

8. E. Csiki: *Calosominarum species nova aethiopica*. Folia Entomologica Hungarica I/2, 1924, p. 21.
9. Ch. Alluaud: Description d'un Calosoma nouveau d'Afrique tropicale, Bull. de la soc. ent. de France, 1913, p. 80.
10. E. Csiki: *Calosominarum species nova aethiopica*. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1907, p. 98.

Notes on Oriental Endomychidae & Erotylidae (Col).

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The following notes and descriptions are supplementary to the preceding enumeration of the Sumatran representatives of these two families and deal with a few forms related to those included there. The types of the new species are in the British Museum.

Endomychidae.

In my enumeration of the Sumatran Endomychidae, the very peculiar and aberrant genus *Monocoryna*, which was omitted from Csiki's Catalogue of the family, is not mentioned. The genus was described by Gorham in Ann. Mus. Genova, 1885, from a single Sumatran specimen in the Genova Museum, of which a figure is to be found in Waterhouse's Aid to the Identification of Insects, plate 167 (*M. decempunctata*, Gorh.). A second species (from the Malay Peninsula) was described by me in Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1920, p. 82, and I take this opportunity of adding a third species from Borneo.

Monocoryna borneensis (sp. n.): Sanguineo-rufa, pronoto elytrisque obscuris, illius lateribus horumque maculis 10 rufis, maculis tribus utrinque dorsalibus ab sutura fere aequedistantibus duabusque lateralibus, quarum una humerali; latissime ovalis, supra sat dense erecte pubescens, subnitidus, punctatus, pronoti lateribus leviter elevatis, angulis anticis haud productis; clava antennali late pyriformi. — Long. 4—5 mm: lat. max. 3,5—4 mm.

Borneo, W. Sarawak: Mt. Matang, 1000 ft. (G. E. Bryant, Dec., Jan.), Quop (G. E. Bryant, Feb. — March).

This is closely related to *M. 10-punctata*, Gorh., and *M. fasciata*, Arrow, but with slight differences both in pattern and structure. Like *M. 10-punctata* it is dark above, with red legs and antennae, red lateral borders to the pronotum and ten red spots upon the elytra, but the spots are larger, the four principal ones are so placed as to enclose a square, and the two apical ones are not farther apart than those in front of them. From *M. fasciata* it differs, in addition to the quite different pattern, in being more finely and closely punctured above, with shorter and closer pubescence, the sides are more strongly rounded, the

front angles of the thorax blunter and the club of the antenna less round. The form of the trochanters of this genus is rather peculiar, each having a slight lobe at the base.

Asymbius hamulatus (sp. n.): Flavus, antennarum clava nigra, apice fulvo; ovatus, nitidus, parce erecte griseo-setosus, antennis pedibusque gracilissimis, illarum articulis tribus ultimis cylindricis, laxe 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; (♂). antennis longioribus, articulis tribus ultimis conjunctim ad reliquos longitudine aequalibus, elytrorum apicibus minute uncinatis. — Long. 1,75 mm: lat. max. 1 mm.

India, United Prov.: Haldwani Distr., Kumaon (H. G. Champion).

This species, of which Mr. Champion has sent six specimens (three of each sex), has the closest resemblance to the Sumatran form (*A. marginatus*) described in the paper above mentioned. The pronotum is almost identical in its conformation and the elytra of the female are of the same shape, but with narrower flattened margins. In the male the antennae, and especially the three terminal joints, are longer, the elytra are a little shorter and rounder, with the extremities produced into minute hooked processes turned outwards, each terminating in an outwardly-directed hair. The antennae are very long in this sex and the three slender joints of the club are together equal in length to the preceding eight. The antennae of the female are shorter and the three terminal joints are together distinctly shorter than the rest.

Erotylidae.

