

ad elytrorum basin depressum, crebre punctatum, opacum. *Caput* exsertum, rotundatum, convexum, obtusum, postice crassum, fronte convexa, genis modice elongatis; tuberibus antenniferis vix elevatis, condylo antennarum exserto. *Labrum* parvum. *Palpi* parvi, apice obtusi. *Oculi* vix conspicui, divisi, lobo superiore parvo. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, filiformes, robusti; sparsim longe pubescentes; scapo modice elongato subcylindrico, cæteris articulis regularibus. *Thorax* breviter cylindricus, inermis, convexus, postice depressus. *Elytra* postice paululum ampliata, apice obtuse rotundata. *Pedes* breves; tibiæ intermediæ extus sulcatæ; ungues divergentes, simplices. *Acetabula* antica postice clausa. *Pro- et mesosterna* inter coxas angusta, longitudinaliter convexa. *Acetabula* intermedia extus aperta; sed epimera mesothoracica haud conspicua. *Metathorax* ut in subfam. *Dorcadiinis* brevis.

The affinities of this curious genus are a difficult problem. According to the technical characters employed by Lacordaire, it would belong to the *Apomecyninæ*, except perhaps for the short metathorax. There is much, both in facies and form of the sterna, which reminds one of the Australian genus *Mesolita* in the *Parmeninae* group; but the claws are not divaricate, the middle tibiæ have a conspicuous exterior groove, and the antennæ are thick to the apex. The sides of the sternum are so thickly punctured that the sutures are invisible; and it is doubtful whether the mesothoracic epimera penetrate to the sockets, which are apparently open.

Microlera ptinoïdes, n. sp.

M. atro-fusca, opaca, toto corpore (abdomine excepto) grosse punctato; elytris basi rufescentibus, vitta utrinque subbasali abbreviata fasciaque pone medium cinereis; antennis picco-rufis, nitidis; pedibus piccis, cinereo-pubescentibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hiogo; on dead branches of *Ægle sepiaria*.

The body, viewed in profile, has a double convexity, or may be termed biarcuate; the front is a little inclined backwards towards the prosternum, and forms, with the vertex and thorax, a regular convexity; the hind part of the thorax and base of the elytra are depressed, and the rest of the elytra is convex. The elytra at the base are very little broader than the base of the thorax (which is a little constricted); the shoulders form right angles, and there is a short obtuse lateral ridge proceeding from them, causing the sides of the elytra to be nearly vertical almost to the apex.

Atimura japonica, n. sp.

A. fusco-grisea, capite apiceque elytrorum plus minusve fulvis;
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