

On: 24 October 2012, At: 04:05

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:  
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer  
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



## Journal of Natural History Series 5

Publication details, including instructions  
for authors and subscription information:  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah11>

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Version of record first published: 09 Oct  
2009.

To cite this article: H.W. Bates F.R.S. (1886): XVIII.—On the geodephagous  
coleoptera collected by Mr. George Lewis in Ceylon , Journal of Natural  
History Series 5, 17:99, 199-212

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938609460134>

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XVIII.—*On the Geodephagous Coleoptera collected by Mr. George Lewis in Ceylon.* By H. W. BATES, F.R.S.

[Concluded from p. 156.]

Subfamily *LACHNOPHORINÆ.*

*Selina Westermanni.*

*Selina Westermanni*, Motschulsky, Etud. Ent. 1857, p. 110, t. i. fig. 6; Schaum, Berl. ent. Zeit. 1860, p. 172, t. iii. fig. 11 *a, b* (= *Pselaphanax setosus*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, iii. p. 52); Waterhouse, Aids to Identif. no. 15, pl. cxx.

Peradeniya; running in moist places in the half-dry river.

Subfamily *ODACANTHINÆ.*

*Ophionea cyanocephala.*

*Ophionea cyanocephala*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 60; Dej. Sp. Gén. i. p. 173.

Colombo, in marshes.

*Ophionea interstitialis.*

*Ophionea interstitialis*, Schmidt-Göbel, Faun. Col. Birm. p. 20.

Colombo, in marshes.

*Casonia hæmorrhoidalis.*

*Casonia hæmorrhoidalis*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. 1864, ii. p. 219; Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1872, i. p. 404.

Colombo, in marshes.

This species must be very near Nietner's *C. punctata* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858), but his description does not agree in many points, especially in the colour of the palpi, base of antennæ, and legs.

Subfamily *POLYSTICHINÆ.*

*Planetes simplex.*

*E. eleganti* (Nietner) affinis; differt colore supra toto nigro; epistomate, partibus oris, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; capite thoraceque politis discrete punctatis, vertice medio impunctato; thorace sat angusto, subcordato, angulis posticis subacutis, margine tenui angustissime reflexo; elytris subopacis, lineis totis fere æqualiter elevatis.

Long. 7 millim.

Peradeniya; dry sandy bed of river.

One example only.

*Helluodes taprobanae*.

*Helluodes taprobanae*, Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 279, t. xxi.  
fig. B.

Kitugalle, in Rest-house, at night.

*Physocrotaphus ceylonicus*.

*Physocrotaphus ceylonicus*, Parry, Trans. Ent. Soc. v. p. 180, t. xviii.  
fig. 4.

Dikoya.

*Pogonoglossus* — ?

Kandy.

One example, apparently belonging to this genus, but differing in the upper surface being clothed with blonde hairs. It is, however, not in good condition and cannot be satisfactorily determined.

Subfamily *HELLUONINÆ*.*Creagris labrosa*.

*Creagris labrosa*, Nietner, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1857, p. 139.  
*Acanthogenius piceus*, Schaum, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1863, p. 80.

Colombo, old trees.

Chaudoir restored the genus *Creagris* (Nietn.), which Schaum had incorporated with *Acanthogenius*, on account of the bilobed penultimate tarsal joints of the species on which it was founded; with this he restored also the specific name, changed by Schaum, as it had been previously used by Dejean for an African species of *Acanthogenius*.

*Omphra rufipes*.

*Omphra rufipes*, Klug, Jahrb. i. p. 72.

Colombo.

Subfamily *BRACHININÆ*.*Pheropsophus bimaculatus*.

*Pheropsophus bimaculatus*, Linn. Mant. p. 532; Dejean, Sp. Gén. i.  
p. 299; Chaudoir, Monogr. des Brachyn. 1876, p. 24.

Kitugalle.

*Pheropsophus fuscicollis*.

*Pheropsophus fuscicollis*, Dej. Sp. Gén. i. p. 306; Chaudoir, Monogr. des  
Brachyn. 1876, p. 27.

Kitugalle.

*Pheropsophus Catoirei*.

