Xylotrechus pyrrhoderus, n. sp.

X. elongato-oblongus, niger, thorace globoso-ovato, rufo, grosse reticulato-punctato, sparsim nigro-pubescente; elytris regione scutellari fulva, fasciisque duabus flavis, prima paululum obliqua (ad suturam versus scutellum ascendente), altera longe post medium recta. Long. 5–6 lin.

Nagasaki; Yokohama.

Belongs to that section of *Xylotrechus* which has only the marginal ridges of the forehead distinctly raised; the whole head is coarsely scabrose-punctate. The antennæ are rather short and much thickened from the fifth joint; velvety black, with the basal part inclining to piceous. The thorax is oblong-ovate, as broad as the elytra, strongly convex and rounded on the sides; it is blood-red above and beneath; its vestiture consists in very short black bristles planted in the large closely packed punctures. The scutellum and a patch around it are tawny testaceous. The apex of the elytra is obtusely rounded; but the exterior angle is marked by a strong pointed tooth. The legs are black; all the femora gradually thickened, not clavate. The mesosternum is red, like the prothorax; the metasternum and abdomen are deep black, coarsely punctured; the episterna and the second (sometimes also the first) abdominal segment have a stripe of whitish tomentum.

Clytus caproïdes, n. sp.

C. capræ (Germ.) proxime affinis, at differt elytrorum humeris late fulvo-testaceis etc. Valde elongatus, parallelus, nigro-fuscus, fulvo-hirsutus, fronte vittis duabus, thoracis marginibus anticis et posticis, fasciisque duabus elytrorum (antica valde obliqua, angulata, abbreviata) læte flavis; elytris humeris plaga magna fulvo-testacea; antennis et pedibus testaceo-rufis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Two examples, Ipongi.

Of very similar shape to *C. capra*; elongate and parallel. Body and limbs rather less densely clothed with long pale hairs. Thorax globose-ovate, rather narrower than in *C. capra*; very densely granulate-punctate. The humeral tawny patch of the elytra is triangular, obliquely defined posteriorly, and not extending to the humeral margin; it encloses in the middle a dusky spot (and there is no oblique yellow linear fascia as in *C. capra*); behind this, on the margin, is a short yellow streak, as in *C. capra*; the oblique yellow stripe towards the middle is much shorter than in *C. capra*, and is bent in the middle; the posterior belt is much widened towards the margin; and there is no yellow apical

fascia. The femora, as well as the tibiæ and tarsi, are rufous. Beneath, the colour of the abdomen is shining black, with yellow belts across the segments.

Dere thoracica, White.

Dere thoracica, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 249, pl. 8. f. 1.

On flowers in June. Found also in N. China.

Purpuricenus Temminckii, Guérin-Ménev.

Sternoplistes Temminckii, Guérin-Ménev. Icon. R .A. Ins. texte, p. 224.
P. sinensis, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 139.
P. japanus, Motsch. Etud. Entom. 1857, p. 37.

Not uncommon in Japan; also N. China.

The conical tubercle of the mesosternum being present in other species of the genus, there is no reason for retaining *Sternoplistes* of Guérin. As to the form of the thorax, short and transverse, *Purpuricenus* including a great diversity of form of this organ (e. g. *P. Angasii*, White), this character is quite insufficient as a generic difference.

Purpuricenus spectabilis, Motsch.

Purpuricenus spectabilis, Motsch. Etud. Entom. 1857, p. 36.

Mr. Lewis did not meet with this species (or variety?), which is distinguished from *P. Temminckii* (according to the description) only by the suture and a point on the posterior disk of the elytra being black. I have a specimen of *P. Temminckii* possessing the black discoidal point, but none in which the suture is black.

[To be continued.]

XXVI.—*On the Primary Divisions of the Brachiopods.*

By Theodore Gill, M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

The article in the July number of the 'Annals & Magazine of Natural History' (xii. pp. 1–17), by Prof. King, on *Lingula*, exhibits the insight into relations and skill in discussion characteristic of its author; and his views respecting the classification of the Palliobranchs or Brachiopods into two primary groups will probably be accepted. Indeed they had already been quite generally adopted; but as Prof. King had overlooked the fact, it is presumed that it is not as well known as might have been supposed; and the object of this note is to direct attention to the anticipation by others of Prof. King's views. The essential distinctions of Prof. King's groups are that in one (*Tretenterata*) the intestine has an anal aperture,