The recorded foreign distribution is as follows :—

Germany, Bosnia, Bohemia, Switzerland (Ulmer); Saxony (type), Prussia McLachlan); Switzerland (Ris and Mosely); France in the Departments Aisne, Indre, Char.-Inf., Lozère, Herault, Hte.-Garonne, Pyr.-Orientales (Martin and Lacroix); Bohemia (Klapálek); N. Russia, Olenetz, Denmark and Baltic Countries (Martynov); East Baltic (Lackschewitz); Poland (Raciecka); Czecho-Slovakia (Mayer); Austria (Krawany).

The key to the British species of this difficult genus given by Mosely in 1939, *The British Caddis Flies,* Lond., 186, may be amended, and somewhat amplified, as follows :—

1. Eyes of ♂ much larger than those of ♀. Hypopygium as in *ornatula,* but margin of dorsal plate rather less deeply excised ..... *exocellata* Dufour
— Eyes of ♂ not, or very little larger, than those of ♀ ..... 2.
2. At lower margin of dorsal plate two rather long processes, each bearing a strong bristle ..... 3.
— No such processes at lower margin of dorsal plate ..... 4.
3. Anterior wings narrow and grey ..... *instabilis* Curt.
— Anterior wings broad and yellowish-brown ..... *fulvipes* Curt.
4. Penis with clearly marked projections at the side before the apex, sometimes directed strongly downwards ..... 5.
— Penis without such projections, not directed downwards ..... 6.
5. Penis with sharply angular projections, and tip flattened, expanded, and oblique as seen from the side. Usually strongly directed downwards. No projections at distal margin of dorsal plate. Wings grey ..... *pellucidula* Curt.
— Penis with smaller angular projections, and apex not expanded or oblique. Two small excrescences, each with a few hairs, at distal margin of dorsal plate. Wings dark brown, with strongly marked neuration ..... *saxonica* McLach.
6. Insects greyish with strong markings, neuration distinct; dorsal plate with the apex strongly excised (see also *exocellata*) ..... 7.
— Insects more or less uniformly chocolate brown; neuration indistinct; discoidal cell not always clearly seen to be closed; dorsal plate not deeply excised at apex ..... *angustipennis* Curt.
7. Basal joint of inferior appendage more than double the length of the terminal joint ..... *ornatula* McLach.
— Basal joint of inferior appendage only slightly longer than the terminal joint ..... *guttata* Pict.

Oriel College,
Oxford.
March 18th, 1942.

Broscus cephalotes L. (Col., Carabidae) on North Uist.—Whilst exploring the west coast of North Uist for the seaweeds *Gelidium* and *Ahnfeldtia,* we wandered into a little sandy cove just east of Manish Point, where we discovered a huge bale of crude rubber, which had drifted ashore, to speak only too eloquently of disaster. Lifting it so that we could report its approximate weight, we found under it a number of *Broscus cephalotes* L., the first we had ever seen in the Outer Hebrides. The species, however, is not uncommon in the Isles of South Rona and Raasay, near Skye.—J. W. Heslop Harrison, King's College, University of Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne: *January 8th,* 1943.

NEW SPECIES OF STAPHYLINIDAE (COL.) FROM BORNEO.

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

This paper is a continuation of one published under the same title in 1942, *Ent. mon. Mag.,* **78** : 136-9.

Brachida longesetosa sp.n.

Shining, reddish-yellow, the elytra posteriorly and the 4th tergite infuscate. Antennae and legs yellow. Length ·8 mm.

Very like *elevata* Fauv. in lustre and colour except that the elytra are only infuscate posteriorly, the build is broader, more narrowed in front and behind, the puncturation of the thorax is much finer and less close, that of the elytra finer; the abdomen is rather less punctured, but the setae are much longer and more numerous, each with the basal half black and the rest yellow. Head much narrower than the thorax, practically impunctate and without ground sculpture. Antennae with the penultimate segments less transverse than in *elevata.* Thorax strongly transverse (3·5 : 1·5), convex, widest behind, the sides gently and evenly rounded and retracted towards the front, the posterior angles a little prominent backwards, the base bisinuate, not margined, the puncturation extremely fine and obsolete, moderately close and with an extremely fine transverse ground sculpture. Elytra as broad as but slightly longer than thorax, slightly retracted backwards, as finely but a little more closely punctured and with similar ground sculpture. Abdomen narrowed towards the apex, extremely finely and very sparingly punctured, with fine sparing yellow pubescence, each side with nine or ten long strong bicolorous setae, the first three visible tergites on each side at the posterior margin close to the lateral margin with a similar erect seta, the 4th with two on each side at the posterior margin, the apex of the abdomen also with a few shorter and finer setae. The fore-parts with a fine short not very evident pubescence. Sex unknown.

W. Sarawak: Mt. Matang. 22.i.14 (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Cyrophaena (**Phanerota**) **borneensis** sp.n.

Shining, black, the elytra pitchy-black, abdomen with the first visible tergite obscurely reddish. Antennae and legs yellow. Length 2 mm.

