REVISION OF THE EROTYLIDAE (COLEOPTERA)
OF THE LEIDEN MUSEUM

by

C. L. DEELDER

With 5 textfigures

In 1941 and 1942 I studied the rather extensive collection of Erotylidae in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, the results of this study are given in the following pages. The collection is chiefly composed of material which during a long series of years gradually was acquired by the Museum, though a great deal formerly was a part of private collections which later as a whole became the property of the Museum and then the specimens were incorporated into the general collection. The most important of these private collections is that of Dr. H. J. Veth, other important collections are those of Dr. D. MacGillavry, and of Mr. J. J. de Vos tot Nederveen Cappel, the latter collection recently presented to the Museum. Moreover the Museum possesses certain collections which have to remain as separate units besides the general collections. Erotylidae are contained in some of these, viz., that of Jhr. Dr. E. J. G. Everts (the standard collection of Netherlands Coleoptera), that of Mr. A. E. Kerkhoven, and that of Mr. A. J. F. Fokker van Crayesteyn van Rengerskerke. Under each species the material of these collections is mentioned after that of the general collection of the museum.

Several specimens proved to be representatives of new species or new varieties, these are described in the following pages. Among these there are a number which were labelled by P. Kuhnt with a new name, which apparently never was published. I have named these species with the museum names already given to them by Kuhnt, as also in other collections these names may be already present.

Behind the name of each species the measurements are given in mm, these measurements (length, and in several cases also the maximum breadth) are those of the specimens in the collection. When in the dates of collecting the months are given these are indicated by Roman numerals.

I want to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. H. Boschma, Dr. H. C. Blöte
and Dr. C. de Jong, who during the course of my work helped me with advice and information. I am indebted to Mr. P. van 't Zelfde for the drawings showing the shape of the animals and in most cases their design. In all the drawings the eyes are left uncoloured, whether they are yellow or black or otherwise tinted. Usually the rows of punctures and other minor details are omitted in the figures.

Besides numerous other papers containing descriptions or other particulars of Erotylidae I constantly used the following works, which form the most important publications on the group:


The most recent keys of the subfamilies and genera of the whole family of the Erotylidae are by Kuhnt (1909, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 88). As these are no more up to date I have made the following keys to facilitate a survey of the family.

**Family Erotylidae**

**Key to the subfamilies and genera**

1. Club of the antennae composed of distinct joints 2
   — Club of the antennae composed of indistinct joints, solid, round, last joints reduced 2
   — Club of the antennae composed of indistinct joints, solid, round, last joints reduced Euxestinae 2

2. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus not transverse; the three basal joints of the tarsus not widening from the 1st to the 3rd 3
   — Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus transverse; the 3 basal joints of the tarsus widening from the 1st to the 3rd Dacninae 3

3. Sides of the mouth cavity carinate; maxillae with 2 teeth Encaustini 4
   — Sides of the mouth cavity forming flattened lobes 4
4. Maxillae with 2 teeth. America

— Maxillae without teeth

The Encaustini and the Tritomini belong to the Tritominae.

Erotylinae

1. Rostrum very long and narrow; head bent downward; large, oval, projected eyes

— Rostrum not long and narrow; head not bent

2. Eyes largely facetted

— Eyes finely facetted

3. Pronotum very broad, excavated in front, body globular, shining

— Pronotum nearly square

4. 3rd antennal joint as long as the 4th. Elytra wrinkled

— 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th. Elytra smooth

5. Thorax almost as long as broad, legs long, body shining

— Thorax broad, body oval

6. Prosternum not carinate; tarsi short; clypeus projected in front

— Prosternum carinate; tarsi rather long; clypeus round

7. Antennae consist of 10 joints; body hardly 2 mm

— Antennae consist of 11 joints; body always larger

8. Body nearly round, or broadly oval, or globular

— Body not round or globular

9. Head retracted into the prothorax; antennae short; thorax short and curved

— Head not retracted; thorax not strongly curved

10. Basal angles of prothorax rectangular. Front of the thorax moderately excavated

— Basal angles of prothorax are acute angles. Front of the prothorax strongly excavated

11. Rostrum wedge-like, short, not narrowed at its base

— Rostrum square, narrowed at its base

12. Pronotum with some impressions; elytra with double rows of punctures

— Pronotum smooth

13. Thorax small; narrower than the base of the elytra. Length of the antennae 1/3 of that of the body

— Thorax larger; antennae shorter

14. Rostrum very acute; thorax circularly excavated, with a broad punctuated notch on its base

— Rostrum short; thorax without a punctuated notch

15. Head of the male excavated and provided with a horn or plate

— Head without any excavation or horn or plate

16. Elytra heart-shaped; strongly narrowed at their end

— Elytra not so

17. Body oval; thorax small, forming with the head an acute triangle; legs and antennae very long and slender

— Not so

18. Pronotum with many impressions

— Pronotum with hardly visible impressions

19. Thorax without a distinct basal margin
Thorax with a distinct basal margin ..... Cypherotylus Crotch.
20. Base of thorax with 2 curves, nearly smooth. Rostrum slender, very narrow at its base ..... Zonarius Hope
— Base of thorax without curves ..... 21
21. Basal projection of the prothorax narrow; prothorax large, nearly as long as broad ..... 22
— Basal projection of the prothorax broad ..... 23
22. Prosternum not carinated, convex ..... Scaphidomorphus Hope
— Prosternum carinated ..... Prepopharus Er.
23. Antennae slender, often as long as the half of the body ..... Priotelus Hope
— Antennae short, but little longer than the base of the thorax ..... 24
24. Femora short, not surpassing the margin of the body. Base of thorax more than twice as broad as long ..... Tapinotarsus Kirsch
— Femora long, surpassing the margin of the body ..... 25
25. Body oblong; elytra rough ..... Phricobacis Crotch
— Body oval; elytra with double rows of punctures ..... Bacis Lac.

Encaustini

1. Eyes finely faceted; clubs of the antennae consist of 6 joints Hedista Weise
— Eyes coarsely faceted; clubs of the antennae consist of 3 joints ..... 2
2. Last coxae without tangential lines ..... 3
— All the coxae with tangential lines ..... Aulacochilus Lac.
3. Without any tangential lines ..... 4
— Prosternum with tangential lines ..... Micrencaustes Crotch
4. 3rd antennal joint hardly longer than the 2nd; prothorax with 2 combs. Elytra also with combs ..... Asmonax Crotch
— 3rd antennal joint longer than the 2nd; thorax smooth, elytra often without, rarely with a fine comb ..... Encaustes Lac.

Tritomini 1)

1. Clypeus squarely excavated Pselaphacus Perch.
— Clypeus not excavated or with a small curve ..... 2
2. Chin of oblong square shape, in front narrow; eyes finely faceted. Central America ..... 3
— Chin in the shape of a plate of which the front angles are excavated; or a trapezium; or square with an excavated front ..... 33
— Chin mostly triangular, often with various peculiarities: with 2 small dents on the base, or the top provided with a dent, etc. ..... 4
3. Labial palpi with triangular terminal joints Haematoclitonus Gorh.
— Terminal joints of the labial palpi square Scaether Gorh.
4. Eyes coarsely faceted ..... 5
— Eyes finely faceted ..... 9
5. Terminal joints of the labial and maxillary palpi are of one size Ocyanus Hope
— Not so ..... 6
6. Terminal joints of the labial palpi are strongly enlarged. America Amblyopus Lac.
— Not so ..... Amblyopus Lac.

1) The genera Pseudischyrus Cas. and Renania Lew. are not included in this key. The description of Pseudischyrus (Casey, Mem. Col., vol. 7) was not available to me; the description of Renania does not contain sufficient distinct characters to be used for this purpose.
7. Eyes moderately coarsely facetted  
   — Eyes very coarsely facetted  
   Callischyrus Crotch  
   8

8. Body 5-10 mm long. Antennal club short  
   — Body 12-24 mm long. Antennal club long  
   Megischyrus Crotch  
   9

9. Head greatly dilated  
   — Head normal  
   Zythonia Westw.  
   10

10. Fore part of the head elongated, with all the organs of the mouth attenuated. Africa  
   — Not so  
   Rhynchoiritoma Arr.  
   11

11. Tarsi strongly dilated. Africa  
   — Not so  
   12

12. Prosternum bilobed behind. Above without hairs  
   — Prosternum enlarged behind. Above covered with hairs  
   Trichotritoma Arr.  
   13

13. Body shining; short, oval or broadly oval. America  
   — Not so  
   14

14. Tibiae strongly dilated at the end. Thorax with a blunt basal projection  
   — Tibiae not strongly dilated  
   Mycolybas Crotch  
   15

15. First tarsal joint longer than the 2nd and 3rd together  
   — First 3 tarsal joints equal  
   Pseudolybas Gorh.  
   16

16. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus nearly square, not broad; chin nearly triangular  
   — Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus moderately broad; chin not triangular, with 3 dents  
   Lybanoides Gorh.  
   17

17. Antennal club consists of 3 joints, distinctly separated or not  
   — Antennal club consists of 4 or more joints  
   18

18. Terminal antennal joint broad, truncate  
   — Terminal antennal joint not broad  
   Petaloscielis Gorh.  
   19

19. Tibiae very short and broad  
   — Tibiae not very short and broad  
   Aporotritoma Arr.  
   20

20. Fore tibiae hollowed at the end, not toothed  
   — Fore tibiae toothed, not hollowed  
   Dactylotritoma Arr.  
   21

21. First tangential lines parallel and curved inward behind the front  
   — First tangential lines absent, or converging, diverging, or when parallel, not reaching the front  
   Rhopalotritoma Hell.  
   22

22. Middle tangential lines absent  
   — Middle tangential lines present  
   Rhopalotriplax nov. gen.  
   23

23. No distinct separation between club and antennae; first tangential lines converging, middle tangential lines distinct  
   — Distinct separation between club and antennae  
   Cyrtomorphoides Hell.  
   24

24. Prosternum in front raised  
   — Prosternum not raised  
   25

25. Prosternum with a sharp dent, body globular  
   — Prosternum with a large blunt hunch; terminal joint of the maxillary palpus 4 times as broad as long  
   Titorna Hell.  
   26

26. Club of the antennae very flat and closely jointed  
   — Club of the antennae not very flat and closely jointed  
   Cyrtomorphus Lac.  
   27

27. Head with stridulatory files, last joint of the antennae often very small, under chin often large  
   — Head without stridulatory files, last antennal joint very large  
   Neotriplax Lew.  
   28

28. Prosternum with diverging tangential lines  
   — Tritoma Fabr.  

29. Prosternum with converging tangential lines, long or short, separated or not; middle and hind coxae widely separated  
   — Tritoma Fabr.
C. L. DEELDER

— Prosternum without tangential lines; middle and hind coxae not widely separated

Rhodotritoma Arr.

29. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus elongate, with microscopical long truncature on one side

Xenotritoma Arr.

— Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus in normal manner enlarged

30. First tangential lines very short or absent

Spondatriplax Crotch

— First tangential lines long, converging, separated or not before the middle of the prosternum

Phoxogenys Gorh.

31. First tangential lines present

Lybatomorpha Hell.

— First tangential lines absent

Tetratritoma Arr.

32. Middle tangential lines present

Mycotretus Lac.

— Middle tangential lines absent

Neomycotretus nov. gen.

33. Chin in the shape of a plate of which the front angles are excavated

Xestus Woll.

— Not so

34. Chin is square with an excavated front. Canary Islands

Neoxestus Crotch

— Chin is a trapezium. Base of the elytra marginated. Chili

35. First tangential lines very short and curved inward. Africa

Neomycotretus nov. gen.

36. Antennal club consists of 4 joints, which often are very indistinct. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus cup-shaped

Mycotretus Lac.

— Antennal club consists of 3 joints

37. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus moderately enlarged, triangular. Chin square or with a rounded front

Mycophthorus Lac.

— Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus strongly enlarged, chin pentagonal

38. Tibiae at their end angularly enlarged

Mycocystes Gorh.

— Tibiae not enlarged

Paratritoma Gorh.

Dacninae

1. Antennal club indistinctly separated from antennae

2. Terminal antennal joints broad and transverse

Cryptodacne Sharp

— Terminal antennal joints elongate

Hoplepisacapha Lea

3. Antennal club consists of 2 joints; first antennal joint lies as a plate against the eye

Pseudodacne Crotch

— Antennal club consists of more joints

4. Metasternum touches the prosternum; mesosternum invisible

Eidoreus Sharp

— Mesosternum wholly or partially visible

5. Prosternum on each side sunk, fore tibiae flattened

Thaumastodacne nov. gen.

— Prosternum and tibiae normal

6. Base of prothorax wholly marginated

7. Base of prothorax not only on each side slightly marginated

8. Base of elytra wholly marginated

9. 3rd antennal joint not elongate, smooth, not hairy. Australian region

Neothallis Fauv.

— Not so

10. 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th

Combocerus Bed.

— 3rd antennal joint not longer than the 4th

11. Base of thorax straight, elytra without rows of punctures

Cyrtengis Reitt.

— Not so

12. Antennae consist of 10 joints

Hypodacne Le Conte

— Antennae consist of 11 joints

Dacne Latr.
12. Club of the antennae consists of 3 joints. 
   — Club of the antennae consists of 4 joints. 
   Tetrathallis Crotch

13. Thorax with a basal impression, on each side provided with a furrow. 
   Thalastiella Crotch
   — Not so.

   — Mesosternum square or longer than broad, with a marginal furrow. 
   Monothallis Arr.
   — Not so.

15. One stridulatory file on the occiput.
   — None or two stridulatory files on the occiput. 
   Thalli Er.

16. Metasternal front between the mesocoxae concave. Thorax on each side with an impression, 8th antennal joint transverse. 
   — Metasternal front straight. Base of thorax with one straight impression, 8th antennal joint as long as broad. 
   Tamboria Hell.
   — Metasternal front straight. Base of thorax with one straight impression, 8th antennal joint as long as broad. 
   Subana Hell.

17. Base of thorax concave or straight, mesosternum transverse.
   — Base of thorax convex, with a projection towards the scutellum.
   Apteronesitis Arr.
   — Alae absent.

18. Alae present.
   — Alae present.
   — Alae absent.
   Trichulus Bed.
   — Not so.

19. Elytra with combs, margin of thorax strongly enlarged behind, above hairy.
   Not so.

20. 3rd antennal joint larger than the 4th.
   — 3rd antennal joint as long as the 4th.
   Neoblytus Bed.
   — 3rd antennal joint longer than broad. 
   Neocoptengis Hell.

21. Antennal club twice as long as broad, thorax finely margined, only in each angle a puncture, eyes provided with a supraorbital projection. 
   Coptengis Crotch
   — Antennal club more than 3 times as long as broad, thorax moderately margined, with 6 punctures on each side, eyes without a supraorbital projection.
   Paracoptengis Hell.

22. First antennal joint not longer than broad, elytra not truncated.
   — First antennal joint longer than broad, elytra truncated behind.
   Neocoptengis Hell.

23. Tarsi with 4 subequal cylindrical joints preceding the claw joint.
   — Tarsi with the 4th joint reduced.
   Microsternus Lew.
   — Tibia and tarsi very slender.
   Dromodacne Arr.

24. Tibia and tarsi moderately stout, prosternal process covering the mesosternum, eyes very coarsely facetted. First tangential lines distinct, converging and reaching each other.
   — Tibia and tarsi very slender.
   Microsternus Lew.

25. Mesosternum partially covered, body globular, head and thorax together half of body length.
   — Mesosternum not covered.
   Brachydacne Arr.

26. Club of the antennae not longer than it is wide.
   — Club of the antennae not longer than it is wide.
   Idiodacne Arr.

27. Metatarsi moderately broad, 4th tarsal joint mostly free, tarsal hairs not curved downward.
   — Metatarsi broad, at least as broad as the end of the metatibia, 4th tarsal joint mostly sunk into the 3rd joint, tarsal hairs curved downward.
   Idiodacne Arr.

28. Margin of thorax fine and narrow, in front and behind somewhat enlarged, there mostly with a puncture, which is larger than the punctures with which the margin sometimes is provided.
   — Margin of thorax very narrow and everywhere of one breadth.
   Episcapha Lac.
   — Not so.

29. Margin of forehead projected over the antennal insertion.
   Triplatoma Lac.
   — Not so.

30. 3rd antennal joint not longer than the 4th. No tangential lines.
   Episcapha Lac.
— 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th. Tangential lines sometimes present.

31. First tangential lines present though small
   — First tangential lines absent

32. Antennal club about 4 times as broad as long, margins of thorax curved.
   — Antennal club 2 to 3 times as broad as long, margins of thorax straight.

33. Forehead raised over the antennal insertion
   — Not so

34. Margin of thorax behind as broad as in front, provided with punctures, mesosternal side furrows straight
   — Margin of thorax enlarged behind, there with a furrow of punctures, mesosternal side furrows of a \( ) \) shape

35. Elytra arched; antennal club more than 2½ times as long as broad.
   — Not so

36. Prosternum not carinated, thorax mostly robust
   — Prosternum carinated

37. Antennal joints round, the animals cannot fly
   — Antennal joints elongate

38. Joints of the antennal club slanting
   — Joints of the club are straight

39. Metasternal tangential lines present
   — Metasternal tangential lines absent

40. Episternal suture of the prosternum reaching the front
   — Episternal suture partially or wholly effaced, not reaching the front

41. Head without stridulatory files; tarsi not very broadly fringed
   — Head with stridulatory files; tarsi very broadly fringed

*Eruestinae*

1. Upper surface very smooth and glossy
   — Upper surface rough and opaque, covered with short stiff bristles

2. Tibiae not extremely broad
   — Tibiae extremely broad, legs short

3. Elytra without impressed lines, legs extremely short and broad
   — Elytra with impressed lines, legs moderately long

*Erotyliniae*

**Thonius** Lac.

*Th. pavoninus* Lac. L. 11½-15, Br. 6-8½. — 1: Colombia, Perroud; 1: Bogota, Van Lansberge.

**Cyclomorphus** Hope

*C. bisbimaculatus* Lac. L. 10, Br. 7. — 4: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Colombia, Perroud.

*C. globosus* Guér. L. 8, Br. 6¼. — 1: Colombia, Perroud.

*C. maeander* Lac. L. 10½, Br. 7½. — 1: Colombia, Perroud.
EROTYLIDAE

**Coccimorphus** Hope


*C. emys* Lac. L. 8½, Br. 6. — 1: Oaxaca, Mexico.

*C. melanopus* Lac. L. 10, Br. 7. — 1: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

*C. rugosus* Lac. L. 9-11, Br. 6-8½. — The following 8 specimens ex coll. Veth: 4: Colombia; 2: Peru, H. Rolle; 2: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle.


**Aegithus** F.

*A. andreae* Lac. L. 10½, Br. 7-9½. — 3: St. Catharina; 1: Brazil.

**Aegithus andreae** Lac. var. *denticulata* nov. (fig. 1 a). — 1: Surinam, 1891, ex coll. Veth (holotype); 1: unlabelled.

The yellow fasciae differ from those in typical specimens by being narrower and possessing more denticulations.

*A. armitagei* Gorh. L. 10½, Br. 8. — 1: Cauca, Colombia.


*A. cardinalis* Chevr. L. 12-12½, Br. 9-9½, — 1: Mexico, Perroud; 1: Mexico; 1: unlabelled.

*A. chalybaeus* Dup. L. 11½-14, Br. 10-11½. — 1: Brazil, Perroud; 1: Brazil.

*A. cinctipennis* Dup. L. 12, Br. 10. — 1: Patria?

Fig. 1. a, Aegithus andreae Lac. var. denticulata nov.; b, Brachysphaenus collaris nov. spec.; c, Erotylus crotchii nov. spec.; d, Erotylus kuhnti nov. spec.; e, Erotylus laetus nov. spec.; f, Micrerotylus laevigatus nov. spec.; g, Erotylus spectabilis nov. spec.; h, Homoeotelus niger nov. spec.; i, Encaustes verticalis M'Leay sumatrensis nov. subspec.; j, Micrencaustes javana nov. spec.; k, Micrencaustes sumatrensis nov. spec. All figures X 3.
EROTYLIDAE


A. cyanipennis Guér. var. viridis Br. — 1: South Peru; 1: Chanchamayo, Peru, leg. Dr. Bässler.

A. geminatus Lac. L. 7, Br. 5. — 1: unlabelled.

A. hemisphaericus Lac. L. 11½, Br. 10½. — 1: Chanchamayo, Peru, XI 1916, 4000 m, A. Heyne.

A. lebasi Lac. L. 10, Br. 7. — 1: Carthagene, Perroud.


A. luteus Er. L. 8½, Br. 8. — 1: Peru.


A. quadrinotatus Chevr. L. 8½-10½, Br. 6-7½. — 2: Mexico, Perroud; 2: Mexico.


A. sanguinans Dohrn. L. 15, Br. 12½. — 1: Marcapata, Peru.


A. uva Lac. var. abdominalis Kuhnt. — 4: Cauca, Colombia; 1: San Carlos, Costa Rica, ex coll. Schild-Burgdorff.

A. varicollis Lac. L. 10, Br. 7. — 1: Colombia, Perroud.
Brachysphaenus Lac.


B. annularis Cast. L. 8-11, Br. 5-6½. — 6: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Cauca, Colombia; 3: Colombia, Perroud; 2: unlabelled, ex coll. Veth.

