

COLEOPTERA.—By C. O. Waterhouse, Assistant in the Zoological Department,  
British Museum.  
(Plate LIII.)

The collection of *Coleoptera* contained in all 265 specimens. The number of species obtained is only sixty, and is probably only a small proportion of what could have been discovered had the naturalists been able to devote more time specially to them, and had remained longer in the Island. All the large groups are represented, and in the following proportions :—

<i>Geodephaga</i>	-	1	<i>Lamellicornia</i>	-	4	<i>Longicornia</i>	-	6
<i>Hydradephaga</i>	-	4	<i>Serricornia</i>	-	2	<i>Phytophaga</i>	-	1
<i>Brachelytra</i>	-	3	<i>Malacodermata</i>	-	7	<i>Pseudotrimeria</i>		
<i>Necrophaga</i>	-	14	<i>Heteromera</i>	-	2	<i>Erotylidae</i>	-	1
<i>Palpicornia</i>	-	3	<i>Rhynchophora</i>	-	11	<i>Endomychidae</i>		1

A detailed account of the species is given below, it may therefore be sufficient to state here that none of the species are apterous, that the number described as new to science is thirty-three, for eight of which new genera had to be established. Of the twenty-seven previously described species eight appear to be cosmopolitan or to have a wide distribution.

The following list of species will best show the localities in which each has been met with :—

	Island of Rodriguez only.	Previously obtained elsewhere.		
		Mauritius and Bourbon.	Madagas- car.	Other Localities.
Chlænius olivaceus, C. W.	-	×		Senegal. Senegal, E. Indies.
Copelatus pulchellus, Sturm.	-		×	
Hydaticus signatipennis, Lap.	-			
Rhantus socialis, C. W.	-	×		
Dineutes picipes, C. W.	-	×		
Aleochara parvula, C. W.	-	×		Cosmopolitan. Madeira. Natal, China, Java, &c.
Homalota destituta, C. W.	-	×		
Lithocharis occulta, C. W.	-	×		
Carpophilus mutilatus, Er.	-			
Carpophilus auropilosus, Woll.	-			
Carpophilus humeralis, Fab.	-	×	×	
Microporum (n. g.) nitens, C. W.	-	×		
Probænus (n. g.) longicornis, C. W.	-	×		
Epuraea ophthalmica, C. W.	-	×		
Ascomma (n. g.) horrida, C. W.	-	×		

	Island of Rodriguez only.	Previously obtained elsewhere.		
		Mauritius and Bourbon.	Madagas- car.	Other Localities.
<i>Endocoxelus</i> (n. g.) <i>variegatus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Æschyntelus</i> (n. g.) <i>ater</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Murmidius segregatus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Cryptamorphia desjardinsii</i> , <i>Guér.</i> -		×		N. Zealand, Madeira, St. Helena, Japan, N. Amer.
<i>Læmophlœus palpalis</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Dermestes vulpinus</i> , <i>Fab.</i> -				Cosmopolitan.
<i>Trogoderma</i> , sp. -	×			
<i>Berosus mixtus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Philhydrus melanocephalus</i> , <i>Ol.</i> -				Europe, &c.
<i>Dactylosternum abdominale</i> , <i>Fabr.</i> -		×		W. Indies, W. Africa, Natal, Ceylon, Andamans.
<i>Rhyssemus tarsalis</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Ancylonycha gradaria</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
„ <i>rodriguezi</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Oryctes minor</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Sponsor desjardinsii</i> , <i>Guér.</i> -		×		
<i>Adelocera modesta</i> , <i>Boisd.</i> -		×		Aden, China, Java, Senegal, Gua- temala, Oceania.
<i>Malthacodes</i> (n. g.) <i>pictus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Tarsostenus univittatus</i> , <i>Spin.</i> -				Europe, Venezuela, Natal, India, Australia.
<i>Xylodes</i> (n. g.) <i>albovarius</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Lyctus rugicollis</i> , <i>Walker</i> -				Ceylon, China.
„ <i>brunneus</i> , <i>Steph.</i> -				Europe, Australia, &c.
<i>Cis insularis</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
„ <i>sexcarinatus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Opatrum cæsum</i> , <i>Stev.</i> -		×		
<i>Cistela brunnea</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Balanodes</i> (n. g.) <i>tomentosus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Caranistes annulipes</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Cratopus inornatus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
„ <i>virescens</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
„ <i>magnifica</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Sitophilus linearis</i> , <i>Hbst.</i> -				W. Indies, India, &c.
„ <i>oryzæ</i> , <i>Linn.</i> -		×		Cosmopolitan.
<i>Phlæophagosoma proximum</i> , <i>Woll.</i> -				Malay Archipelago.
<i>Pentarthrum rodriguezi</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Cossonus marginalis</i> , <i>Schönb.</i> -		×		
<i>Tomicus ferrugineus</i> , <i>Fabr.</i> -				Rio Janeiro, Ceylon, Penang, Celebes.
<i>Macrotoma simplex</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Xystrocera globosa</i> , <i>Ol.</i> -		×	×	Round Is.
<i>Stromatium barbatum</i> , <i>F.</i> -		×		India, Penang.
<i>Phoracantha semipunctata</i> , <i>F.</i> -				Australia.
<i>Coptops bidens</i> , <i>Fabr.</i> -		×		India, Natal, W. Africa.
<i>Micracantha dentata</i> , <i>Ol.</i> -		×		
<i>Cryptonychus limbatus</i> , <i>C. W.</i> -	×			
<i>Euxestus parkii</i> , <i>Woll.</i> -				Madeira.
<i>Trochoideus desjardinsii</i> , <i>Guér.</i> -		×	×	Siam, Java, Phil. Is.

## GEODEPHAGA.

## Carabidæ.

*Chlœnius olivaceus.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 106.

*C. capite* thoraceque obscure viridi-æneis; capite obsolete subtiliter punctulato; thorace sat crebre fortiter punctato; elytris obscure olivaceis, striatis, interstitiis sat crebre distincte punctatis; antennis articulis tribus basalibus pedibusque flavo-ferrugineis, tarsis obscurioribus. ♂. Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat. 2 lin.

Somewhat resembles *C. nigricornis*, Fab., in form; but the thorax is relatively a little narrower, the sides are a little more rounded, the posterior angles more rounded; the elytra are slightly more attenuated posteriorly. The antennæ are blackish, with the first three joints reddish yellow. The head is sculptured as in *C. nigricornis*, but rather more distinctly, the punctures are more distinct towards the eyes and on the neck. The thorax is one fourth broader than long, gently convex, strongly punctured but not very thickly; the punctures, however, are closer near the suture and towards the hinder margin; there is a single well-defined fovea near the posterior margin, slightly nearer to the side than to the sutural line. Scutellum impunctate. Elytra somewhat broader than the thorax, less parallel at the sides, and more narrowed towards the apex than in *C. nigricornis*; the pubescence is rather less close, the striæ are well marked (rather more so than in *C. nigricornis*), the interstices are thickly and distinctly punctured, but the punctures are not crowded. The underside is black, shining; a few strong punctures are scattered over the prosternum and the metasternum. The legs are reddish yellow; the apices of the tibiæ and the tarsi are pitchy.

