

this bear from the true *Ursi*; and I propose to regard it, provisionally, as a species of *Arctotherium*, Gerv. The canine teeth are large, and compressed at the base. Length of cranium, along base from below apex of union to premaxillary border, 0·387 metre, length to posterior nares ·202, elevation of forehead vertically above the posterior extremity of the last molar ·141, width between inner border of posterior molars ·076. The species may be called *Arctotherium sinum*.—*American Naturalist*, December 1879.

*On the Systematic Position of some little-known Asiatic Mantodea, with Descriptions of two new Species belonging to the Genus Hestias.* (Abstract.) By J. WOOD-MASON.

#### GENUS HESTIAS, SAUSSURE.

The genus *Hestias*, proposed in 1871 by De Saussure for the reception of a remarkable insect from Sylhet, is referred to the subfamily Harpagidæ, wherein it must take its place next after, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, *Acromantis* and its allies, from which it is readily distinguishable by the form of the prothorax, by the structure and by the peculiar style of colouring of the insides of the fore legs, &c. The author recognizes five species (of which two are now for the first time described), viz. :—

##### 1. *Hestias Brunneriana*, Saussure.

*Hestias Brunneriana*, Saussure, Mél. Orthopt. i. 1871, 3<sup>me</sup> fasc. p. 454, ♀; Wood-Mason, Proc. As. Soc. Beng. August 1876, ♂ ♀.

*Hab.* Sylhet and Calcutta in Northern India, and Mysore in Southern India.

##### 2. *Hestias Rogenhoferi*.

*Pachymantis Rogenhoferi*, Saussure, Mél. Orthopt. ii. 1872, p. 77, pl. ix. fig. 27, ♀.

*Hab.* Moluccas?

##### 3. *Hestias pictipes*, n. sp.

*Male and Female.* Head with a minute horn shaped like that of *H. Brunneriana* ♂. Organs of flight of female not reaching, of male extending beyond, extremity of abdomen. Tegmina of female with the marginal field opaque light yellowish green, the rest delicately hyaline; wings with marginal field subopaque orange-yellow, the venation of the rest of the organ of the same colour narrowly lined with hyaline, and the meshes pale smoky. Fore coxæ red-violet, especially internally, femora inside on the lower half jet-black, with three distinct white spots in a longitudinal row, and with a narrow black stripe extending from the base along fully three fourths of the length of the margin of the foliaceous expansion, the rest of the surface being rich red-violet.

Length of female about 19 millims., of male 17 millims.

The specimen of the male is somewhat bleached from long residence in spirit.

*Hab.* Female, Marble Rocks, near Jabalpur in the Central Provinces of India; male, precise locality unknown.

#### 4. *Hestias inermis*, n. sp.

*Female.* Head without a vestige of a horn, with the postocular tubercles by correlation reduced to low, smooth, and rounded elevations, behind the ocelli longitudinally deeply 4-sulcate. Organs of flight not reaching extremity of body; tegmina with the light opaque umber-brown marginal field pubescent, and with the posterior field rich dark umber-brown, mottled in places with lighter and with hyaline, and crossed beyond the middle by a band half hyaline and half opaque cream-coloured; wings opaque lemon-yellow, very broadly margined with dark brown, with the transverse veinlets lined with hyaline.

Fore coxæ jet-black inside; femora jet-black at base, whence this colour is continued for some distance as a marginal band onto the foliaceous expansion.

Length about 34 millims.

*Hab.* Nāga Hills (*Captain J. Butler*). Very nearly allied to the following.

#### 5. *Hestias phyllopus*.

*Mantis (Oxyphilus) phyllopus*, De Haan, Bijdr. &c. p. 84, pl. xvi. fig. 7, ♂.

The fore femora of male and female have two black stripes in the lower half (primitive femur).

The author has seen a specimen of the female either at Oxford or in the British Museum.

*Hab.* Java.

#### Genus OXYPILOTUS, Serville.

The author considers that this genus should be transferred from the Mantidæ to the Harpagidæ, and therein placed between the genera *Hestias* and *Sigerpes*. *Ceratomantis Saussurii*, W.-M., and *Mantis (Oxyphilus) bicingulata*, De Haan, are shown to be closely allied Asiatic species of it, having the same relation to one another, as regards degree of development of the cephalic horn, as have *Hestias Brunneriana* and *Hestias pictipes*. *Oxyphilus* has in common with *Sigerpes* the two posterior ocelli placed at the bases of spines. The author has only been able to study immature specimens of one African species; and if the perfect winged insects of these should hereafter be found to differ sufficiently from those of the Asiatic species to warrant their separation from them generically, the latter must take the name of *Pachymantis* proposed for the reception of De Haan's *Mantis bicingulata* by De Saussure.—*Proc. As. Soc. Beng.* November 1879.