

71. In the ENTOMOLOGIST, 1902, p. 281, I renamed *mentor*, Champion, "*naiades*," on the ground that Champion's redescription did not agree with White's diagnosis. A specimen from Brazil, recently received, now confirms my former opinion. *H. mentor*, White, differs from *naiades* (= *mentor*, Champion) as follows: The anteocular part of the head is only one-half longer than the postocular part; the labium scarcely extends to the middle of the latter part; the second segment of the antennæ is two and a half times as long as the first, the third is two and a quarter times as long as the second, and two and a seventh as long as the fourth; the pronotum has a distinct (though not distinctly margined) pale line on the pronotum, this line extending a little way onto the head.

72. *Cylindrostethus naiades*, sp. nov.

Allied to *C. persephone*, Kirkaldy, but the under side is yellowish throughout, except laterally. The upper side is blackish, with a metallic greenish gleam, tending a little to brown on the abdomen; a fulvous spot on the base of the head, a very narrow fulvous line on the pronotum; the exterolateral margin of the pleurites, on both sides, narrowly fulvous. The pale vitta on the fore femora is wedge-shaped, and is only basal.

Length, 14-15 mill.

Hab.: Malaca, Perak (my coll.).

73. *Cylindrostethus vittipes*, Stal.

Through the kindness of Prof. Aurivillius and Prof. Sjöstedt, I have been able to examine Stal's type of this species. It is not a *Cylindrostethus*, and is not an adult.

74. *Ptilomera luzonica*, sp. nov.

Apterous ♂. Fulvous; antennæ, 4th and apex of 3rd, labial segments, an elongate ovoid spot on 5th basal three-fourths of the mesonotum, the metanotum (except laterally), the 2nd-6th tergites, and down the middle of the 7th-9th, a lateral line down the fore femora (except at base), fore tibiæ and tarsi, hind and middle legs (except coxæ and trochanters), and a lateral stripe on the middle and hind ambulacra, black or blackish, sometimes verging on piceous. Under side, ambulacra, coxæ, trochanters, labium, etc., pale luteous. There is scarcely any trace of silvery pubescence laterally on the thorax, and there is no black lateral line, but the poverty of the pubescence may be due to the poor condition of the unique type. The metanotum is divided transversely, but not longitudinally. The hind part of the metanotum is transverse, and nearly