*Pheropsophus Catoirei*, Dej. Sp. Gén. i. p. 301; Chaudoir, Monogr. des Brachyn. 1876, p. 14.

Kandy and Peradeniya.

Subfamily *ORTHOgonINÆ*.*Orthogonius parallelus*.

*Orthogonius parallelus*, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xiv. p. 109.

Subfamily *TETragonODERINÆ*.*Tetragonoderus notaphioides*.

*Tetragonoderus notaphioides*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. 1861, i. p. 99; Chaudoir, Etude Monogr. des Masoréides, des Tetragonodérides, &c. 1876, p. 54.

Dikoya, at high elevations, in refuse.

A species allied to the widely-distributed *T. arcuatus*. In addition to the subapical pale fascia, it has a subbasal macular belt extending from the second to the seventh interstice, and a lateral spot nearer the middle on the seventh and eighth interstices, the surface having a changing silky gloss. Mr. Lewis obtained a good series of the species; in some specimens the subbasal fascia is very faint towards the suture. The thorax has a few ochreous spots, apparently formed of fine tomentum, as in the allied species.

*Tetragonoderus cursor*.

*T. dilatato* (Wiedm.) affinis; differt elytrorum fasciis multo angustioribus anterioreque marginem haud attingente, etc. Fuscescenti-cupreus, sericeus; antennis, palpis et pedibus melleo-flavis; elytris fasciis maculosis angustis duabus, apud interstitia secundo ad octavum, anteriore versus suturam e maculis segregatis formata; capite thoraceque relative parvis, sericeo-æneis; elytris ampliatis, margine basali minus obliquo quam in *T. dilatato*, angulisque humeralibus minus acutis.

Long. 7. millim.

Kandy, in the moist sand of river-beds.

Belongs to the same section as *T. dilatatus*, in which the intermediate tarsi in the male have four rather broad dilated joints. The hind legs are much elongated and the middle femora in the male abruptly dilated beneath and armed with short spines. The elytral fasciæ are about half the width of those of *T. dilatatus*, but the spots or lineoles of which they are composed have the same proportion *inter se* as they have in that species, as far as the eighth interstice, where they end in *T. cursor*.

*Tetragonoderus fimbriatus.*

*T. dilatato* affinis, sed differt thorace latiore, transverso, elytrisque aliter coloratis. Late oblongo-ovatus, nigro-æneus; elytris fusco-testaceis, fasciis latis duabus flavo-testaceis nigro-marginatis, marginem attingentibus anterioreque versus marginem valde dilatata, ibique punctis ocellatis nigro-æneis insignita: antennis, palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis; abdomine versus apicem rufo-testaceo; elytris interstitio tertio bipunctato.

Long. 7 millim.

Kandy, with *T. cursor*.

Similar in its broad form to *T. dilatatus*, and having four similarly dilated joints to the intermediate tarsi of the male; but the thorax is of broader form and more dilated anteriorly. The head also is not narrowly ovate as in *T. dilatatus*, the eyes especially being more prominent. The anterior elytral fascia is similar in width up to the sixth interstice; but on the seventh and eighth, as also on the margin, it greatly expands, being there one third the length of the elytra. The posterior fascia is nearly of the same proportions as in *T. dilatatus*.

Subfamily *COPTODERINÆ*.*Tantillus brunneus.*

*Tantillus brunneus*, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 126.

Dikoya, dead branches.

*Tantillus vittatus.*

Oblongus, nigro-piceus, nitidus; elytris fulvo-testaceis, vitta lata communi suturali (apicem haud attingente) nigro-picea, margine laterali medio infuscato; antennis, palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis. Long. 5 millim.

Bogawantalawa.

Differs from *T. brunneus* (the only other known species) in the colour of the elytra, which in *T. brunneus* are uniform blackish brown or piceous. The elytra are truncated in a similar way, and have the two large setiferous punctures on the third interstice in the same position, viz. the first towards the base and the second very near the apex.

*Miscelus ceylonicus.*

*Miscelus ceylonicus*, Chaudoir, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1861, p. 125.

*Cymindis rufiventris*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858, ii. p. 202.

Colombo.