B. bellulus Lac. L. 6½, Br. 4½. — 2: Cauca, Colombia.


B. bisigillatus Lac. L. 10-11½, Br. 5-6. — 3: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Cauca, Colombia.


B. cereus Gorh. L. 10½, Br. 6. — 1: St. Catharina, S. Brazil, H. Rolle.


The specimens labelled “Brazil, ex coll. Veth” and “Brazil, Perroud” have small red patches near the eyes.

Brachysphaenus collaris nov. spec. L. 12½, Br. 8 (fig. 1 b). — 1: Brazil, ex coll. Veth (labelled: Typus Brachysphaenus collaris Kuhnt, det. P. Kuhnt) (holotype).

Head black, irregularly punctured, in the middle of the occiput a little yellow impression. Antennae missing in the only available specimen. Pronotum punctured, the sides marginated and yellow, the middle is black; in the yellow lateral parts a small black point. Scutellum smooth and black. Elytra light brown, smooth with 7 indistinct rows of punctures, formed by black points. On the sides also some of such points, only visible with
a magnifying glass. Under side black, with the exception of the sides of the pronotum, the epipleura and the abdomen, which are brown.

This insect was already labelled by P. Kuhnt, but I could not find any description of the species in the literature.

*Brachysphaenus columbiae* Crotch. L. 12-14\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)-9. — 3: Colombia; 1: Gualaquiza, Ecuador; 1: Macas, Ecuador, 1050 m, A. Heyne.

*Brachysphaenus delineatus* Lac. L. 7, Br. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\). — 1: S. America.

*Brachysphaenus detritus* Lac. L. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)-10\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)-6\(\frac{1}{2}\). — 5: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Colombia, Perroud.

*Brachysphaenus dispilotus* Lac. L. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)-12, Br. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)-6\(\frac{1}{2}\). — 2: Cauca, Colombia; 1: Colombia; 1: Rio Aguatal, Colombia, 2000 m, W. Codr., ex coll. Fassl, ex coll. Veth.

*Brachysphaenus dispiilotus* Lac. var. *immaculatus* nov. — 4: Cauca, Colombia (holotype and 3 paratypes).

Like the normal insects, but without or (in one specimen) with a very small black spot on the elytra.

*Brachysphaenus dorsalis* Ol. L. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)-12, Br. 5\(\frac{3}{4}\)-6. — 2: Peru, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth; 1: Yungas, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth; 1: Marcapata, Peru; 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle; 1: unlabelled.

All specimens, except the last mentioned, have a yellow spot of varying size on the top of the elytra.

*Brachysphaenus dorsonotatus* Lac. L. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\). — 1: Patria?, ex coll. Veth.

*Brachysphaenus duplicatus* Lac. L. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 5. — 1: Peru, Perroud.

*Brachysphaenus ephippium* Dup. L. 9, Br. 6. — 1: St. Catharina, Theresopolis, Brazil, ex coll. Veth.

*Brachysphaenus erichsoni* Lac. L. 9-11, Br. 6-7. — 2: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Colombia, Perroud.

*Brachysphaenus erotyloides* Crotch. L. 11, Br. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\). — 1: Manicore, Rio Madeira, S. America, XII 1923.

*Brachysphaenus erichsoni* Lac. L. 9-11, Br. 6-7. — 2: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Colombia, Perroud.

*Brachysphaenus erotyloides* Crotch var. *interruptus* Kuhnt. L. 11, Br. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\). 1: Marcapata; 2: Yungas, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

*Brachysphaenus erythrocephalus* Ol. L. 9, Br. 5. — 1: Colombia; 1: unlabelled, ex coll. Veth.


*Brachysphaenus flavofasciatus* Dup. L. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)-11\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)-6. — 1: Brazil, Van der Wulp; 1: St. Catharina, Brazil.
C. L. DEELDER

B. flavosignatus Dup. L. 8-9½, Br. 5-5½. — 1: Brazil, Van Eindhoven; 1: Brazil, Perroud; 1: Brazil.

B. flavovittatus Dup. L. 12, Br. 7. — 1: Porto Real, Brazil, acq. 1890, Hardy-Dréneuf; 1: Brazil, Perroud.

B. flexuosus Lac. L. 9, Br. 5. — 1: Brazil, Perroud.

B. fulvipennis Er. L. 7½, Br. 5. — 1: Marcapata, Peru.

B. fusipes Lac. L. 7½, Br. 5. — 1: Sao Paulo, Brazil.

B. guitatus Dup. L. 8½, Br. 4½. — 1: Brazil; 1: Brazil, Perroud.


One specimen (Brazil, ex. coll. Veth) has a small red spot near each eye, another specimen (Brazil, Perroud) has two red spots in the centre of the head, a third specimen (Brazil, ex. coll. Veth) has one large red spot on the head. According to Lacordaire's description of B. haemopterus at least the two first mentioned specimens belong to this species. In my opinion they form a variety of B. immaculatus, and in all probability the name B. haemopterus is a synonym of B. immaculatus.


B. klugi Lac. L. 12½, Br. 6½. — 1: unlabelled.


B. nigropictus Lac. L. 12, Br. 7. — 2: Cauca, Colombia; 1: Bogota, Van Lansberge.

B. nitidulus Ol. L. 9, Br. 5. — 1: Brazil, Perroud.

The specimen completely corresponds with the description, but in all the legs the beginning of the femora and tibia is black, a character which is not mentioned in the description.

B. oblongonotatus Lac. L. 9, Br. 5½. — 1: unlabelled.

B. obsoleteesignatus Crotch. L. 10, Br. 6. — 1: Chili, Perroud (or Cayenne).

B. quadrifasciatus Kirsch. L. 11½, Br. 7. — 1: unlabelled.

B. quadrirufiatus Dup. L. 11-13½, Br. 5½-7. — 1: S. Paulo, Brazil; 1: unlabelled.

B. quinquefasciatus Lac. L. 10½-12, Br. 6-6½. — 3: unlabelled.

B. ramosus Ol. L. 12, Br. 7. — 1: Cayenne; 1: Surinam; 1: Boundary Expedition, Toemoek Hoemak, Surinam, 1937, Dr. D. C. Geyskes.

B. rubidus Dup. L. 11½, Br. 6½. — 1: Brazil.
B. rufescens Lac. L. 7-9, Br. 4½-5½. — 2: Marcapata, Peru; 1: Mexico?
B. sedecemguttatus Ol. L. 10½-12, Br. 5½-6½. — 2: Cayenne; 1: Curaçao, Perroud.
B. signatus Dup. L. 7, Br. 4½. — 2: Brazil.
B. tibialis Dup. L. 8½, Br. 5. — 2: Brazil.
B. varians Lac. L. 12-13, Br. 6½. — 1: Brazil; 1: Colombia, Perroud.
B. vigintipunctatus Ol. L. 9½-11, Br. 5½-6. — 1: Brazil; 1: Brazil, Perroud.

Erotylus F.

E. aegrotus Lac. var. dryas Lac. — 1: Brazil, Perroud.
E. buckleyi Crotch. L. 19, Br. 10½. — 1: unlabelled.

Erotylus crotchi nov. spec. L. 17½, Br. 11 (fig. 1 c). — 1: Chanchamayo, Peru (holotype).
Black, with narrow yellow and orange red bands. Head finely punctured,
with sparse minute hairs. 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th and 5th together. Thorax finely punctured, with sparse minute hairs, and with some shallow impressions, front and sides with a distinct margin. Margin of thorax with distinct punctures. Scutellum behind round, very finely punctured. Elytra coarsely punctured, not possessing the minute hairs which occur on the thorax, with 1 yellow, and 5 orange red bands. The last is V-shaped towards the top of the elytra. The yellow band is twice as broad as the orange red ones, which are fine narrow lines. The first two are undulating. Epipleura black, with a yellow base and 4 red spots. Whole under side black and thinly pilose.


E. gemmatus F. L. 14-17, Br. 9-11½. — 4: Cayenne; 1: Cayenne, Perroud.


E. histrio F. var. minor Kuhnt. — 1: unlabelled.


Erotylus kuhnti nov. spec. L 17½, Br. 11 (fig. 1 d). — 1: Peru (holotype).

Black, with yellow bands, moderately arched. Head finely punctured, the front with minute hairs. 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th and 5th together. Sides of the thorax margined, each margin provided with 7 or 8 punctures. The front of the thorax also margined. On each side of the basal projection there is a series of coarse punctures. Scutellum nearly round. Elytra with coarse rows of punctures. There are 5 bands
and a pattern on the top. The first band consists of two spots, the first near the side, the second near the suture, the latter forming an oblique V. The first band is yellow, the others are of a more reddish yellow. The 5th is bent along the suture. Epipleura black, with 1 yellow and 3 or 4 reddish yellow spots. Under side black, for the greater part smooth, with some patches showing fine punctures and minute hairs.

**Erotulus laetus** nov. spec. L. 18, Br. 11 (fig. 1e). — 1: Peru (holotype).

Black, with orange red bands, moderately arched. Head finely punctured; 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th and 5th together. Thorax finely punctured, front and sides margined, the sides with 7 or 8 punctures; in the middle 3 shallow impressions, behind the middle one a V-shaped impression, and before the hind angles another impression. Posterior part of the scutellum nearly round. Elytra with coarse rows of punctures, 5 undulating bands and a top pattern. The 1st band consists of 2 round yellow spots. The 2nd near the sides and suture is yellow, the rest is orange red. Between the 1st and 2nd band there are 4 small yellow spots. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th band and the top pattern approach each other, and locally have fused. The 3rd band is yellow near the suture, the rest and all the others are orange red. Epipleura black with 2 yellow and 2 orange red spots. Under side of thorax nearly smooth, abdomen more coarsely punctured.

**Erotulus laetus** nov. spec. var. nigrofasciatus nov. — Coll. Kerkhoven: 1: Amazonas (holotype).

Like the typical specimen, but the distance between the 4th band somewhat enlarged, these bands have lost their contact, and between the 1st and 2nd band there are only 2 small yellow spots.

*E. leoporus* Lac. var. confluens Crotch. L. 15-16\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)-9. — 1: Guatemala; 2: Mexico, Perroud.

*E. lorus* Er. L. 17\(\frac{1}{2}\)-22, Br. 10-12. — 2: Chanchamayo, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth; 1: Chili, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

*E. maculiventris* Lac. L. 14\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 8. — 1: Colombia.

*E. margineguttatus* Crotch. L. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 12. — 2: Yungas, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

*E. nigronotatus* Gorh. L. 15, Br. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\). — 1: Chiriqui.