*Var.* Elytra with a reddish-yellow spot near the apex on the third to sixth interstices. ♀.

Of this species, which was new to science, only two specimens were brought.

## HYDRADEPHAGA.

## Dytiscidæ.

*Copelatus pulchellus*, Sturm.

Seven specimens of this species were captured.

*Hydaticus signatipennis*, Lap.

Two examples only.

*Colymbetes (Rhantus) socialis.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 106.

*C. elongato-ovalis*, supra obscure flavicans, infra niger; capite postice nigro, vertice transversim flavo notato; thorace disco guttis parvis duabus approximatis

piceis notato; elytris obscurioribus (flavo limbatis); prosterno pallido. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{8}$  lin.

Elongate oval, shining. Head yellow, with an oblique spot on each side on the forehead, and the neck black, the black portions uniting at the eyes. Thorax yellow, with the middle of the anterior and posterior margins and two approximate discoidal spots pitchy; very shining, with a line of punctures along the front margin; there is also a line of obscure punctures along the sides and extending a short distance along the posterior margin; the extreme lateral margins are distinctly incrassate. Scutellum pitchy. Elytra shining, with the sutural line and the sides yellowish, the rest closely spotted with small brownish markings as in *C. notatus*, F.; each elytron with three rows of rather large punctures, each row containing about eight or ten punctures. Underside very shining, black, except the prosternum, which is yellow, and the margins of the abdominal segments, which are obscurely pitchy. Legs pitchy yellow; intermediate femora and tibiæ moderately thickly and finely punctured.

This species most nearly resembles *C. notatus*, Fab., but is a trifle narrower; the coloration is nearly the same. The thorax and elytra are smooth, the sides of the former are not so much impressed above, but the edges are more distinctly incrassate. The three rows of punctures on the elytra are very distinct. The under side is very shining and is not frosted as in *C. notatus*; the prosternum is a little less sharply keeled; the intermediate femora and tibiæ are distinctly less strongly and more finely punctured; the anterior and intermediate tarsi are scarcely dilated in the male.

Eight specimens were taken.

#### Gyrinidæ.

##### *Dineutes picipes*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 107.

*D. obovalis*, depressiusculus, sat latus, supra nigro-olivaceus, vix cæruleo-cupreo micans, nitidulus; elytris postice rotundatis, pone apicem in mare leviter emarginatis, in fœmina externe oblique truncatis, ad truncaturæ basin dente parvo deflexo et apice dente acuto armatis; corpore subtus nigro-piceo, ano pedibusque piceis.

♂ long.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $4\frac{1}{6}$  lin.; ♀ long. 6 lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

“Always on the surface of Rivière de l’Est.” G. G.

#### BRACHELYTRA.

##### Aleocharidæ.

##### *Aleochara parvula*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 107.

*A. statura* fere *A. mœrentis*, at parva, nitida, parcius pubescens; antennis pedibusque obscure testaceis antennarum articulo ultimo tibiæque basi vix picescen-

tibus; elytris thorace vix longioribus, cum thorace discrete distincte punctatis; abdomine discrete distincte punctato, ano piceo-testaceo. Long.  $\frac{5}{8}$  lin.

Antennæ stout, scarcely longer than the head and thorax taken together; the first, second, and third joints elongate, subequal, the fourth joint a little broader than long; the fifth to tenth joints becoming gradually broader but not longer; the eleventh joint as long as the two preceding taken together, bluntly acuminate. Head rather broad, sparingly and scarcely visibly punctured. Thorax gently convex, twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, not thickly but distinctly punctured. Elytra a trifle broader than the thorax, and a little longer, distinctly but not thickly asperate-punctate. Abdomen distinctly, evenly but not thickly punctured; the punctuation of the fifth segment is scarcely less distinct than that of the preceding.

The thorax is relatively rather broader than in *A. mærens*; and the punctuation is less close, as is also that of the elytra.

A single example only.

*Homalota destituta.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 108.

*H. statura* et colore *H. boletobia*, Th. (*nigritulæ*, Kz), at antennis paulo brevioribus. Nigra, subnitida, subtiliter punctulata, flavosericea; antennarum basi, elytris pedibusque luteo-testaceis, elytris regione scutellari angulisque posticis obsolete infuscatis, thorace obscure piceo; abdomine discrete subtiliter punctulato, segmentis apice piceis. Long.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Very closely allied to *H. boletobia*, Th., but is a trifle more parallel-sided, the antennæ are a little shorter and stouter, the elytra are relatively a little shorter; the punctuation is throughout slightly finer, especially that of the thorax, which is also less close; that of the abdomen is more even (being scarcely less close on the fifth and sixth segments than on the previous ones). The three basal joints of the antennæ are elongate, subequal, testaceous; the third more slender; the fourth joint is twice as broad as long, shining, pitchy testaceous; the fifth to tenth joints gradually but distinctly broader, transverse; the eleventh joint nearly as long as the two previous joints taken together, obtusely acuminate. Head sparingly and scarcely perceptibly punctured. Thorax pitchy, very nearly as broad as the elytra, not quite twice as broad as long, gently rounded at the sides and base, with a shallow longitudinal impression in front of the scutellum, finely but not thickly punctured. Elytra a trifle longer than the thorax, finely and not thickly punctured. Abdomen with the apex of each segment pitchy, very finely but not closely punctulate; the punctuation is less close and distinctly finer than on the elytra.

This is another of the new species of which a single example was found.

## Pæderidæ.

*Lithocharis occulta.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 108.

*L. ferruginea*; antennis, elytris pedibusque flavo-testaceis; capite thoraceque subopacis, sat crebre fortiter punctatis; elytris thorace  $\frac{1}{5}$  longioribus, nitidis, sat crebre punctatis; abdomine nitido segmentis 4 basalibus sat parce subtilissime punctulatis, 5° lævi. Long.  $1\frac{1}{6}$  lin.

