

centrali a basi usque ultra medium extensa maculisque transversis duabus inter vittam et apicem, sulphureis, lineola submarginali marginibusque griseis: subtus sulphureo-pubescentibus; antennis nigris; pedibus rufis. Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Higo.

OBBEREA VITTATA, Blessig, *Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross.* ix. 1873, p. 223.—*O. sylvia*, Pascoe, *Trans. Ent. Soc.* ser. 2, iv. p. 261?

Yokohama; Yuyama; Nagasaki.

Agrees with Blessig's description of the Manchurian insect and also with an example I have received from the Amur. The apex of the elytra is truncated, and "mehr oder weniger ausgerandet." In the situation of the elytral truncature and the longer or shorter prolongation of the angles of the truncature there are differences in Mr. Lewis's specimens; but it seems probable the situation is stronger in the Japanese than in the continental form.

Oberea hebescentis (Bates) is very closely allied to this species, but is distinguishable by its yellow undersurface (except apical ventral segment), *O. vittata* having the breast and middle of the ventral segments always blackish, and by the dark lateral vitta not quite covering the shoulders of the elytra.

OBBEREA NIPONENSIS.—*O. japonica*, Bates, *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* 1873, p. 388 (nom. præocc.).

The name *japonica* was preoccupied by Thunberg, whose *Superda japonica* appears to be an *Oberea*. Kraatz considers *O. marginella*, Bates, to be "probably" Thunberg's *S. japonica*. The very insufficient diagnosis given by Thunberg appears to have led to his species being omitted by all recent writers on the Longicornia. It is not entered in the Munich Catalogue.

OBBEREA SERICANS, n. sp.

O. marginellæ, Bates, quoad formam et sculpturam simillima; differt thorace nigro sat crebre punctato, nitido, corporeque subtus fere toto fusco-nigro. Pro hoc genere brevis, erecte pilosa, elytris subtiliter incumbenti-sericeo-pubescentibus; capite thoraceque nigris nitidis conspicue punctatis; scutello nigro; elytris sat late sinuato-truncatis, confuse (dorso versus basin tantum subseriatim) punctatis, carinula laterali obsoleta, fulvis, vitta laterali (humeros haud attingenti) nigris, et parte

apicali interdum fusco suffusa; antennis fulvis, articulis 1-2 nigris, vel fere toto nigris: subtus fusco-nigro. Long. 10-12 millim.

Otaru; Nanai; Junsai.

Kraatz suggests that *Oberea marginella* would be better placed in *Nupserha*. It is, in fact, like so many other Japanese Longicorns, a connecting link between two genera. The sculpture is more that of an *Oberea*.

PRAOLIA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Serixia* affinis et similis; sed differt tarsorum unguibus late et breviter dentatis. Corpus cylindricum, erecte pilosum, elytris sericeo adpresso-pubescentibus. Caput thorace latius; oculi magni, convexi; vertex et frons plana. Antennæ corpore plusquam duplo longiores, tenuiter filiformes; scapo art. tertio subæquali, cæteris a quarto paullo crescentibus. Thorax breviter cylindricus, postice angustatus. Elytra cylindrica, apice rotundata, seriatim punctata. Pro- et mesosterna angusta sed perspicua; metasterni episterna antice haud dilatata, elongato-oblonga, postice subangustata. Ventris segmenta fere æqualia. Femora parum incrassata; tibiæ intermediæ extus versus apicem sinuatæ; tarsi breves et lati, unguibus divaricatis basi late et brevissime dentatis.

Allied to the Indo-Malayan genus *Serixia*, the narrower subcylindrical species of which it much resembles. But *Serixia* and its allied genera or sections (*Iole*, *Xyaste*) have simple claws; in *Praolia* the tooth of the claws is not like that of *Oberea* or of *Phytacia*, but is a dilatation of the base with a distinct angular or pointed edge.

PRAOLIA CITRINIPES, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 8.)

Nigra, dense et minus subtiliter sericeo-griseo pubescens et erecte pilosa; capite thoraceque rufis, subnudis, sparsim punctatis, antennis nigris, articulis a quarto basi pallidis; pedibus citrino-flavis, tibiis apice et tarsis basi fuscis.

Kashiwagi; on *Celtis*.

There remain in Mr. Lewis's collection a few species certainly different from any yet described from Japan, but requiring further, and in some cases more perfect, specimens before they can be described. They are as follows:—