*E. nigrotibialis* Crotch. L. 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)-15, Br. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)-8\(\frac{1}{2}\). — Yungas, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth; 1: Bolivia; 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle; 1: Chanchamayo, Peru; 1: Chanchamayo, A. Heyne.

*E. olivieri* Lac. L. 13-14\(\frac{1}{2}\), Br. 7-8. — 2: Chanchamayo, Dr. Bässler; 2: Peru, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth; 1: Bolivia.

E. peruvianus Cr. L. 17-20, Br. 11½-12½. — 2: Chanchamayo, Dr. Bässler; 1: Pachitea, Peru; 2: Chanchamayo, Peru, 100 m; 1: Madre de Dios, Peru, 500 m; 1: Chili, Perroud.

E. pretiosus Perty. L. 5½, Br. 9. — 2: Brazil.

E. scenicus Er. L. 17½-21, Br. 11½-12½. — 2: Chanchamayo, Dr. Bässler; 2: Peru; 1: Chanchamayo, Peru.

Erotylus spectabilis nov. spec. L. 14, Br. 8½ (fig. 1 g). — 1: Patria? (holotype).

Black, with yellow bands, moderately flat. Head smooth. Antennae missing in the only available specimen, except the first two joints, which are brown. Thorax smooth, on each side 3 impressions placed in triangle. Front and sides marginated with some punctures. Scutellum round behind. Elytra smooth with 7 rows of punctures, of which the 6 exterior rows are closely arranged in pairs, so that they more or less constitute 3 double rows. There are 2 yellow strongly undulating bands across the elytra, 1 before, 1 behind the middle. Epipleura entirely black. Under side smooth, end of the abdomen finely pilose; the 4 last abdominal segments have a little yellow patch on each side. Prosternum carinated.


E. varians Cr. L. 18, Br. 11. — 1: Peru.


E. variomaculatus Lac. var. niger Kuhnt. — 1: Peru; 1: Gualaquiza, Ecuador, A. Heyne.
**EROTYLIDAE**

E. *variomaculatus* Lac. var. *paucipunctatus* Kuhnt. — 4: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle; 1: unlabelled.

E. *variomaculatus* Lac. var. *vittiger* Kuhnt. — 2: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle.


**Cypherotylus** Crotch


C. *anthracinus* Gorh. L. 19-22, Br. 10-11½. — 1: Chanchamayo, Peru; 1: Marcapata, Peru; 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle.


C. *apiatus* Lac. var. *foraminosus* Lac. — 1: Colombia, Perroud; 2: Brazil, Staudinger, ex coll. Veth.

C. *armillatus* Er. L. 17, Br. 8½. — 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle; 1: unlabelled.


C. *guatemalae* Crotch. L. 20½-22½, Br. 11-12. — 1: Brazil; 1: Mexico; 1: Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Paganini, 1885.


**C. stillatus** Kirsch. L. 19, Br. 10. — 2: Gualaquiza, Ecuador, A. Heyne.


**C. vicinus** var. *jansoni* Cr. — 1: Nicaragua, Westwood.

**Micrerotylus** Crotch


*M. hesitana* Cr. L. 12, Br. 6½. — 1: Peru.

**Micrerotylus laevigatus** nov. spec. L. 13, Br. 8 (fig. 1 f). — 1: Costa Rica (*Micrerotylus laevigatus* Kuhnt, det. P. Kuhnt) (holotype).

Black, the elytra for the greater part yellow. Head smooth. Antennae missing in the only available specimen, except the first two joints, which are brown. Thorax smooth, front and sides margined, side margins with some punctures, along the side margins there is a distinct furrow. On each side of the basal projection of the thorax there is a shallow impression, the basal projection possesses a little furrow. Scutellum smooth, rather narrow, round behind. Elytra smooth, yellow with black design: in the middle of the base a small patch, from this patch a band runs along the scutellum and suture to the middle of the elytra, where this band enlarges into a large spot, from this spot a fine line runs along the suture till the end. The last third part of the elytra is also black, just as the narrow margin and the point on the shoulder. The patch on the middle of the elytra in front and behind is provided with a dent. Along this patch there are 2 small black lines. The epipleura are black. The under side is smooth, and finely pilose.
Zonarius  Hope


*Z. fractus* Cr. L. 10½, Br. 6½. — 1: Bogota, Van Lansberge.


*Z. zebra* F. L. 10½, Br. 6½. — 1: unlabelled.

Scaphidomorphus  Hope


Prepopharus  Er.

*P. herbsti* Lac. L. 12½, Br. 7½. — 1: Patria?


Priotelus  Hope

*P. apiatus* Chevr. L. 10½, Br. 6. — 1: Mexico, Perroud.

*P. octomaculatus* Ol. L. 10½, Br. 5½. — 1: Guiana, Perroud.
**P. tigrinipennis** Lac. L. 11½-12½, Br. 6-6½. — 5: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 2: Colombia, Perroud.

### Homoeotelus Hope

*H. acuminatus* Gorh. L. 9½, Br. 6. — 1: Colombia, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

*H. confusus* Cr. L. 12-13½, Br. 7-8. — 2: Chiriqui, ex coll. Veth; 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle; 1: Brazil, ex coll. Veth.

In the two last mentioned specimens the femora do not possess black ends.


In the three first mentioned specimens the femora do not possess black ends.

*H. gemellatus* Lac. L. 9½-11½, Br. 6-7½. — 1: Colombia, Perroud.

The following 3 specimens ex coll. Veth: 1: Colombia, H. Rolle; 1: Brazil; 1: Patria?

**Homoeotelus niger** nov. spec. L. 13½, Br. 7½ (fig. 1 h). — 2: Chanchamayo, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth (holotype and paratype); 1: Peru (paratype).

Dark brown with black elytra. Head rough on account of numerous punctures. First 2 antennal joints dark brown, terminal joint white or light yellow, rest black. Joints elongate, 3rd as long as 4th and 5th together. A dark indistinct patch on the middle of the thorax. Scutellum round behind, black. Elytra rough, on account of their being strongly punctured, black. Along the suture a narrow brown line. Epipleura black and wrinkled. Tibia and tarsi black. Under side finely punctured and pilose.

The description is based upon the holotype and paratype from Chanchamayo. The paratype labelled “Peru” differs in some respects from the two other specimens. It does not show the dark patch in the middle of the thorax, its scutellum is brown, moreover its colour in general is lighter.


**EROTYLIDAE**

*H. peruvianus* Kirsch. L. 12½, Br. 7. — 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

*H. spinifer* Thom. L. 12½, Br. 7. — 1: Peru, XI.


*H. umbonatus* Lac. L. 11½, Br. 6½. — 1: Yungas de la Paz, Bolivia, 1000 m, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

**TRITOMINAE**

**ENCAUSTINI**

*Encaustes* Lac.


In the specimen from Formosa the parts of the red design which project laterally are united by a band of the same colour, so that on each side there has developed a black spot.


E. dispar Lac. L. 20, Br. 8. — 1: Java, Blume.


In 2 specimens from Sumatra (1 from Manna and 1 from Solok) the red line along the side of the elytra consists of a little stripe on the middle of the elytra and a spot on the top, 1 specimen from Sumatra (Batang Taro) has the whole side and suture red, and also a red line on the epipleura. The abdominal segments are also spotted with red on each side.


E. opaca Cr. L. 22, Br. 8. — 1: Borneo, Schwaner.


EROTYLIDAE


**Encaustes verticalis** M'Leay _sumatrensis_ nov. subspec. L. 18-27½, Br. 6½-10 (fig 11). — 2: Solok, Padang Highl., P. O. Stolz (holotype and paratype); 1: Sumatra, Müller (paratype); 14: Solok, Sumatra, P. O. Stolz (paratypes).

Head black, moderately coarsely punctured, a red spot behind each eye. Antennae black, 3rd joint as long as the 4th and 5th together. Club closely jointed, ½ times as long as broad. Thorax finely punctured and haired, sides margined and slightly curved inward in front and behind. Thorax with two yellowish red spots, otherwise black, just as the scutellum, which is smooth. Elytra smooth, with 7 or 8 indistinct rows of punctures. They are black, each of them has 3 large yellowish red to yellow spots. The first is placed on the base, surrounds the shoulder and is slightly excavated behind. The second is on the middle, straight, provided with 2 dents in front and 1 behind. The third is on the top, quite round, without dents or angles. Under side black, finely punctured and haired. Prosternum broadly carinated.

**Micrencaustes** Crotch


*M. eximia* Gorh. L. 15, Br. 6½. — 1: Moeara Teweh, Borneo, Semmelink (holotype).

**Micrencaustes javana** nov. spec. L. 17, Br. 8 (fig. 1 j). — 1: Semarang, Java, Edw. Jacobson (holotype).

Head black, coarsely punctured, epistoma more coarsely punctured. Antennae black, 3rd joint as long as the 4th and 5th together. Club closely jointed, about 1½ times as long as broad. Terminal joint half circular. Thorax finely punctured, along the sides more coarsely punctured, sides marginated, margins slightly curved inward in front and behind, and provided with punctures. The thorax is black with two red brown patches, which inwardly are strongly and outwardly are gently excavated. Scutellum black, rounded behind, side angles distinct. Elytra finely punctured, with 9 rows of distinct punctures. The elytra are black, each of them with two red brown bands. The first does not reach the side, is slightly curved to the front along the side and along the shoulder has a dent which does not reach the base. Inwardly this band reaches towards the second row of punctures. The second band is of one breadth, reaching neither suture nor side, slightly excavated before, behind with a little dent. Prosternum with a sharp dent, with tangential lines reaching the hind margin. Whole under side black, finely punctured and haired, abdomen slightly coarser.

**EROTYLIDAE**


The differences between *Micrencaustes metallica* Gorh., *dehaani* Cast. and *papuana* Hell, can be given as follows:

1. Lateral margin of the thorax in front curved inward till the inside of the eyes, afterwards again curved on the thorax and ending in a distinct large puncture, body shining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . *M. metallica* Gorh.

— Lateral margin with only one curve, no distinct puncture . . . . . 2

2. Thorax and front of head distinctly punctured, a series of coarse punctures on each side of the basal projection running before the thorax middle . . . . . *M. dehaani* Cast.

— Thorax and front of head hardly punctured. The series of coarse punctures not nearly reaching the thorax middle, body shining . . . . . *M. papuana* Hell.


*M. sexguttata* Gorh. L. 14, Br. 6½. — 1: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen (holotype).

In my opinion *Micrencaustes sexpustulata* Gorh. is a synonym of *M. sexguttata* Gorh. The only difference between the two is that of the colour of the patches, which are red and yellow respectively.


2
Micrencaustes sumatrensis nov. spec. L. 14-16, Br. 6-7 (fig. 1 k). — 1: Deli, Sumatra, J. H. Spitzly (holotype); 1: Sumatra, Volz, S. G. (paratype).

