III. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Phytophagous Beetles belonging to the family Cryptocephalidae, together with diagnoses and remarks on previously described genera.* By Joseph S. Baly, F.L.S., &c.

[Read 7th February, 1877.]

Family CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

The tendency shown by some of our leading Entomologists to ignore small generic groups, and to regard them as mere sections of a larger and often unwieldy genus, is, I think, rather injurious than otherwise to the progress of Entomology. The time and labour necessarily consumed in wading through a long series of unnamed sub-sections (usually placed without any attempt at tabular arrangement), often deter students from working on those families in which these cumbrous genera exist.

The genus *Cryptocephalus* presents a striking case in point: containing upwards of 700 described species, held together by the slightest possible characters, it has been divided by Suffrian into numerous secondary groups, many of them so aberrant that it frequently becomes impossible to determine whether a species belongs to the genus or not.

Many of these groups having been previously characterized as distinct genera by Stål, Saunders, and other authors, I shall endeavour in the present paper to restore them to their original rank. In order to do this, it is necessary to divide Dr. Chapuis' sub-family *Cryptocephalites*, conjoined with a portion of his *Monachites* (viz., those genera in which the scutellum is well developed) into two primary groups, dependent on the form and emargination of the eyes.

In the first section, which includes *Cryptocephalus* proper, *Monachus*, and allied old world forms, the eyes are more or less elongate, frequently approximating or even contiguous in the ♂. They are broadly emarginate within, the canthus occupying to a great extent the inner border of the eye; its apex is very broadly rounded or
obtusely angled, and it rarely extends halfway across the transverse diameter of the eye; its sides are generally unequal, the lower edge being longer and more oblique than the upper one, the lower angle at the same time being either very broadly rounded or entirely obsolete; in addition, the antennae (in the great majority of cases) are inserted at some little distance from the eye, a distinct space being left between the antennal cavity and its inner border.

In the second section the eye is shorter, more remote, more or less ovate, and more deeply and at the same time more narrowly notched. The canthus, which always extends halfway or even more across the eye, is either wedge-shaped or trigonate, its sides being nearly equal and its lower angle always distinct. The antennae are always placed close to the lower angle of the canthus, the antennal cavity often encroaching on the surface of the notch itself.

This division includes *Oechrosopsis*, *Idiocephala*, *Cadmus*, and other allied Australian forms, a tabular arrangement of which I have placed below, giving afterwards diagnoses of those genera either re-established or characterized for the first time.

I. Scutellum subquadratum ant subtrigonatum.
   1. Femora postica incrassata, ♂ ... ♂ ... *Lachnabothra*.
   2. Femora postica non incrassata, ♂.
      A. Thorax dorso valde gibbosus ... ♂ ... *Cyphodera*.
      B. Thorax dorso bimamillatus ... ♂ ... *Brachycaulus*.
      C. Thorax dorso convexus ant leviter gibbosus.
         a. Thoracis margo lateralis denticulatus
            ant crenulatus.
         b. Scutellum quadratum ant subquadratum, leve, dorso non carinatum ... ♂ ... ♂ ... *Cadmus*.
         b'. Scutellum subquadratum ant subtrigonatum, rugosum, dorso carinatum ... ♂ ... ♂ ... *Prionopleura*.
         a'. Thoracis margo lateralis integer, interdum leviter sinuatus.
         c. Antennae fusiformes ... ♂ ... *Aporocera*.
         c'. Antennae articulis intermediis compressis et dilatatis, apice filiformes ... ♂ ... *Chariderma*.
         c". Antennae ante medium filiformes.
         d. Prosterni margo posticus angulatus.
and species of Cryptocephalidae.

e. Antennae corpore æquilongæ ant longiores ♂; paullo breviores ♀ .. .. Rhombosternus.
c. Antennæ corpore breviores ant illo vix æquilongæ ♂, multo breviores ♀ .. .. Loxopleurus.
d. Prosterni margo posticus rotundatus, truncatus ant bilobatus.
f. Corpus oblongus ant elongatus, subcilindricus, elytron lateribusmodo lobatis Ochosopsis.
d. Corpus oblongo-quadratum ant subquadratum, elytron lateribusfortiter lobatis Idiocephala.
d. Prosterni margo posticus profunde incisus .. .. Schizosternus.*

II. Scutellum lineariforme, apice libero, valde exserto Dianchichus.†

Genus Cyphodera.

