

On some Oriental *Cossoninae*.

(*Coloptera: Curculionidae*).

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In a small lot of *Cossoninae* sent for identification by the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem, a high proportion of the species proved to be new to science, and these are described below.

I must offer my thanks to my old friend Dr. Walter Horn for allowing me to retain for the British Museum cotypes of all the species which were not previously represented in the collection.

Cossonus horni, sp. n.

Piceous to red-brown, with the prothorax darker.

Head impunctate except for a few small scattered punctures on the forehead, which bears an elongate fovea, without any transverse impression, the temples somewhat longer and less convex than the eyes. Rostrum stout, as long as the head, parallel-sided in the basal half, quadrangularly dilated at the apex, with small scattered punctures and without any median stria. Antennae red-brown, the scape a little shorter than the funicle. Prothorax subpyriform, as long as broad, rounded laterally, widest at one-fourth from the base, broadly and deeply constricted at the apex, which is tubular, narrowly constricted at the base, with the basal angles projecting and the basal margin subtruncate; the apical constriction continued deeply across the disk and containing a row of punctures; the disk flat without any median sulci or impression, but with an irregularly duplicated row of large separated punctures on each side of a broad median impunctate stripe extending from the apical constriction to the base; the discal areas on each side with very sparse small punctures, the lateral areas with larger widely separated punctures, and the apical area impunctate. Scutellum subquadrate, transverse, impunctate. Elytra only slightly wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing posteriorly from behind the shoulders, flat on the disk, with deep striae containing strong close punctures, which scarcely diminish behind, stria 1 not curving outwards at the base; the dorsal intervals broader than the striae, with a row of very minute punctures, interval 9 very narrow on the basal half and broader but not costate at the apex. Underside with very fine sparse punctures on the mesosternal process, those in the middle of the metasternum similar except for a transverse row of much larger punctures across the base; punctures on the median area of ventrites 1 and 2 of the same size as

those in the basal row on the metasternum but for the most part widely separated, those on 5 much larger and denser.

Length 3.2 — 3.6 mm., breadth 1.0 — 1.1 mm.

Ceylon: Weligama, 61 specimens, 1899 (Dr. W. Horn).

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotypes in the British Museum, London.

Most nearly allied to *C. variipennis*, Gahan 1900, from Christmas Island, which has a somewhat similar prothorax, though it is much less widened posteriorly; the head and rostrum bear much finer, almost obsolescent, punctation, and the latter is less dilated at the apex.

Cossonus lampros, sp. n.

Shiny black, with the antennae and legs red-brown.

Head with only a few minute punctures on the forehead and a round deep frontal fovea, with a very feeble transverse impression just behind the eyes, which are a little longer and slightly more convex than the temples. Rostrum nearly twice as long as the head; the parallel-sided basal half compressed laterally, the comparatively narrow dorsal part with fine sparse punctures, the lateral areas with coarse confluent punctation; the apical part quadrangulately dilated, nearly as long as broad, with fine sparse punctures. Antennae with the scape as long as the funicle. Prothorax as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest near the middle, narrowly constricted near the apex, the constriction broadly interrupted dorsally, not constricted at the base, the basal angles not projecting and the margin bisinuate; the dorsum somewhat convex transversely, with a large deep triangular depression in the middle of the basal half filled with large confluent punctures and continued to the apical constriction in the form of two rows of large separated punctures; the discal areas on each side with very minute sparse punctures, those on the lateral areas large and close, and the apical area impunctate. Scutellum small, twice as broad as long, impunctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing behind from the basal fourth, flattened dorsally only in the middle of the basal half as far as interval 3, scarcely striate, with rows of separated punctures which are large at the base and become much smaller at the apex, stria 1 bending gradually inwards at the base; the intervals wider than the punctures, impunctate, interval 9 widened but not costate at the apex. Underside with a few very small punctures in the middle of the mesosternal process and a curved row of four large punctures on each side; the median area of the metasternum and ventrites 1, 2 and 5 practically impunctate or with traces of a few microscopic punctures.

Length 3.0 — 3.5 mm., breadth 0.9 — 1.0 mm.

Java: Mt. Tengger, 11 specimens (Schaufuß).

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotypes in the British Museum, London.

Cossonus latitibiis, sp. n.

Shiny black, with the tarsi and legs red-brown.