Head black, distinctly punctured, epistoma and occiput more coarsely punctured. Antennae black, 3rd joint as long as the 4th and the half of the 5th together. Thorax black, distinctly punctured, on each side of the basal projection more coarsely punctured. Lateral margin in front slightly curved inward. Elytra black, with 8 distinct rows of punctures besides numerous fine punctures. Each elytron with 3 yellow red spots, 1 small round spot beneath the shoulder, against the base, 1 short though broad spot before the middle, reaching neither suture (till the second row) nor side, this spot is much larger than the first. The last spot is between middle and top, round and broad, reaching neither suture nor side. All spots without dents or excavations. Prosternum rough, in its middle a dent. Under side finely punctured and minutely haired, last abdominal segment with a row of coarse punctures.

M. torquata Gorh. L. 13½-17½, Br. 6-7½. — 3: Java, Müller; 1: Nias, J. D. Pasteur.

M. torquata Gorh. subspec. borneonensis Hell. — 1: Borneo, Schwaner.

Aulacochilus Lac.

In my opinion Metallencaustes Hell. is a synonym of Aulacochilus Lac. A. abdominalis Cs. L. 8½, Br. 4½. — 6: Mauson mts., Tonkin, IV-V, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer.

A. bedeli Har. L. 7, Br. 3¼. — 1: Japan, A. Sidney Olliff.


A. chevrolati Luc. L. 6, Br. 2½. — 1: Algeria, ex coll. Veth.


Aulacochilus decussatus Csiki var. rufocollarus nov. L. 5, Br. 2½. —
EROTYLIDAE

1: Sumatra, West coast, ex coll. J. J. de Vos tot Nederveen Cappel (holotype).

Corresponds with the description of *A. decussatus*, but differs by having not only the abdomen, but the whole under side, including head and thorax, red.


*A. japonicus* Cr. L. 7, Br. 3½. — 2: Tokyo, Japan, Von Bodemeyer; 1: Japan, A. Sidney Olliff.


Aulacochilus luniferus Guér. var. helleri nov. (fig. 2 a). — 1: Koseempo, Formosa, 25 IV 1908, H. Sauter (holotype); 2: Kwei-Chow, China (paratypes); 1: Fuhosho, Formosa, VII 1909, H. Sauter; 1: Suishako, Formosa, ex coll. Veth.

The pattern of the elytra is of one breadth. Heller (1918, Arch. f. Naturg., Jhrg. 84, A, Heft 11) already had a specimen from Formosa showing the same character, and remarks that he did not want to found a new variety on this single specimen. As I have 5 specimens at my disposal it seems justified to name the new form, which occurs in China as well as in Formosa.

Aulacochilus maculatus nov. spec. L. 8½, Br. 4½ (fig. 2 b). — 1: Java or Sumatra, Dr. H. Bos (holotype).

Head brown, moderately coarsely punctured, with minute hairs. Antennae dark brown, 3rd joint longer than the 4th and 5th together, club about twice as long as broad. Thorax brown, with lateral margins which run till the hind inner side of the eyes, regularly finely punctured, in each angle a deeper puncture. Scutellum brown, finely punctured, nearly
round behind. Elytra yellow, with 9 rows of punctures, which all start from the base, for the rest punctured and minutely haired; the base and lateral side with a narrow brown margin; the suture also brown till the first row of punctures, on the middle suddenly enlarged till the second row of punctures and gradually tapering till the end. There is also one brown narrow elongate stain on the extreme side in the middle; one large round stain obliquely behind the shoulder, on the 5th row in front slightly excavated; and one elongate spot between the 4th and 6th row behind the middle. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus about 3 times as broad as long, with yellow margin. Chin triangular and projecting. Prosternum with a blunt dent, tangential lines nearly straight, somewhat converging,
not reaching each other. Mesosternum without distinct front margin. Tangential lines of metasternum and abdomen are oblique. Whole under side brown, regularly punctured and minutely haired.

Achard (1922 and 1923, in Fragmenta entomologica), described some new species of the genus *Aulacochilus*. These papers were not available to me, so that I cannot state whether the new species described above is distinct from those of Achard’s. As, however, according to the Zoological Record, Achard’s species are from different localities, it is highly probable that the species described above in reality is new.


*A. moensicus* Gorh. L. 8, Br. 4. — 1: Aru Is., Von Rosenberg.


*A. quadrisignatus* Guér. L. 10, Br. 5½. — 1: Philippine Is., Cuming (specimen compared with type); 1: Philippine Is.


*A. stolzii* Rits. L. 8-10½, Br. 4½-6½. — 23: Solok, Sumatra, P. O.
EROTYLIDAE

Stolz; 1: Manna, Sumatra, M. Knappert (*Aulacochilus Sicardi* Kuhnt, det. P. Kuhnt).

5 of the 23 specimens from Solok are aberrations, in which the two first spots are united by a line (cf. Ritsema, 1912, Notes Leyden Museum, vol. 34, p. 176).


TRITOMINI

**Pselaphacus** Perch.


The specimen from Amazonas was labelled: *Pselaphacus gracilipes* Lac., its characters correspond completely with those given in the description of *P. gracilipes*. The name *P. gracilipes*, however, is a synonym of *P. curvipes*, the species is rather variable in its design, so that it would be difficult to recognize distinct varieties.


*P. gorhami* Kuhnt. L. 20½, Br. 8½. — 1: Peru, Perroud.

*P. nigropunctatus* Perch. L. 19, Br. 7½. — 2: Peru, H. Rolle, ex coll. Veth.

*P. poecilosomus* Lac. L. 16, Br. 6½. — 1: Patria?


*P. quinquenotatus* Lac. L. 17, Br. 7. — 1: Cayenne, Dupont.

*P. rubricatus* Herbst. L. 15-17½, Br. 6-7. — 1: Chanchamayo, Peru; 1:
Cayenne, Perroud; 1: Surinam, ex coll. J. J. de Vos tot Nederveen Cappel; 1: Patria?


_Pselaphacus trifasciatus_ Lac. in my opinion is identical with _P. curvipes_ Guér.

**Megischyrus** Crotch

_M. hellicosus_ Lac. L. 16½, Br. 7. — 1: Porto Real, Brazil, acq. 1890, Hardy-Dréneuf.


_M. columbianus_ Lac. L. 23½, Br. 11. — 1: Pozuzu, Peru; 1: Patria?


_M. discipennis_ Lac. L. 11½-13½, Br. 6-7. — 1: Sa. de Zongolica, Mexico, Hoege; 3: Madre Duranzo, Mexico, Hoege; 1: Mexico.


_M. nicaraguae_ Cr. L. 18, Br. 8½. — 1: Costa Rica.

_M. sanguinolentus_ Lac. L. 14½, Br. 7. — 1: Chiriqui, Panama.


_M. semitinctus_ Er. L. 16½, Br. 7. — 1: Peru.

_M. sicarius_ Lac. L. 11, Br. 5. — 1: Patria?

_M. zonalis_ Lac. var. _lineolatus_ Cr. L. 13, Br. 6. — 1: Egas.

**Ischyrus** Lac.


EROTYLIDAE

Oocyanus Hope

*O. violaceus* Sturm. L. 6-7, Br. 3½-4. — 4: Cuba.

Callischyrus Crotch


**Callischyrus brasiliensis** nov. spec. L. 11, Br. 6 (fig. 2 c). — 1: Sao Paulo, Brazil (holotype); 1: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, A. Heyne (paratype).

Head brown, finely punctured. Antennae black, first two joints brown, club consists of 4 joints, 3rd joint a little longer than the 4th. Thorax black, finely punctured, on each side of the basal projection a series of coarse punctures, where, moreover, the thorax on each side shows a shallow impression. Sides of thorax margined, with punctures. Scutellum black and smooth, as broad as long. Elytra brown, with 7 rows of punctures. The 6th and 7th row only visible in the middle. On the middle of each elytron 2 black spots, in the specimen from Rio Grande do Sul the two spots have fused. Under side of the head, epipleura and abdomen brown, rest black. The first four abdominal segments on each side have a black spot, of which the first is very large and is in contact with the black colour of the metacoxae and epimera of the metasternum. Very finely punctured and minutely haired.

*C. candelis* Cr. L. 9, Br. 5. — 1: Guatemala.

*C. hieroglyphicus* Dup. L. 8½-10, Br. 5-6. — 1: Brazil; 1: unlabelled.

*C. insignis* Cast. L. 9-10½, Br. 5-6. — 3: Cauca, Colombia; 4: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Colombia; 3: Colombia, Perroud.

*C. venustus* Lac. L. 10½, Br. 6. — 1: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 1: Colombia, Perroud; 1: Brazil, Perroud.

Amblyopus Lac.

Syn. *Amblyscelis* Gorh.


Amblyopus murrayi Crotch var. interruptus nov. (fig. 2 d) — 1: Bonaberi, Cameroons, 1912, P. Smelt (holotype).

As A. murrayi, but the longitudinal spot on the elytra is represented here by two small patches on the beginning and the end.

In my opinion Amblyopus lateralis Arr. is also a variety of murrayi, with much less black than typical specimens. Schenkling described Amblyscelis grandis and A. longula from the Kilimanjaro, unfortunately his paper was not available to me. Arrow has shown that Amblyscelis grandis belongs to the genus Petaloscelis. As far as concerns A. longula I cannot state the differences of this species from Amblyopus murrayi and its new variety described above.


The 8 specimens from Fuhosho, Formosa, collected by H. Sauter, differ
from typical specimens by having much smaller shoulder patches. Miwa's description of the var. *interruptus* was not available to me, it is possible that our 8 specimens belong to this variety.

**Petaloscelis** Gorh.

*Syn. Pycnogeusteria* Gorh.


Arrow already pointed out that *Amblyscelis Kellini* Gorh. is a synonym of *A. haemorrhous* Gorh., he also showed that the species belongs to the genus *Petaloscelis*; the same holds true for the following species.


**Cyrtomorphus** Lac.


*C. craticularis* Gorh. L. 5½, Br. 2½. — 1: Palembang, Sumatra, M. Knappert, ex coll. Veth.


The first yellow band on the elytra is reduced to two spots. This specimen was already labelled by Kuhnt as *var. interruptus*, but I could not find any description of this variety.

**Cyrtomorphus helleri** nov. spec. L. 6, Br. 4 (fig. 2 g). — 3: Pengan-lengan, W. Java, 4000', 1893, H. Fruhstorfer (holotype and 2 paratypes).