*Holcoderus præmorsus.*

*Holcoderus præmorsus*, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 153.

Bogawantalawa and Dikoya, at high altitudes.

*Catascopus cingalensis.*

*C. faciali* et *C. angulato* affinis, sed differt capite post oculos sulco transverso impresso; subviolaceo-cyaneus, capite thoraceque subviridi-cyaneis; fronte prope oculos sicut in *C. faciali* confuse rugato, vertice subtiliter punctulato; elytris apice extus brevissime acute dentato, apice suturali obtuse subrotundatim producto, punctato-striatis, interstitiis 1-4 æqualibus, planis, quinto angustiore parum elevato, septimo angustissime carinato; thorace sicut in *C. angulato*, angulis posticis rectis reflexis.

Long. 12-14 millim.

Kandy and Balangoda.

Differs from all the numerous varieties of the widely-distributed *C. facialis* and *C. angulatus* in the more sharply impressed transverse groove behind the eyes. The groove is, however, not so sharply impressed as in *C. cequatus*. The colour of the elytra is not a rich violet, as on the disk and, in Assamese examples, over the whole surface of *C. facialis*, but a dullish steely violet, with a faint æneous tinge perceptible on the borders. In one of the two examples the outer tooth of the elytral truncature is extremely small; this seems to approach the insect described by Chaudoir erroneously as *C. reductus*, Walker, but it differs in the fifth elytral interstice being not carinated.

*Coptodera interrupta.*

*Coptodera interrupta*, Schmidt-Göbel, Faun. Col. Birm. p. 53; Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 194.

Colombo.

*Mochtherus tetraspilotus.*

*Mochtherus tetraspilotus*, MacLeay, Ann. Jav. pp. 25, 47 (*Dromius*); Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 241.

*Thyreopterus tetrasemus*, Dejean, Sp. Gén. v. p. 448.

*Mochtherus angulatus*, Schmidt-Göbel, Faun. Col. Birm. p. 76.

*Panagæus* (!) *retractus*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858, ii. p. 203.

*Cyrtopterus quadrinotatus*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. 1861, i. p. 106.

Galle and Colombo.

*Dolichoctis quadriplagiatus.*

*Dolichoctis quadriplagiatus*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. 1831, p. 106  
(*Cyrtopterus*); Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 245.  
*Colpodes marginicollis*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1859, iii.  
p. 51.

In many places, on fungi.

The specific name *marginicollis* was used for a *Colpodes* in Chaudoir's 'Monograph,' published the same year as Walker's unrecognizable description.

*Dolichoctis vitticollis.*

*D. quadriplagiato* multo minor, piceo-fuscus; thorace late ovato, lateribus late explanatis minime reflexis, angulis posticis late rotundatis, pallide testaceo, vittis duabus piceo-fuscis; elytris marginibus maculisque elongatis utrinque duabus (interdum in vittam conjunctis); palpis, antennis et pedibus pallide testaceis.  
Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5 millim.

Dikoya; refuse in damp jungle.

The thorax is relatively broader and much more regularly ovate than in *D. quadriplagiatus*, the hind angles being entirely rounded off, the sides evenly rounded, with broadly explanated and very slightly upturned margins. The head is smaller and the eyes less prominent; the elytra are relatively short and ovate in outline; the lateral pale border occupies the two marginal interstices.

*Dolichoctis gonioderus.*

Angustus, fusco-piceus, nitidus; elytris nigro-piceis; antennis, partibus oris, thoracis margine pedibusque pallide testaceis, femoribus medio tibiisque fuscescentibus, elytris margine laterali et utrinque maculis elongatis tribus (prima antero-discoidali secunda et tertia subapicalibus) pallide testaceis; thorace angusto, hexagono, marginibus lateralibus anguste explanatis, valde reflexis, ante medium utrinque valde angulatis, angulis anticis prominulis, posticis obtusis, margine basali prope angulum obliquato.  
Long. 4 millim.

Kitugalle, in refuse. One example only.

Allied to *D. angulicollis* (Chaud.), but the spots of the elytra different in number and position, being three on each elytron—one elongate, not reaching the base, and ending nearly in a point about the middle; the two others shorter, side by side near the apex, the outer spot a little anterior to the inner one.