Build of *appendiculata* Motsch. but differently coloured, the antennae with the intermediate and penultimate segments shorter, otherwise similarly constructed. Head broad but narrower than the thorax, the eyes very large and prominent, occupying the whole side of the head, the disc with a few small scattered punctures. Antennae long, the 3rd segment slightly shorter than the 2nd, 4th slender, elongate, 5th slightly longer than broad, 6th to 10th about as long as broad. Thorax transverse (4·5 : 3), the sides evenly rounded, with dorsal rows of three fine punctures, towards the sides with five or six others. Elytra slightly longer than the thorax with a few very small scattered punctures. Abdomen very sparingly and obsoletely punctured, the ground sculpture fine and obsolete, the fore-parts entirely without ground sculpture. ♂ : 8th tergite with a short triangular tooth on each side, between them with a pair of narrower and shorter triangular teeth.

N. Borneo: Sandakan. 1915 (*M. Cameron*). Type in my collection.

* **Neosilusa stricticollis** sp.n.

Head and thorax rather shining, light ferruginous red; elytra brownish-yellow, more or less infuscate posteriorly, rather shining; abdomen shining reddish-yellow, the 3rd and 4th visible tergites darker. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2·3 mm.

Near *leptocera* Fauv., but more robust, the thorax broader and much more strongly constricted at the base, head and thorax of lighter colour and with different sculpture. Head narrower than the thorax, except in front rather closely covered with small flat obsolete umbilicate punctures and with a fine ground sculpture. Antennae long and rather stout, the 3rd segment a little longer than the 2nd, 4th to 10th all longer than broad, decreasing in length, the 10th only slightly so, 11th elongate, longer than the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (5:3.5), convex, the sides strongly rounded and dilated in front, strongly constricted before the base, the sculpture as on the head. Elytra broader and slightly longer than the thorax, transverse, the sculpture very similar. Abdomen narrowed towards the apex, very obsoletely punctured and without ground sculpture, at the sides and apex with long coarse hairs, otherwise almost without pubescence. The fore-parts with rather long, moderately close yellow pubescence.

♂: Unknown.

Sarawak: Mt. Poeh, altitude 5,000 ft. Unique. My collection. Other data unknown.

Coenonica sarawakensis sp.n.

Shining, head black, reddish-yellow in front, thorax yellowish-red, elytra pitchy, reddish at the base, abdomen reddish-yellow, the 3rd and 4th visible tergites blackish. Antennae with the 1st segment reddish-yellow, the 2nd and 3rd reddish, the following black. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 2 mm.

Near *abdominalis* Cam., 1939† (Borneo), but broader and flatter, more shining, the thorax more brightly coloured, puncturation of head coarser, that of the thorax equally close but less superficial, elytra more finely punctured, abdomen less finely but more closely punctured. Head narrower than the thorax, impunctate in front, elsewhere closely covered with rather large umbilicate punctures; ground sculpture absent. Antennae stout, rather short, the 3rd segment a little shorter than the 2nd, 4th slightly, 5th to 10th more strongly transverse, the penultimate about twice as broad as long. Thorax transverse (3·5 : 2·5), the sides rounded in front, nearly straight and strongly retracted behind, the posterior angles prominent, obtuse, the disc with two long slightly diverging sulci extending from the middle of the base nearly to the anterior border, in the middle in front with a small triangular impression, the punctures close, much smaller and much more superficial than on the head, feebly umbilicate; ground sculpture absent. Elytra broader and slightly longer than the thorax, transverse, closely, moderately finely punctured. Abdomen nearly parallel, the first three visible tergites finely, moderately closely punctured, 4th much more sparingly, 5th more closely than the 4th.

* *Plagiusa* Bernhauer, 1915, *Col. Rundsch.*, 4: 27, is preoccupied by *Plagiusa* Bonaparte, 1841, *Icon. F. Ital.* (*Introd. Pesci*), [6].

† The name of the species I described as *abdominalis* in 1939, *Faun. Brit. India, Col., Staphylinidae*, 4: 153, must be changed to **renominata** n.n.

♂: 8th tergite with small sharp tooth on each side, the margin between with six closely placed blunt teeth.

Sarawak: Mt. Matang. xii.1913 (*G. E. Bryant*). Also in the Malay Peninsula. Selangor: The Gap (*M. Cameron*). Type in my collection.

Coenonica rufiventris sp.n.

Fore-parts rather dull, head black, thorax and elytra dark reddish-brown, the latter more or less infuscate postero-externally, abdomen shining, yellowish-red. Antennae black, the first two segments reddish, the apex of the 11th yellowish. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 2·75 mm.

A small species with comparatively narrow thorax and with rather coarse granular sculpture of the fore-parts. Head a little narrower than the thorax, the front shining and impunctate, the disc broadly impressed, closely granular. Antennae stout, the 3rd segment as long as the 2nd, 4th as long as broad, 5th to 10th transverse, the penultimate about twice as broad as long, the 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (4 : 3), the sides rounded in front, distinctly, somewhat sinuately retracted behind, the slightly diverging dorsal sulci rather broad and reaching the middle, near the posterior angle with a small impression and another in the middle in front, the whole surface closely covered with granules larger than those on the head. Elytra broader and a little longer than the thorax, transverse, closely covered with granules smaller than on the thorax and slightly elongate. Abdomen narrowed towards the apex, the 1st visible tergite with fine, asperate moderately close punctures, the following with yet finer and much more sparing ones; ground sculpture very fine. Pubescence throughout fine, rather long and moderately close.

? ♀: 8th tergite gently rounded; 6th sternite a little produced, narrowed and rounded at apex.

Sarawak: Mt. Poeh. Unique. My collection. Other data unknown.

Placusa (s.str.) **borneensis** sp.n.