Head not constricted, the vertex impunctate, the forehead with five sparse punctures and a deep fovea. Rostrum moderately curved, finely and sparsely punctate dorsally, the punctures coarse and close laterally in front of the eyes, the apical part not very strongly dilated, about as broad as long, without any inter-antennal stria. Prothorax longer than broad (10:8.5), subelliptical, widest a little behind the middle, narrowing in front and behind, very feebly constricted at the apex, shallowly bisinuate at the base; the dorsum flattened, somewhat sparsely set with rather large oval punctures, without any finely punctate areas, the usual median impression very shallow, ill-defined, reaching to about the middle and containing a few large close punctures. Elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, only slightly flattened, with the suture depressed at the base; the striae well marked but becoming very fine and shallow on the apical declivity, the punctures fairly large and close on the basal half, but very small at the apex; the intervals impunctate. Legs with the posterior pairs of tibiae rather unusually dilated from base to apex. Underside with the space between the median coxae no wider than that between the front pair, and that of the hind coxae still narrower; the lateral punctures rather large, shallow and separate, those in the middle of the metasternum fine and dense, containing fine recumbent setae on the posterior half.

Length 3.0—4.0 mm., breadth 0.8—1.0 mm.

Sumatra: Engano I., 5 specimens, VI. 1891 (E. Modigliani).

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotypes in the British Museum, London.

Nearly allied to *C. bimaculatus* Fst., which has a similar but broader prothorax that is not so much narrowed behind; the striae and punctures on the elytra are stronger posteriorly; the posterior pairs of coxae are more widely separated than the front pair, the median punctures on the metasternum are much more sparse, and the posterior pairs of tibiae more slender.

Cossonus rudis, sp. n.

Shiny black, the antennae (including the club) and tarsi red-brown.

Head not constricted, the vertex with small scattered punctures,

those on the forehead larger and closer, and with a small deep frontal fovea. Rostrum almost straight, the apical dilatation rather abrupt, broad and transverse; the punctation strong and dense throughout, except on a flattened stripe in the middle of the basal half, where the punctures are more sparse. Prothorax a little longer than broad, gently rounded laterally, widest at one-third from the base, which is bisinuate, distinctly constricted at the apex, the constriction shallowly continued dorsally; the dorsum slightly convex, somewhat unevenly covered with rather large separated punctures, without any impunctate stripes, the median basal impression very shallow and ill-defined, extending only to one-fourth or one-third from the base, containing rather larger close punctures and an indefinite median carina. Elytra distinctly wider than the prothorax, with rounded rectangular shoulders, scarcely flattened dorsally, rounded at the apex; the striae deep, with large close punctures, which diminish behind, the striae being deeper on the declivity; the intervals as broad as the striae, with a row of minute punctures, interval 9 costate at the apex. Legs with the femora rather strongly punctate. Underside with the mesosternal process as wide as a coxa and much wider than the prosternal process.

Length 4.7—5.4 mm., breadth 1.5—1.7 mm.

Borneo: 3 specimens (Wahnes).

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotype in the British Museum, London.

Very similar in general facies to *C. foveicollis* Fst., from Burma, which however differs in having the rostrum and femora finely and sparsely punctate; the prothorax has two broad impunctate stripes on the disk and the shallow basal impression extends to the middle; the intervals on the elytra are narrower than the punctures on the basal half, and striae 2 and 6 unite at the apex to form a deep fovea.

Cossonus tostus, sp. n.

Red-brown, with the apical third of the elytra (indefinitely), the inflexed margins and the suture, blackish; the head usually blackish, and the prothorax more or less indefinitely suffused with fuscous.

Head shallowly impressed transversely behind the eyes, the vertex with sparse minute punctures, the forehead with stronger separated punctures and a deep fovea. Rostrum gradually widening from the base to the antennae, the apical area rather abruptly and transversely dilated; rather densely punctate (especially on the apical area) in ♂, more convex and more sparsely punctate in ♀. Prothorax as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest at a little behind the middle, distinctly constricted at base and apex, with the apical constriction continued

across the dorsum and the basal angles projecting laterally; the dorsum flat, with a broad, almost parallel-sided, shallow impression reaching to the subapical constriction and containing large punctures, which are either separate or more or less confluent on the basal half without any median carina, on each side an ill-defined longitudinal (not oblique) area with small sparse punctures, and large dense punctures laterally. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, with the shoulders subrectangular, flattened dorsally to stria 5; the striae with close punctures which diminish greatly behind, the striae being deeper and narrower at the apex; the intervals as broad as or broader than the striae, with a row of microscopic punctures, interval 9 subcostate at the apex. Legs with the femora finely and sparsely punctate, but the punctures on the apical third much stronger. Underside with the mesosternal process much wider than the prosternal, the middle of the metasternum and venter with fine sparse punctures, but ventrite 1 with a single row of large close punctures along its anterior margin.

