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NOTICE.

As from January 1st 1932, the Museums of the Federated Malay States (at Taiping, Perak, and Kuala Lumpur, Selangor), are disassociated under the new policy, and are now unconnected institutions. It is not proposed, however, to alter the title of the "Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums."

Separate volumes will be reserved for zoology and ethnology as in recent years, the former being published in Kuala Lumpur, and the latter, containing ethnographical and archaeological material, in Taiping.

The "Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums" was first published in 1906, and took the place of the "Perak Museum Notes" first issued in 1893. The following volumes of the Journal have been issued to date:

- Volume I, 1905-1906, Zoology and ethnology.
- „ II, 1906-1909, Zoology and ethnology.
- „ III, 1908, Zoology.
- „ IV, 1909-1911, Zoology and botany.
- „ V, 1913-1915, Zoology, botany and ethnology.
- „ VI, 1915-1916, Zoology, botany and ethnology.
- „ VII, 1916-1919, Zoology, botany and ethnology.
- „ VIII, Expedition to Korinchi Peak, Sumatra.
- „ „, 1918-1923, Vertebrates, Part II.
- „ „, 1919-1931, Invertebrates, Part III.
- „ „, 1917, Botany, Part IV.
- „ IX, 1920-1922, Ethnology.
- „ X, 1919-1922, Zoology and botany.
- „ XI, 1923-1924, Zoology and botany.
- „ XII, 1924-1929, Ethnology.
- „ XIII, 1925-1927, Zoology.
- „ XIV, 1929-1929, Zoology.
- „ XV, 1930-, Ethnology.
- „ XVI, 1930-1931, Zoology.
- „ XVII, 1932-, Zoology.

In view of the present circumstances it will not be possible to publish more than one part of a volume a year.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Federated Malay States Museums.)

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PRINTED FOR THE SELANGOR MUSEUM  
AT KUALA LUMPUR

BY  
PRINTERS LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

1935.

XL. CERAMBYCIDÆ FROM MOUNT KINABALU.

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Washington, D. C.*

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. M. Pendlebury, Systematic Entomologist of the Federated Malay States Museums at Kuala Lumpur, the writer has been permitted to study a collection of Cerambycid beetles collected on an expedition to Mount Kinabalu in British North Borneo, during March, April, and May, 1929. Eighty-seven species are represented in the collection, of which seven genera and thirty-eight species are herein described as new.

All of the specimens were collected by Mr. Pendlebury and my sincere thanks are extended to him for his kindness in permitting me to deposit the types of all the new species in the United States National Museum at Washington. Paratypes, except where species are described from uniques, are placed in the Selangor Museum at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

A valuable account of this expedition is given by Messrs. Pendlebury and Chasen in the *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums* (Vol. XVII, 1932, pp. 1-38, pls. 1-VIII, frontispiece, map).

Subfamily PRIONINÆ.

1. *Parandra janus* Bates.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau—Tenompok Pass, 3,000-4,700 feet, March 18, 1929, one specimen; Lumu Lumu, 5,500 feet, April, 15, 1929, one specimen.

2. *Megopis (Aegosoma) suturalis* sp. n.

*Female*.—Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, subopaque; head, antennæ, and pronotum reddish-brown, except the outer joints of the antennæ, and margins of the pronotum, which are black; scutellum brownish-black; elytra pale yellowish-brown, with the base, and lateral and sutural margins of each elytron, black, except toward apex; beneath reddish or yellowish-brown, with the tarsi, tibiæ, and apical halves of the femora black.

Head with the front short, strongly transverse, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface finely, densely granulose, with a few coarser granules intermixed, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish hairs. Antenna two-thirds as long as the body, coarsely rugose or scabrous, not ciliate beneath; third joint

nearly three times as long as the first and subequal in length to the fourth and fifth joints united. Eyes deeply emarginate, the lower lobe distant from base of mandible.

Pronotum strongly transverse, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides subparallel, unarmed, strongly constricted near apical and posterior angles, posterior angles broadly rounded, the lateral margin distinct only from the basal margin to the outer angle of the anterior coxal cavity, and completely obliterated in front; disk moderately convex, broadly, transversely depressed along base; surface finely, densely granulose, more or less finely rugose, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellow hairs. Scutellum elongate, longitudinally concave, acutely rounded at apex, the surface finely, irregularly rugose, and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, semierect hairs.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, and three and one-half times as long as wide; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are conjointly broadly rounded, and each elytron furnished with a distinct spine at sutural angle: surface rather densely, coarsely, uniformly punctate, with numerous small, shining granules, and a few obsolete, longitudinal costæ.

Body beneath finely, sparsely punctate, more or less granulose; metasternum rather densely clothed with long, erect, yellowish hairs. Abdomen sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; fifth ventral segment broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex; ovipositor broad at base, narrow and subcylindrical toward the apex.

Length, 34 millimeters; width, 7 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 3,000 feet, April 4, 1929. This species is related to *marginalis* Fabricius, but it differs from that species in being more slender and subcylindrical, and in having the outer joints of the antennæ black, the pronotum transversely concave along the apical margin, with the sides strongly sinuate, the legs black, and the elytra without distinct costæ, but each furnished with a distinct spine at the sutural angle.

### 3. *Megopis (Aegosoma) gigantea* Lansberge.

Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok, 3,300 feet, April 25, 1929, one specimen; Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 11, 1929, one specimen; Lumu Lumu, 5,500 feet, April 7, 1929, one specimen.

### 4. *Hystatus javanus* Thomson.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, May 3, 1929, one specimen.

### 5. *Priotyrannus (Kinibalua) megalops* Bates.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 12, 1929, one specimen.

### 6. Genus *Neosarmyds* gen. n.

Head rather large; antennal tubercles normal, divergent, and rather widely separated; epistoma transverse, concave, without transverse swellings; eyes large, feebly emarginate, narrowly separated above, partially encircling the bases of antennæ; maxillary palpus longer than labial palpus, the last joint narrowly rectangular and truncate at apex; mandibles short, robust, pluridentate on inner sides. Antenna 10-jointed, slightly longer than the body, joints three to ten subcylindrical, finely, densely granulose and longitudinally striate, but the joints not angulose or spinose at apices; first joint robust, longer than wide, arcuate, flattened beneath; third joint twice as long as the first and slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints gradually decreasing in length to the tenth, which is twice as long as the ninth. Pronotum strongly transverse, narrower than the elytra, uneven above, armed on each side at middle with two long spines, which are joined at the base, the posterior spine longer than the anterior one. Elytra longitudinally costate. Legs moderately long; femora slender, feebly flattened, sides nearly parallel, the posterior pair not extending to tip of abdomen; tibiæ not carinate; tarsus normal, the third joint deeply emarginate. Body rather narrowly elongate.

*Genotype*.—*Neosarmyds costipennis* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Prionini and is related to *Emphismenus* Lansberge, but it differs from that genus in being more slender, and in having the pronotum armed on each side with only two distinct teeth, the elytra longitudinally costate, and the antennæ composed of ten joints. It also resembles *Sarmyds* Pascoe, but it differs from that genus in having the antennæ composed of ten joints.

*Neosarmyds costipennis* sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, strongly flattened above, subopaque, uniformly reddish-brown above and beneath.

Head with the front broadly concave, strongly, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from occiput to middle of front; surface coarsely, irregularly, confluent rugose or punctate, clothed with a few fine, erect hairs; eyes very narrowly separated above; antenna with first two joints coarsely punctate and slightly pubescent, the following joints very finely, densely granulose and longitudinally striate.

Pronotum twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides obliquely narrowed from lateral spines toward base and apex; disk uneven, with a V-shaped elevation at middle; surface coarsely, irregularly, confluent punctate or rugose, sparsely clothed with long, erect, fine, yellowish hairs. Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, concave, sparsely clothed with long, erect, yellowish hairs.

Elytra two and one-half times as long as wide, at base distinctly wider than pronotum, widest at middle; humeri strongly developed; sides nearly parallel, feebly expanded at middle, with the tips conjointly broadly rounded; surface inconspicuously granulate, rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, more or less rugose, nearly glabrous, except along sutural and lateral margins, which are distinctly elevated, and each elytron with two longitudinal costæ extending from base to behind the middle.

Abdomen beneath obsoletely granulate, finely, densely scabrous, rather densely clothed with moderately long, semierect, fine, yellowish hairs; last segment broadly rounded at apex. Metasternum densely clothed with very long, erect, fine, yellowish hairs.

Length, 23-27 millimeters; width, 8-9 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 5,500 feet. The type was collected April 8, 1929, and the paratype April 17, 1929.

7. *Dorysthenes (Paraphrus) planicollis* Bates.

Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu, 5,500 feet, April 10, 1929, two specimens; Koung, near Mount Kinabalu, 1,300 feet, March 15, 1929, one specimen; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 12, 1929, one specimen.

8. *Sarmyds antennatus* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 25-28, 1929, four specimens.

Subfamily CERAMBYCINÆ.

9. Genus *Eburiomorpha* gen. n.

Head not prominent, not covered by the prothorax, short in front; antennal tubercles not prominent, depressed; ligula corneous; mandibles short, acute at tips; maxillary palpus longer than labial palpus, the last joint narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, truncate at apex; eyes large, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, widely separated above. Antenna 11-jointed, slender, feebly ciliate beneath,

not spinose, nearly as long as the body (female); first joint robust, subcylindrical, expanded toward apex, twice as long as wide; third joint twice as long as first and longer than the following joints, these gradually decreasing in length to the eleventh, which is slightly longer than the tenth. Pronotum transverse, narrower than elytra, emarginate at posterior angles, dilated and feebly tuberculate on each side. Elytra with eburneous spots. Legs moderately long; femora slender, feebly flattened, sides nearly parallel, the posterior pair extending to apical margin of third abdominal segment; anterior coxæ strongly angulated externally; middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process broad between anterior coxæ. Abdominal segments subequal in length. Body broadly elongate.

*Genotype*.—*Eburiomorpha guttata* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Oemini and is related to *Noserius* Pascoe, but it differs from that genus in having the anterior coxæ rather widely separated, the last joints of the palpi subcylindrical, and the head shorter and more horizontal in front.

*Eburiomorpha guttata* sp. n.

*Female*.—Broadly elongate, moderately convex, subopaque, uniformly pale brownish-yellow above and beneath, and each elytron ornamented with four elongate, eburneous spots.

Head with the front very short, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are widely separated, with a shallow, median depression behind the eyes, and a vague, narrow, longitudinal carina between the antennal tubercles; surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence; eyes separated from each other on the top by about three times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna finely, densely punctate (coarser on basal joint), and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed.

Pronotum one and two-thirds times as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides arcuately rounded, feebly, narrowly constricted at base, and armed on each side at middle with a short, obtuse tubercle; disk slightly uneven, feebly, transversely depressed along base and anterior margin; surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed, rather densely clothed with very short, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence, with numerous longer, erect hairs intermixed. Scutellum transverse, subtruncate at apex, densely clothed with semierect, whitish pubescence.