Cadmus, pars, Germ., Suffr., Chapuis.

Corpus oblongum, convexum, supra glabrum, subtus pubes adpressæ subsquamiformi vestitum. Caput breve, ad marginem oculorum in thoracem insertum; oeulis ovatis, intus triangulatim emarginatis; antennis filiformibus, corporis dimidio brevioribus, ♂ ♀, ad apicem leviter incras-satis. Thorax convexus, dorso gibbere valido, apice longitudinaliter compresso, instructus; margine basali regulariter denticulato, utrinque sinuato, medio late truncato, lateribus sinuatis, non denticulatis. Scutellum cuneiforme, late, basi vix emarginatum, apice truncatum. Elytra thoracis basi paullo latiora, parallela, apice obtusae truncata, pygidium non obtgentia, lateribus ante medium sat valde lobatis; dorso convexa, circa scutellum abrupte elevata, confusa punctata, tuberculis validis, oblongis, levibus nonnullis instructa. Pedes breves, robusti. Prosternum longitudine fere æquilatum, lateribus medio constrictis; margine antico paullo produceto, deorsum vix deflexo;

* This genus, recently described by Dr. Chapuis, is unknown to me; but, judging from the brief characters given, it appears, without doubt, to belong to the present group.
† Dianchichus has a strongly serrulated hinder margin to the thorax, and, therefore, must be removed from the division in which Dr. Chapuis has placed it to the present one.
‡ In the only specimen of the ♂ sex that I possess, the antennæ are unfortunately broken, but, judging from the length of the remaining joints, they are probably as long as, or even longer than, the body.
Mr. J. S. Baly's descriptions of new genera

margine postico obtuse truncato, medio obsolete sinuato; disco plano, pone medium concavo.

Type, *Cyphodera Chlamydisformis (Cadmus)*, Germ.

Genus *Brachycaulus*, Fairm.


*Onchosoma*, Saunders; *Cadmus*, pars, Suffrian, Chapuis.


The species of *Brachycaulus* may be divided into two sections, dependent on the form of the hinder margin of the prosternum.

The double tuberosity of the upper surface of the thorax, combined with the short robust form, and the short antennae in both sexes, will at once separate the *Brachycaulus* from any other genus having toothed lateral margins to the thorax.

*Cadmus rugosus, foveicollis, dorsalis, Klugii* and *Ewingii*, Saunders, as also *colossus*, Chapuis, belong to the present generic group.

Genus *Cadmus*, Erichs.

*Wied. Archiv.* viii. 1842, i. p. 119.

*Cadmus*, pars, Suffr., Chap.; *Odontocerus*, Saunders.

*Corpus* anguste oblongum, subcylindricum, subtus pube adpressâ squamiformi vestitum. *Caput* thoracii insertum; *oculis* ovalibus, intus profunde angulatim emarginatis; *antennis* filiformibus, ad apicem vix incrassatis, corpore longioribus ♂; illo æquilongis aut paullo brevioribus ♀. *Thorax* convexus, dorso non gibbosus, rugoso-punctatus,

*Prosternum* subquadrato-oblongum, postice ampliatum, margine postico obtuso aut obtuse rotundato; margine antico plerunque paullo deflexo.

*Cadmus* differs from *Prionopleura* in the glabrous upper surface of the body, in the smooth, non-carinate scutellum, in the much narrower, inflexed limb of the elytra, and in the rather more robust antennæ of the male; both genera agree in having the base of the pygydium covered to a greater or lesser extent by the apices of the elytra.

*Cadmus australis*, Boisd.; *litigious*, Boh.; *vibrans*, Suffr.; *excrementarius*, Suffr.; and *trispilus*, Chapuis, belong to this genus.

Genus *Prionopleura*, Saunders.


* C. crucicolus*, Boisd.; *rugicollis*, Gray; *cognatus*, bi-fasciatus, flavicinctus and histrionicus, Suffr., together with *purpurascens*, Chapuis, form this generic group. I also possess several undescribed species in my collection.
Mr. J. S. Baly's descriptions of new genera

Genus Aporocera, Saunders.