Sparingly clothed with pubescence. Antennæ one fourth longer than the head; first joint elongate, second a little longer than broad, third not longer than the second but narrower, the fourth as broad as long; fifth to tenth joints transverse and gradually becoming broader; the eleventh joint ovate, sub-acuminate. Head quadrate, convex, subopaque, finely rugulose and somewhat thickly and strongly punctured, straight behind, sides parallel, the extreme angles blunt; the portion of the head behind the eyes is considerable longer than the diameter of the eye. Thorax at its broadest part scarcely as wide as the head, gently narrowed behind, scarcely as long as broad, subopaque, finely rugulose and moderately thickly and strongly punctured. Elytra a little broader than the head, one fifth longer than broad, shining, punctured as the thorax (but not rugulose). The punctuation of the abdomen is very fine and obscure, gradually disappearing towards the apex. Tarsi long and slender.

The portion of the head in front of the eyes resembles in form that generally seen in *Sunius*, that is to say, it is somewhat broad, slightly impressed, covering the base of the antennæ, with the front margin arcuate; the general structure, however, of the tarsi and maxillary palpi, so far as I am able to examine them without dissection, appears to be that of *Lithocharis*.

A unique example of this interesting species was brought by Mr. Slater.

## NECROPHAGA.

## Nitidulidæ.

*Carpophilus mutilatus*, Er.

Eleven specimens of this species were brought; nine being flavous and two nearly black varieties.

*Carpophilus auropilosus*, Woll.

A single specimen which I could not separate from *C. auropilosus*, taken by Mr. Wollaston in Maderia.

*Carpophilus humeralis*, Fabr.

Three specimens. The punctuation (especially of the thorax) is very strong, much more so than examples from Natal which are in the National Collection, but

the form is rather that of *C. humeralis* than *C. foveicollis*; the punctuation is also even more strong than in this latter, I therefore prefer considering the specimens from Rodriguez mere varieties of *C. humeralis*.

*Microporum*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 109.

Mentum tranverse, much narrower in front; ligula short, the anterior angles produced. Labial palpi short, the apical joint large. Lobe of the maxillæ elongate, slender, ciliate; maxillary palpi with penultimate joint quadrate, the apical joint twice as long as the previous joint, slightly attenuated. Mandibles strongly arched, terminating in a sharp point. Head transverse, narrowed in front of the eyes, terminating in a short muzzle. Eyes prominent. Antennæ inserted immediately in front of the eyes, moderately short; the first joint stout, cylindrical, the rest much more slender; the second to fifth subequal, elongate; the sixth and seventh a little shorter, the eighth as broad as long, narrowed at the base; the ninth to eleventh forming an oblong-ovate club. Thorax twice as broad as long, gently arched in front, arcuata at the sides, broadest at the posterior angles, which are acute and slightly directed backwards. Elytra oblong, leaving two segments of the abdomen uncovered, as wide as the thorax, margined at the sides, the apex of each elytron slightly rounded, especially at the outer angle. Legs moderately stout; tarsi with the basal joints somewhat dilated, ciliated.

The insect which appears most nearly to approach the one here described is *Idocolastus*, and I have accordingly placed it next to that genus.

*Microporum nitens* (Plate LIII., fig. 2).

C. Waterh., l.c., p. 109.

*M.* oblongum, leviter convexum, nitidum, piceo-testaceum, crebre evidententer punctatum, elytris pedibusque testaceis; capite transverso; oculis prominentibus, nigris; antennis capite dimidio longioribus; thorace longitudine duplo latiore, convexo, angulis anticis deflexis rotundatis, lateribus arcuatis, angulis posticis acutis retrorsum directis; elytris thorace haud angustioribus at duplo longioribus, humeris obtusis, lateribus arcuatis, angulis apicalibus exterioribus bene rotundatis apicibus arcuatis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{6}$  lin.

The punctuation although somewhat fine is distinct, especially on the elytra, and the punctures are rather close together. The eyes (which are coarsely granular) are oblique and very prominent, especially behind. The thorax is very little narrowed in front, the sides are marginal and gently arcuate, the greatest width is at the posterior angles, which are acute and slightly lap over the shoulders of the elytra. The elytra are very nearly twice as long as the thorax, and their width

slightly narrowed towards the apex; on each side of the suture there is a lightly impressed stria, joining the suture at the apex, but not reaching the scutellum.

The head has on the forehead between the antennæ a minute central tubercle, and on the vertex a very shallow (scarcely perceptible) fovea; both these characters are only to be seen in certain lights.

One specimen.

*Probænus*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 110.

Mentum somewhat transverse, suddenly narrowed in front, the extreme apex truncate; on either side of the narrow portion (but on a lower plane) there is a somewhat triangular projection; the ligula is not prominent, but its anterior angles are produced into two delicate, subcylindrical, slightly curved projections, nearly as long as the palpi. Labial palpi short and thick; the basal joint round, scarcely visible; the second and third equal, slightly elongate, subcylindrical. Lobe of the maxillæ slender, ciliated, with a distinct sharp tooth nearly on a level with the basal joint of the palpus. Maxillary palpi with the second joint twice as long as broad, narrowed at its base; the third joint a little shorter, a little longer than broad, the apical joint one third longer than the previous one, slender, a little narrowed at the apex. Mandibles very prominent, completely visible from above, impressed, broad at the base, narrow and pointed at the apex. Head transverse, slightly lobed over the base of the antennæ; eyes prominent. Antennæ very long, basal joint very large; second joint elongate, cylindrical, inserted near the apex of the basal joint; the third to eighth joints a little longer than the second, and of the same form; the ninth rather shorter and broader than the previous joint, the tenth scarcely transverse, the eleventh oblique truncated. Thorax transverse, broader behind, scarcely narrowed in front. Elytra oblong. Pygidium visible from above. Legs robust; tarsi short, the basal joints slightly dilated, strongly ciliated. Pro- and meso-sterna constructed as in *Mystrops*.

This genus is closely allied to *Mystrops*, from which it differs in the form of the mandibles, the form of the head, the basal joint of the antennæ, and in the elytra nearly covering the abdomen.

I am unacquainted with *Mystrops dispar* from Madagascar, except from description; but I think it probable that it may have to be transferred to the present genus.

*Probænus longicornis* (Plate LIII. fig. 1).

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist., 1876, xxiii., p. 110.

*P. oblongus*, leviter convexus, testaceus, nitidus, crebre distincte punctatus; capite sat magno transverso, leviter convexo, antice impresso, utrinque supra antenarum basin parum elevato; oculis prominentibus, nigris; mandibulis porrectis,



leviter curvatis, apice acuminatis, basi supra parum concavis; antennarum articulo primo magno, elongato; thorace capite  $\frac{1}{4}$  latiore, longitudine fere duplo latiore, leviter convexo, antice vix angustato, angulis anticis obtusis, lateribus levissime arcuatis, marginatis, angulis posticis rectis, basi fere recta; scutello sat magno; elytris thorace vix angustioribus, at  $\frac{1}{3}$  longioribus, apicem versus parum angustatis, lateribus levissime arcuatis, marginatis, apicibus arcuatim truncatis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The punctuation is rather close and distinct, but not very strong, it is rather finer on the head. The mandibles are nearly as long as the head, not much curved, enclosing a space when the points meet. Antennæ long, about twice the length of the thorax, basal joint very long and thick, slightly narrowed at the apex, the second joint elongate, placed near the apex of the first on the hinder side.