Length 4.7—5.0 mm., breadth 1.5 mm.

Sumatra: Mentawai I., Si Matoke, 2 ♂♂, VII. 1894, Si Oban, 2 ♀♀, IV—VIII. 1894 (E. Modigliani).

Closely allied to *C. basalis* Pasc., from New Guinea, which has the prothorax entirely black and the red-brown areas on the elytra confined to the basal third; the prothorax is not constricted at the apex and the basal angles do not project.

Type and cotype in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotype in the British Museum, London.

Cossonus histrio, sp. n.

Shiny black with the following red-brown areas: the apex of the rostrum, the median impression and the sides of the prothorax, a patch on each elytron between striae 1 and 5 or 6 extending from the base to one-third or as far as two-thirds, the legs and antennae (club fuscous); sometimes entirely black; underside red-brown, or blackish laterally, or entirely black.

Head with a distinct transverse impressed line behind the eyes, the vertex impunctate, the forehead with very fine sparse punctures but no fovea. Rostrum widening from the base to the antennae, then rather gradually dilated, the dilatation being narrower than in any of the preceding species and about as long as broad, the dorsal punctures fine and rather sparse, becoming larger and denser laterally. Prothorax as long as broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest at about the middle, rather strongly constricted at the apex, shallowly so at the base, with the basal angles slightly projecting, the apical constriction conti-

nued rather deeply on to the dorsum but interrupted in the middle; the dorsum flat, with a deep median impression forming a narrow elongate triangle from the base almost to the apex containing coarse confluent punctures and a complete low carina, on each side of it a broad oblique smooth space from the base to the apical constriction set with sparse minute punctures, the lateral areas with coarse close punctures as large as those in the impression. Elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, with rather oblique shoulders, flattened dorsally to stria 4; the striae with close strong punctures which diminish behind, the striae scarcely deeper at the apex; the intervals about as broad as the striae in the basal half, impunctate, interval 9 only slightly raised at the apex. Legs with the femora almost impunctate. Underside with the mesosternal process wider than either the prosternal or the ventral process and bearing only a few large punctures; the middle of metasternum and venter with very minute remote punctures, the lateral punctures smaller and less close than usual.

Length 4.4—5.0 mm., breadth 1.0—1.5 mm.

Sumatra: Mentawai I., 9 specimens, IV.—VIII. 1894 (E. Modigliani-type). Java: Mt. Tengger, 2 specimens.

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotype in the British Museum, London.

The following closely allied species occurs in South India.

Cossonus divisus, sp. n.

Shiny black, with the elytra red-brown, the suture and the apex narrowly black, the inflexed margins dark brown; the apex of the rostrum, the legs and antennae red-brown, the club fuscous.

Agreeing with the description of *C. histrio*, sp. n. except as follows: Head with a deep oval frontal fovea. Prothorax with the median impression more or less interrupted in the middle and continued anteriorly to the constriction as two rows of large punctures, without any median carina. Elytra somewhat flatter and much less steeply declivous behind. Underside with the punctures in the middle of the venter distinctly larger than those on the metasternum, the punctures on the mesosternal process larger and closer.

Length 3.5—4.0 mm., breadth 0.9 - 1.1 mm.

South India: Nilgiri Hills, 54 specimens (H. L. Andrewes-type)
Ceylon: Kandy, 2 specimens, VI. 1908 (G. E. Bryant).

Type in the British Museum, London; cotypes in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

Both the two foregoing species (and especially the latter) are nearly allied to the common African *C. suturalis* Boh., which differs in having

a much shorter and stouter rostrum, which is not longer than a front tibia (without the uncus); the discal impression is complete, broader anteriorly, and contains a broad impunctate median area; and the legs are shorter and stouter. Its colouring is almost identical with that of *C. divisus*.