Corpus elongatum, parallelum, subcylindricum. Caput thoraci insertum; oculis magnis, paullo prominulis, ovalibus, intus profunde angulatim emarginatis; antennis robustis, fusiformibus, articulis primo ovato, secundo brevi, his glabris, nitidis; ceteris incrassatis, dense hirsutis. Thorax convexus, dorso leviter gibbosus; lateribus integris, late marginatis, margine postico utrinque obliquo, lobo basali truncato. Scutellum trigonatum, apice truncatum. Elytra thorace aequilata, lateribus ante medium valde lobatis; dorso circa scutellum abrupte elevata, striatim punctata. Pedes robusti, mediocres; unguiculis basi incrassatis. Prosternum planum, margine antico deflexo; margine postico truncato.

Type, Aporocera apicalis, Saunders.

The specimen of A. apicalis, from which I have drawn up the above characters, is a ♂; Mr. Saunders' type specimen, now in the Hopeian cabinet, has been kindly examined for me by Professor Westwood, who finds that it also belongs to the same sex. The types of A. bicolor and chalybea, both described from Mr. Hope's collection, are now unfortunately missing; but judging from the figure and descriptions given by Saunders, they are very nearly allied to A. apicalis, and belong, without doubt, to the same generic group. The fourth species, A. Cato-xanths, Saunders, is an Idiocephala.

Genus Chariderma.

Corpus oblongo-elongatum, subcylindricum. Caput thoraci insertum; oculis ovalibus, intus profunde angulatim emarginatis; antennis ad oculos proxime insertis, corpore aequilongis, articulis 3rio ad 6tum compressis et dilatatis, 7to compresso, minus dilatato, quatuor ultimis cylindricis, non dilatatis. Thorax convexus, lateribus integris, ante apicem sinuatis. Scutellum trigonatum, apice elevato, truncato, basi bilobatum. Elytra thoracis basi paullo latiora, parallela, lateribus ante medium modice lobatis; supra convexa, circa scutellum modice elevata, punctato-striata. Pedes modice elongati, unguiculis basi incrassatis. Prosternum transverso-quadratum, postice
and species of Cryptocephalidae.

paullo ampliatum, margine antico paullo producto, oblique deflecto, margine postico bilobato.

The type of this new genus is a ♀, the ♂ being unknown to me, but the dilatation of the intermediate joints of the antennae (so unusual in the female sex) justifies, in my opinion, its separation from *Idiocephala*, and its erection into a distinct generic form.

*Chariderma pulchella.*

Oblongo-elongata, lète fulva, nitida, antennis (annulo albido ante apicem excepto), pectore lateribus et postice, abdomine, tibis tarsisque nigris; thorace convexo, utrineque oblique sulcato et pone sulcum leviter elevato, fere impunctato, vittâ mediâli et utrineque maculâ rotundât prope marginem posîtâ nigris; scutello basi nigro-margi- nato; elyris punctato-striatis, utrisque maculâ oblongâ, supra callum humerale posîtâ, nigrâ, instructis.

Long. 4½ lin.

*Hab.*—Western Australia.

Face excavated between the eyes; vertex finely rugose-punctate; clypeus trigonate; antennae equal to the body in length, black, the eighth and the ninth joints (the apex of the latter excepted) yellowish-white; the basal one incrassate, subclavate, the second short, the third to the sixth joints compressed and dilated; the third elongate, gradually increasing in width on either side nearly to the apex; the fourth and fifth equal in length, narrowed at the base, each shorter than the third, the sixth still shorter, less broadly dilated; the seventh two-thirds the length of the preceding joint, only moderately thickened and compressed; four following joints cylindrical, nearly equal in length, each shorter than the seventh. Thorax twice as broad at the base as long; sides slightly diverging at the extreme base, thence obliquely converging to the apex, lateral margin entire, sinuate before the middle; upper surface transversely convex, obliquely impressed on either side behind the middle, the space behind the sulcate portion thickened. Scutellum wedge-shaped, its apex truncate, its base bilobate and overlapping the basal lobe of the thorax; the basal border narrowly edged with black. Elytra slightly broader than the thorax, punctate-striate, the interspaces smooth, impunctate.
Mr. J. S. Baly's descriptions of new genera

Genus OCHROSOPSIS, Saunders.

Chloroplisma, Dicenopsis, Idiocephala, pars, Saunders; Cryptocephalus, pars, Suffrian.