Head yellow, finely punctured. Antennae brown, club darker brown, 3rd joint longer than 4th and 5th together. Club slender, elongate and closely jointed. Terminal joint small, but not as small as in some other species of the genus. Thorax on all sides marginated, finely punctured, every angle with a more pronounced puncture. The thorax is yellow with two black spots in front on the right and left side. Scutellum yellow, angulated behind, as broad as long. Elytra black with 8 distinct rows of punctures and traces of a 9th, finely punctured. Behind the shoulder, from the side till the 2nd row, runs a yellow band, not angular, with a dent between the 4th and 5th row pointing to the base. The hind third part of the elytra is also yellow, with a black spot. In one specimen this spot runs to the suture. The yellow part is slightly excavated in front. Under chin distinct.
Prosternum provided with a sharp little dent and two converging tangential lines, which curve inward before the middle, but do not reach each other. The whole under side is light brown, finely punctured and minutely haired.

**Cyrtomorphus laetus** nov. spec. L. 8½, Br. 6 (fig. 3 a). — 1: Dolok Baros, Sumatra, ex coll. J. J. de Vos tot Nederveen Cappel (holotype).

In this nice insect the head is red brown and punctured. Eyes black. Antennae brown with the 7 last joints black. The club has the typical shape, elongate, flat and closely jointed, with a small last joint. Under chin large. The thorax has all its sides margined, except in the middle behind, in each angle there is a distinct puncture. Thorax red brown with 4 black spots, viz., 1 small spot on the front, 1 large behind, nearly reaching the former, the larger spot is excavated on its front side. Moreover there are two round spots on each side of the thorax which do not reach the margins. The whole thorax is distinctly punctured. Scutellum black, punctured, with a blunt angle behind. Elytra black with their hind third part red brown, punctured, and with 8 distinct rows of larger punctures. These rows on the red brown part are distinct. The 6 outer rows are united to pairs on their end. The black part of the elytra is decorated with 4 yellow round spots, placed in a square, 1 on the shoulder, 1 on the side, 1 on the base, and 1 on the disc of the elytra. These spots touch neither side nor suture and base. The black part has 3 blunt dents behind. Under side brown with exception of the mesosternum, the centre of the metasternum and the front

---

*Fig. 3. a, Cyrtomorphus laetus* nov. spec.;
b, *Tamboria kerkhoveni* nov. spec. × 8.
part of the first abdominal segment, punctured and minutely haired. All
tangential lines, though small, are present.

*C. nitiduloides* Lac. L. 5½-7½. Br. 4-6. — 1: Mt. Gede, W. Java,
4000', VIII 1892, H. Fruhstorfer; 2: Preanger, Java, P. F. Sijthoff, ex
coll. Veth; 1: unlabelled, ex coll. Veth.

*C. pantherinus* Lac. L. 8-12½. Br. 5-7½. — 6: Pengalengan, W. Java,
Veth; 4: Java, ex coll. Veth; 5: Java, Müller; 3: Poentjak, Megamen-
doen, boundary Buitenzorg-Preanger, W. Java, J. D. Pasteur; 3: Java,
Dr. Koningsberger; 1: Toegoe, W. Java, J. D. Pasteur.

**Cyrtomorphus pantherinus** Lac. var. *confusus* nov. (fig. 2 f). —
1: Java (*Cyrtomorphus pantherinus* var. *confusus* Kuhnt, det. P. Kuhnt)
(holotype); 2: Malang, Java, A. Koller (paratypes).

The 2 last spots on the elytra are fused into one. One specimen already
labelled by Kuhnt, but I could not find any description of this variety.

Sijthoff, ex coll. Veth; 2: Nongkodjadar, Java, I 1911, E. Jacobson; 1:
Java.

*C. quadrimaculatus* Kirsch. L. 5-6, Br. 3-4. — 4: Bandar Baroe, Sumatra,
J. J. d. V., ex coll. J. J. de Vos tot Nederveen Cappel.

*C. sexmaculatus* Kuhnt. L. 8½, Br. 5½. — 1: Manna, Sumatra, M.
Knappert, ex coll. Veth.

IV-V, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer.

**Cyrtomorphus vethi** nov. spec. L. 6-8. Br. 4½-5½ (fig. 2 h). —
4: Preanger, Java, P. F. Sijthoff, ex coll. Veth (holotype and 3 para-
types); 1: Preanger, Java, P. F. Sijthoff, ex coll. Veth (*C. Vethi* Kuhnt,
det. P. Kuhnt) (paratype).

Head brown, finely punctured. On the occiput a black spot. Antennae
brown, 3rd joint longer than 4th and 5th together. Club elongate, slender
and closely jointed. First joint of club large, terminal joint small. Thorax
brown, finely punctured, on all sides finely margined, with a distinct
puncture in each angle. On the middle three black spots. The central spot
large, beginning at the basal projection and ending before the middle of
the thorax, not angular. The 2 others each on one side of the thorax.
Scutellum brown, as broad as long, angular behind. Elytra also brown,
punctured, with 9 very indistinct rows of slightly deeper punctures. On
the middle of each elytron there is a broad short black spot, reaching
neither suture nor side. Under side brown, except the metasternum and
the fore part of the episterna of the metasternum, which are black. Prosternum with a sharp dent, with 2 tangential lines running nearly straight to the middle. Under side punctured and finely haired.

As the specimen named by Kuhnt is slightly damaged: its antennae are missing, one of the undamaged other specimens was chosen as the holotype of the species.

**Mycotretus** Lac.


* M. dispar* Tasch. L. 8, Br. 4. — 1: Ecuador.

* M. gemmula* Lac. L. 4½-5½, Br. 3-3½. — 3: Chanchamayo, Peru, A. Heyne.


* M. lesueuri* Chevr. L. 5½-6½, Br. 3-3½. — 1: Mexico, Gebien; 1: Mexico; 1: Jalapa, Mexico, Hoege.


* M. marginicollis* Lac. L. 7½, Br. 4. — 1: Brazil, Perroud; 1: Patria?

* M. nigropunctatus* Dup. L. 8-9, Br. 4½-5. — 5: Brazil, ex coll. Veth.


* M. ocellatus* Gérn., L. 7, Br. 3¼. — 3: Chanchamayo, Peru.

* M. ornatus* Dup. L. 7-9½, Br. 4-5 (fig. 4 a, b). — 2: Brazil, ex coll. Veth; 2: Brazil; 1: Brazil, Perroud (fig. 4 a); 1: Porto Real, Brazil, acq. 1890, Hardy-Dréneuf; 1: Patria? (fig. 4 b).

* M. ornatus* var. godarti Lac. (fig. 4 d). — 11: Bogota, Van Lansberge.

**Mycotretus ornatus** Dup. var. **partitialis** nov. (fig. 4 e). — 4: Cauca, Colombia (holotype and 3 paratypes).

Head yellow, in two specimens with a black point. Thorax yellow, along the front and hind side a black line, and 4 black points on the disc, the latter in one straight line. Scutellum black. Elytra yellow, last half black. On the base a black spot, behind this spot 2 black points (in one specimen one). Under side yellow, legs black, last half of the epipleura black.

* M. ornatus* var. **terminalis** Lac. (fig. 4 c). — 2: Brazil, ex coll. Veth.
In the figured specimen (fig. 4 c) the terminal transverse band is brownish, in the other specimen this band is nearly black.


*M. pulcher* Say. L. 3½, Br. 2. — 1: New York, Perroud.

---


*M. puncticeps* Kirsch. L. 7½, Br. 4. — 2: Cauca, Colombia.

*M. quattuordecimguttatus* Lac. L. 9½, Br. 5. — 1: Colombia.


*M. savignyi* Lac. L. 5-6½, Br. 3-4. — 2: Surrubres, Costa Rica, 300',

*M. sobrinus* Guér. L. 7½-10, Br. 4-6. — 3: Porto Real, Brazil, acq. 1890, Hardy-Dréneuf; 4: Brazil.

*M. succinctus* Cr. L. 6, Br. 3⅔. — 1: Cauca, Colombia.


*M. trabeatus* Lac. L. 6, Br. 3½. — 4: Bogota, Van Lansberge; 2: Colombia, Perroud.

**Tritoma** F.


According to the description I am moreover convinced that *Satelia* Lew. belongs to *Tritoma* F.


This species differs from *T. nigripennis* Motsch. by the completely yellow antennae and the yellow scutellum. Head yellow, punctured. Eyes black. Antennae yellow, 3rd joint elongate, 4th to 8th joints becoming shorter and broader. Club 3-jointed, normal. Thorax yellow, punctured, sides margined. Scutellum yellow, punctured, behind with a sharp angle. Elytra punctured, with 8 rows of more pronounced punctures, violet-black. Epipleura black, in one specimen with exception of the base. Rest of the under side yellow. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpus about 4½ times as broad as long. Prosternum not with a sharp dent, though not quite flat. Tangential lines distinct, converging till before the middle of the prosternum but they do not touch each other. 2nd and 3rd tangential lines are present. Whole under side finely punctured and minutely haired.


In the collection there are 3 specimens which are quite like the description. They positively do not belong to the genus *Petaloscelis*. In the
description of his *Zythonia anthracina* Gorham says: "the last three joints from a wide club and are transverse". (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), vol. 5, p. 93). But in my specimens the length of the club in proportion to the breadth is too large for a *Petaloscelis*, whilst the front tibia are neither enlarged nor flattened. Nor do they form a species of *Zytonia*, as their head is not enlarged and their chin is provided with two small dents near the base. I therefore place them into the genus *Tritoma*.


**Tritoma cameruna** nov. spec. L. 6½, Br. 3½. — 1: Cameroons, XII 1894-1 1895 (holotype).

Brown. Head finely punctured. Antennae do not reach the base of the thorax, club elongate. Thorax finely punctured, sides and front margined, each angle with a pronounced puncture. The basal projection has a straight hind margin, and joins the scutellum, the shape of which is nearly a trapezium. The front side of the scutellum is somewhat shorter than the hind side, the hind angles are somewhat rounded and the hind side in the middle has a small sharp dent which fits closely between the elytra. Elytra with 9 rows of punctures besides being finely punctured. Terminal
joints of the maxillary palpi large, twice as broad as long. Whole underside finely punctured and minutely haired. First tangential lines converging and each reaching beyond the middle of the prosternum. Middle tangential lines short.

*T. elongata* Lac. L. 5-6½. — 1: Germany; 1: Austria, 1881, ex coll. Veth; 3: Austria.

Like the typical *Tritoma indica*, but provided with a longitudinal black bar on the middle of the thorax.


The specimen from Java has a thin black line along the front side of the pronotum, not along the hind side.


Tritoma nigripennis Motsch. var. arrowi nov. — 1: Palembang, Sumatra, M. Knappert (holotype).

Like the typical ex. but with a black longitudinal bar on the middle of the thorax.


T. scutellaris Charp. L. 4½-5½. — 1: Prussia; 3: Jotunfjeld, Norway;


The two specimens have the elytra completely light brown.

