

institute with it a distinct group, to range near the *Agapanthinae*.

Asaperda rufipes, n. sp.

A. atro-fusca, opaca, tenuiter griseo-pubescentibus; scutello et sutura griseis; pedibus rufis; antennis rufescentibus, scapo apicibusque articularum nigro-fuscis; corpore supra crebre punctulato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hiogo.

Some specimens appear abraded and have no trace of grey suture and scutellum; and the antennæ are sometimes quite black.

Asaperda agapanthina, n. sp.

A. æneo-fusca, tomento olivaceo-griseo nebulosa; pedibus et antennis rufescentibus, harum articulis basi pallidioribus. Long. 5 lin.

Awomori; Yokohama.

This species bears much resemblance to an *Agapanthia*. The olivaceous grey clothing of the elytra is interrupted by numerous roundish spots and by an indistinct fascia across the middle; the thoracic tubercles are large and acute.

Agapanthia pilicornis, Fab.

Agapanthia pilicornis, Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 2, p. 310.

One example, agreeing with others which I obtained from Maack's collection from East Siberia.

Fabricius describes the base of the antennal joints from the third as "subferrugineo." Some examples from East Siberia have yellowish bases to the joints, and others (like the Japanese specimens) grey; I am not sure that they are not distinct species. Motschulsky describes the form with yellowish bases as *A. fasciculosa* (Etudes Entom. 1860, p. 41), evidently considering the other form the true *pilicornis*.

Saperda sanguinolenta, Thomson.

Cagosima sanguinolenta, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 116.

Hiogo, many examples.

It is not mentioned in the description of the genus *Cagosima*, instituted for this species by M. Thomson, in what it differs from the genus *Saperda*. It appears to be perfectly congeneric with *S. scalaris* &c.

Thyestes Gebleri, Falderm.

Saperda Gebleri, Falderm. Col. ab ill. Bungio in China Bor. &c. p. 434, t. v. f. 6.

Thyestes pubescens, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 116.

Yokohama; also Manchuria and N. China.