One specimen of this singular insect was captured. From the unusual way in which the second joint of the antennæ is articulated with the first, it is difficult to see how the antennæ could ever be directed otherwise than backwards.

*Epuræa ophthalmica.*

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 111.

*E. oblonga*, obscure ferruginea, opaca, dense pubescens; capite lato, transverso, ante oculos angustato, subtilissime coriaceo, sat crebre distincte punctato; labro transverso, lateribus rotundatis, antice medio anguste profunde triangulariter exciso; oculis magnis prominentibus, nigris, antennis capite paululo longioribus, clava picea; thorace capite  $\frac{1}{3}$  latiore, longitudine  $\frac{2}{3}$  latiore, leviter convexo, antice vix angustato, coriaceo, sat crebre evidenter punctato, margine antico leviter emarginato, angulis anticis obtuse rotundatis, lateribus tenuiter marginatis, levissime arcuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis (summo ipso obtuso); elytris thorace haud angustioribus, vix duplo longioribus, medio vix ampliatis, coriaceis, minus crebre evidenter punctatis, apice truncatis, angulis externis paulo rotundatis; abdomine supra subtiliter haud crebre punctulato, brevissime flavo-pubescente. Long.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

The eyes in this species are unusually prominent; and there is not the usual impressed line along the inner margin. The thorax is broadest at the posterior angles, which are rectangles, with the extreme point blunted.

A single example.

*Colydiidæ.*

*Ascomma*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 111.

General build of *Endolphlæus*, but with the head not widened in front of the eyes. Eyes partly clothed with erect scale-like setæ. Mentum square; lingula very nearly as broad as the mentum and about half the length, sides parallel, front margin gently arcuate, the angles consequently slightly obtuse; the front margin

fringed with dense stiff hair, so dense that it has the appearance of a piece separate from the ligula; the labial palpi are well separated from each other at the base; the apical joint is elongate, slightly acuminate at the apex, a little swollen at the base. The outer lobe of the maxillæ rather widened and truncate at the apex; the palpi are short and thick and do not differ materially from those of *Endolphlæus*. Antennæ eleven-jointed, the third joint rather elongate; the tenth and eleventh joints form a distinct broadly ovate club.

*Ascomma horrida* (Plate LIII., fig. 3).

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 112.

*A. oblonga*, covexiuscula, opaca, ferruginea, nigro varia, breviter echinata; capite deplanato, antice rotundato, postice angustiore; oculis nigris, sat prominentibus; antennis capite paulo longioribus, nitidis, piceis, clava fere rotundata; thorace capite fere duplo latiore, longitudine  $\frac{1}{4}$  latiore, convexo, postice paulo angustato, margine antico utrinque sat fortiter emarginato, medio lobato, angulis anticis acutiusculis, lateribus deplanatis leviter rotundatis, serratis, angulis ante basin fere rectis, basi medio late lobata, disco impressione oblonga; scutello parvulo, rotundato; elytris basi thorace haud latioribus, postice vix ampliatis, fere parallelis, apice rotundatis, singulis elytris tricostatis; tibiis echinatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ –3 lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{6}$  lin.

Build of *Endophlæus spinulosus*, but longer; the head is scarcely wider in front of the eyes, so that the eyes (which are furnished with erect black narrow scales) are the most prominent; the antennal groove below the eye is very deep. Antennæ with the first joint short (not visible from above), the second nearly globular, the third elongate, the fourth fifth and sixth becoming shorter, the seventh to ninth nearly globular, the tenth and eleventh forming a somewhat round and distinct club. The thorax has the sides somewhat expanded and reflexed, the margins serrated, but the teeth are difficult to see on account of the short bristles. The whole surface of the insect (with the tibiæ and part of the eyes) is clothed with closely set short erect thick black and ferruginous setæ. The general colour is dull rusty red, the disk of the thorax and a mesial and subapical patch of the elytra are blackish.

Fifteen specimens of this interesting new species were found.

“Under bark,” G.G.

*Endocoxelus*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 112.

Mentum slightly transverse, a little narrowed in front; ligula about half the width of the mentum and of the same length, parallel at the sides rounded and ciliated in front; labial palpi somewhat elongate and acuminate; outer lobe of the maxillæ short, triangular, truncate and ciliated at the apex; apical joint of the palpi twice as long as broad, as long as the two preceding joints taken together,

truncate at the apex. Head nearly parallel at the sides, gently sinuate at the eyes, and a little narrowed behind; eyes slightly prominent. Antennæ eleven-jointed as long as the head, the first and second joints stouter than those following, scarcely longer than broad; the third to fifth a little elongate, sixth to ninth moniliform, the tenth and eleventh joints forming a distinct club, the eleventh considerably smaller than the tenth. Thorax convex, a little broader than long, slightly narrower behind, distinctly margined all round, but especially at the sides, which are gently arcuate (microscopically serrate) all the angles obtuse. Scutellum very small. Elytra at the base scarcely broader than the thorax, slightly broader posteriorly, twice as long as broad.

Closely allied to *Coxelus*, but with the head not wider in front of the eyes, antennæ with a more distinct club, thorax narrowly but distinctly margined, &c.

*Endocoxelus variegatus* (Plate LIII., fig. 4).

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 112.

*E. oblongus*, antice paulo angustatus, leviter convexus, opacus, niger, squamulis pallidis adpersus; elytris testaceo-variegatis; tibiis testaceis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{8}$  lin.

Dull pitchy black, the clypeus and the middle of the front and posterior margins of the thorax reddish. Elytra obscure testaceous, each with the scutellar region, a discoidal spot, a subapical patch, and three or four lateral markings blackish brown. Legs (especially the tibiæ) testaceous. The generally decumbent scales which are tolerably thickly scattered over the surface (and on the tibiæ) are very pale yellow. Head flattened, thickly rugulose. Thorax thickly and rugosely punctured, convex, a trifle broader towards the apex, which is not very obtusely rounded, slightly shining, crenate-striate, the interstices scarcely convex, the scales forming rows.

Less convex than *Coxelus pictus*, and with the elytra less narrowed at the base, &c. &c.

Twenty-seven specimens; "Under bark," G.G.

*Æschyntelus*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 113.

