

Samoa, Lifu (Loyalty Is.), Norfolk Island, New Zealand, New South Wales, New Caledonia, Waigiou, New Guinea, Fayal and Flores (Azores); also (race *Eriippus*, Cram.) from N. Brazil, Lower Amazon, Pernambuco, S.E. Brazil, and the Argentine Republic.

Mr. G. F. Mathew has furnished me with the following localities in the Western Pacific, where the insect was observed or heard of by him: Sydney, not common; Parramatta, Newcastle (New South Wales), sparingly; Botany Bay, more frequent; Brisbane and Cooktown (Queensland), common; Tasmania, reported to have occurred at Hobart Town; New Zealand, reported from the North Island; Fiji Islands, in great abundance at all the localities visited, but perhaps most plentiful at Suva; Rotumah Island, common; New Hebrides, common at all the islands, and generally abundant; Samoa, not very common; New Britain and Duke of York Islands, noticed; New Guinea, common at Port Moresby, Dinner Island, Kerepuna, &c.; Solomon Islands, common at Ugi; Louisiade Islands, Friendly Islands, very common, especially at Tonga-tabu; New Caledonia, tolerably common though less so than formerly; also at Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), in thousands in 1873.

I have met with the butterfly at Monte Video (race *Eriippus* Cram.), Callao and Lima, abundant; Chosica, Peru, abundant; Guayaquil, Panamá, Acapulco (Mexico), Vancouver Island, reported; Fatou-hiva, Taou-ate, O-Hiva-Oa, and Nuka Hiva (Marquesas Islands), generally common; Tahiti and Eimeo (Society Islands), common, especially in Tahiti; Mangaia, Rarotonga, abundant; Aitutáke, common, and Atiú; Oparo or Rāp-á Island, one or two specimens seen.

H.M.S. "Cherub," Portland:
11th February, 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS, AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF *CORYLOPHIDÆ*.

BY REV. A. MATTHEWS, M.A.

Among the New Zealand *Corylophidæ* in the collection of Dr. Sharp, I found the two very remarkable species described below. In superficial appearance these insects much resemble the *Trichopterygideæ*, but really belong to the *Sericoderina* of the *Corylophidæ*. From *Sericoderus* itself they are distinguished by their peculiarly formed 11-jointed antennæ, and other anatomical differences, and thus constitute a very distinct genus, which I propose to call *Anisomeristes*, from the unequal proportions of the articulations of the antennæ, and of which the following are the chief diagnostic characters:—

ANISOMERISTES, *gen. nov.*

Body obconic, convex, pubescent, with the hinder angles of the thorax much produced, and the extremities of the elytra sub-truncate. Head entirely covered by the front of the thorax. Antennæ 11-jointed. 1, large and long; 2, ovate, shorter and smaller than the first; 3, small and slender; 4, very short, transverse; 5, much enlarged and produced on the inner side; 6, small; 7, very much enlarged, and much produced on the inner side; 8, very short and small; 9—11 much incrassated, forming a sub-foliate club. Thorax generally large, and much dilated at the base, anterior margin entire, either circularly or ovably rounded, basal margin more or less arcuate, with the angles very much produced. Scutellum moderate, generally rounded. Elytra short, sub-truncate, more or less attenuated posteriorly. Legs moderate, with the tibiæ slightly recurved, setose, and armed with a single spur on the inner side of the apex; tarsi 4-jointed: the 2nd, and sometimes the 1st, joint bifid; 3rd, very small; 4th, long and slender; claws robust, and dentate at the base beneath. Venter composed of six segments, of which the first is very large.