In my opinion Tritoma (Triplacidea) sumatrensis Gorh. is a synonym of Tritoma nigripennis Motsch.


Arrow has shown that a comparatively large number of generic names must be regarded as synonyms of Tritoma. For this and other reasons some specific names appear to be preoccupied. Triplax dorsalis Kolbe is different from Tritoma dorsalis Gorh., so that a new name is necessary for T. dorsalis Kolbe; I propose for this species the new name Tritoma kolbei. Motschulsky as well as Casey described a Tritoma nigripennis, as Motschulsky's name has priority the species named by Casey T. nigripennis must have a new name; I propose to name this species Tritoma caseyi. Triplax tibialis Fairm. is different from Tritoma tibialis Arrow, as the former now is placed in the genus Tritoma, the name T. tibialis Arrow must be changed; I propose to call the species described by Arrow Tritoma africana.

Spondotriplax Crotch

In my opinion Neotritoma Hell. and Camptotritoma Hell. are synonyms of Spondotriplax Crotch.


S. fulva Hell. L. 3½. — 2: Manna, Sumatra, M. Knappert, ex coll. Veth.


Head red brown, finely punctured. Antennal club consists of 5 joints, 3rd joint as long as the 4th, 5th and 6th together. Thorax black, sides margined, finely punctured, the 2 front angles are red. Scutellum black, smooth, nearly round behind. Elytra black, with 7 rows of punctures, each
of the elytra with two red brown spots (colour much lighter than that of the head), the first on the shoulder, round and dentated behind, the second is a thin line (not a round patch as in *S. pallidipes* Arr.) and has a dent in front along the suture. This line does not reach the side. Under side black, abdomen yellow, just as the beginning of the epipleura, minutely haired. First tangential lines converging and touching each other. Middle tangential lines reaching the sides of the metasternum.

*Spondotriplax javana* nov. spec. L. 4, Br. 2½ (fig. 5 b). 2: Poentjak

---

Fig. 5. a, *Spondotriplax jacobsoni* nov. spec.; b, *Spondotriplax javana* nov. spec.; c, *Rhopalotriplax laeta* nov. spec.; d, *Microsternus javanus* nov. spec.; e, *Thaumatostodacne javana* nov. spec.; f, *Microsternus sumatranus* nov. spec. a-f, × 10; f, × 7.

(Megamendoeng), boundary Buitenzorg-Preanger, W. Java, J. D. Pasteur (holotype and paratype); 3: Palabuan, Central Java, 1892, H. Fruhstorfer (paratypes); 1: Mt. Merbaboe, Java, V. 1912, Drescher (paratype).

Head dark brown, finely punctured. Antennae light brown, 3rd joint as long as the 3 following, club 5-jointed. Thorax black, in three specimens (each from another locality) the front angles and sides are lighter, sides margined, finely punctured. Scutellum black, angular behind. Elytra black with 8 rows of punctures. Each elytron with 2 yellow spots. The first of these, on the shoulder, does not reach the side and leaves the outer angle black, inward it runs till the 3rd row, behind it has 3 dents (in the specimen...
from Palabuan there is only one dent). The second spot is a transverse
dash, reaching neither suture nor side, somewhat curved, with a small dent
in front. Under side brown, distinctly punctured and haired, legs light
brown. Terminal joints of the maxillary palpi are twice as broad as long.
First tangential lines converging and in contact with each other. Middle
tangential lines reach the sides of the metasternum. Abdomen light brown.

*S. monticola* Hell. L. 3½. — 6: Pengalengan, W. Java, 4000', 1893,

*S. pallidipes* Arr. L. 3. — 1: Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1925,
leg. E. Jacobson.

**Phoxogenys** Gorh.

*P. mulleri* Gorh. L. 4½-5. — 1: Java, Müller (holotype); 2: Java,
Müller.

**Mycolybas** Crotch

*M. lucidus* Lac. L. 7½, Br. 4¾. — 1: Brazil.

**Palaeolybas** Crotch

*P. dorsalis* Gorh. L. 8, Br. 4. — 4: Junk riv., Liberia, Stampfli (cotypes).

**Cyrtomorphoides minimus** nov. spec. L. 3½, Br. 2½. — 1: Gorontalo,
Von Rosenberg (holotype).

Head yellow, finely punctured. Club of the antennae not distinctly
separated from the rest, 3rd joint of the antennae somewhat longer than
the 2 following joints. The antennae are yellow. Terminal joints of the
maxillary palpi about 5 times as broad as long. Thorax brown, finely
punctured. Sides marginated. Scutellum finely punctured, brown, hind
angle somewhat blunt. Elytra brown, with 9 rows of punctures, which
are accentuated by small black points, for the rest the whole of the elytra
finely punctured. Under side yellow brown, punctured and minutely haired.
First tangential lines converging though short. Middle tangential lines
oblique.

**Tritomophasma** Hell.

*T. sumatrensis* Hell. L. 4. — 2: Manna, Sumatra, M. Knappert, ex
coll. Veth; 1: Palembang, Sumatra, M. Knappert, ex coll. Veth; 1: Boenga
Mas, Palembang, Sumatra, J. C. v. Hasselt; 2: Malang, Java, A. Koller;
1: Misauw, Central Sumatra, Sumatra expedition, VII 1878.
Erotylidae

Dactylotritoma Arr.


Rhopalotriplax nov. gen.

Belongs to the Tritomini. Differs from the other genera by the course of the tangential lines on the prosternum: from the coxae they run straight forward and slightly before the front side they are curving inward, fusing or not with the front margin. Middle tangential lines are present, these are oblique just as the last tangential lines.

Body more or less oval. Eyes finely faceted. Antennal club 3-jointed, with the 8th joint slightly enlarged. The chin is elongately triangular without lateral dents. The terminal joint of the maxillary palpus is about twice as broad as long.

Genotype: Rhopalotriplax laeta nov. spec.


Head brown, finely punctured. Antennae brown, distal part darker, 3rd joint as long as 4th and 5th together. These and also the 6th and 7th are elongate, the 8th is enlarged and as broad as long. Thorax brown, in the middle often darker, front and lateral sides margined. The whole thorax finely punctured. Scutellum very finely punctured, not sharply angular behind, as broad as long, also brown. Elytra punctured, with 8 distinct rows of more pronounced punctures. The colour of the elytra is varying. Some specimens are dark brown with lighter shoulder and top, some are light brown with nearly yellow top, and some are totally brown. But they are all shining. The under side is also brown, punctured and minutely haired.

Rhopalotriplax laeta nov. spec. L. 4, Br. 2½ (fig. 5 c). — 8: Pengalengan, W. Java, 4000', 1893, H. Fruhstorfer (holotype and 7 paratypes); 1: Palembang, Sumatra, H. Donckier (paratype).

Head yellow, with a black patch on the middle, punctured. Antennae yellow, last 5 joints black, 3rd joint longer than 4th and 5th together. Thorax has the front and sides margined, the whole of the thorax is punctured, it is yellow with a varying large black spot along the front side, which does not touch the sides, but sometimes the hind margin. Scutellum nearly smooth, round behind and yellow. Elytra punctured,
with 8 distinct rows of more pronounced punctures, black with a yellow
top, showing a straight band in the middle, which touches the suture and
sides, provided with a large dent pointing forward till nearly behind the
base; sometimes in the yellow there is a little excavation on the hind side.
Epipleura black, last half is yellow. The whole under side is yellow,
punctured and minutely haired.

Neomycotretus nov. gen.

Immediately to distinguish from the other African genera by the form
of the chin, which is an elongate plate, of which the two front angles are
excavated. Under chin large. The terminal joints of the maxillary palpi
large, about twice as broad as long. Eyes are finely facetted. From each
side of the mouth cavity there runs a black line in posterior direction.
Prosternum with two very short tangential lines which nearly overlap the
coxae and are curved inward, not reaching each other. Middle tangential
lines very small. Antennal club about twice as broad as long, terminal
joint large, as broad as the former joint, but longer and nearly half circular.

Genotype: Neomycotretus liberianus nov. spec.

Neomycotretus liberianus nov. spec. L. 6¾, Br. 4. — 1: Junk riv.,
Liberia, Stampfli (labelled as Zythonia fulva Westw.? (holotype).

Red brown. Head punctured. Antennae do not reach the base of the
prothorax. 3rd antennal joint as long as the 4th and 5th together. Distal
half of the antennae black. Sides of the thorax with margins which are
slightly curved inward along the front. The thorax is less coarsely
punctured in the middle behind. Scutellum nearly smooth, somewhat more
broad than long. Elytra with 9 distinct rows of punctures, and more finely
punctured over the whole of their surface. Under side has the sides of
the prosternum and epipleura light brown, punctured and minutely haired.

Neotrimota nov. gen.

Immediately to be recognized by the large hunch on the front side of
the prosternum. First tangential lines are straight, parallel, ending along
the hunch. Antennal club is not closely jointed, 9th joint triangular, 10th
crescentic, terminal joint circular. Terminal joints of the maxillary palpi
are 4 or 5 times as broad as long. Middle and hind tangential lines are
present, though short.

Genotype: Neotrimota arrowi nov. spec.

Neotrimota arrowi nov. spec. L. 4½, Br. 3. — 1: Silago, Sumatra
Expedition, 1877-78 (labelled as Tritomidea atripennis Gorh.) (holotype).

Head yellow, punctured. Antennae yellow except the 4 last joints, which
are black. Thorax yellow, wholly marginated, punctured, angles with more pronounced punctures. Scutellum yellow, nearly smooth, triangular, excavated on each side near the base. Elytra violet black, punctured with 8 rows of larger punctures. Epipleura black. Under side yellow, punctured and minutely haired. Mesosternum without distinct front margin.

DACNINAE

_Dacne_ Latr.


Combocerus Bed.


Cryptodacne Sharp


Thallis Er.

T. erichsoni Cr. L. 4½-5½. — 2: N. S. Wales.

**T. vinula** Er. L. 4½. — 1: N. S. Wales.

**Neothallis** Fauv.


**Coptengis** Crotch


The two specimens from Halmahera have a metallic bluish gloss, the other specimens are black with a reddish and greenish gloss. Already in the previous literature mention has been made of this variation in colour.

**C. pascoei** Cr. L. 17½, Br. 5¼. — 1: Moluccas, H. J. Veth.


The 7 specimens from Dodinga and one of the two labelled “N. Halmahera, Bernstein” have a more bluish metallic gloss than the other specimens, in which the gloss is more greenish and reddish.

**C. wallacei** Cr. L. 14½-18½, Br. 5-6. — 11: Morotai, Bernstein.

**Endytus** Bed.


**Nesitis** Bed.


EROTYLIDAE


Plagiopisthen Thoms.

Syn. Platydaecae Fairm.


Hybosoma Gorh.