*Dolichoctis fasciola.*

*D. striata* quoad formam similis, sed thorace paullo angustiore, elytris maculis rufis quatuor subtransversis. Piceo-fuscus; antennis, palpis, labri margine, genubus, tibiis apice tarsisque melleo-flavis; thorace transverso medio angulato, angulis posticis subrotundatis, margine laterali late reflexo, rufo-testaceo; elytris marginibus et maculis utrinque duabus sat magnis transversim ovatis, rufis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis.

Long. 5 millim.

Balangoda, under bark among fungi.

Differs from the other similarly-coloured red-spotted species (*D. tetracolon* and *D. tetrastigma*) in the obtuse hind angles of the thorax, which are rounded at their apices, and not preceded by a sinuosity. In this respect it agrees with *D. striata*, from which it differs in the thorax being less broad, its width being not more than one third more than the length. The anterior red spot of the elytra extends from the third to the eighth stria, the posterior (which is narrower) from the first to the eighth. The elytra have not the iridescent gloss that distinguishes *D. striata*, and the margins of the thorax are much paler in colour.

Subfamily *DROMIINÆ.**Dromius orthogonioides.*

*D. brevicipiti* (Bates) affinis; differt thorace late quadrato a medio antice leviter rotundato-angustato, angulis anticis rotundatis etc. Oblongus, piceo-fuscus, subnitidus, thorace marginibus pallidioribus; antennis, partibus oris tarsisque testaceo-flavis, femoribus tibiisque pallide fuscis; capite lato antice brevi et obtuso, oculis magnis; palpis sat crassis, articulo apicali oblongo, apice oblique excavato-truncato; thorace sicut in *Orthogonio* late quadrato, antice rotundato, leviter angustato, angulis anticis omnino rotundatis, posticis rectis, margine laterali late explanato-reflexo, dorso subtiliter transversim striato; elytris oblongis, sat profunde striatis, apice transversim leviter sinuatim truncatis, interstitiis subconvexis, striis fundo hic illic subinterruptis, interstitio septimo seriatim punctato.

Long. 5½ millim.

Dikoya, under bark.

The facies of this species, owing to its broad thorax and oblong parallel-sided outline, is very unlike that of the genus *Dromius*, but all its essential characters are those of that genus. The thickened palpi, with their truncated apices obliquely sliced off and hollowed on one side, are a further development

of what is seen in *D. breviceps* and *D. crassipalpis* of Japan. Many species, including *D. piceus*, have the peculiar row of punctures on the seventh interstice, near the sixth stria, which is a reliable sign of affinity.

*Dromius steno.*

*D. longicipiti* (Dej.) quoad formam similis. Ænescenti-fuscus subrufescens; antennis, partibus oris pedibusque melleo-flavis; capite elongato, oculis parum prominentibus, fronte et occipite (medio verticis lævi excepto) longitudinaliter strigosis; thorace anguste cordato, lateribus perparum sinuatis, anguste explanato-reflexis, angulis posticis obtusis, dorso transversim strigoso; elytris elongatis ab humeris valde angustis usque ad apicem gradatim leviter dilatatis, apice recte obtuse truncatis, striis omnibus integris sat acute insculptis, interstitiis mediocriter convexis, tertio et septimo seriatim setifero-punctatis.

Long. 6 millim.

Nuwara Eliya, near the lake.

Allied to *D. longiceps*. Palpi with acuminate terminal joints. Claws with about four strong denticulations. The eyes are more prominent than in *D. longiceps*, the thorax similar in shape, but with more distinct hind angles, which form with the base nearly a rectangle, obtuse at the apex; the elytra have rather strongly incised striæ, which are scarce perceptibly punctulated.

*Blechrus xanthopus.*

Minutus, depressus, fusco-vel nigro-æneus, vix nitidus; antennis palpis et femoribus piceo-fuscis, tibiis tarsisque pallide flavis; capite quam in *B. glabrato* majore, planato, alutaceo; thorace fere sicut in *B. glabrato* cordato, basi rotundato-lobato, angulis exstantibus, acutis; elytris alutaceis, haud profunde striatis.

