

BRACHYCLYTUS SINGULARIS, *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr.* 1879, p. 107, t. 1. fig. 6.

Between Hakone and Syama, in flowers of *Deutzia*.

Agrees with Kraatz's description, with the unimportant exception that the posterior fascia of the elytra is bright yellow instead of "testaceous" like the anterior band, and that the base of the elytra is not red, but a light purplish brown. The genus is closely allied to *Xylotrechus*, Mr. Lewis's example showing the rudiments of frontal carinæ.

ANAGLYPTUS NIPONENSIS, n. sp.

A. gibboso quoad formam similis, sed differt coloribus lætioribus, elytris apice transversim sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori longe spinoso, etc. Postice attenuatus, niger, elytris dimidio basali rufo, antice fascia lata utrinque purpureo-nigra cinereo-marginata, a sutura curvatim et oblique versus marginem (quod non attingenti) ducta, medio macula magna communi cinerea; posthac, fascia lata antice bidentata nigra, apice late cæruleo-griseis. Capite et thorace creberrime ruguloso-punctulatis, hoc postice gibboso subcompresso, basi constricto; elytris a basi usque ad apicem recte angustatis, apice transversim sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali breviter, externo longissime, spinoso, basi rectis humeris subacutis, crista utrinque basali valde elevata, carinula submarginali postice acuta usque ad spinam continuata. Antennæ, articulo tertio sequente duplo longiori, apice intus quam in *A. gibboso* brevius spinoso, articulis 4^o-6^m apice brevissime spinosis. Long. 7-9 millim.

Miyanoshita; Kiga; Oyayama; Nikko.

PARACLYTUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Anaglypto* affine; differt antennarum articulis 3-5 subæqualibus, tertio apice in utroque sexu inermi.

This new generic division is necessary for the reception of a species which differs from *Anaglyptus* and *Cyrtophorus* by the absence of all trace of spine, in either sex, from the 3rd antennal joint. In the style of marking and general form it differs also much from the genera mentioned and all other Clytinæ. *Clytus caucasicus*, Motschulsky, referred by modern writers to the genus *Anaglyptus* or to *Cyrtophorus*, belongs to *Paraclytus*.

PARACLYTUS EXCULTUS, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 11.)

Elongatus, linearis, niger, cano vel griseo tomentosus, thorace

supra plagis duabus (interdum in 4 divisis) nigris, elytris nigris margine laterali et medio basis testaceis; vittula curta obliqua ab humero versus discum, vitta valde obliqua a sutura usque marginem, ante medium, macula transversa mediana juxta suturam, fascia recta ante apicem, sutura a scutello usque ad hanc fasciam et apice late, cinereis (fasciis etc. prope basin plus minusve testaceis); antennis (corpore longioribus) pedibusque nigris, subtiliter griseo-pubescentibus; thorace subcylindrico, medio utrinque subangulato basi constricto; elytris apice declivibus juxta suturam breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori modice producto, cristis basalibus obtusis parum elevatis, humeris vix rectis. Long. 11-15 millim.

Sparingly throughout Japan.

The white markings and the clothing of the underside consist in fine and compact adpressed pile; the head and margins of pronotum have a similar but rather coarser pile. The rich deep black parts of the elytra have a black pile, generally partly abraded, and exposing a close and strong punctuation of the integument.

AGLAOPHIS COLOBOTHEOIDES, n. sp. (Plate I. fig. 12.)

Facies gen. *Colobothæ*. Nigra, antennis articulis (a secundo) basi griseo-rufis, femoribus pedunculo rufo, elytris ultra medium fascia recta lata (marginibus dentatis) nigra, apice late cinereis, cætera superficie rufo-castaneo nigro varia, fasciis irregularibus undulatis et intermixtis cinereis; capite griseo-hirto; thorace fere sicut in *Anaglypto mystico*, sed magis convexo, creberrime alveolato-punctato; elytris lineari-oblongis, versus apicem attenuatis apice anguste sinuato-truncatis angulo externo longe et acute producto, lateribus altis et verticalibus, prope humeros prominentes subcarinatis; pedibus sicut in *A. mystico*, femoribus abruptius clavatis. Long. 14 millim. ♀?

Sapporo.

The head and thorax are nearly the same as in *Anaglyptus mysticus* (Linn.), but the elytra more nearly approach, in form and colours, certain species of *Colobothæ*. I refer the species to the Indian genus *Aglaophis*, notwithstanding the absence of the peculiar double convexity of the thorax in that genus, this character being distinctly pronounced, judging from an undescribed species which I have examined, in the ♂ only. The third joint of the antennæ is much longer than the fourth and unarmed, the