Resembles *Bothrideres* except in the form in the head, which is like that of *Deretaphrus erichsoni*. Head bent downwards, much arched, broadest behind the eyes, scarcely narrowed and rounded in front; eyes not prominent, scarcely visible from above. Antennæ as long as the head; the basal joint large, nearly round; the second the same form but smaller; the third, seventh, eighth, and ninth a little longer than broad; the fourth, fifth, and sixth nearly as long as broad; the tenth compressed, cup-shaped; the eleventh much smaller, transverse, truncate and pubescent at the apex. Anterior coxæ very little separated; anterior tibiæ denticulate. Intermediate coxæ moderately separate. Posterior legs very widely separated. Basal segment of the abdomen rather longer than the two following taken together.

*Æschyntelus ater* (Plate LIII., fig. 5).

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 113.

*Æ. elongatus, ater*, dorsim depressiusculus; capite crebre fortiter punctato, punctis longitudinaliter confluentibus; antennis piceis, nitidis; thorace antice capite fere duplo latiore, latitudine haud longiore, postice angustato, angulis anticis prominulis obtusiusculis, lateribus antice leviter rotundatis, dein ad basin rectis, medio tuberculo vix perspicuo notatis, basi utrinque levissime sinuata; supra crebre fortiter punctato, medio foveis duabus ovalibus (altera ante, altera post medium) notato; scutello parvo quinquelaterali; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, parallelis, ante apicem solum angustatis, apice truncatis, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis 2° et 3° planis, 4°, 5°, 6°, 7° angustatis costiformibus (plerumque 5° et 7°); pedibus piceis, tibiis anticis quadridenticulatis; corpore subtus sat crebre fortiter punctato.

Long. 2–3½ lin., lat. ½–1 lin.

The thorax is more strongly punctured towards the hind margin than in front, the middle of the front margin is rather finely punctured. The punctures in the striæ of the elytra are large and slightly separated, the lateral striæ would be better termed grooves.

Three specimens, "Under bark," G.G.

*Murmidijs segregatus*.

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 114.

*M. ovalis, convexus, nitidus, piceo-niger, punctatus*; thorace rufopiceo, antennis pedibusque obscure testaceis; capite sat crebre subtilissime punctulato; thorace crebre subtiliter punctato, circa angulos anticos punctis nonnullis magnis, fortiter transverso, antice leviter emarginato, angulis anticis acutis, sub angulis rotundato-exciso, lateribus arcuatis marginatis, basi marginata utrinque oblique bisinuata; elytris convexus, sat crebre distincte punctatis, postice paulo ampliatis, basi flexuosis, apice rotundatis.

Long. 1¼ mill.

Rather more convex than *M. ovalis*, more rounded at the sides, more narrowed in front, and at once distinguished by the punctures on the elytra not forming lines, but regularly distributed over their surface. The scutellar region is somewhat impressed.

A single example only.

The genus *Murmidijs* appears to me to be more conveniently placed at the end of the *Colydiidæ* than with the *Histeridæ*. The genus does not appear in Lacordaire's "Genera," so that we have not that author's opinion as to its affinities.

*Cryptamorpha desjardinsi*, Guérin.

Psammœcus desjardinsi, Guérin, Ic. Règn. Anim. Ins. 1843, p. 196.

A single example "Under bark," G.G.

This insect was originally described from Mauritius by Guérin under the name *Psammæcus Dejardinsii*. In 1846 Mr. Adam White described the species under the name *Dendrophagus suturalis*, from New Zealand. In 1854 Mr. Wollaston met with it in Maderia, and correctly proposed the new genus *Cryptamorpha* for its reception, naming it *C. musæ*, not observing that it had already received two specific names in genera to which it could not properly be referred. More recently, in 1859, Dr. Leconte seems to have again described the species under the name *Pseudophanus signatus*, from N. America; and I think that in all probability the *Telephanus fasciatus*, of Redtenbacher, from Taïti (1867), will also prove to be the same insect.

#### Cucujidæ.

##### *Læmophlæus palpalis*.

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 114.

*L. Elongatus*, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus, palpis tarsisque testaceis, tibiis piceis; capite sat convexo, crebre fortiter punctato, post oculos sulco transverso leviter impresso; oculis prominulis; antennis capite  $\frac{1}{3}$  longioribus, sat crassis, articulis duobus basalibus crassioribus, 3° minore latitudine paulo longiore, 4° quadrato, 5°–8<sup>um</sup> moniliformibus, 9° et 10° latioribus, transversis, 11° fere globoso; thorace capite vix latiore, latitudine paulo longiore, coriaceo, crebre fortiter punctato, antice posticeque truncato, basin versus vix angustato, lateribus fere rectis, marginatis, dorso utrinque carina longitudinali; elytris thorace paululo latioribus et fere triplo longioribus, convexiusculis, sat fortiter striatis, humeris obtusis, lateribus vix arcuatis (fere rectis) ad apicem arcuatim angustatis, striis parce obsolete punctatis interstitiis parce punctatis.

Long.  $\frac{9}{10}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

This very distinct species has somewhat the appearance of a minute *Passandra*. The punctures on the head and thorax are very strong, those on the head being somewhat confluent, those on the thorax moderately close together but leaving a smooth sutural line. The sides of the thorax are nearly straight, very slightly turned at the angles which are a little obtuse; on each side of the disk near the sides there is a distinct ridge. The interstices of the elytra are slightly coriaceous, each with a row of moderately distinct punctures, those on the sides irregular. The three-jointed club to the antennæ is unusually distinct in this species.

One specimen.

#### Dermestidæ.

##### *Dermestes vulpinus*, Fabr.

Many examples.

##### *Trogoderma* spe.—?

Oblong-ovate, shining, brown, clothed with ashy pubescence (which would probably form a pattern, but not bands, on the elytra in a fresh example). Antennæ

testaceous, with the basal joint large, a little longer than broad, the second joint globular, third a little elongate and somewhat slender, the fourth to eighth transverse, gradually becoming a little wider, the ninth and tenth joints larger, transverse, the eleventh as long as the two previous joints together, flat, rounded at the apex. Flanks of the thorax beneath excavated to receive the club of the antennæ. Thorax finely and very closely punctured. Elytra a little more distinctly, but rather less closely punctured, a trifle longer than together broad, very slightly narrowed towards the apex.

A single specimen apparently belonging to this genus, but not in sufficiently good condition for me to describe. The above will, however, help to mark the species.

### PALPICORNIA.

#### Hydrophilidæ.

#### *Berosus mixtus*.

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 114.