Triplatoma Westw.


T. gestroi Bed. L. 17-24, Br. 6½-9½. — 7: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen; 1: Kepahiang, Sumatra, Wienecke;


**Paracoptengis** Hell.

*P. nigrolineatus* Gorh. L. 13-15, Br. 5½-6½. — 2: Madura (the label reads: "Madura, Ind. or."; probably Madura in British India is meant, not Madura in the East Indies); 1: Shembaganur, S. India; 1: Shembaganur, S. India, A. Heyne.

**Euzostria** Gorh.

*E. aruensis* Gorh. L. 10½, Br. 4. — 1: Aru Is., Rosenberg (holotype).
EROTYLIDAE

Linodesmus Bed.


Episcapha Lac.

*E. antennata* Cr. L. 15½, Br. 6¾. — 1: Java, Müller; 1: unlabelled, ex coll. Veth.

*E. consanguinea* Cr. L. 12½-17, Br. 4¾-7. 14: Mauson mts., Tonkin, IV-V, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer.

All the 14 specimens in the collection agree with the description and the figure of Kuhnt (Genera Insectorum, fasc. 88, pl. 4 f. 10), but they are all haired. I think that Crotch has forgotten to mention this character in his description. See also Heller (1918, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jhrg. 84 A, Heft 8).

*E. fortunei* Cr. L. 16½, Br. 7. — 1: Fuhosho, Formosa, VII 1909, H. Sauter.


**E. gorhami** Lew. L. 15, Br. 7. — 1: Japan, Dr. J. G. de Man.


**E. indica** Cr. L. 16½, Br. 7. — 2: Catcin Cauri, Burma, VIII-XI 1886, Fea; 1: Trichinopoly.


Belongs to the *glabra*-group. The differences from the other species of this group are: first joint of the antennal club longer than broad, club slender, not closely jointed, about 3 times as long as broad, much longer than the club of *E. hypocrita*. Terminal joint circular. Elytra each have two yellow red round spots, but the shoulder tip is black. The black band is maximally as broad as the first spot. There are hardly any hairs on the elytra.

**E. longicornis** Lac. L. 10½-12½, Br. 4½-6. — 1: Boenga Mas, Palem-
EROTYLIDAE


E. opaca Hell. L. 11½, Br. 5. — 1: Yun-nan, China.


E. quadriramcula Wied. var. septentrionis Hell. — 2: Hainan, S. China.


**Episcaphula** Crotch


*E. amboinensis* Cr. L. 9½, Br. 4. — 1: Amboina, Forsten.

*E. andamanensis* Gorh. L. 8, Br. 3½. — 1: Andaman Is. (holotype).

*E. aruensis* Gorh. L. 10, Br. 4. — 2: Aru Is., Von Rosenberg (cotypes).


*E. corallipes* Gorh. L. 11-13, Br. 5-6. — 1: Amboina, Hoedt (holotype); 2: Amboina, H. Donckier.


_Episcaphula nigromaculata_ nov. spec. L. 11½-13, Br. 5-5½ (fig. 4 f). — 3: Joko, Cameroons (holotype and 2 paratypes).

Head brown, punctured. Antennae light brown, 3rd joint longer than the 4th. Club more than twice as long as broad, terminal joint circular. Thorax brown, punctured, sides of thorax margined, these margins with pronounced punctures. The margins are curved inward along the front side. Scutellum finely punctured, nearly round behind. Elytra yellow, punctured, with 8 rows of more distinct punctures. The whole suture and side are margined by a thin brown line. Each elytron has one small dark brown spot along the scutellum, behind the shoulder also such a spot, a half circular spot in the middle against the suture and one against the side, a small spot follows and the top is also brown. Episternal margin of the prosternum is effaced. The first tangential lines are very short, not surpassing the coxae. The whole under side is dark brown with exception of the abdomen, which is red, the whole of the underside is punctured, the abdomen is minutely haired.


EROTYLIDAE

**E. reichei** Fauv. L. 8, Br. 3⅔. — 1: Kanala, New Caledonia, Van Lansberge.


**Episcaphula rufocollaris** nov. spec. L. 9½, Br. 4½ (fig. 4 g). — 1: Nyasa, De Josselin de Jong, ex coll. Veth (holotype).

Head very dark red, almost black, punctured. Antennae of the same dark red colour, 3rd joint longer than the 4th. Club nearly twice as long as broad, terminal joint not circular. Thorax very dark red, punctured. Sides margined, margins curved inward along the front side till the inner side of the eyes. Scutellum black, nearly smooth. Elytra black with very dark red top. They are punctured, with 8 rows of punctures of a more pronounced character. Each elytron with 2 lighter red bands. The first runs nearly straight till the 2nd row of punctures, with a dent pointing forward between the 4th and 5th row, nearly reaching the base. This band has also 3 small excavations behind. The 2nd band is curved, with 2 excavations behind and 2 small dents pointing forward. Margin of the prosternum distinct. Prosternum carinated till nearly the frontside. Tangential lines surpass the coxae and reach each other. Metasternal tangential lines oblique. Abdomen dark red. Prosternum coarsely, metasternum in the middle finely, and abdomen also finely punctured. Last segment of the abdomen minutely haired.


**Episcaphula sexsignata** Hell. var. *immaculata* nov. L. 12½, Br. 5½ (fig. 4h). — 3: Lolo, S. E. Cameroons, 1895, L. Conradt (holotype and 2 paratypes); 1: Cameroons, Von Benningsen (paratype).

Quite like the typical specimens, but the thorax without any yellow spot.

**E. singalensis** Csiki. L. 7, Br. 3. — 3: Ceylon.

**Episcaphula tetrasticta** Gorh. is *Neothallis tetrasticta* Gorh. In the collection there are the type specimens of this species.


**E. tripunctata** Hell. L. 10¾, Br. 5. — 1: Natal, Finsch.

Megalodacne Crotch

*M. audouini* Lac. L. 13½-21, Br. 5½-8½. — 2: Mexico, Perroud; 1: Brazil, Perroud.

*M. audouini* var. *unifasciata* Schkl. — 1: Mexico.


*M. furcata* Gorh. L. 20, Br. 8. — 1: Ekok, S. Cameroons, XII, A. Heyne.


The last mentioned specimen differs from the other three by the smaller reddish spots and the deeper punctures on the elytra.


Mimodacne Bed.

ent. France, vol. 85, p. 367). They have the same species (*M. grandipennis* Fairm.) as genotype.

*M. belgarum* Bed. L. 27½, Br. 10. — 1: unlabelled.


**Scaphodacne** Hell.


**Microsternus** Lew.

*Microsternus javanus* nov. spec. L. 3 (fig. 5 d). — 1: Mt. Merbaboe, Java, Drescher, XII 1907 (holotype).

Head brown, punctured. Eyes coarsely facetted. Antennae brown, 3rd joint as long as the 4th, 5th and 6th together. Antennae do not reach the base of the thorax. Club large, closely jointed, nearly 1½ times as broad as long, 4th till 9th joint small, broader than long. Thorax brown, with a broad margin on each side. Along these margins there is a distinct furrow. The margins are narrower behind. Thorax punctured, with a straight line of impressions before the basal projection. Scutellum brown, smooth, round behind. Elytra with 8 fine rows of punctures, with large spots of brown red colour, on each elytron 1 large spot in front, reaching the side, but not the base and suture, a common large spot slightly behind the middle, whilst also the tops of the elytra are brown red. For the rest the elytra are dark brown. The broad band behind the middle (the common large spot) runs from side to side and has a dent along the suture. Under side brown. First tangential lines converging and reaching each other.
Prosternum coarsely punctured outside of the lines. Middle tangential lines oblique, near the end curved in posterior direction. Metasternum and abdomen punctured. The whole under side is minutely haired.

**Microsternus sumatranus** nov. spec. L. 6, Br. 3 (fig. 5 f). — 1: Palembang, Sumatra, H. Donckier (holotype).

Black with 4 yellow bands. Head punctured. Antennae dark brown, almost black, stout, 3rd joint somewhat longer than the 4th, club closely jointed. Sides of thorax margined, slightly curved inward along the front side, each angle with a pronounced puncture, wholly punctured except the basal projection. Scutellum finely punctured, round behind. Elytra punctured, with 8 rows of more distinct punctures. Each elytron with 2 yellow bands. The first is curved around the shoulder, this band nearly reaches the base and side, it has 2 little dents behind. The 2nd band behind the middle, reaching neither suture nor side, it shows a little excavation behind. Under side punctured and haired. Prosternal tangential lines converging and reaching each other. Between these lines the prosternum is smooth. No middle and last tangential lines.

**Tamboria** Hell.


Black with brown red design. Head black, distinctly punctured. Eyes rather coarsely facetted. Antennae black, club 2½ times as long as broad. Terminal joint nearly round, 3rd and 4th joint equal in length. Thorax black, distinctly punctured, all sides margined. Lateral margins with deep punctures, as are also found in the 4 angles. The 2 depressions on each side of the basal projection are distinctly visible with the naked eye. Scutellum black, finely punctured, with a sharp angle, broader than long. Elytra punctured, with very indistinct rows. They are black with a brown red pattern, consisting of 2 large spots on the beginning and end of each elytron. The first of these has a black spot on the shoulder and is excavated near the scutellum. It is combined with the second by a line along the side. The second includes a triangular black spot, and reaches, as the first, the first row of punctures. The first spot has 3 dents behind, the 2nd 2 dents in front. The upper side is finely haired. The whole under side is black, also the epipleura, punctured and minutely haired. Prosternal tangential lines do not surpass the coxae. No other tangential lines. 4th tarsal joints small but distinct. Mesosternum as mentioned in the description of the genus.
Thaumastodacne nov. gen.

No visible mesosternum, prosternum deeply sunk next the coxae, not between them. Metasternum large. Not any tangential lines. First tibia over the whole of their length enlarged and flattened. Beginning of the rostrum distinctly narrowed. Antennal club 3-jointed. Eyes finely facettted. Tarsi elongate, 4th joint reduced. Belongs on account of the shape of the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi to the Dacninae.

Genotype: Thaumastodacne javana nov. spec.

Thaumastodacne javana nov. spec. L. 3, Br. 2¼ (fig. 5 e). — 1: Preanger, Java, P. F. Sijthoff (holotype).

Brown. Head punctured. 2nd antennal joint as long as the 3 following, all are elongate but from the 2nd they become regularly shorter. Club distinct, twice as long as broad. Thorax punctured, sides finely margined. Basal projection distinctly separated. Scutellum punctured, closely fitting against the basal projection, round behind. Elytra with 10 rows of punctures, between these nearly smooth. The whole insect is more or less globular. Metasternum has the sides punctured, rest of the under side smooth.

EUXESTINAE

Euxestus Woll.