Elytra six times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri feebly developed; humeral angles obtusely rounded; sides parallel from base to apical sixth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are feebly, arcuately emarginate, and each furnished with a long, acute spine at sutural angle; disk even, moderately convex; surface rather densely, coarsely, uniformly punctate, intervals densely, minutely punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with very short, recumbent, and longer, erect, inconspicuous hairs intermixed, each elytron with two very indistinct, longitudinal costæ, and ornamented with two pairs of contiguous, oblong, eburneous spots, one pair at base, the other at the middle.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent and erect, whitish hairs, the hairs denser on the mesosternum; last abdominal segment broadly rounded and feebly emarginate at apex.

Length, 28 millimeters; width, 8 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Marei Parei.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,000 feet, April 30, 1929.

10. *Dymasius acutipennis* sp. n.

*Female*.—Rather narrowly elongate, slightly flattened above, feebly shining, dark reddish-brown the legs and antennæ slightly paler, and the elytra clothed with silky pubescence.

Head with the front strongly transverse, uneven, deeply, longitudinally depressed between the antennal tubercles and upper lobes of eyes, with two large, deep depressions on the front, and a narrow, longitudinal carina in the depression between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent and divergent; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate anteriorly, impunctate on median part, with numerous short, transverse rugæ on occiput, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish pubescence. Eyes large, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, and narrowly separated on the top. Antenna about as long as the body, not ciliate beneath, rather densely pubescent, joints three and four cylindrical, slightly expanded at apices, joint five to eleven flattened on outer margin, with the apices acutely angulated; first joint robust, feebly expanded toward apex, twice as long as wide, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum longer than wide, slightly narrower at apex than at base, widest near middle; sides feebly rounded, slightly constricted near apical angles, unarmed; disk

moderately convex, feebly, broadly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, narrowly, transversely grooved along base, and very coarsely, deeply, irregularly rugose or corrugated on the median part; surface impunctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, yellow pubescence on the median part, the pubescence denser toward the sides and concealing the surface. Scutellum triangular, narrowly subtruncate at apex, sparsely clothed with recumbent, yellow pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, considerably wider than pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, then arcuately narrowed to the sutural margins, which are acutely produced into a short spine; disk feebly flattened; surface finely, sparsely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, silky, brownish-white pubescence.

Body beneath densely, indistinctly punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex; posterior tibiæ straight.

Length, 22 millimeters; width, 5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 16, 1929. This species is allied to *amictus* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in being narrower, and in having the outer joints of the antennæ more strongly flattened and the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth, the elytra acutely produced at the sutural margins, and the surface uniformly clothed with silky, brownish-white pubescence.

11. *Ceresium zeylanicum* White.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 29, 1929, one specimen.

12. *Ceresium pachymerum* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 29, 1929, one specimen.

13. *Ceresium femoratum* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 27, 1929, one specimen.

14. *Strangalia baluensis* sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, strongly flattened above, subopaque, black above and beneath, except for a spot on under side of head, part of the coxæ, and the outer joints of the antennæ, white

or yellow, and each elytron ornamented with an obsolete, longitudinal, short, pale yellow vitta behind the humerus, the vitta turned inward along the base, and a similar vitta extending along sutural margin from apical fourth to apex.

Head with the front transverse, flat, slightly uneven, feebly depressed between the antennal tubercles, strongly, abruptly, transversely depressed behind the eyes, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface densely, finely, irregularly punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed on the occiput, sparsely clothed with semierect, yellowish-white pubescence. Eyes large, oblong, finely granulated, feebly emarginate. Antenna three fourths as long as body; first joint elongate, cylindrical, slightly arcuate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is distinctly shorter than the third.

Pronotum campanulate, slightly longer than wide; sides strongly, obliquely expanded from apex to base, feebly constricted at apex and behind middle; disk strongly convex, strongly, broadly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, feebly, transversely depressed along base; surface with a narrow, longitudinal, median, smooth carina, rather coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence. Scutellum elongate, narrowly rounded at apex, rather densely clothed with recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence.

Elytra wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides strongly, obliquely narrowed from base to tips, which are separately obliquely subtruncate, and furnished with a short spine at sutural and external angles; disk strongly flattened, feebly depressed at base near humeri; surface finely, rather densely, but not deeply, punctate, sparsely clothed on exterior halves with long, recumbent, black pubescence, and each elytron densely clothed on interior half with a broad, longitudinal vitta composed of long, transversely recumbent, silky, yellowish-white pubescence, the vitta expanded near the base and enclosing an oblong, black, pubescent spot.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, silky, yellowish-white pubescence; last abdominal segment broad, deeply concave near the apex, which is transversely truncate.

Length, 18 millimeters; width, 3.75 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 12, 1929. This species is closely allied to *flavovittata* Aurivillius, but it differs from the description given for that species in being larger, and in having

the antennal joints uniformly coloured (not paler at bases), the elytra with inconspicuous, yellow vittæ, and the yellowish-white, pubescent vitta on each elytron enclosing an oblong, black pubescent spot near the base. Under this species is placed another specimen collected at Kamborangah, Mount Kinabalu, at an altitude of 7,200 feet, March 26, 1929. It differs from the type in being uniformly black, and in having the tips of the elytra a little more obliquely truncate, the last ventral segment of the abdomen triangularly depressed, and more broadly truncate at apex, with the angles slightly produced, and the pubescent vittæ on the elytra not conspicuous.

15. *Coloborhombus intermedius* Gahan.

Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu, 5,500 feet, April 10, 1929, one specimen.

16. *Pachyteria ruficollis* Waterhouse.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 12-16, 1929, five specimens.

17. *Rosalia (Eurybatus) borneensis* Rothschild and Jordan.

Mount Kinabalu: Tenompok Pass—Kiau, 4,700—3,000 feet, April 19, 1929, one specimen; Kiau—Tenompok Pass, 3,000—4,700 feet, March 18, 1929, two specimens.

18. *Chlorophorus annularis* Fabricius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 16—April 20, 1929, nine specimens; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 12, 1929, one specimen.

19. *Chlorophorus borneensis* sp. n.

Elongate, moderately robust, uniformly black above and beneath, the elytra ornamented with whitish pubescent designs.

Head with the front elongate, narrow, distinctly elevated on each side between the antennæ, with a narrow, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with rather long, recumbent, whitish hairs. Antenna about one-half as long as body, unarmed, finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence; first joint subequal in length to the third.

Pronotum globose, as wide as long, equal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded; disk evenly, strongly convex, with a narrow, transverse groove along base and apical margin; surface uniformly, confluent foveolate, with a long, semierect, whitish hair arising from the middle of each fovea, except on the median part, where the hairs are black and

inconspicuous. Scutellum strongly transverse, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra two and two-thirds times as long as pronotum, at base as wide as pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately broadly, obliquely truncate, with a short tooth at the outer angle; surface densely, finely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brown pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence as follows: A short, transverse fascia at base near scutellum, a triangular spot on disk at basal fourth extending to sutural margin but not to the lateral margin, a narrow, transverse fascia at middle extending from lateral margin to sutural margin, then forward along sutural margin to the triangular spot, and a large spot covering the apical fourth.

Body beneath densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex; middle and posterior femora longitudinally carinate.

Length, 10 millimeters; width, 2.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: between Kiau and Tenompok.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,700 feet, April 19, 1929. This species resembles *manillæ* Aurivillius, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum foveolate, the tips of the elytra obliquely truncate, and the transverse, median pubescent fascia on each elytron extending forward along the sutural margin to the anterior triangular, pubescent spot.

20. *Rhaphuma atrata* sp. n.

Small, narrowly elongate, feebly shining, uniformly brownish-black above and beneath, antenna slightly paler, and the elytra ornamented with transverse, white pubescent fasciæ.

Head with the front longer than wide, flat, sides parallel, feebly, obliquely elevated on each side between the antennæ, which are rather widely separated, with a narrow, longitudinal carina on the front; surface sparsely, but not deeply, irregularly punctate, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish hairs. Antenna about one-half as long as body, unarmed, finely, densely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few long hairs on the underside; first joint robust, subglobose, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is nearly twice as long as the third.

Pronotum globose, longer than wide, equal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides strongly, arcuately rounded, slightly constricted at base; disk evenly, strongly convex; surface rather densely, irregularly, transversely rugose on disk, the rugæ more or less interrupted, becoming obsolete toward the sides, sparsely clothed with short, fine, inconspicuous, brown hairs on the disk, nearly glabrous toward the sides, and ornamented along base with a narrow fascia of long, dense, recumbent, white pubescence. Scutellum as wide as long, broadly rounded at apex, clothed with a few brown hairs.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately broadly, transversely truncate; surface finely, densely punctate, or feebly, irregularly rugose, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, inconspicuous, brown hairs, and each elytron ornamented with dense, long, recumbent, white pubescence as follows: A narrow, transverse fascia at basal third, the fascia slightly oblique and extending from sutural margin to lateral declivity, a narrow, transverse fascia just behind the middle, the fascia slightly wider at sutural margin, the sides converging to near, but not reaching, the lateral margin, and a narrow, transverse fascia at apex.

Body beneath finely, sparsely punctate, sparsely clothed with fine, recumbent, whitish pubescence, and ornamented with dense, white pubescence as follows: A broad, transverse fascia along posterior margin on each side of first abdominal segment, a large spot on the posterior part of the metasternal epimeron, a small spot at exterior angle on posterior part of metasternum, and a large spot on the mesosternal epimeron; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex. Legs with numerous long, erect spines or stiff hairs; posterior pair very long, and the first tarsal joint twice as long as the following three joints united.

Length, 5.25 millimeters; width, 1.34 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 3,000 feet, March 17, 1929. This species resembles *Demonax ater* Aurivillius, but it differs from that species in having the antennæ unarmed, the anterior pubescent fascia on each elytron longer and more transversely oblique, and the elytra without long, erect hairs.

21. *Demonax borneensis* sp. n.

Elongate, moderately robust, uniformly brownish-black above and beneath, the elytra ornamented with whitish pubescent designs.

Head with the front elongate, flat, sides feebly, arcuately constricted, distinctly, obliquely elevated on each side between the antennæ, which are not very widely separated, with a distinct, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface rather finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence. Antenna about three fourths as long as the body, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, basal joints sparsely ciliate beneath, and joints three and four armed with a long spine at apices; first joint robust, subcylindrical, slightly arcuate, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third.

Pronotum globose, longer than wide, equal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides moderately, arcuately rounded, feebly constricted at base; disk evenly, strongly convex, feebly, narrowly, transversely depressed along base; surface irregularly, but not deeply, confluent foveolate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, which are more or less grouped into series of three to five, and with a small, vague, elongate, dark spot at middle. Scutellum elongate triangular, rather acutely rounded at apex, densely clothed with short, whitish pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and wider than pronotum at middle; sides nearly parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately broadly, transversely sinuate, and furnished with a short tooth at the sutural and lateral angles; surface finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with recumbent, brown pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with dense, whitish pubescence as follows: An elongate post-humeral vitta connected to a transverse fascia along base, a rounded spot on disk just in front of middle, connected to a narrow vitta extending along sutural margin to basal fascia, a triangular fascia behind middle, widest at sutural margin, with the sides converging to near the lateral margin, and a broad vitta (arcuately constricted externally near apex) extending along sutural margin from apical fourth to apex.