Very near *acuminata* Kr. Of the same build, colour and lustre, except that the elytra and abdomen are entirely of a blackish-brown colour, the antennae a little shorter, the 5th segment small and transverse, the 6th to 10th shorter and so more transverse than in *acuminata*; the puncturation of the head scarcely differs from that species but that of the thorax is less fine and rougher, the elytra also are less finely and more roughly punctured; the abdomen scarcely differs in the two species. Length 2·5 mm.

♂: Unknown.

British N. Borneo: Mt. Kinabalu, Lumu Lumu. Altitude 5,500 feet. 16.iv.1929 (*H. M. Pendlebury*). Unique. My collection.

Falagria (**Stenagria**) **mixta** sp.n.

Of the colour and with the antennal structure of *differens* Cam. but smaller (2 mm.), the head transverse, suborbicular, almost as broad as the thorax, the post-ocular region coarctate with the base, very finely, moderately closely, superficially punctured; thorax very slightly longer than broad, the sides in front more dilated than in *differens*, the posterior half of the middle broadly excavated

much as in *latemarginata* Bernh., the puncturation extremely fine but moderately close; the elytra scarcely differ in puncturation from *differens*. The first three visible tergites are less finely and more closely and asperately punctured than in that species, more like those of *latemarginata*; the last three tergites are more closely and more distinctly punctured than in the latter species.

SARAWAK: Mt. Poeh. Unique. My collection. Other data unknown.

Atheta (Acrotona) bryanti sp.n.

Shining, reddish-yellow, the 4th and 5th tergites slightly infuscate. Antennae black, the first four segments reddish-yellow, the 11th obscurely reddish. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 1·8 mm.

Very closely allied to *annuliventris* Kr., scarcely differing in colour, build and antennal structure, but the eyes are a good deal smaller, the puncturation of the head and thorax finer, less close and more obsolete, that of the abdomen finer but otherwise similar, that of the elytra as in *annuliventris*, and in other respects similar.

SARAWAK: Mt. Poeh. Unique. My collection. Other data unknown.

Atheta (Acrotona) borneana sp.n.

Moderately shining, head and abdomen black, thorax and elytra pitchy-black. Antennae black, the first two segments yellowish. Legs yellow. Length 2 mm.

Build of *parva* Sahlb. but much smaller, the antennae shorter with more transverse penultimate segments, the pubescence longer and coarser so that the general appearance is rougher; puncturation of the head less fine, the ground sculpture more evident, not so shining; thorax more finely and more closely punctured; elytra as long as the thorax, less finely and more roughly punctured than in *parva*; abdomen with rougher puncturation than in that species but with similar setae. Middle and posterior tibiae each with two moderate black setae.

SARAWAK: Mt. Poeh. Type in my collection. Other data unknown.

Zoological Museum, Tring.
June 13th, 1942.

Monotoma bicolor Villa (Col., Monotomidae), etc., in Ireland.—On September 18th, 1942, I was collecting in 'St. Annes,' Clontarf, Co. Dublin, by shaking old hay that had been left after the stacks had been removed and which had become rather wet in the inner layers. A single specimen of *Monotoma bicolor* Villa (=*quadricollis* Aubé) was obtained, and though I have searched again I have not been able to get any more. This species is unrecorded as Irish. Other species present and worth mentioning are *Atheta clientula* Er., *Stenus crassus* Steph. var. *formicetorum* Mann., *Lesteva heeri* Fauv. and *Phloeobium clypeatum* Müll., the latter in numbers. My thanks are due to Dr. K. G. Blair for verifying most of the above and determining the *Atheta*.—EUGENE O'MAHONY, National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin: *November 11th*, 1942.

CUMBERLAND ODONATA.

BY F. H. DAY, F.R.E.S.

In 1928, *Trans. Carlisle Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **4**: 131-4, I published a short paper on thirteen species of Odonata I had personally met with in the county of Cumberland. To this list can now be added one more, viz. *Agrion splendens* (Harris). This was reported to me in June, 1937, from Wigton and from the River Eden near Carlisle the same year and again from the last locality during the present year (1942).

Being anxious to take the species myself, on June 27th last I walked down the river from the city for a couple of miles and eventually located the insect in fair numbers on a strip of rough ground with rank herbage growing on it at the bottom of a steep bank sloping down to the river. On the opposite side of the river, which I explored a few days later, I found no trace of it. Hitherto *A. splendens* does not appear to have been recorded in England from further north than Yorkshire, and as there are no Scottish records its occurrence in Cumberland is of some interest. The allied *A. virgo* (L.) is not uncommon in this county, but seems to prefer a stream with bushy margins rather than one with rough herbage.

Following the check list published by the Royal Entomological Society of London in *The Generic Names of British Insects*, Part 3 (1935), I here give an up-to-date list of the Odonata of Cumberland as far as they are known to me. Additional species to this list, such as *Sympetrum striolatum* (Charp.) and *Lestes sponsa* (Hansem.), may be looked far, as both occur in the Lake District (but outside the Cumberland borders) as well as in Scotland.

COENAGRIIDAE.—*Pyrrhosoma nymphula* (Sulz.).—Common in the county in spring and summer by fresh water ponds and streams and also on peat mosses. *Enallagma cyathigerum* (Charp.).—Widely distributed, often in gardens and other places away from water, fairly common. *Ischnura elegans* (v. d. Lind.).—A very common species by ditches and in marshy meadows throughout spring and summer. *Coenagrion pulchella* (v. d. Lind.).—Local. So far I have only found it on Newton Reigny Moss, near Penrith, in the month of June. *C. puella* (L.).—Very common in Cumberland and not at all the local species recorded by Miss C. Longfield (1937, *The Dragonflies of the British Isles*, Lond.: 180).