This genus includes many of the species described by Saunders under Idiocephala, also (at any rate for the present) his genus Mitocera. Mitocera viridipennis, Saunders, recently redescribed by Dr. Chapuis under the name of Crypt. perlongus, differs from the majority of the species chiefly in the slender antennæ, longer than the body in either sex, in the elongate prothorax, rounded at its hinder apex, and combined with these in its narrow elongate body.

OCHROSOPSIS ERUDITA.

Elongata, subcylindrica, læte rufo-fulva, nitida, vertice, antennis, scutello, tibiis apice tarsisque nigris; thorace utrinque pone medium oblique impresso, rude punctato; elytris metallico-viridibus, profunde substriatim punctatis, utrisque vittâ obliquâ, prope medium positâ et ad suturam confluentâ, conjunctis literam V simulantibus, rufo-fulvâ ornatis.

Long. 3 lin.
Hab.—South Australia.

Head rugose-punctate, excavated between the eyes; vertex, canthi and antennæ black; these latter with the third joint slender, elongate, the fourth two-thirds the length of the third, the fifth nearly equal to the third, slightly thickened, sixth and seventh compressed and dilated (the others are broken off). Thorax twice as broad.
at the base as long, sides nearly straight, and parallel from
the base nearly to the middle, thence obliquely converging
to the apex; above convex, coarsely but not closely punct-
tured, obliquely excavated on either side behind the
middle, the puncturing finer on the centre of the disk.
Scutellum subquadrate, its basal margin bilobate. Elytra
not broader than the base of the thorax; sides parallel,
moderately lobed before the middle; upper surface coarsely
and deeply punctured; interspaces thickened, transversely
elevate-reticulate; near the apex, close to the suture, are
several short, raised vittae. Prosternum rather longer than
broad, its apical border produced, deflexed, thickened on
either side, and separated from the anterior episternum by
a deep notch; hinder margin obtusely bilobed.

Genus Idiocephala, Saunders.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1845, p. 142, pars; Aporocera, pars.

Corpus anguste subquadrate-oblongum, valde con-
 vexum. Caput in thorace inscitum; oculis ovalibus,
intus triangulariter emarginatis; antennis corpore longi-
oribus ♂, articulis 5to ad 11um sepe compressis et modice
incrassatis; antennis corpore brevioribus ♂, articulis sex
ultimis plus minusve compressis et dilatatis. Thorax
convexus, dorso subgibbosus, lateribus marginatis, mar-
gine postico utrinque sinuato, lobo basali truncato. Scute-
lum trigonatum. Elytra basi thoracis æqualata, pone
medium sepe constricta, lobis epipleuralibus valde pro-
ductis. Pedes graciles, modice elongati, simplices; ungui-
culis basi incrassatis. Prosternum planum ant leviter
coneavum, margine antico deflexo, margine postico obtuse
truncato, interdum leviter simuato.

This genus is formed on a group of species pecu-
lar to Australia, of which S. speciosa, Boisduval, and
catoxantha, Saunders, may be considered as types; the
latter species, as before stated, was placed by Mr. Saunders
(although with doubt) in Aporocera. C. chrysomelinus,
condensatus, fraternalis, gracilis and eumolpus, insects
recently described by Dr. Chapuis, also belong to the same
generic group. Idiocephala flaviventris and rugosa, Saun-
ders, also enter into it. The peculiar constriction of the
hinder half of the elytra, exposing in many species the
sides of the upper surface of the abdomen, together with
the strongly produced epipleural lobes, at once distinguish
Idiocephala from Ochrosopsis.
Genus Mylassa, Stål.


Corpus oblongum aut elongato-oblongum, parallelum, convexum, pube tenui vestitum. Caput thoracem insertum; oculis ovatis, intus vix sinuatis; antennis filiformibus, articulis quatuor ultimis δ interdum dilatatis. Thorax convexus, margine postico non serrulato, medio in lorum validum, apice erassum, liberum, scutelli basin obtegente, retrorsum producto. Scutellum subcordatum aut trigonatum, apice acutum. Elytra thoracis sequilata, punctato-striata, lobis epipleuralibus modice productis. Pedes robusti, antici δ modice elongati; femoribus (præsertim maris) incassatis; tibiis anticiis maris sepe apice incurvatis et incassatis; ungueulis basi incassatis. Prosternum plerumque concavum, margine antico plerumque leviter deflexo, margine postico obtuso aut obtuso angulato, medio rarius obsolete sinuato; lateribus maris sepe spinâ acutâ armatis.