Body beneath densely, uniformly clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex. Legs with numerous long, erect spines or stiff hairs; posterior pair long, the femora extending beyond apex of elytron, and the first tarsal joint twice as long as the following three joints united.

Length, 11 millimeters; width, 2.5 millimeters.

*Type locality.*—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 9, 1929. This species resembles *detortus* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum longer than wide, with only one median dark spot, and with the apical whitish pubescent spot on each elytron covering the sutural half of the apical fourth.

22. *Demonax pendleburyi* sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, uniformly brownish-black above and beneath, the elytra densely clothed with whitish pubescence, and vaguely ornamented with brownish-yellow pubescent fasciæ.

Head with the front transverse, flat, sides feebly, arcuately constricted, distinctly, obliquely elevated on each side between the antennæ, which are not very widely separated, with a distinct, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput, finely, densely punctate on front, coarsely, irregularly punctate on occiput, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which nearly conceals the surface. Antenna three fourths as long as body, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, basal joints sparsely ciliate beneath, joint three and four armed with a long spine at apices, and joint five with a short spine at apex; first joint robust, subcylindrical, slightly shorter than third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth.

Pronotum subcylindrical, distinctly longer than wide, equal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides feebly arcuately rounded, slightly constricted at base; disk strongly convex, feebly, longitudinally gibbose behind middle, narrowly, transversely depressed along base; surface irregularly, but not deeply, confluent foveolate, with a few scattered, coarse punctures toward base, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, which are more or less grouped into series of three to five hairs, and with a few fine, erect hairs intermixed. Scutellum elongate triangular, acute at apex, rather densely clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and wider than pronotum at middle; sides parallel from base to near the tips, which are separately broadly, obliquely rounded, and furnished with a short tooth at lateral angle; surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which conceals the surface, with a few erect hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with inconspicuous, brownish-yellow pubescence as follows: A broad, irregular, transverse spot behind the humerus, but not reaching the sutural margin, a narrow, transverse fascia extending obliquely backward from the sutural margin at



middle, then forward along lateral margin for a short distance, and a transverse fascia at apical fourth extending from sutural margin to lateral margin, then backward along the margin to apex.

Body beneath densely, uniformly clothed with recumbent, whitish pubescence, with a few erect hairs intermixed, the pubescence nearly concealing the surface; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex. Legs with numerous long, erect spines or stiff hairs; posterior pair long, the femora extending beyond the apex of elytron, and the first tarsal joint twice as long as the following joints united.

Length, 14 millimeters; width, 2.75 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 9, 1929. This species can be separated from the other known species of this genus found in Borneo by its long, narrow, and subcylindrical form, and in having the upper surface densely clothed with whitish pubescence, and the elytra ornamented with inconspicuous, brownish-yellow pubescent fasciæ.

23. *Euryphagus lundii* var. *nigripes* Olivier.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 24, 1929, one specimen.

Subfamily LAMINÆ.

24. Genus *Anxylotoles* gen. n.

Head prominent, front vertical and subquadrate; epistoma distinct; mandibles short, acute at tips; antennal tubercles depressed, not prominent; palpi subequal in length, last joints cylindrical, acute at apices; cheeks moderately long. Antenna 11-jointed, shorter than body, slender, not ciliate beneath, unarmed, but joints three to eleven furnished with elongate sensory foveæ; first joint robust, oval, twice as long as wide, feebly emarginate beneath at base, three fourths as long as third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth, the following joints gradually decreasing in length. Eyes small, coarsely granulated, rather deeply emarginate, widely separated on the top. Pronotum slightly wider than long, unarmed at the sides. Elytra elongate, convex, strongly attenuate posteriorly, apices strongly divaricate, without distinct humeri. Legs rather short; femora robust, slightly expanded near middle, the posterior pair shorter than abdomen; intermediate tibiæ grooved; anterior coxæ globose; middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process rather narrow, convex, expanded posteriorly. Intercostal process of abdomen acute at apex. Body elongate, finely pubescent, wingless.

*Genotype*.—*Anxylotoles caudatus* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Dorcadionini and is related to *Xylotoles* Newman, but it differs from that genus in having the antenna shorter than the body, not ciliate beneath, but the outer joints furnished with sensory foveæ, the pronotum not longer than wide, the prosternal process arcuately elevated between the anterior coxæ, and the femora only slightly expanded.

*Anxylotoles caudatus* sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, slightly flattened above, subopaque, brownish-black, except the antennæ, elytra, and tibiæ (except at apices), which are reddish-brown.

Head with the front slightly convex, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, more confluent punctate on vertex and occiput, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs; eyes separated from each other on the top by five times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence, with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest just behind middle; sides arcuately rounded, feebly constricted at base; disk moderately convex, feebly, broadly, transversely flattened on apical third and along base; surface coarsely, deeply, uniformly, confluent punctate, very sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra three and one half times as long as pronotum, at base subequal in width to pronotum at middle, widest near middle; humeral angles nearly rectangular; sides moderately, arcuately rounded from base to the tips, which are strongly divaricate, acute, and directed slightly upward; disk slightly flattened on basal two thirds, with the sides vertical, strongly, obliquely declivous from sutural margin to lateral margin on apical third; surface very coarsely, deeply, irregularly foveolate, sparsely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, whitish pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly rounded, and feebly emarginate at apex.

Length, 9.5–10 millimeters; width, 2.4–2.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Pakka.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 10,000 feet, March 23, 1929.

25. *Anexodus kuntzeni* Kriesche.

Mount Kinabalu: Tenompok Pass, 4,500 feet, April 18, 1929, one specimen.

26. *Trachystola granulata* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 8, 1929, one specimen; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9–11, 1929, two specimens.

27. *Trachystola puncticollis* sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, moderately convex above, opaque, uniformly brownish-black above and beneath, except the outer nine antennal joints, which have the basal halves brownish-yellow.

Head with the front slightly longer than wide, nearly flat, the sides parallel; antennal tubercles prominent, contiguous at bases, and obliquely divergent; surface coarsely punctate, the punctures deep and more or less confluent, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish hairs, with a narrow, feeble, longitudinal groove on the occiput. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe, the lower lobe twice as long as wide. Antenna slightly longer than the body, not ciliate beneath; first joint robust, slightly arcuate, gradually expanded to apex, with an open cicatrix at apex, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, equal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, strongly constricted at anterior margin, apical third, and behind middle, and armed on each side at middle with a short, acute tooth, which is directed obliquely upward; disk moderately convex, broadly, transversely flattened along base, with two narrow, transverse grooves on each side behind apical margin, but the grooves not extending on median part; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs. Scutellum transverse, subtruncate at apex, concave, sparsely clothed with recumbent, yellowish pubescence.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base, and moderately convex; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately rather broadly rounded; surface coarsely, rather

densely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with very short, inconspicuous, recumbent hairs, and each elytron ornamented with numerous small elevations or tubercles, more or less arranged in irregular rows.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate (except prosternum, which is sparsely, coarsely punctate), and sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence.

Length, 13–15 millimeters; width, 4.25–5.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from three specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 7–14, 1929. This species is related to *granulata* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in being smaller and more slender, and in having the pronotum coarsely punctured and without median tubercles, and the tubercles on the elytra rounded and not arranged in distinct, longitudinal rows.

28. *Epicedia maculatrix* Pértý.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 25, 1929, one specimen; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9, 1929, one specimen.

29. *Anhammus variegatus* sp. n.

Elongate, rather robust, strongly flattened above, subopaque, uniformly reddish-brown above and beneath.

Head with the front slightly transverse, nearly flat, the sides parallel, angularly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent, contiguous at bases, and obliquely divergent; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes about twice as long as wide. Antenna twice as long as the body, not ciliate beneath; first joint cylindrical, gradually expanded to apex, with a vague cicatrix at apex, three fifths as long as the third joint, the following joints each subequal in length to the third.

Pronotum strongly transverse, equal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, armed on each side just in front of middle with a long tooth, which is broad at base, acute at apex, and directed obliquely upward; disk uneven at middle, broadly, transversely depressed along base and apex; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence. Scutellum broadly triangular, broadly rounded or subtruncate at apex, densely clothed with recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeral angles obtusely rounded, unarmed; sides feebly narrowed from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk slightly convex, feebly, triangularly depressed behind scutellum, with a vague, longitudinal elevation at middle of each elytron behind base; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming finer and more distant toward apices, with a few granules at base, and densely, irregularly variegated with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence.

Body beneath densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence; prosternum narrow, unarmed; sides feebly narrowed from base to apical fifth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk slightly convex, feebly, triangularly depressed behind scutellum, with a vague, longitudinal elevation at middle of each elytron behind base; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming finer and more distant toward apices, with a few granules at base, and densely, irregularly variegated with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence.

Length, 15 millimeters; width, 4.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 7, 1929. This species differs from *Anhammus* in having the humeral angles unarmed, instead of armed with a distinct tooth, the elytra scarcely narrowed toward the apices, and the cicatrix on the first antennal joint scarcely visible. As, however, it belongs to the tribe Monochamini with declivous but not distinctly tuberculate mesosternum, with the lower lobes of the eyes longitudinal, not transverse, and with the pronotum armed on each side in front of the middle with a strongly developed acute spine, I do not hesitate in placing this species as a somewhat aberrant one in the genus *Anhammus* Thomson.

30. *Epepeotes luscus* Fabricius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, May 2, 1929, one specimen; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9, 1929, two specimens.

31. *Epepeotes gigas* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok, 3,300 feet, April 26, 1929, one specimen.

32. *Epepeotes lateralis* Guérin.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 1-12, 1929, five specimens; Kamborangah, 3,000-4,000 feet, March 1929, one specimen; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 5, 1929, one specimen.

33. *Epepeotes vittipennis* sp. n.

*Female*.—Robust, attenuate posteriorly, moderately convex above, feebly shining, uniformly dark reddish-brown above and beneath, and each elytron ornamented with an irregular, longitudinal, white pubescent vitta along lateral margin.

Head with the front quadrate, slightly narrower at top than at bottom, triangularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent, contiguous at bases, and strongly divergent; surface with a vague, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes slightly longer than wide. Antenna one and one-fourth times as long as the body, not distinctly ciliate beneath, the outer joints indistinctly clothed with whitish pubescence on basal halves; first joint elongate, cylindrical, with a distinct, closed cicatrix at apex, slightly shorter than third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth.

Pronotum strongly transverse, equal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, constricted near base and behind middle, armed on each side at middle with a long, narrow tubercle, which is narrowly rounded at apex and directed obliquely upward; disk rather uneven, with a broad, transverse depression near anterior margin, three narrow, more or less distinct, transverse grooves behind the middle, and a short, transversely elevated (emarginate at middle) ridge at middle; surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, which conceals the surface. Scutellum triangular, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with recumbent, brownish yellow pubescence.

