

## II. NEW SPECIES OF STAPHYLINIDAE.

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

**Philonthus annandalei**, sp. nov.

Black, shining, the elytra shining bronze-green. Thorax with dorsal row of 4 moderate punctures on either side. Femora yellow, the extreme apex, coxae, tibiae and tarsi black. Length 6.5 to 10 mm.

Var. Antennae with 11th or 10th and 11th joints ferruginous.

Very closely allied to *P. bengalensis* Bernh. from which it differs in the 1st joint of the antennae, the knees, tibiae and tarsi being entirely black, the larger head and longer antennae; the puncturation scarcely differs from that of *P. bengalensis*.

Head large, suborbicular; in the male broader than in the female, as broad as the thorax; median intraocular punctures widely separated; mandibles prominent, the apices reddish; maxillary palpi brown. Antennae passing the posterior angles of the thorax, the 1st joint elongate, black, 2nd distinctly shorter than 3rd, 4th to 11th all longer than broad, but gradually decreasing in length, the last one or two often ferruginous, this coloration being sometimes asymmetrical, one antenna being entirely black, the other with terminal ferruginous joint or joints<sup>1</sup>.

Thorax (viewed from above) longer than broad, the sides parallel, the disc on either side with 4 moderate punctures, externally with 3 others and with 2 or 3 more behind the anterior angles.

Elytra as long as, but broader than the thorax, a little broader than long, finely and rather thickly punctured, finely pubescent; scutellum black, very finely and very closely punctured. Abdomen finely and closely punctured at the bases of the segments, much more finely and sparingly elsewhere, especially behind; basal lines not angulate.

♂: head larger, antennae longer: 6th ventral segment triangularly excised, the margins of the incision narrowly impressed. Anterior tarsi moderately dilated.

Habitat: Stream debris and moss, Mussoorie. Dehra Dun (type). Siwaliks. Garo Hills, Assam (Siju Cave).

Type in my collection.

**Philonthus kempi**, sp. nov.

Black, shining; the elytra shining bronze-black. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, femora brown. Thorax with dorsal row of 4 moderate punctures. Length 7.5 to 8.5 mm.

In build and antennal structure very similar to the preceding and allied thereto.

Head large, subquadrate, as broad as the thorax (♀), the median intraocular punctures well separated: antennae rather slender, the 2nd joint shorter than the 3rd, 3rd to 11th all longer than broad, gradually decreasing in length, the penultimate only slightly longer than broad, the 11th a little longer than the 10th; mandibles prominent, the apices reddish; maxillary palpi brown.

<sup>1</sup> The same condition I find in a long series of *P. bengalensis*, so that the character is scarcely of value as a specific distinction.

Thorax longer than broad, viewed from above parallel-sided, the disc with 4 moderate punctures on either side, 3 externally and 2 or 3 behind the anterior angles. Elytra as long as but broader than the thorax, scarcely broader than long, finely and rather closely punctured, finely pubescent. Scutellum black, very finely and densely punctured. Abdomen finely and closely punctured at the bases of the first three segments, much more finely and sparingly elsewhere, especially posteriorly; basal lines not angulate.

♂ unknown.

Habitat: Garo Hills, Assam (Siju Cave).

Type in the Indian Museum, co-type in my collection.

### III. ELATERIDAE.

By E. FLEUTIAUX.

#### **Megapenthes vespertilionis**, sp. nov.

Long. 8 à 8·5 millim.—Allongé, peu convexe. Dessus noir, pronotum largement jaunâtre sur les côtés et transversalement près de la base; pubescence obscure. Tête brillante, subtricarinée, finement ponctuée; bord antérieur presque droit, peu saillant au milieu; épistome assez large. Yeux normaux, engagés sous le pronotum. Antennes noires, sauf les trois premières articles jaunâtres, atteignant à peu près l'extrémité des angles postérieurs du pronotum: premier article subglobuleux, pas plus long que le 4<sup>e</sup>; 2<sup>e</sup> et 3<sup>e</sup> moins gros, courts, subégaux; suivants plus longs, comprimés et serriformes; dernier anguleusement atténué au sommet. Pronotum brillant, plus long que large, peu rétréci en avant, sinué sur les côtés, convexe, fortement déprimé à la base, sillonné au milieu en arrière sur la partie déclive, finement et éparsément ponctué; angles postérieurs aigus, non divergents, unicarénés. Ecusson presque vertical, triangulaire, rugueux. Elytres, légèrement atténués en arrière, ternes, rugueux, ponctués-striés, échancrés au sommet. Dessous noir, propleures jaunes; pubescence jaune clair. Prosternum étroit, parallèle, ponctuation fine et écartée; pointe terminale longue et effilée; sutures simples. Propleures à ponctuation fine, très espacée. Métasternum finement et densément ponctué. Episternes parallèles. Hanches postérieures modérément et anguleusement élargies en dedans, plus larges en dehors que les épisternes. Abdomen finement et densément ponctué. Pattes très grêles, noirâtres avec les articulations jaunâtres; tarses plus minces et plus longs que les tibias.

♀. Long., 10 millim.—Taille plus grande; forme plus parallèle.

Bien conforme à *M. tibialis* Lacordaire. Son pronotum est rougeâtre sur les côtés et en arrière, sauf à l'extrême base; ses élytres sont plus rougoux; ses pattes plus fines; ses antennes plus comprimées et nettement serriformes.

Cette espèce a été recueillie dans une grotte à Siju, dans les collines du Garo (Assam), à 400 pieds de l'entrée, en pleine obscurité, sous une pierre, dans un terrain composé en grande partie de guano de chauve-souris.