AGRIIDAE.—*Agrion virgo* (L.).—This I have taken on the River Petteril in Wreay Woods, on the R. Eden at Wetheral and on the R. Derwent at Seathwaite. Not very common. *A. splendens* (Harris).—Fairly common on the R. Eden to the west of Carlisle in June, 1942. Also recorded from Wigton.

CORDULEGASTERIDAE.—*Cordulegaster boltonii* (Don.).—An odd specimen or two have occurred in and near Carlisle, but in the Lake District it is abundant in June and July and often strays high up on the fells.

AESHNIDAE.—*Aeshna juncea* (L.).—Widely distributed and common, frequenting the 'mosses,' but often wandering far from its usual haunts into lanes and

BRITISH *SCIAPTERYX COSTALIS* F. BELONG TO THE ATLANTIC SUB-SPECIES *SOROR* KONOW (HYM., SYMPHYTA)

BY ROBERT B. BENSON, M.A., F.R.E.S.

All the British specimens of *Sciapteryx costalis* F. I have examined differ from specimens of that species from Central Europe in having an almost entirely black, instead of red, subcosta to the fore-wing, though their genitalia are apparently identical; they belong thus to the Atlantic species (or subspecies) *S. soror* Konow (1890, *Wien. ent. Ztg.*, **9**: 12), described originally from specimens from Spain and France, and represented in the British Museum by continental specimens from Italy (Padua: G. Soika), France (Dignes: O. W. Richards) and in the Morice collection from Switzerland (Simplon). Of the true *S. costalis* F. the British Museum contains specimens from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Corfu, while the Morice collection has specimens from Switzerland (Basle). A second species, *S. consobrina* Klug, which has entirely black wing neuration and occurs in Scandinavia as well as in Central Europe, has been found once in Britain: Sussex, Guestling, nr. Hastings, 1 ♀, 3.iv.1893, W. Bennett (Morice collection, see 1895, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **31**: 24).

In addition to its colour difference, *S. consobrina* differs from *S. costalis* and *soror* by having longer apical tibial spurs (those of the hind legs being longer than the apical breadth of the tibia instead of shorter); I am not aware that this difference has been noticed before.

Thus, though *S. costalis* and *soror* can be regarded as vicarious geographical races, i.e. subspecies, *S. consobrina* overlaps the ranges of *S. costalis* and *soror*, and cannot be regarded as a subspecies of the former, as was proposed by Kuznetzov-Ugamskiĭ (1929, *Zool. Anz.*, **86**: 52-5), probably on the assumption that it did not differ structurally from *S. costalis*.

S. costalis soror belongs to the Atlantic element in the British fauna and is the first sawfly shown to belong to this element. We have, however, another clearly Atlantic species in *Pristiphora denudata* Konow with the following distribution: Azores (Ilha da Pico, Serra Garda, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 17.vii.1929, J. Balfour-Browne), Madeira (=*Pristiphora atlantica* Malaise, 1929), Spain, South of France, ? Germany, Ireland and England.

The Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.
April 21st, 1943.

Limenitis camilla L. (*Lep., Nymphalidae*) *in Devonshire.*—On July 22nd, 1939, I thought I saw a specimen or two of this butterfly skimming over the trees in a well-wooded locality in the Exeter district. I had not been in Devonshire long and my record was much doubted by workers in the district and I also failed to find any published record for the county. Nevertheless, every year since I have seen one or two specimens in this locality. On July 8th, 1942, I found the species had increased in numbers and I secured one or two specimens, as it now seemed established and would probably spread further. In fact, four days later on July 12th I saw a specimen flying at great speed in a locality at least six miles distant from the first locality. This butterfly is a very welcome addition to the local fauna, and it is a grand sight to see it with *Argynnis cydippe* L. and the abundant *A. paphia* L.—L. H. WOOLLATT, 6A The Quadrant, Wonford Road, Exeter: *May 1st*, 1943.

NEW SPECIES OF STAPHYLINIDAE (COL.) FROM BORNEO

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

(This paper is a continuation of one published under the same title, *antea*, pp. 39-42.)

Thamiaraea borneensis sp.n.

Moderately shining, reddish-yellow, the 3rd to 5th visible tergites more or less deeply infuscate. Antennae with the first seven segments reddish-yellow, the following black. Legs yellow. Length 3 mm.

In the build of the fore-parts rather like *insigniventris* Fauv., but of a more yellow colour, the head in the ♂ without setiferous pore, the elytra longer. Head narrower than the thorax, the eyes large, with rather close, fine, superficial, umbilicate punctures, the ground sculpture feeble. Antennae stouter than in *insigniventris*, the 3rd segment longer than the 2nd, 4th and 5th slightly longer than broad, 6th to 10th transverse, the penultimate about twice as broad as long, the 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (5:3.5), the sides gently rounded in front, straighter and more retracted behind, the angles rounded, the puncturation similar to that of the head, but more superficial, the ground sculpture scarcely visible. Elytra longer (4.5:3.5) and broader than the thorax, transverse (5.5:4.5), finely, rather closely, superficially punctured and without distinct ground sculpture. Abdomen parallel, a little narrowed at the apex, very finely, moderately closely punctured on the anterior tergites, more sparingly behind, ground sculpture scarcely visible except on the last two, where it is quite distinct. Pubescence throughout fine and yellow.