ANISOMERISTES SHARPI, *sp. n.*

L. c., 1.25—1.37 mm. *Brevis, latissimus, postice valde attenuatus, valde convexus, nitidus, pilis longioribus aureis vestitus, pronoto late aurantiaco, elytris castaneis; pronoto permagno, latissimo, antice circulariter rotundato atque abrupte reflexo, glabro, nitidissimo, margine basali fere arcuatâ angulis longe productis, acutissimis; elytris brevibus, postice valde attenuatis, pronoto parum angustioribus, vix longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde et confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, striâ suturali antice abbreviatâ, lateribus fere rectis, late marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis, fere truncatis; pygidio rufo-testaceo; pedibus modicis, gracilibus, late flavis; antennis magnis, robustis, late flavis.*

Body short and very broad, much attenuated posteriorly, very convex and shining, clothed with rather long golden hair. Head moderate; eyes moderate; antennæ rather long and robust, bright yellow, with the 5th and 7th joints much enlarged. Thorax bright orange, very large and very broad, anterior margin circularly rounded and abruptly reflexed, smooth, and very shining, basal margin almost arcuate, with the angles very much produced, and very acute. Scutellum short and broad, rounded and punctured. Elytra short, much attenuated posteriorly, castaneous, narrower and scarcely longer than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, very deeply and closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria abbreviated anteriorly, sides nearly straight, extremities scarcely rounded, almost truncate. Abdomen with two segments exposed, rufo-testaceous. Legs rather short, bright yellow. Under-parts rufo-castaneous, with the metasternum and apical segments of the venter paler.

Differs from the other species in its larger size, broad form, very large thorax, attenuated elytra, and bright orange colour.

Habitat: New Zealand.

ANISOMERISTES ATER, *sp. n.*

L. c., 1.12—1.25 mm. *Perbrevis, latus, postice valde attenuatus, valde*

convexus, nitidus, aterrimus, pilis aureis, sat longis, vestitus; pronoto magno, latissimo, antice circulariter rotundato, nitidissimo, indistincte punctato, margine basali arcuatâ angulis latis, valde productis; elytris sat parvis, pronoto angustioribus, sat longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, postice valde attenuatis, profundissime punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidis, striâ suturali profunde impressâ, lateribus rectis et marginatis, apicibus vix rotundatis; pygidio exserto, nigro; pedibus flavis, femoribus piceis; antennis valde robustis, læte flavis, articulis 5 et 7 valde incrassatis.

Body broad and very short, much attenuated posteriorly, very convex, shining, deep black, clothed with rather long golden hair. Head piceous, large and broad; eyes rather large and prominent; antennæ bright yellow, very robust, with the 5th and 7th joints very much enlarged. Thorax large and very broad, circularly rounded in front, very shining, indistinctly punctured, basal margin arcuate, with the angles very broad and much produced. Scutellum rather large, sub-triangular. Elytra rather small, rather longer, but narrower than the thorax, widest at the shoulders, and much attenuated posteriorly, very deeply punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sutural stria very deep, sides straight and margined, extremities scarcely rounded. Abdomen with the apical segments exposed and black. Legs moderate, femora piceous and tibiæ yellow. Under-parts piceous, and deeply punctured; mouth and ventral segments paler.

Differs from *A. Sharpi* in its smaller size, shorter form, and deep black colour.

Habitat: New Zealand.

To this genus must also be added a species found in Italy and other parts of southern Europe, and lately described by Herr Reitter under the name of *Sericoderus Revelierei*. In this species the antennæ are 11-jointed, and formed on the same type, though not so strongly developed, as in the New Zealand insects. The following characters will be sufficient to distinguish this species from its congeners:—

ANISOMERISTES REVELIEREI, Reitter.

L. c., 1.12—1.25 mm. Sub-conical, attenuated posteriorly, pitchy-black, with the elytra either concolorous or more or less rufous on their posterior half; legs and antennæ moderate, yellow.

Differs from both the other species in its smaller size, much narrower form, and less dilated thorax.

I also feel much pleased in being able to add a new species to the rare genus *Peltinus* from some *Corylophidæ* collected in the south of Europe by Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N., and kindly sent to me by Mr. Champion. All the species of *Peltinus* are very minute, and at first sight look like small *Corylophi*, but may be recognised by the abrupt deflection of the front of the thorax. In anatomical details *Peltinus* differs very widely from any other genus; and its antennæ have only

ten joints, of which the 6th is very large, almost equal in size to the articulations of the club.

PELTINUS WALKERI, sp. n.