Long. 2¼ millim.

Colombo. One example.

The legs are coloured and the elytra striated as in *B. strigicollis*; the whole upper surface is subopaque, silky-shining, and very finely alutaceous, the thorax less so than the head and elytra.

*Apristus subtransparens.*

*Apristus subtransparens*, Motschulsky, Bull. Mosc. 1861, i. p. 104.

Hadley and Dikoya, running on banks in the mid-day sun.

Agrees very well with Motschulsky's description, except that the surface is much more silky than his phrase "vix

sericeo nitidus" would seem to express, and the thorax can scarcely be called "subtransverso." The species belongs to the narrow forms of the genus, and the thorax is cordate with prominent angles, as broad as long only at its apex.

*Lionychus albivittis.*

*L. quadrillo* (Dufts.) quoad formam similis, sed multo minor et relative paullo brevis. Supra totus alutaceus fere opacus, obscure viridi-æneus; elytris utrinque vitta lata testaceo-alba a medio basi (ibique angustata) usque longe ultra medium; antennis articulis 1-2 tibiisque rufo-testaceis; epistomate acute tricarinato; elytris margine basali prope scutellum anguste sinuato, versus humeros valde antice arcuato, dorso subtilissime striatis, sericeis. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

Peradeniya, in hot sandy places.

The broad white vitta on each elytron extends from the middle of the base to four fifths the elytral length, and leaves the sutural (one or two interstices) and a broader but more irregular marginal vitta of the dull blackish ground-colour.

Subfamily *DEMETRIINÆ*.

*Tetragonica fusca.*

*Tetragonica fusca*, Motschulsky, Etud. Ent. 1859, p 28.

Nuwara Eliya, Dikoya, and Bogawantalawa; by beating dead branches.

Motschulsky's description of his genus *Tetragonica* is full and accurate; I can only add to it that the feebly emarginated tip of the ligula bears two bristles, that the surface of the tarsi is clothed with a number of stiff hairs, and the side of the thorax has two setæ, the first before the middle and the second near the hind angle. It is nearly allied to *Demetrias*, with which it agrees in the paraglossæ not surrounding the apex of the ligula, which is horny and slightly emarginated, and the acuminate palpi, characters which, according to Chaudoir, exclude *Demetrias* and its allies from his subfamily *Calleidinae*. The thorax is truncated at the base and shows no tendency to the lobular form characteristic of the *Lebiinae*, *Cymindinae*, and most of the *Dromiinae*.

The genus *Peliocypas*, of which Schmidt-Göbel describes four species from Burma, agrees exactly with *Tetragonica*, except that the labial palpi are truncated. If it could be supposed that so careful an observer had mistaken the form of the labial palpi, some of his descriptions accord well with Ceylonese species of *Tetragonica*.

*Tetragonica mellea.*

Melleo-flava; capite thoraceque rufo-vel fusco-testaceis, nitidis; elytris vitta utrinque submarginali vago delimitata (interdum obsoleta) ante apicem intus curvata, fusca; fronte quadrioveolato, capite post oculos oblique recte angustato; thorace quadrato, lateribus rectis postice perparum sinuatis; elytris anguste elongato-oblongis, postice paullo dilatatis, apice valde oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori rotundato, suturalique recto, haud profunde striatis, striis 8-9 approximatis, parallelis, interstitiis planis, tertio punctis setiferis magnis duobus, primo versus basin secundo prope apicem; pedibus curtis, tibiis 4 posticis, intus spinulosis, tarsis supra setis paucis, unguibus pectinatis.

Long. 6 millim.

## Colombo.

The four posterior tibiæ though slender are slightly thickened, or calf-shaped, in the middle of their inner sides. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is nearly as long as two to four taken together. The two setiferous punctures of the elytra occupy the whole width of the third interstice.

*Tetragonica catenata.*

*T. melleæ* quoad formam simillima; colore obscurior; castaneo-fusca, nitida; elytris castaneo-rufis, post medium fuscis apiceque utrinque macula sat grandi flavo-testacea; antennis, partibus oris pedibusque melleo-flavis; fronte 4-foveolata; thorace quadrato, angulis posticis valde obtusis vel oblique truncatis; elytris interstitiis convexis, tertio punctis setiferis sex, quinto tribus, spatiis inter puncta elongato-tuberculatis.