This remarkable form, characterized by Dr. Stål in the year 1857, was subsequently merged by Suffrian into Cryptocephalus. The absence of teeth on the hinder margin of the thorax (a character made use of by Dr. Chapuis to divide the family into sections) requires its removal from the position which Suffrian has assigned to it, and, taken in conjunction with the raised thickened apex of the basal thoracic lobe, the nearly entire eyes, and the pubescence of the upper surface of the body, fully justifies its re-establishment as a genus.

Genus Stegnocephala.

Corpus breviter oblongum, postice paullo attenuatum, valde convexum. Caput in thoracem insertum; oculis magnis, elongatis, apice plus minusve approximantibus, intus late emarginatis; antennis dimidio corporis fere aequalibus, interdum paullo breviore, articulis ultimis septem, ant rarius articulis ultimis sex paullo compressis et dilatatis. Thorax transversus, convexus, apice subcylindricus, margine basali utrinque sinuato, angulis posticis retrorsum productis, acutis; lobo basali brevi, vix producto, late truncato, bis-emarginato. Scutellum trigonatum. Elytra basi thoracis æquilata, postice paullo attenuata; dorso convexa, circa scutellum elevata, punctato-striata;
and species of Cryptocephalidae.

limbo inflexo ante medium dilatato, lorum distinctum formante. Pedes breves, robusti; coxis posticis distantiibus; unguiculis basi incrassatis. Prosternum transversum, antice transversim convexum, margine antico antorsum producto, interdum oblique deflexo; margine postico leviter concavo-emarginato, angulis posticis paullo productis, acutis; mesosternum breve, prosterno æquilatum, margine postico bisinuato.

I have established the above generic group for the reception of C. hemixanthus and other species of similar habit included by Dr. Suffrian in Cryptocephalus, and placed by him, in his Monograph of the South American species, in the third section of that genus. Stegnocephala presents a remarkable similarity to Monachus, from which genus it is separated by the produced anterior border of the prosternum, as well as by the larger size, larger eyes, often contiguous at the apices in the 5, and by the longer antennae; from Cryptocephalus it is distinguished by the broad, very convex, Monachus-like form, the widely separated hinder coxae and the strongly lobed* sides of the elytra; also by the short, very transverse mesosternum, the apex of which is bisinuata; the antennae are shorter, their six or seven outer joints being usually thickened, and forming a slender club. Cryptocephalus turgidus, Suffrian, does not belong to the present genus.

Genus Nyetra.

Corpus oblongum, subcylindricum, pube adpressâ dense vestitum. Caput thoraci insertum, perpendiculare; oculis parvis, remotis, subrotundatis, integris; mandibulis 5 elongatis, basi intus lobatis, apice curvatis; mandibulis ♀ non elongatis; clypeo 5 antice in lorum oblongum producto; clypeo ♀ antice emarginato, non producto; antennis corporis dimidio multo brevieribus, gracilibus; articulis primo elongato, paullo incrassato, secundo brevi, tertio ad sextum gracilibus, fere filiformibus, quinque ultimis leviter incrassatis. Thorax elytris æquilatus, basi utrique bisinuatus, lobo basali producto, apice emarginato. Scutellum

* The lateral lobes on the anterior half of the elytra are formed in the present genus by the dilatation of the inflexed limb; in Idiocephala, Apo-rocea, &c., they are formed principally by an extension of the upper surface of the elytra.
Mr. J. S. Baly's descriptions of new genera

parvum, apice non elevato. Elytra striatim punctata. Pedes robusti, breves; unguiculis appendiculatis. Prosternum planum, latitudine fere duoplo longior ♂; latitudini æquilongum ♀; apice postico in utroque sexu concavo-emarginato, angulis posticis acutis.

This singular genus, remarkable for the prolongation of the parts of the mouth and of the lower portion of the face in the ♂, recalls to mind the males of some species of Clythridæ. Nyetra may be known from Scaphodius by the concave hinder margin of the prosternum; from Elaphodes, by the more rotundate, entire eyes.

Nyetra forcipata.

Breviter oblonga, subcylindrica, picca, sat dense griseo-sericea, antennis extrorsum nigris; thorace crebre punctato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitialis crebre punctatatis.

Mas.—Clypeo antrorsum in lobum oblongum producto; mandibulis elongatis, forcipatis, basi intus lobatis.

