

*Rhopaloscelis maculatus*, *Bates, Ent. Month. Mag.* xiv. (1877) p. 38.

Junsai; Nikko.

*Rhopaloscelis bifasciatus*, *Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeit.* 1879, p. 113, t. 1. fig. 10.

Sapporo; Junsai. Also East Siberia.

*ERYSSAMENA*, nov. gen.

Gen. *Polimeta* (Pascoe), necnon *Rhopaloscelidi* (Blessig), affinis. Corpus valde elongatum, parum convexum, subtiliter adpresso-pubescent, erecte setosum. Caput exsertum, inter antennis profunde sulcatum; tubera antennifera separata, divergentia sat elevata; frons lata et brevis: oculi grosse granulati, lobis inferioribus latis. Antennæ elongatæ, filiformes, infra ciliatæ; scapus oblongo-conicus quam articulus 3 brevior, 3 et 4 elongatis subæqualibus, 5-11 gradatim brevioribus. Thorax cylindricus, basi transversim depressus, medio paullulum dilatatus, tuberculo mediano brevissimo, obtuso vel acuto. Elytra maxime elongata, postice angustata, apice oblique truncata, dorso simplici vel ante medium utrinque tuberculo spiniformi. Prosternum arcuatum, mesosternum sat latum, antice declive. Acetabula antica angulatim hiantia; intermedia subclausa. Pedes modice elongati; femora gradatim parum clavata, posteriora breviora; tibiæ intermediæ elongatæ graciles, extus medio conspicue sinuatæ; tarsi posteriores elongati, art. primo cæteris 3 conjunctis æquali.

Allied to *Polimeta* (Pascoe), and, like that genus, having the elytra sometimes with and sometimes without two long spine-like tubercles on the disk. It differs, however, in the upper part of the forehead, which in *Polimeta* forms a raised transverse elevation produced by the coalescence of the antenniferous tubercles. The genus is allied, on the other hand, to *Rhopaloscelis* in all essential characters.

*ERYSSAMENA SAPERDINA*, n. sp.

Nigra, pube adpressa fuscescenti-grisea vestita, erecte nigro-setosa, antennarum articulis 3-11 basi albo-testaceis; thorace sparsim nigro-piperito, tuberculo mediano vix elevato, obtuso; elytris sparsim setifero-punctatis, punctis nigro-marginatis, fasciisque duabus nigris, prima latiori paullo post medium, secunda angustiori undulata ante apicem, dorso inermi, apice dehiscen-

tibus, oblique truncatis angulo externo subproducto. Long. 10-12 millim.

Chiuzenji; Usui-togé.

Besides the black setiferous punctures, the elytra have a few simple colourless punctures, mostly in lines.

*ERYSSAMENA ACUTA*, n. sp.

Ab *E. saperdina* differt thoracis tuberculis medianis acutis, elytris que fascia posteriori nulla, anteriori ad suturam late interrupta. Griseo adpresso-pubescent, nigro-punctulata; antennis piceo-rufis, articulis 3-11 basi albo-testaceis. Long. 12½ millim.

Usui-togé.

Probably a variety of the preceding.

*ERYSSAMENA SPINIDORSIS*, n. sp. (Plate II. fig. 10.)

Nigra, griseoad presso-pubescent, nigro-setosa, punctis setiferis nigro-cinctis apud thoracem et elytrorum basin asperatis vel acute tuberculatis; thoracis tuberculis medianis vix elevatis obtusis; elytris sicut in *E. saperdina*, sed utrinque versus basin tuberculo spiniformi armatis, fasciaque nigra unica paullo post medium; femoribus fortius clavatis. Long. 10-13 millim.

Agematsu; Usui-togé.

*MICCOLAMIA*, nov. gen.

Corpus parvum, subcylindricum, ex parte glabrum, sparsim longe setosum. Caput exsertum, fronte convexa, tuberculis antenniferis late separatis; oculi reniformes, grosse granulati. Antennæ corpore paullo longiores, sparsim setosæ, scapo brevi, ovato, articulo secundo sat elongato, 3 et 4 cæteris singulatim longioribus. Thorax cylindricus, tuberculo mediano valido acuto. Elytra apice rotundata, carinula centrali-basali plus minusve elevata, dorso anteriori depresso, posteriori convexo. Pro- et mesosterna sat lata et plana; acetabula antica late hiantia, intermedia clausa. Pedes breves; femora clavata; tibiæ intermediæ et posteriores extus ante apicem profunde sinuatæ et setosæ; tarsi breves et lati, posteriorum art. primo quam secundus vix longiori, unguibus divaricatis.

The only described genus to which this new form can be said to be closely allied is *Phlyarus* (Pascoe) from Borneo. The short ovate form of the antennal scape and deeply sinuated outer edge of the four hinder tibiæ are the same in both genera.