima humerali subquadrato, altera subapicali, late ovali, abdomine, pedibus, antennarum basi prothoracisque angulis anticis etiam flavis. Ovalis, convexus, capite distincte, pronoto subtilius, punctato, angulis anticis acute productis, posticis fere rectis; elytris leviter seriatopunctatis, intervallis subtilissime punctulatis: lineis prosternalibus convergentibus, metasterni medio distincte sed parce, lateribus grossius, punctatis, abdomine sat crebre et minute punctato; ♂ corpore supra iridescentimicante. — Long. 4 mm: lat. max. 2 mm.

Sumatra, West Coast: Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson, July). Brastagi, 1300 m. (J. B. Corporaal).

This is closely similar to *S. pallidipes*, but the elytra, instead of a continuous orange band beyond the middle, have a transversely oval patch upon each. The elytra of the male are semiopaque, with a very beautiful iridescent lustre, and those of the female are quite shining.

Pseudodacne admirabilis, Crotch. Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson, July).

Euxestus Parki, Woll. (= *Tritomidea translucida*, Mots.) Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson). — “Under rotten bark of *Erythrina lithosperma*”.

E. basalis, Mots. (= *E. minor*, Sharp) Fort de Kock, 920 m (E. Jacobson). — “From cow-dung”: I have formerly regarded this species as *E. Parki*, Woll., the typical specimens of which from Madeira are in such a condition as to make their exact determination difficult. They are a little broader in form however than the present one and more probably belong to the previous species. Both have a very wide distribution.

E. hypomelas (sp. n.): Niger, pedibus antennisque flavis, elytris interdum linea sanguineo-rufa arcuata communi, a baseos medio ad post medium extendenti, ornatis. Late ovalis, nitidissimus, corpore supra et subtus ubique minute et parce punctato; prosterno lato, plano: antennis 8-articulatis, clava rotunda. — Long. 2 mm, lat. max. 1,5 mm.

Sumatra, W. Coast: Gunung Singgalang, 1800 m. (E. Jacobson, July)

This has considerable resemblance to *E. Parki*, which, although very

variable in its colouring, is always more or less reddish both above and beneath. *E. hypomelas* appears to be invariably black above and beneath, with the legs and antennae bright yellow and the elytra occasionally decorated with a blood-red semicircular line springing from within the shoulders and crossing the suture a little past the middle. Fragments only of this line may be found and in many specimens it is entirely absent. The upper surface is very glossy and the form of the body even shorter and rounder than that of *E. Parki*. Only eight joints are visible in the antenna, of which the club is nearly round.

E. analis (sp. n.): Niger, nitidus, capite, corpore subtus, pedibus antennisque ferrugineis, singulo elytro maculis duabus rufis ornato, primo basali transverso, alia apicali, longitudinali. Sat longe ovalis, modice convexus, corpore supra ubique aequaliter parum minute punctato, pronoto brevi, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis fere rectis, antennis 9-articulatis, clava fere biarticulata, apice late truncata: prosterno plano, haud lato, metasterno modice crebre punctato, abdomine fortiter punctato. — Long. 3 mm, lat. max. 1,5 mm.

W. Sumatra: Fort de Kock, 920 m. (E. Jacobson).

This is similar in form and colouring to *E. phalacroides*, Woll., but it is larger, decidedly less narrow and less convex, with broader and relatively shorter tibiae. The red markings are as in that species but the apical red patches remain separate except at the extreme tips of the elytra. The puncturation of the upper surface is similar to that of the next species and stronger, but rather less close than in *E. phalacroides*. The metasternum is finely punctured, the abdomen rather strongly, especially at the sides. The prosternum is flat, with a raised margin on each side, the marginal lines not reaching the front. The antenna is composed of nine visible joints, but the club has a distincture completely encircling it at two-thirds of its length and might be described as two-jointed.

E. punctatus (sp. n.): Niger, corpore subtus pedibus antennisque ferrugineis, singulo elytro maculis duabus rufis rotundatis ornato. Ovalis, modice convexus, corpore supra sat fortiter et crebre punctato, corpore subtus parcius, lateraliter fortiter, medio subtiliter punctato, pedibus intermediis et posticis late separatis. — Long. 2,5 mm, lat. max. 1,5 mm.

W. Sumatra: Fort de Kock, 920 m (E. Jacobson). Penang.

Apart from its distinctive pattern of four round red spots, this is easily recognised by its strong, close and even puncturation above and beneath, that of the elytra partly in longitudinal rows. The anterior red spot is close to the base of the elytron and the posterior one a little behind the middle. The body is rather less narrowly oval than that of *E. phalacroides* or *basalis*, the prosternum has a nearly straight raised

margin on each side, not quite reaching the anterior edge, and the middle and hind coxae are equally widely separated.

E. robustus (sp. n.): Niger, vel nigro-brunneus, corpore subtus, pedibus antennisque rufis: latissime ovalis, subhemisphaericus, nitidissimus, pedibus antennisque robustis. Capite et pronoto minute et parciissime punctatis, hujus lateribus fere rectis, angulis omnibus perpaulo obtusis, basi medio obtuse producto: elytris valde inaequaliter subseriato-punctatis, prosterno medio longitudinaliter carinato, metasterno, medio excepto, sat fortiter parce punctato. — Long. 3 mm, lat. max. 2 mm (E. Jacobson). — "Found under rotten bark of *Erythrina lithosperma*".

This is a comparatively large and extremely short and globose insect, with stout legs and antennae, the latter consisting of ten fairly well-marked joints, the club solid, transverse and rather pyriform in shape. There are rather scanty and inconspicuous whitish setae upon the head, the pronotum is extremely finely and scantily punctured and the elytra rather more distinctly, the punctures being larger and more numerous upon the outer part and most of them collected into very irregular, not single, series. The prosternum is without lateral lines but has a sharp median carina. The metasternum is very minutely and thinly punctured and the middle and hind coxae are equally widely separated. The basal sternite of the abdomen has a transverse series of large punctures on each side.

Neue *Megalopsidiinen* und *Steninen*, vorwiegend aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Hamburg (Col.).

Von L. Benick, Lübeck.

Megalopsidia spiniventris Benick (nov. spec.): Kräftig und robust, glänzend schwarz, Flügeldecken rot, nur mit breitem, schwarzem, nicht scharf begrenzten Hinterrandsaum. Fühler, Taster und Beine rotgelb. Der Kopf ist mäßig breit, kaum so breit wie die Schultern, die Stirn ist flach gewölbt, vorn ziemlich dicht punktiert, auf der glänzenden Mittelpartie stehen zwei gröbere Punkte, hinten sind die Punkte ebenfalls etwas dichter. Der Augenwulst, durch zwei Punktreihen eingeschlossen, geht nach vorn in den knotigen Fühlerhöcker über, der breite Vorderrandsaum ist gut abgesetzt. An den kurzen Fühlern ist das 3. Glied fast doppelt so lang als das 2., die folgenden sind etwas länger als breit, das 8. ist kugelig, an der gut ausgeprägten Keule ist das letzte Glied so lang wie die drei vorhergehenden zusammen, zugespitzt, das vorletzte ist dick kugelig. Die ganze Keule ist dicht mit langen Haaren besetzt. Der Halsschild ist kaum länger als breit, rechteckig, in der Mitte schwach erweitert, der Vorderrand schmaler als der Hinter-

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