♂: Fourth tergite with the posterior margin rounded and produced in the middle into a stout tubercle; 8th with the posterior margin truncate.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang. xii.1913 (*G. E. Bryant*). Type in my collection.

Thamiaraea testacea sp.n.

Moderately shining, reddish-yellow, the 4th visible tergite infuscate. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2 mm.

Build and colour of *borneensis* Cam., but smaller, the antennae entirely reddish-yellow, the 4th to 7th segments longer, the abdomen not so red, head, thorax and elytra less shining, more closely and more finely punctured, the punctures confused with the fine ground sculpture, abdomen much more finely and much more closely punctured. Antennae with the 3rd segment a little longer than the 2nd, 4th to 7th longer than broad, decreasing in length, 8th to 10th as long as broad, 11th nearly as long as the 8th to 10th together. Thorax transverse (3.5:2.75), the posterior angles distinct, obtuse. Elytra a little longer than the thorax (3.5:2.75). The whole insect with a fine yellow pubescence.

♂: Unknown.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang. xii.1913 (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Amaurodera intermedia sp.n.

Reddish-yellow, the head, elytra and abdomen shining, the thorax dull. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 2.75 mm.

In sculpture, lustre and ground colour much resembling *veluticollis* Motsch., but the thorax is shorter and not angularly dilated in front but simply dilated and rounded, the antennae shorter, the head more transverse, the eyes smaller, the elytra more finely punctured, the abdomen unicolorous. Head transversely suborbicular as broad as the thorax, the eyes rather small, the postocular region coarctate with the base and the disc with a few minute punctures. Antennae rather long, the 3rd segment a little longer than the 2nd, 4th to 9th all longer than broad, decreasing in length, 10th as long as broad, 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax longer than broad (4.5:3.5), the sides rounded and

dilated in front, sinuately and strongly retracted backwards, along the middle with a deep narrow shining sulcus, otherwise strongly coriaceous and dull. Elytra shorter than the thorax (3:4.5) and broader, transverse, with a few very fine punctures. Abdomen a little narrowed at the base and apex, practically impunctate, the last tergite rounded behind and furnished with six blunt teeth on the posterior margin. The whole insect very sparingly pubescent and without ground sculpture except on the thorax.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang. 27.i.14 (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Tetrabothrus borneensis sp.n.

Shining, light ferruginous red, the elytra (except the base) and 4th visible tergite infuscate. Antennae black, the first three segments and legs yellowish-red. Length 5.5 mm.

In the colour of the body resembling *indicus* Cam., but with the elytra more extensively infuscate and differently coloured antennae and legs; in build more like *pubescens* Bernh., but with broader head and much larger eyes, thorax less narrowed towards the front and less pubescent. Head transverse, a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes large and prominent, the postocular region coarctate with the base, impunctate; antennae as in *pubescens*. Thorax slightly transverse (3 : 2.75), the sides straight, slightly retracted towards the front, on each side of the middle with a very obsolete, scarcely visible row of about six fine punctures, at the sides and anterior border with a few fine setiferous punctures, otherwise impunctate. Elytra a good deal broader and slightly longer than the thorax, slightly wider behind, transverse (5.5:3), very finely, moderately closely punctured, less thickly pubescent than in *pubescens*. Abdomen impunctate, the first five visible tergites each with a black seta near the lateral border, the 6th with more numerous setae. The whole insect without ground sculpture.

SARAWAK: Mt. Poi, altitude 5,000 ft. Unique. My collection.

Astilbus monticola sp.n.

Moderately shining, head blackish, thorax brownish-red, elytra and abdomen reddish-yellow, the former more or less triangularly infuscate externally. Antennae blackish, the first three segments and legs reddish-yellow. Length 3.5 mm.

Near *obliquus* Bernh., but differently coloured and more robust, the antennae shorter with more transverse penultimate segments, thorax broader and much more finely punctured, elytra much more finely punctured, the abdomen practically impunctate. Head nearly as broad as the thorax, the eyes large, the disc broadly impressed, between the insertion of the antennae with a yellow tubercle, puncturation moderately fine, superficial and rather close; ground sculpture extremely fine and coriaceous. Antennae with the 1st segment clavate, 3rd distinctly longer than the 2nd, 4th to 10th transverse, the penultimate twice as broad as long, the 11th about as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (3.5:3), the sides rounded in front, straighter and retracted behind, the disc broadly impressed from base to apex, before the scutellum with a small fovea, along the middle with a fine impressed line, the puncturation close, rather fine and rough; ground sculpture coriaceous. Elytra as long as but much broader than the thorax, transverse (5.5:3), the puncturation very similar. Abdomen practically impunctate.

♂: Eighth tergite produced in the middle as a plate with rounded posterior margin, on it with two longitudinal rows each of three tubercles; 6th sternite a little produced and broadly rounded.

SARAWAK: Mt. Pais. Unique. My collection.

Orphnebius (Megalocephalobius) anguliceps sp.n.

Shining, head and thorax black, elytra pitchy-black, abdomen brownish-red, the 6th visible tergite reddish-yellow. Antennae black, the first five segments and legs reddish-yellow. Length 3 mm.