*B. statura* fere *B. affinis*; oblongus, convexus, sordide flavo-testaceus, vix nitidus, subtus niger; capite thoraceque sat crebre distincte punctatis, clypeo subtilissime punctulato; elytris fortiter striatis, striis crebre punctatis, interstitiis planis sat crebre distincte punctatis, apice truncato, angulo externo breviter unidentato.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Form of *B. affinis* but rather broader behind. Head distinctly and rather closely punctured; clypeus very finely and delicately punctured, a little more distinctly at the sides. Thorax relatively broader than in *B. affinis* and less convex, less deflexed at the sides, the anterior angles much rounded; punctuation very distinct and moderately close. Scutellum with a few fine punctures. Elytra with less prominent shoulders than in *B. affinis*, the striæ are not impressed at the base, but are very deep towards the apex, the interstices are flat (very narrow at the apex), less strongly punctured than in *affinis*, but not more thickly; the extreme apex of each elytron is truncate, and the external angle is marked by a short sharp tooth.

The elytra present six round obscure blackish spots placed as in *B. affinis*.

Half-a-dozen specimens were taken.

#### *Philhydrus melanocephalus*, Oliv.

A series of specimens of *Philhydrus* taken by Mr. Gulliver appear to belong to this species. I would note, however, that the average size is rather smaller than that of British examples (4 mill., the largest  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mill.), and the punctuation appears a trifle less distinct. Specimens from the Canaries named "*politus*, Küst" by Mr. Wollaston differ from those from Rodriguez in being a little less punctured.

Those from the Cape Verde Group, named "*hesperidum*, Sh." differ in being less bluntly round at the apex of the elytra, and the punctuation is also a little less distinct than in the examples from Rodriguez.

*Dactylosternum abdominale*, Fab.

Seven examples of this species were obtained.

LAMELLICORNIA.

Aphodiidæ.

*Rhyssenus tarsalis*.

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 115.

*R. fusco-niger*, nitidus, fronte granosa, vertice subtilius granuloso; thorace transversim quadricarinato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis biserialim granulatis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Extremely close to *R. germanus*, and only differs in being more shining, in having the projection in front of the eye nearly rectangular (scarcely obtuse), the granulation of the elytra a trifle less fine; the basal joint of the posterior tarsi is as long as the spur, whereas in *R. germanus* it appears to be always a little shorter.

Two examples.

Melolonthidæ.

*Lachnosterna gradaria*.

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 115.

*L. oblonga*, convexa, brunnea, sat nitida; capite sat magno, collo lævi, fronte planiuscula crebre distincte punctata; clypeo confertim fortius punctato, marginato, medio vix sinuato; thorace longitudine fere duplo latiore, convexo, minus crebre punctato, ante medium paulo angustato, margine antico fere recto, angulis anticis obtusiusculis, posticis obtusis; scutello lævi; elytris basi thoracis latitudine postice paulo ampliatis, convexis, ad apicem rotundatis, haud crebre punctatis, marginibus incrassatis piccis; pectore longe flavo-pubescente; abdomine amplo, parce punctato; pygidio sat crebre fortiter punctato.

Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Eight examples.

*Lachnosterna rodriguezi* (Pl. LIII., fig. 6).

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 115.

*L. oblonga*, leviter convexa, nitida, pallide brunnea, sat lata; capite lato, sat crebre fortiter punctato; clypeo brevi, fortiter transverso, reflexo-marginato, crebre punctato, medio paululo producto, utrinque leviter sinuato; oculis sat magnis; thorace longitudine duplo latiore, leviter convexo, sat crebre distincte punctato,

marginè antico leviter flexuoso, angulis anticis obtusiusculis, lateribus arcuatis, angulis obtusis, basi utrinque sinuata, medio parum lobata; scutello lævi; elytris thoracis latitudine at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  longioribus, post medium paululo ampliatis dorso depressiusculis, ad apicem rotundatis, minus crebre punctulatis, sutura parum elevata.

Long.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $5$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Two dead specimens (possibly bleached) found in a spider's web.

#### Dynastidæ.

##### *Oryctes minor.*

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 115.

*O. oblongus*, niger, nitidus; capite antice angustato, rugoso, medio vix nodoso; thorace longitudine  $\frac{1}{3}$  latiore, nitido, parce subtiliter punctulato, antice medio impressione rotundata rugosa et utrinque plaga parva rugosa notato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris thorace haud latioribus, postice ampliatis, fortiter lineato-punctatis; pedibus rufo-piceis.

Long.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The elytra are covered with rather large horseshoe punctures, among which may be traced the usual two pairs of punctured lines; the surface between the large punctures has small punctures scattered here and there.

A single specimen found by Mr. Gulliver in a spider's web.

#### SERRICORNIA.

##### Buprestidæ.

##### *Sponsor desjardinsii*, Guérin.

"Lives in holes in dead wood."—G. G. Two specimens (male and female) taken by Mr. Gulliver. The head and thorax in both specimens are bright green, the elytra in the female are bright purple, those of the male are more golden, reflecting purple in some lights. The male measures 6 mill., the female 8 mill.

These appear to be the only specimens of this genus which have as yet reached this country.

##### Elateridæ.

##### *Adelocera modesta*, Boisd.

Nine specimens. This species has now been found in most of the tropical parts of the world.

#### MALACODERMATA.

##### Melyridæ.

##### *Malthacodes*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 116.

Maxillæ with two lobes, membranous, the internal smaller and narrower than



the external; apical joint of the maxillary palpi strongly securiform; mandibles bifid at the apex. Antennæ with the first joint elongate, the second smaller and shorter, the third a little longer than the second but not so long as the first; the fourth to tenth about as broad as long, narrowed at their base; the eleventh oblong. Eyes prominent. Thorax transverse, broadest at the base. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax and twice and a half as long. Tarsi with the basal joint a little elongate, second to fourth joints subequal, shorter than the first; claws with a membranous lobe beneath each. Body pubescent.

The species upon which this genus is founded resembles *Haplocnemis*, but is of a shorter form, the head is short, and the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is very strongly securiform. *Pelecophorus* is described as having the basal joint of the tarsi very short, shorter than the second; this I cannot apply to the insect here described, or I should have placed it in that genus.

*Malthacodes pictus* (Pl. LIII., fig. 7).

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 116.

*M.* oblongus, leviter convexus, nigro-æneus, griseo-pubescent; antennis nigris, articulo basali piceo; thorace longitudine duplo latiore, sat crebre subtiliter punctato, lateribus arcuatis, tenuissime flavo marginatis, basi utrinque leviter sinuato; elytris thorace vix latioribus at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  longioribus, crebre sat fortiter punctatis, fasciis duabus flexuosis rufo-testaceis; femoribus piceis, tibiis tarsisque pallide testaceis.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

A single example only was found of this interesting new genus.

Cleridæ.

*Tarsostenus univittatus*, Spin.

The single specimen found does not differ from the European examples.

Ptinidæ.

*Xylodes*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 116.

