

without an examination of the type, that it was in reality the ♀ of a form allied to *Goëtymes pictipes* Blackb. A comparison of these types convinces me that such is indeed the case. The differences between the two forms are such, however, that it does not seem justifiable to assume them to be sexes of the same species, as is probably the case with *Sitarida hopei* White (♀) and *Goëtymes fulvicornis* Pasc. (♂) (cf. Wellman, *loc. cit.*), though it may well be that this is indeed their relationship.

In view of our very incomplete knowledge of the species of this group it seems inadvisable as yet to separate *Sitarida* White (1846), type, ♀, *hopei* White (= *Goëtymes* Pasc., type, ♂, *fulvicornis* Pasc.) from *Nephrites* Shuck. (1837), type, ♀, *nitidus* Shuck. (= *Sitarida minor* Champ.); the latter therefore has priority as the name of the genus.

Shuckard considered his genus as occupying a position intermediate between the Meloïd genus *Sitaris* and *Rhipiphorus*, though placing it nearer the latter. This resemblance is purely superficial; all details of structure demonstrate unquestionably its alliance to *Sitaris*. The simple claws, toothed at the base, is a character unusual in the Meloïdæ, but claws of this type are found in the genus *Hornia* and in *Mylabris tiffensis* and its allies.

The type of *Sitarida minor* has been most kindly presented by Mr. Champion to the British Museum. It is not known whether that of Shuckard has been preserved.

British Museum (Nat. Hist.),  
Cromwell Road, S.W.  
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#### ON A NEW GROUP OF STAPHYLINIDÆ.

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

##### ARPEDIOPSINI, n.

Antennæ 11-jointed, inserted below a prominence antero-laterally, external to the outer margin of the mandible. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed. Ocelli wanting. Prothorax entirely corneous in front of the anterior coxæ, prothoracic epimera large, the stigmata concealed; anterior coxal cavities open behind. Anterior coxæ conical, prominent; posterior coxæ transverse; trochanters small, simple. Abdomen bordered, first ventral segment distinctly keeled in the middle line. All the tarsi 4-jointed.

This group is related to the Omaliini, Piestini, and Oxytelini, probably most closely to the first.

## ARPEDIOPSIS, n. gen.

Labrum transverse, corneous, broadly emarginate. Mandibles short, stout, not prominent, the right one with a small tooth before apex, both bordered with a membrane towards the base. Inner lobe of maxilla ciliated for nearly the apical half internally, outer lobe with the apex and apical half of outer margin ciliated. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the first joint short, scarcely longer than broad, the second longer, nearly triangular, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times longer than broad, the third short, as long as broad, the fourth elongate, fusiform, about as long as the first three together. Mentum hexagonal, divided by a suture into anterior and posterior (pars basilaris) portions, corneous, the suture membranous. Labium transverse, narrower than the mentum, the lateral margins and a central raphé corneous, otherwise membranous. Labial palpi short, 3-jointed, distant at their attachment to the labium; last joint short, conical. Tongue broad, membranous, broadly and obtusely emarginate. Paraglossae diverging, overlying the tongue and not extending beyond it, strongly ciliate internally. Legs moderate; all the coxae contiguous. Tibiae with a few feeble spines along the external margins. Tarsi short, 4-jointed, first three joints short, subequal, the fourth longer than the first three together; claws simple. Elytra not soldered. Wings rudimentary. Abdomen bordered, of six visible segments, first ventral segment strongly carinate in the middle line.

*Arpediopsis falklandica*, n. sp.

Rather depressed, castaneous, abdomen black. Head and thorax with greasy lustre, elytra rather shining. Antennae and legs reddish testaceous. Length 4.75 mm. In facies very similar to *Arpedium quadrum* Gr. Head as broad as long, quadrilateral, narrowed before the eyes, which are small and not prominent; temples smaller than the eyes, rounded; vertex with a deep round impression on either side above the eyes and a small median fovea; front rather broadly impressed on either side; puncturation limited to the region of the antennal tuberosities and sparing, ground-sculpture well marked, coriaceous. Antennae moderate, the 1st joint a little thickened, stouter than the following, scarcely as long as the 2nd and 3rd together, 2nd shorter than 1st and 3rd, club-shaped, 3rd club-shaped, 4th and 5th of about equal length, oblong, shorter than 3rd, 6th and 7th obconical, a little longer than broad, 8th, 9th, and 10th about as long as broad, 11th short, oval, pointed; the last six joints finely pubescent. Thorax slightly broader than long, broader than the head, widest at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds, narrowest at the base; posterior angles rounded; disc with a depression on either side of the middle line, extending from near the anterior margin to, and coalescing with, a median impression before the base, thus forming a long U; median line shining, finely grooved; puncturation scanty and large, ground-sculpture as on head. Scutellum coriaceous. Elytra bordered laterally, at the shoulders wider than the thorax at the base, gradually dilated behind, transverse, postero-external angles rounded, scarcely longer than the thorax, uneven, rather shining, coarsely but sparingly punctured, and without visible ground-sculpture.\* Abdomen as broad as the elytra, sides almost parallel to apex, bordered, puncturation finer and closer

\* Excepting a few short rays from the punctures, which, however, do not meet one another.

than that of the thorax, ground-sculpture coriaceous, pubescence scanty. There appear to be no secondary sexual characters.

*Hab.* Sandy beaches in vicinity of Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in decaying kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*), December 1914.

April 28th, 1917.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF STAPHYLINIDAE.

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

In 1875 C. O. Waterhouse (Ent. Monthly Mag. xii, p. 54) described as *Phytosus atriceps* a species from Kerguelen Island, the type of which is in the British Museum. In December 1914, at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, I found this species occurring on sandy beaches in the dry root-masses of the "kelp" (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) thrown up by the sea. Examination of these specimens shows that the insect must be removed from *Phytosus*, and the following new genus is founded on it.

### PARAPHYTOSUS, n. gen.

*Facies of Phytosus.* Labrum transverse, gently rounded at the sides. Mandibles lightly curved, the right one furnished with a small tooth at the middle of the inner border. Inner lobe of maxilla in front furnished with spines internally, posteriorly ciliated; outer lobe with the apex ciliated. Maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the first joint very small, second elongate, slightly curved, the third a little longer than the second, the fourth subuliform, about one-third of the length of the preceding. Mentum transverse, quadrilateral; anterior margin broadly emarginate, narrower than the posterior. Labium transverse; tongue narrow, elongate, simple. Labial palpi elongate, two-jointed, the second joint about half the length of the first. Paraglossae not extending beyond the tongue, ciliate internally. Tibiae ciliate externally, not spiny. Tarsal formula, 4, 4, 5; the anterior and middle pairs with the first three joints subequal, together a little shorter than the fourth; the posterior with the first four joints subequal, the fifth about as long as the three preceding together. Claws simple. Apterous.

This genus appears to stand near *Phytosus* and *Arena*: from the first it differs by the two-jointed labial palpi and the absence of spines on the tibiae; from the second by the two-jointed labial palpi and the toothed right mandible.

April 29th, 1917.