L. c., .75—·87 mm. *Omnino ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, minutissime et confertim punctatus, interstitiis glabris, haud alutaceis, aterrimus; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, margine anteriori vix reflexâ, pellucidâ, minute et confertim punctato, interstitiis glabris nitidissimis, margine basali fere rectâ angulis sat acutis; elytris pronoto duplo longioribus, vix latioribus, ad media latissimis, minute et sat confertim punctatis, interstitiis glabris, nitidissimis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pygidio minime exserto, nigro; pedibus brevibus, piceo-testaceis; antennis sat longis, robustis, late flavis.*

Body perfectly oval, exceedingly convex, very shining, very minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, not alutaceous, deep black. Head very small, piceous; eyes small; antennæ rather long and robust, bright yellow. Thorax moderate, ovally rounded in front with the margin scarcely reflexed and pellucid, minutely and indistinctly punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, basal margin nearly straight, with the angles rather acute. Scutellum moderate, triangular. Elytra twice longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, widest at the middle, minutely and rather closely punctured, with the interstices smooth and shining, sides faintly margined, apex very obtuse. Abdomen with the pygidium very slightly exposed, black. Legs rather short, pitchy-testaceous. Under-parts piceous, with the head, prothorax, and edges of the ventral segments paler.

Differs from *P. alutaceus* in its rather larger size, oval and not attenuated form, smaller thorax, piceous legs, large bright yellow antennæ, deep black colour, and sculpture; from other species it may be known by its much larger size and black colour.

Habitat: Europe, found in Sardinia, near Cagliari; J. J. Walker, R.N.

I have dedicated this species in honour of its captor, who for many years has been so well known as an energetic and most successful Coleopterist.

As the genus *Peltinus* appears to be but little known, it may be worth while to add a short diagnosis of the species which have been previously described:—

P. ALUTACEUS, Reitter.

L. c., .63—·75 mm. Sub-hemispheric, very shining, castaneous, distinctly alutaceous throughout; thorax ovally rounded in front, legs and antennæ bright yellow.

Found in Dalmatia.

P. VELATUS, Duval.

L. c., .50—63 mm. Shorter and more hemispheric than *P. alutaceus*, piceous, and very shining, very faintly alutaceous, thorax circularly rounded in front; antennæ yellow, with the 6th joint very slightly enlarged, legs and apical segments of the venter yellow.

Found in Spain and in Morocco.

P. MATTHEWSII, Reitter.

L. c., .50—63 mm. Ovate, attenuated in front, exceedingly convex, pale castaneous, thorax ovally rounded in front, smooth, and very shining, elytra distinctly punctured, legs and antennæ bright yellow.

Found in Syria.

At p. 160, *ante*, of this Magazine, the following erratum occurs in my description of *Corylophodes*: line 7, from the bottom, insert "1st" before "very."

Gumley, Market Harborough:
December 8th, 1885.

TWO ADDITIONAL BRITISH SPECIES OF *BRACONIDÆ*.

BY EDWARD CAPRON, M.D.

BRACON OOSTMAELI, Wesm.

Bracon Oostmaeli, Wesm., Nouv. Mém. Ac. Brux., 1838, p. 57, ♀; Vollenhoven, Pinacographia, pl. 24, fig. 8, ♀.

♀. Head black, with reddish spot at the top of the inner orbits, antennæ as long as body. Thorax entirely black, metathoracic space very smooth and shining. Abdomen with 1st segment black, remainder rufo-testaceous above and beneath, entirely smooth and shining, legs rufo-testaceous, with posterior coxæ, extreme base of posterior tibiæ, and all the tarsi, black. Wings deeply infuscated, with an angular whitish mark beneath the stigma. Terebra one-fourth the length of abdomen.

Length, 2 lines.

♂ coloured as the female, but the abdomen has a black spot on the last one or two segments, and is somewhat smaller.

Length, 1½ lines.

Three males and three females taken at Shiere in the summer of 1884.

The deeply infuscated wings contrasted with the pale legs and abdomen make it easily identified. It would come under the Rev. T. A. Marshall's 4th section; as he appears not to have received it from any of his correspondents, and Wesmael only had one female, it seems to be not a common species. Vollenhoven's figure is very characteristic. Among the rarer species I have also taken here a single female of *lætus*, and one of Marshall's new species, *exarator*, agreeing entirely with his description.