Another very close ally is *C. discifer* Walk., from Ceylon, which has the apical dilatation of the rostrum much wider, it being strongly transverse; the discal impression on the pronotum is shallower, less sharply defined, without any median carina, and much broader anteriorly, where it contains three or four irregular rows of punctures; and the legs are black.

Cossonus discifer has been omitted from the genus in the Catalogus Coleopterorum Pars 149, but appears under *Calandra*, in which genus it was erroneously placed by Walker.

Genus *Phloeophagosoma* Woll.

In my paper on Oriental *Cossoninae* (Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond., B. 6, 55, 1937) I stated erroneously that Wollaston had not cited a type for this genus, and I therefore fixed it as *morio* Woll.; actually Wollaston cited his *minutum*, from Japan, as the genotype, so that the fixation of *morio* is invalid.

In consequence of this the characters given in the key for distinguishing *Phloeophagosoma* from *Phloeophagus* are inaccurate, and the following characters should be substituted: —

Phloeophagus — mesosternal process much narrower than the adjoining coxa; third tarsal joint not wider than second.

Phloeophagosoma — mesosternal process at least as wide as a coxa; third tarsal joint much wider than second.

It may be noted that *Heterophasis erro* Pasc. is really a *Phloeophagosoma* and synonymous with *glaberrimum* Woll.

Phloeophagosoma postarctum, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Shiny black, with the antennae and tarsi honey-brown.

Head with the constriction shallow but distinct dorsally, the forehead with very fine sparse punctures. Rostrum a little longer in ♂ than in ♀, porrect from the base to the antennae (inserted at middle in ♂, a little behind it in ♀), then curving rather strongly downwards, slightly widening from the base to the antennae and very shallowly sinuate laterally in the apical half, the punctures extremely fine and sparse dorsally but much stronger and closer in front of the eyes. Antennae with joint 2 of the funicle transverse. Prothorax a little longer than broad, moderately rounded laterally, widest at the middle, not constrict-

ted at the apex; the dorsum very flat, with fine distant punctures fairly evenly distributed; the pleurae with large shallow punctures that are more or less confluent longitudinally. Elytra elongate (20:9), much more narrowed behind than in any previously described species, widest at a little behind the shoulders and rapidly narrowing from there to the obtusely acuminate apex; striae 1—5 fine but deep, not quite reaching the apex and usually all free, but 3 sometimes uniting with 8, striae 6—8 much finer but variable and sometimes almost obsolete, 9 and 10 always distinct but almost impunctate; the punctures in the discal striae very small, shallow and remote; the intervals with rather irregular, very minute punctures. Legs with minute sparse punctures. Underside of ♂ with small but fairly strong dense punctures in the middle of the metasternum and basal ventrites and much larger punctures laterally, those at the sides and base of the metasternum and throughout ventrite 1 with a fine recumbent seta; ♀ with the punctures in the middle much finer and sparser than those of ♂ and without setae.

Length 3.2—3.8 mm., breadth 0.9—1.1 mm.

Sumatra: Si Rambe, 9 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, XII. 1890—III. 1891 (E. Modigliani).

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotypes in the British Museum, London.

Most nearly allied to *P. glaberrimum* Woll., but differs from it in having the elytra very much narrowed and subcompressed laterally in the apical third; further *glaberrimum* has the prothorax almost parallel-sided and practically impunctate.

Phloeophagosoma textum, sp. n.

♂♀. Red-brown, with the prothorax more or less infuscated.

Head with the constriction well marked dorsally, the forehead with distinct uneven punctation. Rostrum similar in the two sexes, but slightly more strongly punctate distally in ♂, moderately stout, curved, subcylindrical, but with the lower edge of the scrobe slightly projecting laterally beyond the antennae, which are inserted well behind the middle; the punctures rather sparse, but stronger and closer laterally. Antennae with joint 2 of the funicle longer than broad, as long as 1. Prothorax longer than broad, gently rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, distinctly constricted near the apex, with the constriction continued dorsally; the dorsum flattened in the middle, with comparatively large separated punctures, which are rather unevenly distributed, and with an abbreviated smooth median stripe; the pleurae coarsely and closely punctate. Elytra twice as long as broad, almost parallel-sided in the basal half, then gradually narrowing to the apex; all the striae

deep and reaching the apex, with strong, fairly close punctures; the intervals with a row of very minute punctures. Legs with distinct separated punctures. Underside with the punctuation similar in the two sexes, coarse and close laterally, fine and remote in the middle, the punctures in the middle of the basal ventrite being somewhat larger and more distant than those on the metasternum.