Head very short and broad, distinctly broader than the thorax, the eyes occupying the whole side, the infra-orbital region extended outwards and slightly forwards as a triangular plate, so that the head on each side is acutely angulate below the eye: the surface with a few minute punctures. Antennae slender at the base, the 3rd segment a little shorter than the 2nd, 4th very small, transverse, 5th a little broader, 6th to 10th strongly transverse, about three times broader than long, 11th stout, as long as the three preceding together. Thorax transverse (2.5:1.5), the sides rounded, more retracted behind and coarctate with the base, near the rounded anterior angles with two small setiferous punctures, otherwise practically impunctate. Elytra a little longer (2:1.5) than the thorax and much broader, narrowed at the base and widened behind, strongly transverse and almost impunctate. Abdomen scaphoidal, the anterior tergites impunctate, the 5th visible with the usual sculpture of the genus, 6th broadly rounded behind and furnished with a white membrane, the dorsal surface with a few small setiferous punctures. The whole upper surface without trace of ground sculpture.

BRUNEI. Unique. My collection.

Asticta borneensis sp.n.

Larger and more robust than *butteli* Wasm., the antennae a little longer, the 4th to 7th segments slightly longer than broad, the 8th to 10th as long as broad, the 11th a little longer than the 9th and 10th together. Thorax more transverse, the sides evenly rounded, more retracted behind, less coriaceous and without trace of impressions; elytra as long as but wider than the thorax, wider behind, more shining, less coriaceous; abdomen less strongly dilated, the lateral margins strongly raised, but not explanate, much less strongly coriaceous, 7th tergite with a fine membranous border, the 8th more produced. Length 3 mm.

SARAWAK: Mt. Poi, altitude 3,000 ft. Type in my collection.

Zyras (s.str.) **matangensis** sp.n.

Shining, fore-parts dark chestnut red, the abdomen lighter. Antennae reddish-brown, the first two segments and legs reddish-yellow. Length 6.5 mm.

In size and build somewhat like *badius* Motsch., but with quite different antennal structure, brighter colour, much smaller eyes, the sides of the thorax less strongly retracted behind. Head suborbicular, narrower than the thorax, the eyes small; with two or three small punctures on each side of the disc, otherwise impunctate. Antennae with the 2nd segment a little shorter than the 1st, 3rd a little longer than 2nd, 4th as long as broad, 5th to 10th transverse with long hairs, the penultimate more than twice as broad as long, the 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax as long as broad, the sides rounded in front, slightly retracted and feebly sinuate behind, impunctate along the middle, on each side with an irregular double row of small punctures, towards the sides with a few others. Elytra slightly longer (4:3.5) and distinctly broader than the thorax, transverse, moderately finely and moderately closely punctured. Abdomen slightly narrowed at apex, practically impunctate except at the bases of the tergites. The whole insect without ground sculpture. Pubescence scanty, more evident on the elytra.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang, altitude 2,000 ft. (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Zyras (s.str.) **bryanti** sp.n.

Shining, head and elytra black, the latter very obscurely reddish at the base, thorax red, abdomen reddish-yellow, the 4th visible tergite except antero-laterally and the posterior margin of the 5th rather broadly, pitchy black. Antennae reddish-yellow. Legs yellow. Length 4.5 mm.

Colour of *geminus* Kr., but narrower, the antennae longer and more slender, legs entirely yellow, thorax and elytra much more closely punctured, abdomen practically impunctate. Head transverse, suborbicular, narrower than the thorax, the eyes rather large, with a few small superficial umbilicate punctures. Antennae long and slender, the 3rd segment longer than the 2nd, 4th to 10th all longer than broad, gradually decreasing in length, 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (2.75:2.3), subquadrate, the sides straight and but little retracted behind, before the scutellum with a fovea, closely and moderately finely punctured. Elytra broader and slightly longer than the thorax, transverse, the puncturation as close but less fine. Abdomen practically impunctate. The whole insect without ground sculpture, the fore-parts very finely pubescent.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang. 22.i.14 (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Zyras (s.str.) **nigerrimus** sp.n.

Shining black, the elytra very obscurely reddish at the base, the raised lateral margin of the abdomen reddish-yellow. Antennae reddish-yellow. Legs yellow, the femora except for the basal third pitchy-black. Length 5 mm.

Differs from *geminus* Kr. in the colour, longer antennae, smaller eyes, longer narrower thorax, coarser much more sparing puncturation of the elytra and practically impunctate abdomen. Head transverse, suborbicular, a little narrower than the thorax, eyes moderate, the disc with a few superficial scattered punctures. Antennae long and slender, 3rd segment distinctly longer than the 2nd, 4th to 8th all longer than broad, decreasing in length, 9th and 10th only slightly longer than broad, the 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax slightly broader than long (3.5:3.2), the sides gently rounded in the anterior half, slightly sinuate and distinctly retracted posteriorly, before the scutellum with a fovea and with a few scattered umbilicate punctures of varying size. Elytra as long as, but a good deal broader than, the thorax, transverse with a similar but less sparing puncturation. Abdomen practically impunctate. The whole insect without ground sculpture.

SARAWAK: Mt. Poi, altitude 5,000 ft. Type in my collection.

Zyras (**Trachydonia**) **orientis** sp.n.

Shining, head and thorax brownish-red, elytra pitchy black with reddish base, abdomen yellow, the 1st and 2nd visible tergites slightly infuscate in the middle, the 3rd and 4th entirely infuscate. Antennae brown, the first three segments reddish. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 3.5 mm.

