

close association with *Ceruchus*, and the new form must, I think, stand as the representative of at least a new sub-tribe, which may for the present be placed between the Ceruchini and Sinodendrini.

With the exception above noted, the following generic diagnosis is believed to be sufficiently full for comparative purposes :

PHYLLOSTOMA, gen. nov.

Mentum longer than wide, narrowly rounded in front, mental suture scarcely traceable. Palpi moderate in length, their supports visible; third joint of maxillary slightly transverse, fourth fusiform and as long as the second and third combined; joints of labial palpi increasing in length. Mandibles small, with a conspicuous externally bidentate process. Head small, less than half the width, and with the mandibles but little more than half the length of the prothorax. Labrum connate with the epistoma, the suture very fine. Eyes very prominent, subglobular, not emarginate. Antennæ straight, first joint stout, elongate oval, second similar but smaller, forming with the first joint about one-third the length of the organ; joints 3-7 small, becoming transverse; club three-jointed, subequal in length to joints 3-7. Prothorax transverse, widest a little behind the middle, sides strongly rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax and about twice as long, sides parallel. Front coxæ transverse, subconical and strongly prominent; middle coxæ transverse, much less prominent; hind coxæ flat. Legs long; hind femora very stout; front tibiæ strongly bidentate externally, with three or four small denticles above the upper tooth; middle and hind tibiæ not dentate, but with a transverse ridge fringed with spinules on the outer and posterior side, the apex also fringed with short, close-set spinules; tibial spurs as usual in the family; tarsi unusually long. Abdomen with six distinct segments.

*P. fimbriata*, sp. nov.

Elongate, cylindrical, brown, side margins of thorax and elytra fimbriate with long hairs, under surface and legs sparsely hairy. Head coarsely, rather closely, punctate; clypeus reflexed, quadridentate; front concave at middle, the concavity limited by ridges which converge backward; inner margin of the eyes elevated, especially posteriorly, and forming minute, but prominent, tempora. Prothorax convex, finely margined, a little wider than long, widest two-fifths from the base, sides strongly rounded, front angles obtuse but defined, hind angles wanting, the sides rounding into the base; surface rather finely and sparsely