Long. 5 millim.

## Bogawantalawa.

The elongated tubercles or parts of the interstices between the setiferous punctures, which latter extend across the interstices, are chiefly near the base of the elytra.

*Tetragonica intermedia.*

*T. melleæ* quoad formam et colores simillima, differt solum vitta fusca, postice haud intus curvata apiceque elytrorum late clare flavescenti; thorace quadrato, angulis posticis fere rectis, nullo modo truncatis; elytris subpunctato-striatis, interstitiis paullo elevatis, tertio et quinto punctis setiferis tribus.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

## Horton Plains.

Exactly intermediate in colours, in the form of the hind angles of the thorax and elytral interstices, between *T. mellea* and *T. catenata*.

*Tetragonica euproctoides.*

Brevius, præcipue elytris latius oblongis, postice minus dilatatis, rufotestaceis; antennis, palpis, pedibus et elytris flavo-testaceis, his sutura, vitta submarginali (per apicem usque ad suturam ducta) fasciæque post medium (apud suturam dilatata) sat vage delimitata, fuscis; thorace brevis quadrato, paullo transverso, lateribus postice leviter sinuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis, apice haud acutis et margine basali prope angulos paullulum obliquato, dorso transversim strigoso; elytris oblongis, apice minus oblique sinuato-truncatis, subpunctulato-striatis, interstitiis fere planis, tertio punctis setiferis duobus, primo versus basin secundo versus apicem.

Long. 5 millim.

Colombo.

In colour and markings resembling Central-American species of *Euproctus*, and, judging from the description, also *Peliocypas signifer* of Schmidt-Göbel. The latter is, however, a much smaller insect ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.). The hindmost tibiæ have a calf-like dilatation, much less pronounced than in *T. mellea* and fringed with finer setæ.

## Subfamily CALLEIDINÆ.

*Physodera Eschscholtzii.*

*Physodera Eschscholtzii*, Parry, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1849, v. p. 179, t. xviii. fig. 2.

Peradeniya.

## Subfamily PENTAGONICINÆ.

*Pentagonica transparipes.*

*Pentagonica transparipes*, Motsch. Etud. Ent. 1859, p. 29.

Kandy.

## Subfamily LEBIINÆ.

*Lebia exsanguis.*

Quoad formam *L. hæmorrhoidali* (Fab.) similis, sed tota pallide testacea, glabra; capite thoraceque lævibus, hoc transverso, marginibus lateralibus late explanato-reflexis; elytris valde lævistriatis, interstitio tertio bipunctato; tarsis articulo penultimo bilobo.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

Dikoya.

Belongs to Section I. iv. 2. B.  $\alpha$ .  $\beta$ . §§ of Chaudoir's labyrinthisine 'Monographie des Lébiides' (1871).

*Note on the remaining Ceylonese Species of Geodephaga  
described by Walker.*

In addition to the species included in the synonymy of the foregoing there are several described by Walker which were not met with by Mr. Lewis. The following notes made on an examination of the types will be useful.

*Dromius marginifer.*

This is a *Dolichoctis* closely allied to *D. quadriplagiatus*, which Walker described as a *Colpodes*. It agrees in size (6 millim.) with the smaller examples of that species, and is almost exactly the same in colours and markings, the chief difference being that the basal spot of the elytra is not oblique but rounded or slightly transverse and placed near the shoulder. In form the insect is narrower than *D. quadriplagiatus*; the thorax is rather more quadrate, *i. e.* less rounded on the sides, but with similarly distinct subrectangular hind angles.

*Dromius repandens.*

A *Tetragonica* similar in colour to *T. intermedia*, *i. e.* rusty brown, with disk of elytra paler tawny and sides vaguely fuscous. The thorax, however, differs in outline from that of all the described species, being gradually and rather strongly narrowed behind, with rectangular hind angles. The third elytral interstice has two setiferous punctures, one near the base, the other near the apex.