Head transverse, narrower than the thorax, the eyes large and prominent, the postocular region coarctate with the base, between the insertion of the antennae with a large tubercle, puncturation very fine and scattered, the ground sculpture very fine and reticular. Antennae with the 2nd joint long, the 3rd a little longer, 4th as long as broad, 5th to 10th transverse, the penultimate about twice as broad as long, the 11th stout, as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (5.75:4.5), trapezoidal, the anterior and posterior angles rounded, before the scutellum with a large fovea and median impressed line extending to the centre, at the sides superficially and obliquely impressed, the punctures small and scattered, the ground sculpture as on the head. Elytra a little longer (5:4.5) and a good deal broader than the thorax, transverse (8:5), closely, moderately finely punctured. Abdomen a little narrowed at the base and apex, practically impunctate and with fine transverse ground sculpture; 7th tergite not sulcate at the sides, 8th with shallow arcuate emargination.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang. 4.ii.14 (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Zyras subgen. **Trigonozyras** n.

Somewhat resembling the subgenus *Trigonodonia* Bernh. in build, but with differently constructed antennae. Parallel, head strongly transverse, distinctly widened behind the eyes. Antennae not laterally compressed, the 1st segment elongate, clavate, 2nd a little shorter, 3rd longer than the 2nd, 4th as long as broad, 5th to 10th transverse, the 11th nearly as long as the three preceding together, the penultimate nearly twice as broad as long. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, broadly, superficially impressed at the sides. Abdomen without sulci on the 7th tergite, the 3rd to 5th transversely impressed at the base. Tibiae somewhat compressed laterally.

SUBGENOTYPE: *Zyras* (*Trigonozyras*) *sarawakensis* sp.n.

Zyras (**Trigonozyras**) **sarawakensis** sp.n.

Shining, head and elytra blackish, the former reddish-yellow in front, the latter obscurely reddish at the base; thorax and abdomen yellowish-red. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 4 mm.

Head strongly transverse, distinctly narrower than the thorax, the eyes large but not prominent, the postocular region distinctly widened, shorter than the eye, the posterior angle rounded, the base on each side obliquely truncate to the neck, between the insertion of the antennae with a flat tubercle, the puncturation fine, moderately close, somewhat asperate, the ground sculpture distinct, more or less transverse. Thorax strongly transverse (6.75:3.5), the sides evenly rounded and with three black setae, the anterior and posterior angles rounded, a little wider than the base of the elytra, before the scutellum with a fovea, the sides broadly, superficially impressed, the puncturation a little coarser than on the head, moderately close; ground sculpture absent. Elytra slightly longer (4:3.5) and behind slightly broader than the thorax, strongly transverse (7:4), with similar sculpture, the sides with three black setae. Abdomen a little narrowed at apex, almost impunctate and with fine wavy ground sculpture. Pubescence on the fore-parts yellow, scanty.

W. SARAWAK: Mt. Matang. 1.ii.14 (*G. E. Bryant*). Unique. My collection.

Zoological Museum, Tring.
February 12th, 1943.

Calosoma inquisitor L. (Col., Carabidae) in Lancashire.—In a box of Coleoptera sent to me recently for determination, I found a specimen of *Calosoma inquisitor* L. taken by Mr. Raymond Burnaby at Coniston, Lancashire, on December 5th, 1942. It was discovered in damp moss on an old stone wall. This capture is of interest, as records of this species from the northern counties of England are scarce. A specimen was taken by Carter at Grange, Borrowdale, in Cumberland in June, 1907, and Grace found four females at Tilberthwaite, near Coniston, in 1919 (*vide* Cook, 1936, *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.*, **3**: 84-5).—P. J. L. ROCHE, Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex: *April 28th*, 1943.

Agrion splendens Harris (Odon., Agriidae) in County Durham.—In 1943, *Vasculum*, **28**: 6, Mr. J. B. Nicholson provides the first published record for this species in Durham. He took it on the Durham bank of the Tees below Middleton-on-Row on June 22nd, 1940. This reminded me that I had taken the species myself not far from the Tees mouth many years ago in the same county. Unfortunately, at that time I was not particularly interested in dragonflies and did not place my captures on record. However, whilst recently examining the notebooks of my old friend Mr. Charles Robson (to whom I gave the specimens), I came across the following entry: 'June 1st, 1912; box of insects received from Middlesbro', a ♀ *Vespa germanica*, a ♀ *Vespa rufa*, 5 Dragonflies (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ of *Calopteryx splendens*).' I was then living in Middlesbrough, but the dragonflies were taken at Greatham on the Durham side of the river.—J. W. HESLOP HARRISON, King's College, University of Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne: *May 3rd*, 1943.

ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATION OF THE OCCURRENCE OF *DICRANOMYIA* (*ATYPOPHTHALMUS*) *INUSTA* MG. IN BRITAIN (DIPT., TIPULIDAE)

BY J. E. COLLIN, F.R.E.S.

In a paper on the British short-palped craneflies (1938, *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.*, **5**: 32), at the end of the description of *Dicranomyia aquosa* Verr., Edwards wrote:—

'Another European species with long *Sc* and bare wings, which very probably occurs in Britain, is *inusta* Mg. (*obscuricornis* Beling, *strobli* Nielsen, *kuntzei* Schulze); the name appeared in old British lists, but all British specimens I have seen labelled *inusta* were wrongly determined.'