Elytra five times as long as pronotum, nearly twice as wide as pronotum at base; humeri prominent, unarmed; sides obliquely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately broadly subtruncate, rounded at sutural margin, and acutely angulated at lateral margin; disk moderately convex; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures coarse basally, but becoming obsolete toward apices, densely clothed with very short, grey pubescence, and each elytron ornamented near the lateral margin with a broad, irregular, longitudinal vitta composed of very dense, long, recumbent, white pubescence, the vitta extending from humerus to near apex, and constricted at middle and apical fourth.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely, uniformly clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow

pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly subtruncate at apex; first joint of anterior tarsus not distinctly angulated on external side at the apex.

Length, 27 millimeters; width, 9 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kamborangah.

Described from two females (one type) collected at the type locality at altitude of 7,000 feet, March 19–31, 1929. This species is not quite typical of *Epepeotes* and differs slightly from the typical forms of this genus in having the eyes slightly longer than wide, and the first joint of the anterior tarsus of the female not distinctly angulated at the apex. It is distinguished from the other known species of this genus in having a broad, irregular, longitudinal, white pubescent vitta on each elytron.

34. Genus *Loxotropoides* gen. n.

Head large, obliquely inclined inward, triangularly concave between the antennæ, with the front very narrow and the sides parallel. Mandibles prominent, broad, arcuate, and acute at apices. Cheeks short. Palpi 3-jointed, subequal in length, the apical joints cylindrical and acutely pointed at apices. Antenna shorter than body, 11-jointed, not spinose, ciliate beneath; first joint subcylindrical, with a distinct, closed cicatrix, but not spinose at apex, slightly shorter than third joint. Antennal tubercles prominent, more or less contiguous, not spinose at apices. Eyes large, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, narrowly separated above, with the lower lobes subequilateral. Pronotum without lateral margins, transverse, armed with a sharp tubercle on each side. Scutellum broad, subtriangular. Elytra elongate, parallel, moderately convex, emarginate at apices. Abdominal segments unequal in length; three intermediate segments subequal in length, narrower than the first or fifth segments. Metasternum normal in length. Mesosternum truncate in front, strongly tuberculate. Prosternum short in front of anterior coxæ; prosternal process narrow between the coxæ, arcuately declivous in front and behind. Anterior coxæ large, subglobose, angulated externally, projecting beyond level of prosternal process, the cavities closed posteriorly. Intermediate coxal cavities open externally. Legs equal in length; tibiæ grooved, not tuberculate; femora feebly flattened, subcylindrical, slightly expanded at middle; posterior tarsus broad, with the first joint shorter than the following two joints united; tarsal claws simple, divaricate. Body robust, elongate, winged, finely pubescent.

*Genotype*.—*Loxotropoides brunnea* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Monochamini, and in the table given by Lacordaire (Genera des Coléoptères,

tome IX, 1869, pp. 300–303) runs to *Pelargoderus* Serville, from which it differs in having the anterior tibiæ unarmed, the head very narrow and strongly, obliquely inclined in front, the antennæ ciliate beneath and shorter than the body, and the pronotum armed on each side with a distinct tubercle. It is also separated from most of the other genera of this tribe in having the front of the head very narrow and elongate.

*Loxotropoides brunnea* sp. n.

Elongate, robust, moderately convex above, subopaque, uniformly piceous above and beneath (except antennæ and tarsi), densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-white or brownish-yellow pubescence, but not concealing the punctures on the dorsal surface.

Head with the front flat, elongate, very narrow, the sides parallel at middle, but arcuately expanded near epistoma and antennal tubercles, densely punctate, with fine and coarse punctures intermixed, and with a distinct, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; eyes separated from each other on the top by about the width of the upper lobe. Antenna three fourths as long as the body, sparsely ciliate beneath with rather short, erect hairs, densely punctate, with fine and coarse punctures intermixed on basal joint, the joints cylindrical, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, dark brown pubescence above and paler pubescence beneath; first joint slightly shorter than the third and subequal in length to the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length to the eleventh, which is slightly longer than the tenth and acutely spinose at apex.

Pronotum one third wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel and armed on each side at middle with a large, acute tubercle, which is directed obliquely upward; disk transversely depressed or grooved along base and anterior margin, the median part uneven, slightly elevated, very coarsely, irregularly, transversely rugose, similar to the species of *Epicedia*; surface densely, finely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures intermixed, and with a few long, erect hairs intermixed with the recumbent pubescence. Scutellum subtriangular, about as long as wide, the surface densely pubescent.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum; humeri rather feebly developed; humeral angles obtusely rounded; sides nearly parallel to behind the middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly emarginate; disk even, moderately convex; surface minutely rugose, rather

sparsely, very coarsely punctate and tuberculate basally, the punctures becoming finer and more distant toward the apices.

Abdomen beneath rather densely, obsoletely punctate or rugose, the punctures nearly concealed by the pubescence; last segment broadly, feebly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Tarsi densely clothed on upper side with dark brown and white hairs intermixed.

Length, 26–33 millimeters; width, 10–12 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from two examples (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,000 feet, April 7–9, 1929.

35. *Monochamus baluanus* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau–Tenompok Pass, 3,000–4,700 feet, March 18, 1929, one specimen.

36. *Dihammus rusticator* Fabricius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok, 3,300 feet, April 23, 1929, one specimen; Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9–11, 1929, three specimens.

37. *Dihammus marmoratus* sp. n.

*Male*.—Elongate, robust, moderately convex above, strongly attenuate posteriorly, uniformly brownish-black above and beneath, and subopaque.

Head with the front quadrate, flat, the sides parallel, concave between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent, contiguous at bases, and obliquely divergent; surface with a narrow, longitudinal groove on occiput and vertex, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes about as wide as long. Antenna three times as long as the body, not ciliate beneath; first joint elongate, cylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, one half as long as the third joint, and with a short, distinct cicatrix at apex.

Pronotum strongly transversely, equal in width at base and apex; sides constricted near base and apex, expanded at middle, armed on each side at middle with a long tubercle, which is wide at base, acute at apex, and directed obliquely upward; disk moderately convex, more or less uneven, feebly, broadly, transversely depressed at apical fourth, and with two narrow, transverse grooves near base; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate on median part, sparsely punctate toward sides, densely, uniformly

clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, which does not conceal the punctures. Scutellum subquadrate, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed at sides with long, recumbent, golden yellow pubescence, longitudinally glabrous at middle.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeri prominent, unarmed; sides obliquely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; disk moderately convex; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming smaller toward apices, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, the surface more or less marmorated.

Body beneath densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, olivaceous brown pubescence, which conceals the surface; last abdominal segment with a few visible coarse punctures, and feebly, broadly emarginate at apex.

*Female*.—Differs from the male in having the antennæ shorter, the sides of elytra parallel, and the last abdominal segment broadly subtruncate at apex.

Length, 16–23 millimeters; width, 2.5–7 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from six specimens, two males and four females (one male type). The type and three paratypes were collected at the type locality at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 14–16, 1929; one paratype was collected at Marei Parei, Mount Kinabalu, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, April 29, 1929; and one paratype was collected at Kamborangah, Mount Kinabalu, at an altitude of 7,000 feet, March 26, 1929. This species is related to *rusticator* Fabricius, but it differs from that species in having the basal joint of antenna longer and more cylindrical, the pronotum longer, with the lateral tubercles more acute, the golden yellow pubescence on the scutellum longitudinally divided at the middle, and the pubescence on the elytra denser and more or less marmorated.

38. *Dihammus ater* sp. n.

*Male*.—Elongate, robust, moderately convex above, strongly attenuate posteriorly, feebly shining, uniformly black above and beneath; antenna with joints one and two black, joints three to six brownish-yellow, with the tips blackish, the following joints becoming dark brown.

Head with the front quadrate, flat, the sides parallel, concave between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent, contiguous at bases, and obliquely divergent; surface with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from

epistoma to occiput, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, greyish pubescence. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes about as wide as long. Antenna about four times as long as the body, not ciliate beneath; first joint elongate, cylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, one half as long as the third joint, and with a short, distinct cicatrix at apex.

Pronotum strongly transverse, equal in width at base and apex; sides constricted near base and apex, expanded at middle, armed on each side at middle with a long tubercle, which is broad at base, acute at apex, and directed obliquely upward; disk rather even, moderately convex, with a narrow, transverse groove along base; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate on median part, sparsely punctate toward sides, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, greyish pubescence, which does not conceal the punctures. Scutellum subquadrate, broadly rounded at apex, densely, uniformly clothed with long, recumbent, golden yellow pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeri prominent, unarmed; sides obliquely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; disk moderately convex; surface densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming finer toward apices, densely, uniformly clothed with very short, recumbent, greyish pubescence, which gives the surface a slate coloured reflection.

Body beneath densely clothed with short, inconspicuous, grey pubescence, which does not conceal the surface; last abdominal segment broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex.

Length, 20 millimeters; width, 6 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kamborangah.

Described from four males (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 7,000 feet, March 26 to April 1, 1929. This species is related to *rusticator* Fabricius, but it differs from that species in being uniformly black and densely clothed with greyish pubescence, giving the surface a slate colored appearance, and in having the basal joint of the antenna longer and more cylindrical, the intermediate joints of the antennæ bicolored, the pronotum distinctly narrower with the lateral tubercles more acute, and the scutellum densely, uniformly clothed with golden yellow pubescence.

### 39. *Orsidis oppositus* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April, 1, 1929, one specimen.

### 40. *Orsidis unicolor* sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex above, attenuate posteriorly, subopaque, uniformly brownish-black above and beneath, with the basal part of the antennal joints (except first and second) slightly paler.

Head with the front quadrate, slightly convex, the sides parallel, concave between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent and obliquely divergent; surface with a vague, narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, dark brown pubescence. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes about as long as wide. Antenna slightly longer than the body, not ciliate beneath; first joint elongate, cylindrical, feebly, gradually expanded toward apex, with a short, distinct cicatrix at apex, subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is one fourth shorter than the third.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides parallel, feebly sinuate near base and apex, broadly expanded at middle, armed on each side at middle with a long tubercle, which is broad at base, acute at apex, and directed obliquely upward; disk moderately convex, broadly, transversely flattened along anterior margin, with two narrow, transverse grooves along base; surface densely, coarsely, deeply punctate on median part, impunctate beneath the lateral tubercles, densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, brown pubescence. Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with rather long, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra three and one half times as long as pronotum, distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeri prominent, unarmed; sides obliquely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk moderately convex; surface densely, coarsely, deeply punctate basally, the punctures forming more or less distinct longitudinal rows on basal halves, but becoming obsolete toward apices, densely, uniformly clothed with short, inconspicuous, recumbent, brown pubescence.

Body beneath densely, obsolete punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly, transversely truncate at apex.

Length, 13 millimeters; width, 4 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,300 feet, April 23-24,

1929. This species is related to *dispar* Pascoe, but it differs from the description given for that species in having the head and pronotum densely, coarsely, and deeply punctate, and the upper surface densely clothed with brown pubescence.

41. *Macrochenus melanospilus* Gahan.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 5, 1929, one specimen.

42. *Aristobia pendleburyi* sp. n.

Elongate, moderately convex above, subopaque, uniformly black above and beneath, the elytra ornamented with four or five transverse, black pubescent fasciæ.