Length 2.9—3.2 mm., breadth 0.9—1.0 mm.

Sumatra: Si-Rambe, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, XII. 1890—III. 1891 (E. Modigliani); Engano I., Bua-Bua, 1 ♂, V.—VI. 1891 (E. Modigliani). Java: 1 ♂ (type); Mt. Tengger, 1 ♂.

Type in the British Museum, London; cotypes in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

Eutornus planatus, sp. n.

♂♀. Red-brown, bare, rather shiny.

Head very shallowly constricted laterally but not dorsally, the forehead with fine sparse punctuation and without any median fovea; eyes quite flat. Rostrum of ♂ elongate, about as long as a front femur, nearly 2.5 times as long as its own apical width, moderately curved, parallel-sided from the base to the antennae (inserted at one-fourth from the base) and there slightly dilated, then rapidly widening to the broad apex, which is broader than the forehead, with fine separated punctures throughout; rostrum of ♀ much more slender, rather strongly sinuate laterally in the apical half, the apex not wider than the forehead. Prothorax longer than broad (6:5), moderately rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, narrowly constricted at the base with the angles slightly projecting, broadly constricted at the apex, the constriction very shallowly continued dorsally, the base feebly bisinuate; the dorsum much flattened, with rather sparse fine punctures leaving a variable impunctate stripe; the pleurae with much larger shallow punctures. Elytra broader at the shoulders than the prothorax, parallel-sided in the basal third, then rapidly narrowing, obtusely acuminate behind, with the apex subtruncate; the rather deep striae with round isolated punctures which diminish behind; the intervals with a single row of minute punctures, the lateral margin not dilated apically. Legs with the front tibiae almost straight externally; tarsi with joint 3 broadly bilobate, 4 parallel-sided.

Length 5.5—5.8 mm., breadth 1.0—1.5 mm.

Annam: Pha Rang, 4 ♂♂ (H. Fruhstorffer-type); Phuc-Son, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (H. F.).

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotypes in the British Museum, London.

Distinguished from all previously described species by its flat upper surface and very finely punctate pronotum.

Pentoxydema, gen. n.

Having the general structure and facies of *Oxydema* Woll. but differing as follows: Rostrum with a deep excavation beneath in the apical half separated from the oral cavity by a high narrow perpendicular transverse ridge. Antennae with the scape not nearly reaching the eye; funicle with only five joints, the two basal joints equal; club ovate. Sternum with the prosternal process much narrower than the mesosternal, and the latter narrower than a coxa.

Genotype: *Pentoxydema rostralis*, sp. n.

Oxydema has no high perpendicular ridge behind the buccal cavity; the scape reaches the hind margin of the eye; the funicle has seven joints and the first is much longer than the second; the prosternal and mesosternal processes are of equal width and as broad as a coxa, or nearly so.

Pentoxydema rostralis, sp. n.

♂. Black to piceous, moderately shiny.

Head elongate, as long as its basal width, distinctly constricted (dorsally and laterally) half-way between the eyes and prothorax; the vertex finely and sparsely punctate, the anterior part with fairly close strong punctures, and a large frontal fovea; eyes moderately convex. Rostrum very long (1.5—2.0 mm.) slightly curved, stout, parallel-sided in the basal half then gradually widening to the apex, with the antennae inserted at a little beyond the middle; the punctures fairly strong, close and even, becoming a little finer towards the apex. Prothorax much longer broad (4:3), moderately rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, broadly constricted near the apex, with the constriction continued deeply across the dorsum, narrowly constricted at the base, with short curved setae projecting from the basal angles; the dorsum somewhat flattened in the middle of the disk, closely set with rather small deep punctures, leaving a variable smooth median line, the punctures becoming shallower laterally and more or less confluent longitudinally; the pleurae with the punctures larger than those on the disk and with a broad impunctate shiny band immediately behind the subapical constriction. Elytra more than twice as long as the prothorax (17:8), subcylindrical, not wider than the prothorax, with the lateral margins apparently rather broadly explanate at the apex, but the lateral dilatation actually due to the strong elevation of interval 9, the apex subtruncate,

the striae well marked and containing strong separated punctures which diminish greatly on the declivity; the intervals broad, with numerous irregular punctures; the basal margin costate between intervals 1 and 3.