A year later he recorded the capture of a single male in Cheshire (1939, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **75**: 246).

On July 3rd of this year I captured a male of this very distinct species (true *inusta* Mg.) on the margin of an overgrown pond in Woodditton Wood (Cambs.), and an additional two pairs on subsequent visits.

It has the eyes only very narrowly separated on front, four-jointed palpi, a very distinct dark longitudinal stripe on pleurae, and wings without distinct markings except for the stigma, which, as described by Meigen, is bisected by a crossvein.

The male genitalia are very different from the usual *Dicranomyia*-type, and were figured by de Meijere under the name of *Limnobia meridiana* Staeg. (1919, *Tijd. Ent.*, **62**: pl. x, f. 35), though in a supplement two years later he noted that the use of Staeger's name for this species was incorrect and substituted that of *kuntzei* Schulze. It is now accepted that *inusta* Mg. is an earlier name for the same species.

Beling (1878, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, **28**: 56) found the larvae of his *obscuricornis* in June 'in einer in Vermoderung begriffenen starken Eschenstocke einer schattigen Parkanlage' in company with those of *Tipula flavolineata* Mg. and *Epiphragma picta* F., and the pond where I found the species in Woodditton Wood adjoins an area used solely for growing ash poles for hurdle-making.

Edwards considered *inusta* to be the European representative of a group of exotic species exemplified by the genus *Atypophthalmus* Brunetti (type *holopticus* Brun. = *umbratus* de Meij.); its occurrence in Britain, therefore, means the addition of at least another species-group of the genus *Dicranomyia* in this country.

Raylands, Newmarket.
July 8th, 1943.

Celerio livornica Esp. (Lep., Sphingidae) in Oxfordshire and Cumberland.—On the evening of June 9th at approximately 8.45 p.m., G.M.T., I observed in my garden at Towersey, Oxfordshire, a specimen of the Striped Hawk Moth (*Celerio livornica* Esp.). It was hovering in front of a group of *Lilium pyrenaicum* Gouan and was in perfect condition. The last occasion on which I saw this species was at least twelve and probably fourteen years ago in June at Pooley Bridge, Ullswater, Cumberland, on a sunny evening, and on this occasion also it was visiting a group of *Lilium pyrenaicum*. — K. St. G. Cartwright, Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks: *June 11th*, 1943.

NEW SPECIES OF STAPHYLINIDAE (COL.) FROM BORNEO

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

(This paper is a continuation of one published under the same title, *antea*, pp. 139-43.)

Priochirus (Triacanthochirus) puncticeps sp.n.

Very near *parvidens* Cam., but differing in the following respects: the median frontal tooth is much more rudimentary, only just indicated, the whole head is finely and closely punctured, the reflexed sides of the thorax more sparingly punctured, the abdomen with more numerous and much coarser punctures, the legs pitchy black. In other respects like *parvidens*. Length 8 mm.

British North Borneo: Mt. Kinabalu, Lumu Lumu, altitude 5,500 ft. Unique. My collection.

Creochara bicolor sp.n.

Shining, black, the elytra yellowish-red, broadly infuscate externally except at the shoulders. Antennae black, the first four segments, apex of the last and the legs reddish-yellow. Length 5.75 mm.

Somewhat similar to *brevipennis* Bernh., but more shining and differs in the colour, much shorter and stouter antennae, shorter thorax with the sides more broadly rounded behind and coarctate with the base, the whole insect without ground sculpture and the head, thorax and abdomen more finely and less closely punctured. Head much narrower than the thorax, the eyes large and prominent, finely, rather sparingly punctured. Antennae short and stout, the 1st segment elongate, clavate and sulcate for more than half its length, 2nd short, 3rd much longer, 4th to 10th strongly transverse, the 4th very short, scarcely increasing in width and about twice as broad as long, the 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax transverse (5:3.75), the sides evenly rounded and coarctate with the base, on the disc with four quadrately placed punctures, impunctate along the middle, elsewhere with moderately close punctures larger than those of the head. Elytra shorter (3:3.75) and slightly broader than the thorax, the punctures closer and less fine. Abdomen very sparingly punctured, especially behind.

♂: 8th tergite rounded behind and feebly quadri-crenulate, the upper surface with tubercles fewer and much less close than in *brevipennis*.

W. Sarawak: Mt. Matang, 1.ii.14 (*Bryant*). Also in Penang. Type in my collection.

Creochara bryanti sp.n.

Shining, black. Antennae black, the first four segments and legs reddish-yellow, the middle and posterior tibiae infuscate. Length 3-4 mm.

In build and lustre very like *bicolor* Cam., but differs in the colour, thinner antennae, shorter thorax which is as long as the elytra, finer and much closer puncturation of the fore-parts and presence of a fine ground-sculpture, and more numerous punctures on the abdomen. The antennae are similar in structure but with less transverse segments, in other respects like *bicolor*. The 8th tergite has a few small punctures and the posterior margin is rounded as in the ♀ *bicolor*.

♂: unknown.

W. Sarawak: Mt. Matang, xii.1913 (*Bryant*). Type in my collection.

British Museum (Nat. Hist.), The Zoological Museum, Tring.
June 19th, 1943.

Two beetles new to Leicestershire.—On July 7th, 1943, I took two specimens of *Henoticus serratus* Gyll. and one *Scydmaenus exilis* Er. under oak bark at Copt Oak.—S. O. Taylor, 34 Nelson Street, Leicester: *July 11th*, 1943.