Head with the front quadrate, slightly convex, the sides parallel, slightly depressed behind the antennal tubercles, which are prominent, contiguous at bases, and obliquely divergent; surface with a distinct, longitudinal depression extending from epistoma to occiput, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with rather long, recumbent, black pubescence. Eyes finely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes about as long as wide. Antenna about as long as the body, and joints one, three, four, and five armed with tufts of long, black hairs; first joint rather short, cylindrical, gradually expanded toward apex, with a very distinct, closed cicatrix at apex, and subequal in length to the fourth joint, which is slightly shorter than the third.

Pronotum transverse, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel, feebly constricted in front and behind middle, armed on each side at middle with a short, obtuse tubercle; disk moderately convex, with two narrow, transverse grooves near apical margin and two similar grooves near the base; surface coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate on median part, sparsely punctate toward the sides, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, black pubescence, with a few long, erect, black hairs intermixed. Scutellum triangular, acute at apex, sparsely clothed with recumbent, black pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeri not prominent, unarmed; sides parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately arcuately emarginate; disk moderately convex; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with very short, recumbent, inconspicuous, bluish-white pubescence, and ornamented with four or five narrow, transverse, black pubescent fasciæ.

Abdomen beneath finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, brown pubescence; last segment truncate at apex.

Length, 20-23 millimeters; width, 7-8 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,000 feet, April 4-30, 1929. This species is related to *quadrifasciata* Aurivillius, but it differs from the description given for that species in having the head, pronotum, and antennæ uniformly black, the elytra clothed with bluish-white pubescence and ornamented with black pubescent fasciæ.

43. *Cereopsius sexmaculatus* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 1-22, 1929, four specimens; Kiau-Tenompok Pass, 3,000-4,700 feet, March 18 and May 3, 1929, two specimens.

44. *Peribasis albisparis* Ritsema.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9, 1929, one specimen.

45. *Combe ornata* sp. n.

Robust, moderately convex above, strongly attenuate posteriorly, subopaque, above and beneath black, except the legs and antennæ, which are uniformly reddish-brown; elytra ornamented with numerous black pubescent spots.

Head with the front longer than wide, nearly flat, the sides strongly converging toward the top, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are prominent and obliquely divergent; surface with a narrow, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput, distinct on occiput but feebly indicated in front, finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with rather short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect, black hairs around the eyes. Eyes finely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes rounded and about as wide as long. Antenna slightly longer than the body, feebly ciliate beneath; first joint elongate, cylindrical, scarcely expanded toward apex, with a distinct closed cicatrix at apex, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, subequal in width at base and apex, widest just behind middle; sides narrowly constricted near apex, then obliquely expanded to a broad tubercle on each side just behind the middle, the tubercle acute at apex, and directed obliquely upward; disk very uneven, a narrow, transverse carina near apical margin, a rather broad, transverse depression on each side

at apical fifth extending obliquely inward to a broad, irregular, median depression, which is interrupted by two strongly elevated, transverse carinæ, the posterior one angularly emarginate at middle, the basal third transversely flattened, with a narrow, transverse groove along the basal margin; surface finely, densely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with rather short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, except for a longitudinal median glabrous area. Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with recumbent, brownish pubescence.

Elytra four times as long as pronotum, distinctly wider than pronotum at base; humeri strongly developed, unarmed; base transversely truncate; sides obliquely narrowed from base to tips, which are each broadly, transversely truncate, and furnished with a short, broad tooth at outer angle; disk moderately convex; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, densely clothed with rather short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, ornamented with numerous small, round, black pubescent spots, which are more or less confluent in places, and each elytron ornamented with large, irregular, olivaceous white pubescent spots as follows: An elongate spot along lateral margin behind humerus, a round spot on disk at basal third, a transverse spot along lateral margin just behind middle, and a rounded spot along lateral margin near apex.

Body beneath densely, obsoletely punctate, rather densely, irregularly clothed with recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, which is denser along the posterior margins of the abdominal segments; last abdominal segment broadly subtruncate and feebly depressed at apex. Prosternal process deeply, abruptly, longitudinally depressed, with the sides strongly elevated between the anterior coxæ.

Length, 21 millimeters; width, 8 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: between Kiau and Tenompok.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, April 19, 1929. This species is easily distinguished from *brianus* White in having the pronotum wider and without longitudinal pubescent vitta, the antennæ unicolor, the elytra ornamented with numerous black pubescent spots, and the sides of the prosternal process strongly elevated between the anterior coxæ.

46. *Eusyntheta brevicornis* Bates.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 11–29, 1929, two specimens; Lobang, 4,000 feet, April 5, 1929, one specimen.

47. *Batocera rubus* var. *sarawakensis* Thomson.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 30 and April 4, 1929, three specimens.

48. *Batocera hector* var. *borneensis* Schwarzer.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 16–17, 1929, five specimens.

49. *Apriona borneensis* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 28 and April 3, 1929, two specimens; Lobang, 4,000 feet, April 5, 1929, one specimen.

50. *Imantocera plumosa* Olivier.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 17, 1929, three specimens.

51. *Chæromorpha polynesa* White.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 8, 1929, one specimen.

52. *Chæromorpha amica* White.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 17, 1929, one specimen.

53. *Palimna annulata* var. *tessellata* Pascoe.

Koung, near Mount Kinabalu, 1,300 feet, May 5, 1929, one specimen.

54. *Diastocera wallichi* var. *insularis* var. n.

Similar to *wallichi* Hope, but it differs from that species in having the elytra more coarsely punctured, the transverse, black pubescent fasciæ broader, of uniform width, and extending from the lateral margin to the sutural margin, except the anterior fascia on each elytron, which does not quite reach the sutural margin.

Length, 28–44 millimeters; width, 9–14 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from nineteen specimens (one type). The type and four paratypes were collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,000 feet, during March, April, and May, 1929, by H. M. Pendlebury; nine paratypes were collected on Mount Kinabalu by Grenville Haslam; one paratype was collected on Mount Kinabalu at an altitude of 5,000–6,000 feet by A. D. Dodge and G. A. Goss; two paratypes are labelled "Borneo"; one paratype is labelled "Padang"; and one paratype was collected at Fort de Kock, Sumatra, during 1924 by E. Jacobson.

In the typical form of *wallichi* described by Hope from Nepal, Himalaya Mountains, the transverse, black



pubescent fasciæ on the elytra are narrow, more or less constricted, not extending to the sutural or lateral margins, and the anterior fascia on each elytron is divided into a number of spots.

55. *Nyctimene varicornis* Fabricius.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau-Tenompok Pass, 3,000-4,700 feet, March 18, 1929, one specimen.

56. *Mœchotypa infasciculata* Pic.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 5, 1929, one specimen.

57. *Abryna rubeta* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok, 3,300 feet, April 24, 1929, two specimens.

58. *Pterolophia monticola* sp. n.

Elongate, robust, strongly convex above, subopaque, uniformly dark brown, without distinct pubescent designs.

Head with the front as wide as long, flat, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, more deeply depressed between the upper lobes of the eyes, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, intervals finely granulate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown, pale yellow, and white hairs intermixed. Eyes divided, separated from each other on the top by four times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna shorter than the body, robust, rather densely ciliate beneath with long, black hairs, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown and yellowish hairs, with numerous short, white hairs intermixed on basal joints, the apical half on inner side of fourth joint, and the following joints more or less annulated at bases with whitish pubescence; first joint subcylindrical, subequal in length to the third and fourth joints, the following joints distinctly shorter and diminishing in length.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, uniformly convex above; sides nearly parallel; surface coarsely, densely, irregularly punctate, more or less rugose, densely clothed with short pubescence similar to that on the head. Scutellum subquadrate, broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra three and one half times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum; sides strongly declivous, parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded and strongly declivous; disk strongly convex, without basal crests, but each elytron with three or four vague, obtusely rounded, longitudinal costæ behind the middle; surface

densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish and whitish pubescence, the whitish pubescence forming two or three very inconspicuous, irregular, transverse fasciæ posteriorly.

Abdomen beneath, except last segment, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, yellowish-white hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; last segment densely clothed with short, dark brown and white hairs intermixed, and broadly depressed near apex; legs densely clothed with short pubescence similar to that on the head.

Length, 12 millimeters; width, 4.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from a single male collected at an altitude of 3,000 feet, April 7, 1929. This species is allied to *sibuyana* Aurivillius, but it differs from that species in being more parallel posteriorly, and in having the pubescence shorter and darker, and the last abdominal segment clothed with dark brown and white hairs intermixed.

59. *Pterolophia borneensis* sp. n.

Robust, moderately elongate, more or less flattened above, dark reddish-brown, the legs and antennæ slightly paler, and the elytra ornamented with inconspicuous pubescent designs.

Head with the front strongly transverse, feebly convex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are short and separated at bases, rather deeply depressed and finely, longitudinally carinate on the occiput; surface finely, densely punctate on the front, coarsely, irregularly punctate on the occiput, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs at the sides and along anterior margin. Eyes coarsely granulated, divided, the upper lobe very small, lower lobe small and round. Antenna about as long as the body, sparsely clothed with recumbent, brownish and yellowish-white pubescence, and sparsely ciliate beneath; first joint robust, subcylindrical, flattened beneath, subequal in length to the third joint, which is slightly shorter than the fourth.

Pronotum strongly transverse, equal in width at base and apex, widest in front of middle; sides feebly rounded, unarmed; disk moderately convex, feebly, broadly, transversely flattened along anterior margin and behind middle; surface densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence. Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence.

Elytra nearly four times as long as pronotum, considerably wider than pronotum at base, strongly declivous

posteriorly; sides parallel from base to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk uneven, strongly flattened basally, gibbose behind the middle, and each elytron with two or three longitudinal costæ, the inner one composed of two longitudinal crests, one near base, the other behind middle; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming finer toward apices, sparsely clothed with recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, the middle third more sparsely pubescent, irregularly ornamented with a few inconspicuous, brown pubescent spots.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, with a few erect hairs intermixed; last abdominal segment subequal in length to the preceding two segments united, and broadly subtruncate at apex; legs clothed with long, flying, white hairs.

Length, 8 millimeters; width, 3.25 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kamborangah.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 7,000 feet, March 26, 1929. This species is allied to *aberrans* Aurivillius, but it differs from that species in being much smaller, and in having the pronotum coarsely punctured and the disk unarmed, the tips of the elytra rounded, and the longitudinal crests on the elytra not furnished with tufts of long hairs.

60. Genus *Ancornallis* gen. n.

Head small, narrower than pronotum, the front quadrate; mandibles rather short, robust; antennal tubercles moderately elevated, divergent; cheeks moderately long. Antenna broken, slender, rather densely ciliate beneath, unarmed; first joint robust, oval, not cicatricose at apex, one half as long as fourth joint, which is slightly longer than the third; third and fourth joints slightly arcuate, the following joints gradually diminishing in length. Eyes small, rather finely granulated, deeply emarginate. Pronotum wider than long, unarmed at the sides. Elytra wider than pronotum, elongate, convex, attenuate posteriorly, without sutural depressions, but each elytron armed with a longitudinal crest at base; humeri rather prominent. Legs short, subequal in length; femora strongly expanded at middle, the posterior pair shorter than abdomen; intermediate tibiæ grooved; tarsi short, the third joint broadly expanded; tarsal claws divergent; anterior coxæ globose, slightly angulated externally, the cavities closed posteriorly; middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process moderately wide, arcuately declivous in front and behind, expanded posteriorly. Body oblong, navicular.