Length 7.0—8.0 mm., breadth 1.5—1.8 mm.

Ceylon: Bogawantalawa, 5,000 ft., 1 ♂, III-IV. 1882 (G. Lewis-type); Horton Plains, 4 ♂♂ (Dr. W. Horn).

Type in the British Museum, London; cotypes in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem.

Xenotrupis borneensis. sp. n.

♂♀. Black, shiny, with the antennae and tarsi red-brown.

Head with small separated punctures, becoming much finer and sparser posteriorly, and a small elongate median fovea; eyes moderately convex. Rostrum of ♂ stout, longer than broad (5:4), narrowing from the base to the antennae (inserted at the middle), then widening to the apex, closely and strongly punctate throughout, with an obtuse median ridge in the basal half and a large shallow median impression on the apical half and on the lower surface a short sharp forwardly-directed tooth beneath each eye; rostrum of ♀ a little shorter and proportionately stouter, with the antennae inserted behind the middle, and without any teeth below the eyes. Prothorax about as long as broad, rather strongly rounded laterally, widest behind the middle, very shallowly constricted at the apex, the constriction not continued dorsally; the dorsum strongly convex transversely, evenly set with fine isolated punctures without any smooth median line; the punctures on the pleurae shallower and sparser than those on the disk and almost vanishing on the apical half. Elytra ovate, a little wider at the shoulders than the prothorax, rounded laterally, widest at one-fourth from the base; the fine striae containing small round separated punctures but becoming deep and indistinctly punctate near the apex; the intervals broad, with irregular minute punctures, 3 and 9 uniting and subcostate at the apex. Underside with fine remote punctures, even those at the sides of the metasternum only slightly larger, the anterior part of the prosternum almost impunctate; ventrite 5 rugosely punctate and bearing on its apical half (in ♂ only) a dense patch of short pale suberect setae.

Length 3.5—5.0 mm., breadth 1.3—1.7 mm.

Borneo: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (type); Mt. Kinabalu, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Type in the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; cotypes in the British Museum, London.

Very closely allied to *X. congruens* Pasc., from the Tawan Is., which also has a median impression on the dorsal half of the rostrum as well as the teeth below the eyes on the rostrum of the ♂, but which

differs in having the prothorax more elongate, and more strongly punctate dorsally, with the punctures on the pleurae rather larger than those on the disk; the subapical constriction of the prothorax is much deeper and continued shallowly across the dorsum; the frontal fovea is absent and the eyes slightly more prominent, owing to the constriction behind them being a little deeper; the scape is distinctly curved at the base of the club; and the elytra are rather narrower, with the punctures somewhat larger and closer.

X. *fusiformis* Woll., from Batchian and New Guinea, differs in having no median ridge on the basal half of the rostrum and no apical impression; the prothorax is much less rounded laterally and not constricted at the apex; the teeth beneath the rostrum of the ♂ are much larger.

The rostral teeth are present in the types of both Wollaston and Pascoe, though neither author mentioned them.

Zur Frage der verwandtschaftlichen Stellung von *Braula coeca* Nitzsch.

(*Diptera.*)

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(Mit 1 Tafel und 2 Textfiguren.)

Wie wenig andere Dipteren hat die „Bienenlaus“ (*Braula coeca* Nitzsch) hinsichtlich ihrer verwandtschaftlichen Stellung eine sehr verschiedene Beurteilung gefunden. Nachdem sie Nitzsch 1818 als „Genus epizoicum, Dipteris affine“ beschrieben hatte, wurde sie von verschiedenen Autoren (Bezzi, 1916, Börner, 1908, Aldrich, 1924) als Verwandte der Phoriden, von anderen als zu den Pupiparen gehörend betrachtet. Während die Ansicht von ihrer Phoriden-Verwandtschaft als durch Schmitz endgültig widerlegt bezeichnet werden kann und übrigens auch nur in wenigen systematischen (nur Börners Arbeit ist im wesentlichen morphologisch) Arbeiten erörtert worden ist, wird *Braula* noch in neueren morphologischen Arbeiten gern mit den Pupiparen verglichen. Nachdem nun in neuerer Zeit diese, schon morphologisch nicht zu begründende Ansicht, durch die Entdeckung einer normalen Larven-