Triplatomia attenuata Crotch: Not having seen examples of this species from Sumatra, I am not able to say whether the typical form (described from Borneo) occurs there or not, but it seems likely that it does not, for specimens from Nias I. and the Malay Peninsula in the British Museum belong to a small variety to which I propose to give the name

T. attenuata var. *debilis* (nov.): In addition to a rather smaller size, this variety differs from the type in the feebler secondary sexual characters. These characters have not previously received attention. In the male the elytra are relatively a little longer and taper slightly behind. In the Bornean form the 2nd ventral sternite bears two or three oblique ridges on each side of the middle in this sex, whilst the female has a small but deep excision of the hind margin of the last sternite. In the var *debilis* the ventral ridges are entirely absent in the male and the

terminal excision is very feeble in the female. -- Length 17--21 mm: breadth 5,5--6,5 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Perak (W. Doherty). Nias I.

Cyrtomorphus mimicus (sp. n.): *C. albiclavae* persimilis, statura et colore eadem sed antennarum articulis tribus albis, basi extremo infuscato, corpore paulo convexiori, elytris subtilius punctatis, prothoracis lateribus minus arcuatis. -- Long. 7 mm: lat. max. 5 mm.

Borneo, W. Sarawak: Mt. Matang, 2500 ft. (G. E. Bryant, Feb.).

I have seen only a single female specimen. It has the closest resemblance to the type of *C. albiclava*, from which it differs in having the three joints of the antennal club white, with the exception of the extreme base of the 9th, the sides of the pronotum less strongly rounded, and the elytra rather more convex and more finely punctured, but with the seriate punctures a little more apparent and pigmented with black.

The three species referred to the genus *Cyrtomorphus* by Kirsch and included by Kuhn in his table of the species do not belong to it. *C. quadrimaculatus* appears to be Crotch's *Spondotriplax endomychoides*, *C. clavulus* is evidently a *Tritoma* and the Peruvian *C. pusillus* belongs to some genus probably not nearly related to *Cyrtomorphus*.

Spondotriplax laratina (sp. n.): Fulva, nonnunquam leviter viridimetallico-nitens, elytris antennisque (basi et apice extremo exceptis) nigris; ovalis, modice convexa, capite minate sat crebre punctato, pronoto levissime et minus crebre punctato, lateribus convergentibus, vix arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis fere rectis, elytris sat minute et laxe seriatopunctatis, punctis lateralibus paulo majoribus; corpore subtus parum crebre, lateraliter grosse, medio subtiliter punctato; antennis sat brevibus, articulo tertio longitudine ad tres sequentes conjunctum aequali. -- Long. 3--4 mm: lat. max. 2--2,3 mm.

Tenimber Is.: Larat (F. Muir).

Although normally yellow, with black elytra, in some specimens, perhaps from immaturity, the elytra are of the same colour as the head and prothorax. The males are distinguished by iridescent or subopaque elytra, although traces of iridescence may be detected in the female. The males are also a little shorter in form and their legs are a little stouter.

I have previously called attention to the occurrence of opaque patches upon the elytra as a feature of the males in certain genera of Erotylidae (*Palaeolybas* and *Neotriplax*) and it is interesting to find another genus in which the whole surface of the elytra is liable to a similar change in the same sex.

Spondotriplax propinquus (sp. n.): Niger, nonnunquam leviter aeneoscenti-micansvel iridescenti-micans, capite partim, prothoracis angulis anticis,

abdomine, pedibus, antenarum basi singulique elytri maculis duabus rufis, una humerali subquadrata, altera subapicali late ovali; breviter ovalis, capite et pronoto sat minute punctatis, elytris seriato-punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis, lineis prosternalibus convergentibus, metasterni medio leviter, lateribus grosse, punctatis, abdomine parce et minute punctato. — Long. 3,5 mm; lat. max. 2 mm.

N. W. Borneo, Sarawak: Quop (G. E. Bryant, March, April), Mt. Merinjak, 1500 ft. (G. E. Bryant, May).

S. E. Borneo: Martapura (W. Doherty).

This is closely related to *S. exquisitus*, but is a little less elongate and more convex, with the yellow shoulder-patches slightly smaller and therefore farther apart, the iridescent lustre of the male less apparent, the front angles of the thorax less sharply produced, the abdomen less closely punctured beneath and the antennae rather shorter and more compact.