General form nearly that of *Hedobia*. Antennæ rather thick, not approximate at the base; the basal joint oblong, the second shorter and smaller, a little narrowed at its base, the third nearly as long as the first, parallel-sided, the fourth to tenth nearly quadrate, scarcely longer than broad, eleventh nearly twice as long as the preceding, rounded at the apex. Thorax arched in front, as long as broad, slightly narrowed in front and behind. Scutellum pentagonal. Elytra nearly twice as broad as the thorax, and twice and a half as long, parallel, rounded at the apex, punctate-striate. Legs rather short and stout; tarsi rather short and stout, the

basal joint scarcely elongate, the second to fourth a little shorter, the fifth elongate and slender. Body velvety.

*Xylodes albovaria* (Pl. LIII., fig. 8).

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 117.

*X. niger*, velutinus; thorace supra albo, medio nigro annulato, marginibus nigris; elytris basi fasciaque post medium dentata albis, humeris nigris.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ –2 lin., lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{4}{5}$  lin.

Six specimens of the pretty new species were found; they vary much in size.

Cioidæ.

*Lyctus rugicollis*, Walker.

*Ditoma rugicollis*, Walker, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1858, ii., p. 206.

*Lyctus rugicollis*, C. Waterh., l. c. 1876, xviii., p. 117.

This species, which was originally described from Ceylon by Mr. Walker as a *Ditoma*, is closely allied to *L. obsitus*, Woll. A single specimen was found.

*Lyctus brunneus*, Steph.

Three examples.

*Cis insularis*.

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 117.

*C. oblongus*, convexus, piceo-niger; capiter leviter convexo, crebre sat fortiter punctato; labrum palpisque testaceis; thorace longitudine paululo latiore, convexo, antice paulo angustato, crebre sat fortiter punctato, margine antico leviter arcuato, supra caput vix superante, angulis anticis omnino rotundatis, lateribus leviter arcuatis, reflexo-marginatis, angulis posticis obtuse rotundatis basi marginata; elytris thorace vix latioribus, at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  longioribus, convexis, ad apicem arcuatim attenuatis, sat crebre fortiter punctatis; antennis pedibusque piceis, tarcis testaceis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{6}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This species has the elytra rather unusually narrowed at the apex; the punctuation is very distinct, thick but not crowded; in the middle of the forehead there is a small, almost imperceptible fovea; the elytra are covered with a slightly metallic bloom.

A single specimen only.

*Cis sexcarinatus*.

C. Waterh., Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 118.

*C. oblongus*, ater, vix nitidus, fortiter confertim rugoso-punctatus; capite piceo; antennis testaceis, clava picea; thorace longitudine  $\frac{1}{4}$  latiore, lateribus fere parallelis (vix arcuatis), angulis obtusis, basi bisinuata; scutello lævi; elytris basi thorace

haud latoribus at duplo longioribus, lateribus fere rectis ad apicem obtuse rotundatis, sutura parum elevata, singulo elytro ad apicem carinis tribus instructo; corpore subtus haud crebre fortiter punctato; pedibus piceis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Thirteen specimens found in fungus.

### HETEROMERA.

#### Opatrinæ.

##### *Opatrum cæsum*, Stev.

Eight examples, which agree with the description of this species.

#### Cistelidæ.

##### *Cistela brunnea* (Pl. LIII., fig. 9).

C. Waterh., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 118.

*C. oblongo-ovalis*, parum convexa, sat nitida, brunnea, breviter aureo-pubescent; capite triangulari, crebre distincte punctato; antennis thorace duplo longioribus; thorace obscuriore, longitudine fere duplo latiore, antice arcuatim parum angustato, confertim fortiter punctato, angulis anticis omnino rotundatis, posticis rectis, basi recto-truncata, medio solum vix lobata; elytris thorace vix latoribus at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  longioribus, ad apicem arcuatim attenuatis, irregulariter crebre punctatis.

Long. 4 lin., lat.  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lin.

The elytra are punctate-striate at the apex, the stria next the suture extends for a little distance towards the scutellum.

This species, of which four specimens were brought, may eventually have to be separated from *Cistela* proper.

### RHYNCHOPHORA.

#### Anthribidæ.

##### *Balanodes*, C. Waterh.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 118.

Head as long as broad; rostrum a trifle narrower, very short. Antennæ placed close to the eye, a little longer than the head and thorax together, very slender; the first and second joints scarcely stouter than the following; third to seventh a trifle longer than the second, subequal, the eighth rather shorter but a little elongate; the ninth to eleventh subequal, forming an elongate, slender, loose club. Eyes a little prominent, slightly ovate. Thorax nearly semicircular, truncate in front for the width of the head; the basal ridge very slight, scarcely separated from the posterior margin, only visible near the shoulders. Scutellum minute. Elytra at the base scarcely as broad as the thorax, but a little more than twice as long, gradually narrowed towards the apex, which is rounded, punctate-striate. Tibiæ

cylindrical, not widened at the apex; the anterior pair rather long and curved beyond the middle, minutely denticulate beneath the base. Tarsi moderately broad, the basal joint a little elongate, the second transverse, the third short, bilobed; claws with a distinct mesial tooth. Body evenly convex, thickly clothed with pubescence.

Closely allied to *Aræocorynus*, but, besides the difference of form it differs in having slightly narrower tarsi and the tibiæ are not widened at the apex.

*Balanodes tomentosus* (Pl. LIII., fig. 10).

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 119.

*B. ovalis*, convexus, dense breviter flavo-griseo-pubescent, obscure piceus, elytris pedibusque brunneis; thorace creberrime haud fortiter punctato, angulis anticis oblitteratis, posticis rectis, basi utrinque vix sinuata; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis alternatis vix latioribus, subtilissime coriaceis; antennis articulis tribus apicalibus piceis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The pubescence on the elytra is slightly interrupted by the rows of punctures, which gives them a striped appearance.

Another of the interesting new genera, of which only a single example was found.

*Caranistes annulipes*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 119.

*C. oblongus*, nigro-piceus, dense piceo-tomentosus, flavo variegatus; pedibus pallide brunneis nigro annulatis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ –3 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{6}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Front of the head and the rostrum clothed with yellowish pubescence, that on the vertex brown; eyes rather widely separated above, very slightly emarginate in front. Antennæ obscure testaceous, the club only dark, twice as long as the thorax; the third to eighth joints very slender and gradually diminishing in length; the ninth to eleventh elongate, forming a distinct but slight club. Thorax very finely granular, nearly one-third broader than long, much narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, rather narrowed behind the basal ridge, which is very distinct, well separated from the base (especially at the sides); the pubescence is brownish. Scutellum yellowish. Elytra as broad as the thorax, one-fourth longer than broad, not very convex, rounded at the apex, rather strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very slightly convex; the pubescence is yellowish, interrupted by small brown square spots; a few of these spots are larger and darker than the others; and the yellow pubescence has a tendency to form a sutural spot behind the middle. The legs are

very pale brown; a ring on the femur, two on the tibia, the apical half of the basal tarsal joint, and nearly all the second joint blackish. Some large punctures are scattered over the flanks of the prosternum and the metasternum.