Fem.—Clypeo antrorsum non producto; mandibulis non elongatis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

Head rather coarsely punctured; eyes rotundate, entire; antennæ slender, equal to half the length of the body in the ♂, rather shorter in the ♀; basal joint elongate, slightly thickened, extending to the outer margin of the eye in the ♂, shorter in the ♀; second ovate, following three subfiliform, each about one-half longer than the second, six outer joints slightly thickened and compressed. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long at the base; sides entire, obtusely rounded in the ♂, rounded and converging from base to apex in the ♀; hinder margin bisinuate on either side, basal lobe produced, angulate, its apex broadly notched to receive the base of the scutellum; above convex, rather strongly and closely punctured. Scutellum small, ovate. Elytra not broader than the thorax, slightly attenuated towards the apex, the latter partially covering the pygydium, the sides before the middle only moderately lobed; above convex, punctate-striate, and the interspaces closely punctured; callus scarcely thickened. Anterior pair of legs in the male slightly more elongate and more robust than the other pairs.
Genus Prasonotus, Suffrian.

Prasonotus ruficaudis.

Late oblongus, parallelus, subcylindricus, niger, abdominis apice pedibusque rufis; supra obscure metallico-cyanens, viridi-micans, antennis rufo-fulvis, apice nigris.

Long. 2\frac{1}{2} lin.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Head subopaque, vertex rather closely impressed with distinct, oblong punctures; in the middle is a longitudinal depression. Clypeus coarsely punctured; labrum pale fulvous; jaws black, three outer joints of antennae also black. Thorax twice as broad as long at the base; sides rather broadly margined, rounded and converging from base to apex, sinuate behind the middle, the hinder angles very acute; upper surface finely but not closely punctured, the interspaces smooth. Elytra regularly punctate-striate; interspaces remotely impressed with fine punctures.

Prasonotus morbillosus.

Oblongus, parallelus, subcylindricus, niger, nitidus, caeruleo vix micans; capite thoraceque subnitidis, sordide rufis, hoc crebre punctato; antennis extrorsum piccis; elytris metallico-caeruleis, viridi-micantibus, rude punctatis, punctis in medio confuse dispositis et interspatis rugoso-elevatis; punctis prope suturam et ad latera striatim dispositis, interspatis subcostatis.

Var. A. Capite thoraceque nigris.

Long. 2\frac{1}{2} lin.

Hab.—New South Wales; Western Australia.

Head closely punctured, impressed on the vertex and front with a shallow, longitudinal groove, the surface on either side being slightly thickened; anterior border of clypeus slightly sinuate; labrum fulvous; eyes and jaws black. Thorax with its sides rounded and converging from base to apex, narrowly margined; upper surface convex, closely and coarsely punctured, with the exception of the space in front of the basal lobe, which is smooth and nearly impunctate; interspaces, except on the basal lobe, thickened and forming irregular, longitudinal strigae; hinder margin of thorax narrowly edged with black. Elytra not broader than the thorax, rather strongly lobed at the base; strongly punctured, the puncturing arranged
in regular striae near the suture, near the outer margin, and at the apex; on the anterior two-thirds of the middle disk they are arranged irregularly, their interspaces being elevate-rugose; those between the striae being subcostate.

The broader form, together with the coarser punctuation of the whole surface, and also the irregular arrangement of the punctures on the middle disk of the elytra, will at once separate this species from *P. submetallescens*.

Genus *Diorystus*, Suffrian.

*Diorystus Mouhoti*.

Subrotundatus, valde convexus, castaneus, nitidus, subtus (pectore excepto) fulvo-piceus, antennis extrorsum piceis; thorace lævi; elytris punctato-striatis, interspatiis lævibus.

Long. 2 lin.

_Hab._—Mountains of Laos, Siam.

Lower portion of face finely and closely punctured, vertex smooth, impunctate; seven outer joints of antennae piceous, the four lower ones fulvous; labrum pale fulvous; jaws black. Thorax smooth and shining, faintly impressed with remote punctures, visible only under a deep lens. Elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interspaces smooth, impunctate.

Nearly allied to *D. grandis*, but it is more rotundate and only one-third the size. *D. Lewisii*, described by me in my paper on Japanese *Phytophaga*, belongs to Dr. Chapuis' genus *Atropidius*. 