Genotype.—*Ancornallis cristatus* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Ptericoptini and is related to *Cornallis* Thomson, but it differs from that genus in having the antennæ densely ciliate beneath, the posterior femora shorter than the abdomen, the pronotum wider than long, and the tarsi shorter.

*Ancornallis cristatus* sp. n.

Oblong, navicular, slightly flattened above, subopaque, uniformly dark reddish-brown above and beneath, and variegated with dark brown and brownish-white pubescence.

Head with the front nearly flat, slightly narrower above than beneath, feebly, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove on vertex and occiput; surface rather densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence; eyes separated from each other on the top by one and one half times the width of the upper lobe. Antenna rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel; disk moderately, uniformly convex; surface sparsely, deeply, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown and brownish-white pubescence, and ornamented on each side of the middle with a rather broad, inconspicuous, longitudinal vitta of dark brown hairs extending from base to anterior margin. Scutellum subtriangular, broadly rounded at apex, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent hairs.

Elytra four and one half times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum; humeral angles broadly rounded; sides obliquely narrowed from base to near the tips, which are divergent, and strongly, acutely produced; disk slightly uneven, more or less flattened on basal half, strongly convex posteriorly, strongly, abruptly declivous at the sides anteriorly, and each elytron with a short, longitudinal, basal crest; surface more or less longitudinally striate toward sides, rather densely, coarsely, deeply punctate, the punctures irregularly distributed behind scutellum, but arranged in more or less distinct rows toward the sides, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, and variegated with small, irregular spots of paler brown hairs, with a rather distinct, small spot of brownish-white hairs on each elytron near middle.

Body beneath rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; metasternum and

mesosternum sparsely, coarsely, deeply punctate; abdomen densely, finely, inconspicuously punctate, the last segment broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 9 millimeters; width, 2.65 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kamborangah.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 7,000 feet, April 2, 1929.

61. *Acroama armata* Jordan.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 7, 1929, one specimen.

62. *Ectatosia maculosa* sp. n.

Elongate, strongly attenuate posteriorly, strongly flattened above, subopaque, uniformly reddish-brown above and beneath, and densely ornamented with small, round, yellowish-white pubescent spots.

Head with the front subquadrate, slightly convex, slightly narrowed toward top, deeply, angularly depressed between the antennal tubercles, which are moderately elevated, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface finely, densely punctate, with numerous coarse punctures intermixed, densely clothed with inconspicuous, brown pubescence, and irregularly ornamented with small, yellowish-white pubescent spots. Eyes divided; upper lobe small, narrow; lower lobe transversely oblong. Antenna robust, one half as long as body, rather densely clothed with moderately long, brownish and whitish hairs intermixed on the first four joints, uniformly brown pubescence on the fifth joint, and denser, recumbent, brownish and whitish pubescence on the following joints, the five basal joints densely ciliate beneath with long, black hairs; first joint twice as long as wide, cylindrical; joints three and four subequal in length, and together equal in length to the following joints united.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides nearly parallel, unarmed; disk moderately convex, slightly uneven; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown pubescence, and densely, irregularly ornamented with small, yellowish-white pubescent spots. Scutellum broadly triangular, broadly rounded at apex, sparsely clothed with brown pubescence.

Elytra five times as long as pronotum, and distinctly wider than pronotum at base; sides obliquely narrowed from base to the tips, which are conjointly broadly, arcuately emarginate, and each furnished with a short tooth at sutural angle; disk moderately convex, broadly,

longitudinally depressed along sutural margins, which are slightly elevated posteriorly; surface coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, the punctures denser basally, but becoming finer and sparser toward apices, clothed with pubescence similar to that on the pronotum.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, or feebly rugose, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown hairs and yellowish-white pubescent spots, with a few erect hairs intermixed; last abdominal segment broadly, transversely subtruncate at apex.

Length, 20–23 millimeters; width, 4.5–5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok.

Described from three specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,300 feet, April 20–26, 1929. This species is allied to *moori* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in being densely, irregularly ornamented above and beneath with small, yellowish-white pubescent spots.

63.

Genus *Neopaphra* gen. n.

Head not retractile, the front obliquely inclined, trapeziform; antennal tubercles prominent, feebly separated, slightly divergent; cheeks moderately long; maxillary palpi longer than labial palpi, the last joints cylindrical, acute at apices. Antenna 11-jointed, shorter than body, rather robust, densely ciliate beneath, unarmed; first joint robust, short, cylindrical, not cicatricose at apex, two thirds as long as third joint, which is longer than the fourth, the following joints each one half as long as the first joint and subequal in length. Eyes finely granulated, deeply emarginate, lower lobes triangular, upper lobes narrow and strongly transverse. Pronotum wider than long, subcylindrical, unarmed. Elytra wider than pronotum, moderately convex, slightly attenuate posteriorly, rounded at apices; epipleura not dilated at base; humeri not prominent. Legs moderately long; posterior femora slightly longer than abdomen; intermediate tibiae grooved; tarsi short, joints one, two, and three subequal in length, the third broadly dilated; tarsal claws simple, divergent. Anterior coxae globose, slightly angulated externally, the coxal cavities closed posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities open externally. Prosternal process moderately wide, arcuately declivous in front and behind, expanded posteriorly. Mesosternal process obliquely declivous, longitudinally depressed, not tuberculate. Body broadly elongate, densely pubescent.

Genotype.—*Neopaphra pulchella* sp. n.

This genus belongs to the tribe Ischiolonchini and is related to *Epaphra* Newman, but it differs from that genus

in being densely pubescent, and in having the antennæ robust, shorter than the body, and densely ciliate beneath, the pronotum wider than long, and not transversely grooved near the base, the tips of the elytra rounded, the posterior femora slightly longer than the abdomen, and the tarsi shorter and more robust.

**Neopaphra pulchella** sp. n.

Broadly elongate, slightly flattened above, opaque, uniformly dark reddish-brown above and beneath, densely pubescent, and the elytra ornamented with black and white pubescence.

Head with the front longer than wide, slightly convex, obliquely narrowed from bottom to top, deeply, narrowly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface densely, coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, and ornamented behind each eye with a narrow, longitudinal, white pubescent vitta; eyes separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, except the entire sixth joint and apex of fifth joint, which are clothed with black pubescence, the outer joints more or less distinctly annulated at apices with dark brown pubescence.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, subequal in width at base and apex; sides nearly parallel; disk uniformly convex; surface slightly uneven, very coarsely, sparsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, and ornamented with white pubescence as follows: A narrow, longitudinal, median vitta extending from anterior margin to near base, and a similar vitta on each side near lateral margin extending from anterior margin to base. Scutellum strongly transverse, broadly rounded at apex, sparsely pubescent.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base considerably wider than pronotum; sides nearly parallel from base to apical fourth, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately rather narrowly rounded; disk slightly uneven, feebly flattened on basal half, moderately convex posteriorly; surface sparsely, coarsely, deeply, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish and yellowish-white hairs intermixed, concealing the surface, and ornamented behind the middle with a large, triangular, olive brown pubescent spot common to both elytra, three small, black pubescent spots at base, one on each side of scutellum, the other behind the scutellum and common to both elytra, and each elytron ornamented with

white pubescence as follows: A narrow vitta extending along the lateral margin from humerus to behind middle and inclosing the olive brown pubescent spot, a small, round spot on middle at basal fourth, and a number of more or less distinct spots behind the middle along lateral and sutural margins.

Body beneath densely, finely punctate, densely clothed with long, recumbent, brownish-white pubescence, the abdominal segments ornamented on each side with small, white pubescent spots; last abdominal segment broadly rounded or subtruncate at apex.

Length, 9-14 millimeters; width, 2.8-4.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok.

Described from six specimens (one type). The type and three paratypes were collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,300 feet, April 22-26, 1929; one paratype was collected at Marei Parei, Mount Kinabalu, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, April 26, 1929; and the other paratype was collected at Kiau-Tenompok Pass, Mount Kinabalu, at an altitude of 3,000-4,700 feet, March 18, 1929. The white pubescent markings are more or less obsolete and the black pubescent spots on the base of the elytra are connected on some of the paratypes.

64.

Genus **Heteropalpoides** gen. n.

Head not retractile, the front vertical, rectangular; antennal tubercles prominent, obliquely divergent; cheeks moderately long. Palpi subequal in length; last joint of maxillary palpus cylindrical, acute at apex; last joint of labial palpus securiform. Antenna 11-jointed, longer than the body, sparsely ciliate beneath, unarmed; first joint robust, oblong, not cicatricose at apex; joints one, three, and four subequal in length, the following joints gradually diminishing in length. Eyes coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, the lower lobes rounded. Pronotum quadrate, subcylindrical, tuberculate on each side and on disk. Elytra wider than pronotum, elongate, rounded at apices, armed with basal crests; humeri prominent. Legs rather long; femora subpedunculate, the posterior pair as long as abdomen; intermediate tibiæ not grooved; middle and posterior tarsi long, the fourth joint as long as the two following joints united; tarsal claws divergent, slightly dilated at bases. Anterior coxæ prominent, angulose externally, the coxal cavities closed posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities closed externally. Prosternal process narrow, arcuately declivous in front and behind, expanded posteriorly. Mesosternal process obliquely declivous, not tuberculate. Body elongate, pubescent.

Genotype.—*Heteropalpoides aberrans* sp. n.

The position of this genus is somewhat uncertain. It agrees with the characters given for the tribe Emphytoeciini by Lacordaire (Genera des Coléoptères, tome IX, 1872, p. 713) in having the intermediate coxal cavities closed, the tarsal claws divergent, the intermediate tibiae without grooves, and the basal joints of the antennae without a cicatrix at apices—a combination of characters rarely found in the Lamiinae. It differs, however, from the characters given for this tribe in having the terminal joints of the maxillary palpi and labial palpi dissimilar, the eyes coarsely granulated, and the pronotum armed with short tubercles.

***Heteropalpoides aberrans* sp. n.**

Rather narrowly elongate, moderately convex, subopaque, dark reddish-brown, the tibiae, and basal halves of the femora and antennal joints paler, the elytra irregularly variegated with dark brown, yellowish-brown, and whitish pubescence.

Head with the front strongly transverse, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from occiput to epistoma; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed; eyes separated from each other on the top by twice the width of the upper lobe. Antenna densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed, and each joint broadly annulated at base with white pubescence.

Pronotum quadrate, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides nearly parallel, feebly, broadly expanded at middle, armed on each side at middle with a small, obtuse tubercle; disk moderately convex, armed on each side of middle with a round, obtuse tubercle; surface coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, brownish pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, and variegated with a few obsolete, white pubescent spots. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded at apex, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, and at base distinctly wider than pronotum, widest behind middle; sides feebly, obliquely expanded from base to behind middle, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; disk broadly, transversely flattened on basal third, strongly convex posteriorly, abruptly deflexed basally toward sides, the sutural margins rather strongly

elevated, and each elytron with a short, longitudinal, basal crest; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, dark brown and yellowish-brown pubescence with numerous long, erect, stiff, whitish hairs intermixed, and irregularly variegated with inconspicuous, whitish pubescent spots.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with numerous long, erect, flying, whitish hairs, especially on the legs; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex.