Three examples, found under bark by Mr. Gulliver.

#### Curculionidæ.

##### *Cratopus inornatus.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 120.

*C. elongatus*, niger (vel nigro-piceus), nitidus, setis albidis brevissimis parce adpersus; antennis piceis; rostro basi sat crebre, apice parcius lævius punctulato, fronte discrete distincte punctata; oculis oblongis, haud prominentibus; thorace longitudine  $\frac{1}{3}$  latiore, antice angustato, vix crebre sat fortiter punctato; scutello lævi; elytris thorace paulo latioribus at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  longioribus, ad apicem regulariter acuminatis, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis vix irregularibus, punctis parvis adpersis, apice tuberculis parvis obsitis, marginibus dimidio basili distincte carinatis, ad apicem serrulatis; pectore breviter griseo-pubescente; femoribus anticis subtus dente parvo armatis.

Long.  $5-6\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Seven specimens.

##### *Cratopus virescens.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 120.

*C. elongatus*, piceus, dense virescenti-pubescent; capite rostroque crebre sat fortiter punctato; oculis vix prominulis; thorace longitudine vix latiore, antice angustato, crebre irregulariter granulato, lateribus arcuatis; scutello viridi-albo tecto; elytris thorace paulo latioribus at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  longioribus, apice angustatis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis (punctis rotundatis, medio tuberculo minuto instructis), interstitiis haud convexis, parce subtilissime asperato-punctatis, marginibus haud carinatis; femoribus anticis subtus dente magno armatis.

Long. 5-6 lin., lat.  $2-2\frac{2}{5}$  lin.

Nine specimens.

##### *Cratopus magnificus.*

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 120.

*C. elytris* piceo-niger, dense squamulis rotundatis parvis tectis; squamulis læte viridi vel aurato vel cupreo nitentibus; sutura lævi.

Long. elytr.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Only two elytra of this most beautiful insect were found by Mr. Gulliver in a spider's web. The colours are most brilliant, reflecting bright copper, golden,

emerald green, or pale bluish-green in stripes, according to the position in which the insect is held.

Mr. Gulliver has this note on the species: "I was told that this beetle occurred very rarely, but is found occasionally concealed in the sheaths of the leaves of the maize plant."

*Sitophilus linearis*, Hbst.

Five examples.

*Sitophilus oryzae*, Linn.

One specimen.

*Phlaeophagosoma proximum*, Woll.

Five specimens, which agreed perfectly with the typical specimen in Mr. Pascoe's collection from Makian.

*Pentarthrum rodriguezi*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 120.

*P. nigro-piceum* (vel. rufo-piceum), convexum, subcylindricum; capite pone oculos laevi, fronte rostroque sat crebre distincte punctatis; thorace longitudine haud longiore, sat crebre distincte punctato, lateribus bene rotundatis; elytris thorace paululo latioribus, at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  longioribus, fere parallelis, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis vix convexiusculis uniseriatim parce punctulatis.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin. (rostr. incl.).

The second joint of the funiculus is a little longer than the following. The rostrum is about two-thirds the length of the thorax, at the apex very finely punctured. The thorax is a little more narrowed in front than behind.

Five specimens.

*Cossonus marginalis*, Schonh.

A single specimen, which agrees well with the description of this species.

## XYLOPHAGA.

### Scolytidæ.

*Tomicus ferrugineus*, Fabr.

Three specimens, which I think are without doubt to be referred to this species. They also agree well with *Bostrichus testaceus* of Walker from Ceylon.

## LONGICORNIA.

### Prionidæ.

*Macrotoma simplex*.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 121.

♀. *M. fusca*, vix nitida; capite piceo-nigro, rugoso-punctato; thorace longitu-

dine duplo latiore, antice paulo angustato, margine antico flexuoso, angulis anticis obtusiusculis, lateribus haud spinosis (medio solum irregulariter denticulato) ante angulos posticos acutos sinuatis, basi utrinque sinuata, disco crebre fortiter punctato (medio plaga parva lævi), lateribus fortiter rugosis; scutello parce subtiliter punctulato; elytris thorace vix latioribus at quintuplo longioribus, basi fortiter punctatis et rugulosis, marginibus plagaque discoidali pallidioribus ruguloso-coriaceis; pectore longe flavo-pubescente.

Long. 18 lin., lat.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Two specimens, with a portion of a third.

#### Cerambycidæ.

##### *Xystrocera globosa*, Oliv.

The remains of several specimens of this species were found.

##### *Stromatium barbatum*, Fabr.

Three specimens of this widely-distributed species were found.

##### *Phoracantha semipunctata*, Fabr.

A single specimen of this strictly Australian species was brought; doubtlessly introduced.

#### Lamiidæ.

##### *Coptops bidens*, Fabr.

Six specimens.

##### *Micracantha dentata*, Oliv.

Two specimens.

### PHYTOPHAGA.

#### Hispidæ.

##### *Cryptonychus limbatus* (Pl. LIII., fig. 11).

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1876, xviii., p. 121.

*C. elongatus*, nitidus, depressus, flavo-testaceus; antennis, thoracis elytrorumque disco, pectoreque piceo-nigris; capite sat parvo fere lævi, medio canaliculato, inter antennis breviter anguste producto; oculis nigris; thorace latitudine haud longiore, antice paululo angustato, post angulos anticos obtusos paulo constricto, margine antico arcuato, angulis posticis vix acutis; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus post medium paulo ampliatis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime uniseriatim punctulatis, apice declivi, truncato, utrinque carinato.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{5}{8}$  lin.

Five specimens.

**PSEUDOTRIMERA.****Erotylidæ.***Euxestus parkii*, Woll.

Four examples. I have most carefully compared two of them with the type specimen from Madeira, and I am quite unable to separate them. The two other examples are black with the head pitchy, but I cannot see any other difference except that the punctuation is seen with a little less difficulty.

**Endomychidæ.***Trochoidens desjardinsii*, Guérin.

Seventeen specimens found in wood.

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**EXPLANATION OF PLATE LIII.**

- Fig. 1. *Probænus longicornis*.  
„ 2. *Micraporum nitens*.  
„ 3. *Ascomma horrida*.  
„ 4. *Endocoxelus variegatus*.  
„ 5. *Æschyntelus ater*.  
„ 6. *Lachnosterna rodriguezi*.  
„ 7. *Malthacodes pictus*.  
„ 8. *Xylodes albovaria*.  
„ 9. *Cistela brunnea*.  
„ 10. *Balanodes tomentosus*.  
„ 11. *Cryptonychus limbatus*.
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