Eucestus javanus (sp. n.): Rufus, pedibus antennisque castaneis; breviter ovalis, convexissimus, pronoto lato, parce parum minute punctato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis omnibus perpaulo obtusis, basi medio anguste lobato, elytris irregulariter subseriato-punctatis, corpore subtus sat fortiter punctato, prosterno longitudinaliter carinato, mesosterno crebre, metasterno ubique parce, punctato. — Long. 2 mm; lat. max. 1,5 mm.

Java.

A single specimen, from the Bowering collection, has been for over sixty years in the British Museum without a name. It is nearly related to *E. robustus*, but considerably smaller, red in colour and more strongly punctured. The eyes are rather larger and the prothorax is a little broader and shorter and has a very well-marked though small lobe in the middle of the base. The metasternum and basal ventral sternite are fairly strongly but sparsely punctured, the former with a smooth median area, the latter with a row of large close punctures immediately behind the coxal cavity. Only nine joints can be distinctly counted in the antenna. The legs are a little longer relatively than those of *E. robustus*, the tarsi are less fringed and their basal joint has a shorter lobe.

Bradycyclozenus (gen. nov.): Subhemisphaericus, parce setosus. Antennae 9-articulatae, articulis 3—8 brevissimis, 9 late pyriformi. Pedes breves; femora, praesertim ad basin, latissimi; tibiae foliaceae, apicibus rotundatis; tarsi 4-articulati, articulo basali sat longe lobato. Prothoracis latera postice longe lobati, subtus excavati; prosternum haud latum; mesosternum latum; metasternum inter coxas posticas late lobatum. Pedes intermedii et postici late separati.

Bradycyclozenus lobicollis (sp. n.): Totus ferrugineus, nitidus, setis

flavis crectis sat parce vestitus: late ovalis, convexus, vix perspicue punctatus, capite lato, oculis desuper visis minutis, latissime separatis; pronoto brevi, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis posticis fortiter lobatis, rotundatis, basi trisinuato; elytris minutissime et parcissime punctatis, basi sinuatis, humeris prominentibus. — Long. 2,5 mm: lat. max. 2 mm.

India, United Prov.: Kumaon, Haldwani Div. (H. G. Champion, April).

Mr. Champion found a single specimen of this curious insect amongst dry leaves on moist sand. It seems probable that, like its nearest relatives, it lives in the nests of Termites.

I have recently described (in Fauna of British India, Erotylidae, etc., 1925) two genera, *Cycloaxenus* and *Euxestoxenus*, each represented by a single species found in the nests of *Odontotermes* in the United Provinces of India. This third genus, evidently derived, like the others, from a *Euxestus*-like ancestor, has equally strongly-marked generic characters. Unlike the two allied forms, which have a peculiarly rough surface in striking contrast to that of *Euxestus*, this is very smooth and shining, with only a thin and inconspicuous clothing of fine setae above. It is also much shorter and rounder in form than its allies. It most resembles *Cycloaxenus*, but the legs are much shorter and broader and placed farther apart, especially the middle pair, which are almost as widely separated as the hind pair. Both the femora and tibiae are extremely broad and flat, the femora broadest at the base, with long transverse trochanters, allowing the tibiae to slide behind the femora when contracted. The sides of the prothorax are broadly hollowed beneath and the hind angles are produced backwards as narrow lobes which slide over the squared shoulders of the elytra.

Neue afrikanische Paussiden nebst einem zoogeographischen Versuch (Col.).

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(Mit 5 Abbildungen).

I. Neue Arten.

Paussus incultus (n. sp.) (Fig. 1).

Capite haud cornuto, prothorace subcontinuo, clava lenticulari. — Major, sat nitidus, subundus, disperse grosse punctatus, piceobrunneus, elytris brunneis. — Caput latum transversum oculis magnis, elypeo antice recte truncato in medio subdeflexo nitido sparsim subtiliter punctulato,