Length, 6 millimeters; width, 2 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Pakka.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 10,000 feet, March 23, 1929.

65. ***Emeopedus alboguttatus* sp. n.**

Small, moderately robust, flattened above, feebly shining, reddish-brown above and beneath, the antennae, bases of tibiae and femora paler.

Head with the front strongly transverse, feebly convex, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly elevated and widely separated, with a vague, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, yellowish-white pubescence. Eyes small, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate. Antenna slender, slightly longer than body, sparsely ciliate beneath with long, black hairs; first joint rather long, cylindrical, two thirds as long as the third joint, which is subequal in length to the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum quadrate, equal in width at base and apex; sides unarmed, nearly parallel, feebly sinuate, slightly constricted at base; disk moderately convex, feebly, transversely depressed along base; surface coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with recumbent pubescence, which is brownish on the median part and yellowish-white toward the sides. Scutellum slightly transverse, broadly rounded at apex, densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, considerably wider than pronotum at base, widest behind middle; sides feebly, obliquely expanded from base to behind middle, where they are broadly rounded, then obliquely narrowed to the tips, which are separately narrowly rounded; disk broadly, transversely flattened on basal half, strongly convex behind middle; surface rather densely, coarsely,

irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, brown pubescence, with numerous small, irregularly distributed, whitish pubescent spots, and each elytron ornamented with a large, irregular, whitish pubescent spot at basal third, and a similar spot behind the middle.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, rather densely clothed with long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; last abdominal segment broadly, transversely truncate at apex.

Length, 2.75–3.5 millimeters; width at middle of elytra, 1.25–1.37 millimeters.

*Type locality.*—Mount Kinabalu: Kamborangah.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 7,000 feet, March 27–28, 1929. The paratype is slightly smaller than the type, and differs from it in having the tarsi yellowish, and in not having the two large whitish pubescent spots on each elytron distinctly marked. This species differs from the other described species of this genus in having the elytra broadly depressed on the basal halves, and the sides arcuately expanded behind the middle.

66. *Xyaste uniformis* Heller.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 10, 1929, one specimen.

67. *Glenea elegans* Olivier.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, March 16 to April 23, 1929, six specimens; Kenokok, 3,300 feet, April 25–26, 1929, two specimens.

68. *Glenea extensa* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 5, 1929, one specimen.

69. *Glenea acuta* var. *montana* Jordan.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 12, 1929, one specimen.

70. *Glenea aurivillii* sp. n.

Above uniformly dark reddish-brown, and ornamented with yellowish pubescence; beneath reddish-brown, with the legs yellowish testaceous; antenna with the two or three basal joints reddish-brown, the following joints dark brown.

Head with the front as long as wide, nearly flat between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, smooth, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with recumbent hairs, which are dark brown on the vertex and occiput,

and yellowish on the front, the yellow hairs forming a narrow, longitudinal vitta on the occiput; antennæ about as long as the body.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, uniformly convex; sides nearly parallel; surface densely clothed with recumbent, black hairs anteriorly, basal third densely clothed with recumbent, pale yellow and brown hairs intermixed, and the disk ornamented with a narrow, obsolete, longitudinal, median, yellow pubescent vitta; punctures nearly concealed by the pubescence. Scutellum broad, concave, densely clothed with pale yellow pubescence.

Elytra strongly carinate and strongly deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron arcuately emarginate, furnished with a short spine at the sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate basally, impunctate toward the apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, dark brown hairs, and each elytron ornamented with pale yellow pubescence as follows: Two large spots arranged transversely just behind the middle, the inner spot larger, rectangular, the outer one oblong, and a large, oblong spot at apex; deflexed sides slightly more reddish-brown than above, and each with two longitudinal rows of coarse punctures on basal two thirds.

Body beneath rather sparsely, irregularly clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence.

Length, 13 millimeters; width, 4 millimeters.

*Type locality.*—Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 3,300 feet, April 23, 1929. This species resembles *funerula* Thomson, but it can be distinguished from that species by the different arrangement of the yellow pubescent spots on the upper surface, these spots being silvery white in *funerula*.

71. *Glenea borneensis* sp. n.

Above uniformly dark brown, ornamented with pale yellow pubescence; beneath dark brown, with the legs yellowish testaceous; antennæ uniformly dark reddish-brown.

Head with the front longer than wide, nearly flat between the antennal tubercles, without a distinct longitudinal, median carina; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate; sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous, brown hairs on median part, densely clothed at sides with long, recumbent, whitish-yellow hairs, which form two narrow vittæ on the occiput; antennæ about as long as the body.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long, uniformly convex; sides feebly, arcuately rounded anteriorly, parallel near base; surface densely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, recumbent and erect, brown hairs intermixed, and ornamented with recumbent, tawny yellow hairs as follows: A broad, longitudinal, median vitta extending from base to anterior margin, the vitta constricted behind middle and expanded in front of scutellum, and a narrow fascia on each side along base at posterior angle. Scutellum broad, feebly concave, densely clothed with recumbent, tawny yellow hairs.

Elytra strongly carinate and strongly deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron arcuately emarginate, furnished with a short spine at the sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface coarsely, densely punctate basally, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, recumbent and erect, brown hairs intermixed, and each elytron ornamented with five large, tawny yellow pubescent spots as follows: One at the middle of elytron at basal fourth, one along lateral carina at basal third, one along sutural margin at middle, one along lateral carina at apical third, and one near apex; deflexed sides each with two longitudinal rows of coarse punctures on basal two thirds.

Body beneath densely clothed with brown and white pubescence, the white pubescence predominating on the sternum and middle of abdomen, and forming spots on the sides of the abdominal segments.

Length, 12 millimeters; width, 3.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kenokok.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 3,300 feet, April 24, 1929. This species is allied to *pustulata* Thomson, but it differs from that species in being dark brown or black above, and in having the pronotum wider than long, without a longitudinal pubescent vitta on each side, and by the different arrangement of the yellow pubescent spots on the elytra.

72. *Glenea kinabaluensis* sp. n.

Head, pronotum, body beneath, femora, and basal halves of tibiae reddish-brown; apical halves of tibiae, and the tarsi, dark brown; elytra dark brown and ornamented with narrow, longitudinal, white pubescent vittae; antenna dark brown, with the eighth, ninth, tenth, part of the eleventh, and apices of the third to seventh joints densely clothed with silvery white pubescence.

Head with the front as long as wide, feebly flattened between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal

carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, white pubescence, which forms two narrow, longitudinal vittae on the occiput; antennae slightly longer than the body.

Pronotum slightly wider than long, uniformly convex; sides nearly parallel, feebly constricted behind middle; surface densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous hairs, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, and ornamented with five narrow, longitudinal, white pubescent vittae, one median and two on each side. Scutellum broad, nearly flat, sparsely clothed with white pubescence.

Elytra feebly carinate and moderately deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron arcuately emarginate, furnished with a short spine at sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface coarsely, rather densely punctate basally, the punctures more or less arranged in irregular rows and becoming obsolete toward apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with five narrow, longitudinal, silvery white pubescent vittae, one along sutural margin, two on disk, one on the deflexed side, and one along lateral margin, the two median vittae and one on deflexed area more or less connected near apex of elytron.

Body beneath rather densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, silvery white pubescence.

Length, 12 millimeters; width, 3 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Marei Parei.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,000 feet, April 28, 1929. This species is allied to *strigata* Thomson, but it differs from that species in having the front of the head as wide as long and uniformly clothed with white pubescence, the outer joints of the antennae white, each elytron ornamented with five white pubescent vittae, and the pubescence shorter and more uniformly distributed on the underside of the body.

73. *Glenea lumulumuensis* sp. n.

Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish-brown, except the legs, which are yellowish testaceous, with the tarsi slightly paler; above ornamented with whitish pubescent spots and vittae; antenna dark reddish-brown, with the ninth and tenth joints uniformly pale yellow.

Head with the front as wide as long, nearly flat between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with

recumbent, brown and whitish hairs intermixed, the whitish hairs denser along the sides, and ornamented with two rather broad, longitudinal, whitish pubescent vittæ on the occiput; antennæ about as long as the body.

Pronotum as wide as long, uniformly convex; sides nearly parallel, vaguely constricted behind middle; surface rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with recumbent, black pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs intermixed, and ornamented with three broad, longitudinal, whitish pubescent vittæ, one median and one on each side. Scutellum broad, slightly concave, densely clothed with whitish pubescence.

Elytra strongly carinate and strongly deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron arcuately emarginate, furnished with a short spine at the sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface coarsely, rather densely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown pubescence, and each elytron ornamented with whitish pubescence as follows: A narrow vitta along sutural margin extending from middle to apex, a narrow vitta along lateral carina extending from base to a more or less distinct apical spot, and two large, median spots, one at basal fourth, the other just in front of middle; deflexed sides each with two longitudinal rows of coarse punctures on basal two thirds.

Body beneath rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, except for a dark area covering the outer margin of metasternum and inner part of metasternal episternum.

Length, 10-13 millimeters; width, 2.5-3.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from two females (one type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 10-16, 1929. This species resembles *univittata* Aurivillius, but it differs from that species in having two longitudinal, whitish pubescent vittæ on the top of the head, the pubescent vittæ on the elytra narrower, the ninth and tenth joints of the antenna uniformly pale yellow, the legs yellowish testaceous, and in having two whitish pubescent spots on each elytron.

74. *Glenea schwarzeri* sp. n.

Above and beneath dark reddish-brown, with the legs slightly paler, the upper surface ornamented with brownish-yellow pubescence; antenna uniformly reddish-brown.

Head with the front distinctly longer than wide, broadly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow,

longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, and ornamented along the sides, around the eyes, and two narrow, longitudinal vittæ on the occiput, with moderately long, recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence; antennæ about as long as the body.

Pronotum as wide as long, uniformly convex; sides nearly parallel, strongly constricted behind the middle; surface coarsely, rather densely punctate on disk, feebly punctate at sides, densely clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, and ornamented with seven narrow, brownish-yellow pubescent vittæ, one median and three on each side, the two outer vittæ on each side abbreviated and strongly sinuate. Scutellum broad, concave, densely clothed with short, dark brown pubescence.

Elytra strongly carinate and deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron arcuately emarginate, furnished with a short spine at the sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface coarsely, rather densely punctate basally, the punctures becoming finer and sparser toward apices, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown and dark grey pubescence intermixed, each elytron ornamented with seven or eight more or less conspicuous, irregularly-shaped, elongate, brownish-yellow pubescent spots, and a few elongate, velvety black pubescent spots, the largest black spot in front of middle; deflexed sides each with two longitudinal rows of coarse punctures extending nearly to the apices.

Body beneath rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, brown and grey pubescence, except the metasternum, posterior half of metasternal episternum, and sides of fourth abdominal segment, which are densely clothed with moderately long, whitish pubescence.