*Catascopus reductus.*

A very different species from *C. reductus*, Walker, described by Chaudoir. It is one of the smaller species allied to *C. violaceus* (Schmidt-Göbel); the thorax angulated on the sides, the forehead with two strong carinæ on each side, and the elytra metallic olive-green, strongly punctate-striate, with the seventh interstice only slightly elevated.

*Scarites designans.*

An *Oxylobus* with broad and plane elytral interstices. Chaudoir, in his revised 'Monograph' (1879), refers it to *Scarites sculptilis*, Westw.; it is not clear why, as there is nothing in Westwood's description to lead one so to identify the two species. *O. designans* is distinct from *O. lateralis*, Dej., to which it is referred in the Munich Catalogue.

*Morio trogositoides.*

As stated above under *M. Walkeri* (p. 143), this is distinguished from that species by the thorax being very distinctly triangularly excised in the middle of the front margin. The anterior angles of the thorax are very prominent, as in *M. orientalis*, from which it seems to differ only in the frontal foveæ not being dilated behind. I have specimens very similar from the Andaman Islands.

*Morio cucujoides.*

I doubt whether the insect referred doubtfully by Chaudoir to *M. cucujoides* is the same species. The type represents a flat species with red legs, very similar to the widely-distributed *M. luzonicus*, but differing in being a little narrower and having impunctate elytral striæ.

*Leistus linearis.*

This is the *Celaenephes parallelus* of Schmidt-Göbel, a widely-distributed Indian and Australasian species. The reference of a Truncatipenne allied to *Dromius* to the genus *Leistus* must be considered one of Walker's greatest feats of random identification.

*Maraga planigera.*

A small *Orthogonius* with very broad and short thorax, broadest at the hind angles.

*Harpalus stolidus.*

This is the tolerably well-known tropical Asian *Stenolophus smaragdulus* of Fabricius and Dejean.

*Curtonotus compositus.*

I have been unable to examine the type of this species satisfactorily. It is a black closely-punctured Harpalid, with reddish legs and the usual lines of punctures on the alternate elytral interstices characteristic of *Platymetopus* and *Selenophorus*. It may be my *Siopelus ferreus*.

*Bembidium finitimum.*

Is a *Tachys* of the section *Barytachys*; very glossy castaneous, with only two (very sharply incised) striæ on each side of the suture, and the marginal striæ divaricate in the middle of their course; the frontal striæ are short and dupli-

cated on each side, and the thorax is moderately narrowed behind, and not sinuated before the angles.

*Platysma retinens.*

This belongs to *Eccoptogenius* (Chaudoir), a genus closely allied to *Rembus* and having no near affinity with *Trigonotoma*, near which Chaudoir placed it. Walker's species is closely allied to, if not identical with, *E. mæstus*, Chaud.

*Drimostoma marginale.*

A Harpalid, with upper surface finely punctured and frontal furrows as in *Bradycellus* and allies. The type being female, its generic position cannot be ascertained.

There remain four species of Walker of which I have no notes, viz. *Chivina recta*, *Agonum placidulum*, *Stenolophus infexus*, and *Tachys rufula*. The synonymy of *Tricondyla femorata* is given in the Munich Catalogue. Of *Tricondyla tumidula* and *scitiscabra*, Mr. C. O. Waterhouse informs me, the types cannot be found.

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XIX.—*Notes on the Genus Terias, with Descriptions of new Species in the Collection of the British Museum.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Plate V.]

I HAVE recently been rearranging the Museum series of the Lepidopterous genus *Terias*, of which genus we possess most of the named forms; as I suspected, our species fully bear out my expressed opinion that any attempt to associate the allied forms without most careful attention to breeding, and that *through several generations* (in order to avoid all possibility of mistake), will result in the union of the entire series (the sections *Xanthidia* and *Eurema* being perhaps excepted) as one variable species, a consummation devoutly to be deprecated.

Of the various modifications of typical *Terias* we have in the Museum series upwards of 150, some of which must certainly be varieties, whereas others doubtless have a full right to be regarded as genuine, because unvarying and locally fixed, species; but it is quite impossible for any one,