

thorax, and sides of the elytra are chalky white, the rest of the elytra being ochreous. The underside and legs are varied with white and ochreous.

*Praonetha caudata*, n. sp.

*P. subcylindrica*, robusta; elytris apicem versus fortius angustatis et declivibus, apice ipse utrinque acuminato, ad suturam sinuatim exciso; antennis ♂ corpore triente longioribus, articulis 4<sup>o</sup>-11<sup>um</sup> subæqualibus, filiformibus; corpore supra fortiter punctato: elytris carina centro-basali brevi, alteris duabus discoidalibus post medium elongatis; fuscis, nigro fulvoque conspersis; medio griseis, ante declivitatem posteriorem macula transversa nigra. Long. 6-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Common everywhere in May.

Belongs to the section with elongate, filiform antennæ—which in the female are equal in length to the body, and in the male a third longer. The antennæ, body, and legs are dark brown; the elytra greyish in the middle, sometimes having a greyish fascia just before the posterior declivity, the fascia bordered behind with black.

*Praonetha zonata*, n. sp.

*P. subcylindrica*, robusta; antennis ♂ corpore multo longioribus, ♀ vix brevioribus; nigro-fusca, fulvo paulo variegata; elytris ante declivitatem posteriorem sordide albo fasciatis; crista centro-basali brevi nigro-penicillata, disco bicarinatis, carinis ad fasciæ marginem posticum nigro maculatis; apice intus breviter oblique sinuato-truncatis. Long. 5½-6½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Nagasaki; Yokohama.

Closely allied to *Pr. caudata*; but distinguished at once by the apex of the elytra not produced, and the sides near the apex much less gradually narrowed; the dingy or ochreous-white belt just above the posterior declivity is distinct in all examples; but the part of the elytra behind the belt is of a much lighter brown than the basal portion, and is varied with black and grey spots. The thorax is rather closely punctured. The antennæ have filiform, elongated joints, not abruptly shortened after the fourth; they are reddish and variegated, with the tips of the joints darker. The claws, and sometimes the whole claw-joint, are pale rufous.

*Praonetha jugosa*, n. sp.

*P. oblonga*, convexa, nigro-fusca; elytris medio canescentibus, utrinque cristis duabus, prima centro-basali, brevi, subconica, altera posteriore elongata, fortiter compressa; declivitate posteriore abrupta utrinque unituberculata, apice oblique truncato; antennis

♂ corpore paulo longioribus, ♀ multo brevioribus, articulis 5<sup>o</sup>-11<sup>um</sup> abbreviatis. Long. 4½-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hiogo, Nagasaki.

Of shorter form than *Pr. caudata*; the posterior discoidal ridge of the elytra very largely developed, long, high, and compressed, the disk between it and the short, almost conical, basal crests appearing concave; this part is clothed with a whitish-ashy pile, the same colour forming a margin to the scutellum and an indistinct patch on the posterior surface of the thorax; the colour of the rest of the body is blackish brown. The sexual difference in the length of the antennæ is well marked—the male having these organs a third longer than the body, with joints 5-11 long, filiform, and subequal; the female having them three fourths the length of the body, and joints 5-11 much shortened. The antenniferous tubercles are unusually elevated in this species, causing the concavity of the vertex to be deeper and more triangular.

*Praonetha Bowringii*, Pascoe.

*Praonetha Bowringii*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd ser. vol. iii. p. 170, note.

Many examples. Also Hong-Kong, China.

*Praonetha rigida*, n. sp.

*P. oblonga*, atro-fusca, thoracis lineolis prope basin duabus, maculaque utrinque elytrorum versus apicem triangulari, laterali, albo-ochraceis; antennis brevibus, fusco et griseo annulatis; elytris crista centro-basali et carinis duabus posticis (interiore magis elevata), apice brevissime oblique truncatis. Long. 3¼-4½ lin.

Hiogo, Nagasaki.

Moderately elongated, convex; dark brown, with numerous lighter-brown spots, besides two distinct longitudinal pale lines on the basal part of the disk of the thorax, and an irregular triangular patch of the same colour on each side of the elytra towards the apex. The antennæ are much shorter than the body in the two examples before me (female?), with joints 5-11 forming only one half of the total length. The thorax is very coarsely punctured. The elytra are very convex and laterally compressed (as in all the allied species), abruptly declivous at the apex, with the apex itself briefly and obliquely truncated. The ridges are not very elevated, the basal one moderately elongated, and the posterior one much longer, with an exterior raised line parallel to it; there is also a third, and shorter, raised line, exterior to the second, and a little nearer the apex.