Length, 14 millimeters; width, 4.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau-Tenompok Pass.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,700 feet, March 18, 1929. This species is very closely allied to *melia* Pascoe according to the description given for that species. The writer has been unable to examine any specimens of *melia*, but *schwarzeri* seems to differ from it in having seven yellow pubescent vittæ on the pronotum, the elytra ornamented with velvety black pubescent spots, the metasternum uniformly covered with white pubescence, and the fourth abdominal segment ornamented on each side with white pubescence.



75. *Glenea pendleburyi* sp. n.

Head with the front longer than wide, feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal, smooth carina extending from epistoma to occiput; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, rather densely clothed with recumbent, brownish-yellow pubescence, and ornamented on occiput with a yellow pubescent spot, which extends along upper margin of eyes, and divided at middle by the longitudinal carina; antennæ about as long as the body, uniformly dark brown.

Pronotum as wide as long, uniformly convex; sides nearly parallel, feebly constricted behind middle; surface densely clothed with velvety black pubescence, concealing the surface, the pubescence slightly brownish toward the sides. Scutellum broad, concave, densely clothed with black pubescence, except at the apex, where the pubescence is yellowish.

Elytra strongly carinate, deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron arcuately emarginate, furnished with a short spine at the sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface with a narrow, transversely oblique, irregular, tawny yellow pubescent fascia at middle, and a large, transverse spot of the same colour on each elytron near apex; disk in front of median fascia testaceous, sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, pale brown pubescence; disk behind median fascia black, densely clothed with velvety black pubescence (slightly brownish toward apices), without distinct punctures; deflexed sides densely clothed on basal halves with moderately long, recumbent, white hairs, on apical halves with shorter, brownish hairs, and each with two longitudinal rows of coarse punctures extending nearly to the apices.

Abdomen beneath densely clothed at the sides with moderately long, silvery white pubescence; legs yellowish testaceous, with all the tarsi of the anterior and middle pairs and the last three joints of the posterior pair sparsely clothed with white pubescence over a dark brown surface on upper side.

Length, 13 millimeters; width, 4 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 19, 1929. This species resembles *anticepunctata* Thomson, but it differs from that species in having the yellow pubescent spot on the head extending around the upper margin of the eyes and the spot divided at the middle by the longitudinal carina, the transverse median fascia on each elytron more oblique, irregular, and

more or less constricted at the middle, and the preapical tawny yellow pubescent spot on each elytron more transverse.

76. *Nupserha elongata* ab. *pallescens* Aurivillius.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 11, 1929, two specimens; Koung-Kabayau Pass, near Mount Kinabalu, 800 feet, May 6, 1929, one specimen.

77. *Nupserha ustulata* var. *nigricornis* var. n.

Similar to *ustulata* Erichson, but it differs from that species in having the head uniformly black, the antennæ more or less yellow-brown, the pronotum more coarsely punctured, and the tips of the elytra more transversely truncate and not so acutely toothed at the outer angles.

Length, 12–14 millimeters; width, 2.5–3 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from three specimens (one type). The type and one paratype were collected at the type locality at an altitude of 3,000 feet, April 7–16, 1929, and the other paratype was collected at Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, at an altitude of 600 feet, May 10, 1929.

78. *Oberea bivittata* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu, Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 17, 1929, one specimen.

79. *Oberea rubetra* Pascoe.

Mount Kinabalu, Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 17, 1929, one specimen.

80. *Oberea monticola* sp. n.

Head and antennæ uniformly black; pronotum yellowish testaceous; scutellum and elytra dark yellowish-brown, the latter with the sides and apices black; body beneath black, with the prosternum, mesosternum, coxæ, and median parts of first four abdominal segments yellowish testaceous; legs black, with the tarsi slightly more reddish.

Head with the front wider than long, strongly convex, slightly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove on the front and vertex; surface densely, coarsely, confluent punctate, intervals finely punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, inconspicuous, black hairs; antennæ about as long as the body.

Pronotum as wide as long, cylindrical, slightly uneven; sides nearly parallel, slightly sinuate; surface coarsely, irregularly, densely punctate, the punctures very shallow and inconspicuous, rather densely clothed with short,

semierect, inconspicuous, yellow pubescence, with a few long, erect hairs of the same colour intermixed. Scutellum subquadrate, truncate at apex.

Elytra slightly wider than pronotum at base, arcuately deflexed at the sides, flattened above; sides very broadly, feebly constricted along the middle, feebly, arcuately expanded near the tips, which are separately strongly, obliquely truncate, with the outer angle rather acute; surface densely, coarsely punctate, the punctures more or less arranged in longitudinal rows basally, but becoming more irregularly distributed toward apices, densely clothed with short, recumbent pubescence, whitish on disk, brown at the sides, and with a long, erect hair in each puncture.

Body beneath densely, finely punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish or yellowish pubescence, with a few longer, erect hairs intermixed; apex of posterior femora extending slightly beyond the first abdominal segment.

Length, 15 millimeters; width, 2.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Lumu Lumu.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 5,500 feet, April 19, 1929. This species is allied to *erythrostroma* Heller, but it differs from that species in being narrower with the sides of the elytra more parallel, and in having the head and elytra more densely punctured, and the pronotum and median parts of the first four abdominal segments yellowish testaceous.

81. *Ochrocesis evanida* Pascoe.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9-12, 1929, three specimens.

82. *Chreonoma seminuda* sp. n.

*Female*.—Elongate, subcylindrical, strongly shining, similar in form to *discoidalis* Thomson. Uniformly yellowish testaceous, except the mandibles, eyes, first four abdominal segments, upper surface of posterior femora, and the exterior halves of the posterior coxæ and metasternum, which are black or brownish-red.

Head with the front strongly transverse, moderately convex, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with short and long, erect, yellow hairs intermixed. Antenna two thirds as long as body, rather densely ciliate beneath; first joint subequal in length to the third, gradually expanded toward apex, the surface coarsely rugose; last joint sharply pointed at apex, rather densely pubescent.

Pronotum strongly transverse, equal in width at base and apex; sides feebly expanded at middle, feebly constricted near anterior margin, strongly constricted near base; disk feebly, broadly, transversely flattened anteriorly, strongly, transversely grooved near base; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, sparsely clothed with erect, inconspicuous hairs.

Elytra feebly expanded posteriorly, rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate over entire surface, the punctures dark and more or less confluent, very sparsely clothed with long and short, erect inconspicuous hairs.

Body beneath feebly, sparsely punctate or rugose, sparsely clothed with long and short, erect, fine hairs intermixed; last abdominal segment broad, broadly rounded at apex, longitudinally carinate at middle, and broadly depressed posteriorly.

Length, 10 millimeters; width, 3.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Kiau.

Described from a single specimen collected at an altitude of 3,000 feet, May 2, 1929. This species resembles *discoidalis* Thomson, but it differs from that species in having the first four abdominal segments, the upper surface of the posterior femora, the exterior halves of the posterior coxæ, and the metasternum black or brownish-red, and the elytra clothed with inconspicuous pubescence.

83. *Eustathes moultoni* Aurivillius.

Mount Kinabalu, Kenokok, 3,300 feet, April 22, 1929, one specimen.

84. *Astathes nitens* Fabricius.

Mount Kinabalu, Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 12-16, 1929, three specimens.

85. *Astathes unicolor* Pascoe.

Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu, 600 feet, May 9-10, 1929, three specimens; Mount Kinabalu: Kiau, 3,000 feet, April 1, 1929, one specimen.

86. *Astathes costipennis* sp. n.

*Male*.—Head, pronotum, scutellum, antennæ (except outer seven or eight joints, which are fuscous), and body beneath yellowish testaceous; elytra with the apical halves yellowish testaceous, the basal halves brownish-black or violaceous blue, with the sutural margins more or less testaceous; mandibles with the tips black.

Head with the front strongly transverse, feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a

narrow, longitudinal carina extending from epistoma to occiput, the carina strongly elevated behind the epistoma; surface irregularly punctate, more densely in front than on top, sparsely clothed with long, erect, fine, yellowish hairs.

Pronotum strongly transverse, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides more or less constricted near base and apex, arcuately expanded at middle; disk uneven, rather deeply, transversely grooved along apical third and basal third, the central dorsal gibbosity strongly elevated, somewhat rounded in outline, prolonged in front to interrupt the anterior transverse groove, and impressed on each side anteriorly with a deep, horizontally directed pit; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with fine, erect, brownish hairs toward the sides, with a few scattered, erect hairs on the dorsal gibbosity.

Elytra rather densely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed on basal halves with long, erect, black hairs, more sparsely clothed on apical halves with long, erect, yellowish hairs; each elytron with three more or less distinct, longitudinal costæ in addition to the one along the sutural margin.

Body beneath feebly punctate, sparsely clothed with moderately long, semierect, yellowish hairs; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex, broadly depressed in the female, but without depressions in the male.

Length, 10-14 millimeters; width, 4.5-5.5 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Kabayau, near Mount Kinabalu.

Described from two males and three females (one male type) collected at the type locality at an altitude of 600 feet, May 9-14, 1929. There is a slight variation in the color of the specimens examined, the three female paratypes being slightly more reddish-brown than the males. This species is allied to *perversa* Gahan, but it differs from that species in having the underside of the body uniformly yellowish testaceous or reddish-brown, and the dark basal area not extending beyond the middle of the elytra.

87. *Astathes opalescens* sp. n.

*Female*.—Above and beneath uniformly dark reddish-brown, the elytra with a distinct opalescent reflection in certain lights; mandibles with the tips black.

Head with the front strongly transverse and convex, flat between the antennal tubercles, with a deep longitudinal groove on the front, and a strongly elevated longitudinal

carina behind the epistoma; surface rather densely, irregularly punctate in front, more sparsely punctate on occiput, sparsely clothed with long, erect, yellowish hairs.

Pronotum strongly transverse, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides more or less constricted near base and apex, arcuately expanded at middle; disk uneven, deeply, transversely grooved along apical third and basal third, the central dorsal gibbosity slightly elevated, flattened on top, somewhat rounded in outline, prolonged in front to interrupt the anterior transverse groove, and impressed on each side anteriorly with a deep, horizontally-directed pit; surface sparsely, irregularly punctate, very sparsely on gibbosity, sparsely clothed with fine, erect, golden yellow hairs, more densely pubescent toward the sides.

Elytra sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures arranged more or less in longitudinal rows along the costæ, clothed with long, erect, golden yellow hairs, densely on the basal halves, more sparsely on the apical halves; each elytron with two distinct, longitudinal costæ in addition to the one along the sutural margin.

Body beneath feebly punctate, sparsely clothed with semierect, brownish-yellow hairs; last abdominal segment coarsely punctate, densely pubescent, broadly subtruncate at apex, with the surface broadly, deeply depressed.

Length, 14 millimeters; width, 6 millimeters.

*Type locality*.—Mount Kinabalu: Tenompok Pass.

Described from a single female collected at an altitude of 4,500 feet, April 19, 1929. This species is allied to *perversa* Gahan, but it differs from that species in being uniformly reddish-brown above and beneath, and by the elytra having a distinct opalescent reflection in certain lights.