

with linear scales, additional to the more sparse setæ. Wings with a strong brownish suffusion, the stigma scarcely darker; veins and macrotrichia dark brown. Venation:  $Sc$  short,  $Sc_1$  ending about opposite one-fifth the length of  $R_s$ ,  $Sc_2$  exactly opposite the origin;  $R_{2+3+4}$  about one-half longer than  $R_2$ ;  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  extending generally parallel to one another for the entire length of the former;  $m-cu$  at fork of  $M$ ; vein  $2nd\ A$  straight.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, brownish black. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle a little longer than the inner, unequally branched just beyond mid-length; axial branch longest, appearing as a gently flattened blade, its apex obtuse; lateral branch short, flattened, weakly bidentate at apex. Inner dististyle a long narrow parallel-sided blade, its apex obtuse.

*Hab.* Ecuador.

*Holotype*, ♂, Rio Zamora, Zumbi, altitude 700 metres, October 31, 1941 (*Laddey*).

The most similar described regional species is *Erioptera* (*Empeda*) *boliviana* Alexander, of Bolivia, which differs especially in the much larger size, paler wings with longer fork of cell  $R_{3+4}$ , and, especially the structure of the male hypopygium, notably of the inner dististyle.

LII.—*The Identity of the Genotype of Rhinoceros* Linn.  
By R. I. Pocock, F.R.S. (Zool. Dept., Nat. Hist. Museum).

In his very useful paper (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, March, 1911) dealing with the typical species of the genera of Mammalia in the 10th edition of Linnaeus's *Syst. Nat.*, Thomas quite correctly declared the type-species of *Rhinoceros* to be *unicornis* as opposed to *bicornis*, the second species included by Linnaeus in that genus; and he was evidently under the impression that there could be no doubt about the identity of *unicornis*, since Jonston, the first author quoted by Linnaeus, gave Bengal as its locality. It may be inferred also from his text that Thomas assigned the name *unicornis* to the larger of the two Indian one-horned Rhinoceroses, as most of his predecessors had done.

But at the time of writing he must have forgotten that there are two quite distinct species of one-horned Rhinoceros in India, the one already mentioned and the smaller, the so-called Javan Rhinoceros (*sondaicus*), which has greater claim than the other to be regarded as "Bengalese" because within comparatively recent times it occurred in the Sanderbans and was killed within a few miles of Calcutta, whereas the larger species is more northern in its distribution, although it does occur in northern Bengal.

Hence it is clear that the identity of *unicornis*, as left by Thomas, was in doubt, and there was a danger that that name would have to be transferred to *sondaicus* and the name *indicus* restored for the larger species now generally known as *unicornis*.

It was necessary, therefore, to consult Jonston's volume, *Hist. Nat. Quadrup.*, 1757, to see if he supplied any clue by which the point at issue could be settled and the disturbing change in nomenclature, above mentioned, evaded if possible. On p. 67 I find that, like most early authors, Jonston was vague on the question of the distribution of his Rhinoceros, stating under the heading *locus* that it is found in the deserts of Africa and in many places in Asia, including the Kingdom of Bengal, the latter being the first definite locality mentioned, thus justifying Thomas's verdict on that point. His description of the animal is also unsatisfactory; but his figure of it supplies at all events one feature which shows that there is no occasion to make any alteration in the accepted names of the two species of one-horned Rhinoceros.

The two well known and principal external characters by which they may be distinguished are as follows:—In the lesser, so-called Javan Rhinoceros, which was abundant in Lower Bengal, the fold of skin giving mobility to the neck passes over the spine between the nape and shoulders and the cutaneous sculpture of the body, shoulders and hips is tessellated, consisting of a network of grooves circumscribing polygonal areas of various sizes and shapes. In the greater species, typically found in the Terai, the neck-fold ceases on the side of the nape above, without passing over the spine in front of the shoulder and the cutaneous sculpture of the upper side

Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 11th Series, vol. XI, 1947

consists to a great extent of smooth rounded tubercles, which have been aptly likened to the heads of boiler-rivets.

Jonston's illustration, grotesque in many respects, as was usual in those days, does not convincingly depict the differentiating feature supplied by the neck-fold; but the tubercular sculpture of the skin characteristic of the larger Terai species is very clearly shown. Happily, therefore, there is no doubt that to the latter must be ascribed the name *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linn.; and the evidence of this rests upon Jonston's figure, not upon his citation of the locality as was suggested by Thomas, who made no reference to Jonston's plate.

These particulars have been given in some detail because Jonston's volume is probably inaccessible to many students of Mammalia.

LIII.—*New Species of Staphylinidæ (Col.) from the Falkland Islands.* By MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

ACTICOLA, gen. nov.

In appearance somewhat like *Ocyusa incrassata* Muls. Rey, the colour and lustre similar but with narrower thorax; longer antennæ and different puncturation. Parallel; head round, exserted, the neck stout, eyes rather small, temples finely bordered below. Labrum transverse, truncate, the anterior angles rounded. Mandibles stout, the right briefly bifid at apex, the left pointed, edentate. Maxillary palpi with the 3rd segment a little longer than 2nd and thicker towards the apex, 4th subulate, scarcely half as long as the 3rd. Inner lobe of maxilla pointed, with five or six fine short spines behind the apex, towards the base with longer cilia: outer lobe broader, the apex membranous with fine short close hairs. Labial palpi small, 3-segmented, the 1st cylindrical, about twice as long as broad, 2nd short, about as long as broad, 3rd narrower and a little longer than the 2nd. Tongue narrow, simple, scarcely as long as the 1st segment of the labial palpi. Pronotal epipleura visible from the side. Mesosternum simple, its process acute, extending half the

length of the coxæ, there very narrowly separated. Abdomen parallel, the first three visible tergites transversely impressed at bases, the 5th a little longer than the 4th, the 6th margined. Tibiæ with fine close setæ. Tarsi 4, 5, 5, the anterior with the first three segments short, equal, 4th as long as the three preceding together; middle with the first four segments short, equal, 5th as long as 2nd, 3rd and 4th together; posterior with first four segments rather short, 5th as long as 2nd, 3rd and 4th together. Would appear to be near *Tarphiota* Cas. but differing in the bifid right mandible, simple tongue, short elytra, etc. Type *falklandica*, sp. n.

*Acticola falklandica*, sp. n.

Black, moderately shining. Antennæ black, the first two segments reddish. Legs brownish yellow, the tibiæ infusate. Length 2.75 mm.

Head round, scarcely narrower than the thorax, eyes rather small, much shorter than the rounded post-ocular region, the disc almost impunctate, elsewhere with small close flat superficial punctures, strongly coriaceous. Antennæ with the 3rd segment shorter than the 2nd, 4th to 10th transverse, increasing in width, the penultimate about a half broader than long, the 11th as long as the 9th and 10th together. Thorax slightly transverse (3.5:3), the sides feebly rounded in front, almost straight and a little retracted behind, the posterior angles rounded, the sculpture as on the head. Elytra as long as and slightly broader than the thorax, transverse, not emarginate postero-externally, the punctures as close and similar to those of the thorax but rather smaller, the ground-sculpture similar. Abdomen parallel, the puncturation as on the elytra but not quite so close especially behind, the ground-sculpture similar. Pubescence throughout grey, rather short, moderately close.

♂: 6th sternite a little produced and broadly rounded.

Port Stanley. 12. xii. 14. In seaweed. Type in my collection.

CHILODERA, gen. nov.

Narrow, parallel, elongate, somewhat resembling *Chilopora* Kr. in build, but at once distinguished by the short