

delicately behind; the elytra are thickly punctured at the base and apex, very densely and more finely punctured over the discal area; each elytron has three fine elevated lines besides an indistinct shorter one at the side.

Hab. Mamboio, Usagava Mountains. B. M.

The specimen from which I have taken the above description is in imperfect condition, and has lost its antennæ. It is a female, and the structure of the abdomen does not appear to differ materially from the species described by Mr. Bates. We shall look forward with much interest to the discovery of the males of these remarkable insects.

LAMIIDÆ.

Echthistatus binodosus, n. s.

Fuscus, dense fusco-pilosus; capite sat crebre punctato, pone oculos rugoso, thorace medio paulo dilatato ibique utrinque spina valida acuta armato, supra inæquali sicut trinodoso, elytris basi thorace latioribus medio parum ampliatis, apicem versus gradatim angustatis singulatim acute productis, basi utrinque noda rotundata nigra nitida notata, lateribus carina obtusa postice granulosa instructis. Long. 9 lin.

The surface of the thorax is uneven and rugulose, and on the disk three slight elevations may be traced. The elytra are very gently convex on the back, almost perpendicularly deflexed at the sides, the deflexed portion being surmounted by an obtuse carina which extends from the shoulder to the apex; there is a well-marked concavity above each shoulder, and near the scutellum there is a small, very prominent, round bladder-like tubercle. All the surface is studded with minute granules. The apices are divergent and acutely produced.

Hab. Tokei, Japan.

Monochamus grandis, n. s.

Niger; thorace confertim ruguloso, lateribus plaga flavo-tomentosa notatis, scutello flavo-tomentoso, elytris perparum areo-tinctis, basi crebre granulosis, medio fascia irregulari obliqua et ante apicem plaga griseis et passim maculis parvis griseis vel flavidis ornatis. Long. 13—22 lin.

Allied to and of nearly the same form as *M. sartor*, F. The thorax has the lateral spine smaller and more acute, and there is a somewhat distinct swelling at the posterior part of the disk. The elytra are rather longer, more impressed within the shoulders, and in the male are less narrowed posteriorly. The sculpture is altogether different. The head and thorax are sparingly clothed with yellowish pile, densely and finely rugose. The elytra have the basal sixth closely beset with minute shining granules; the rest of the surface is sparingly punctured, except at the side below the shoulders, where it is asperate-punctate; the whole clothed with the finest ashy pile. Some of the specimens have no markings, but usually, in the smaller examples, there is a whitish oblique, much interrupted fascia about the middle, and a patch at some distance from the apex; and at the suture, sides and apex there are numerous dots and spots of greyish or yellowish pile. The female has the markings much more distinct, and above each pale band there is some blackish pile. The antennæ are brown; in the male rather more scabrous than in *M. sartor* (measuring in a large example $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches), and in the female smooth and annulated with greyish.

Hab. Japan (*Maries*).