

APPENDIX
TO
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ART. XXX.—*Descriptions of Two Coleopterous Insects new to the British Fauna.* By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

THE following two insects appearing to be hitherto undescribed, not merely in our own country but on the Continent at large, I subjoin the accompanying brief diagnoses, which may serve to characterize them.

Family—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Genus—HOMALOTA.

HOMALOTA CAMERICA.

Angusto-linearis, depressa, fusco-picea, subnitida, pubescens; elytris paullo dilutioribus; pedibus pallido-testaceis; antennis gracillimis, fuscis. (Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$.)

Narrow, linear and depressed; of a brownish piceous hue, slightly shining, and pubescent. Head roundish quadrate and very slightly narrower than the prothorax, finely and rather sparingly punctured, flattened on the forehead, and with an almost obsolete longitudinal foveolet, which vanishes posteriorly. Prothorax a little narrower than the elytra, and rather more evidently punctured than the head; subquadrate, and very slightly narrowed behind; obsoletely channeled down the disk. Elytra somewhat more diluted in colouring than the head and prothorax, and a little more pubescent. Abdomen linear, rather shining, sparingly punctured, and diluted at its extreme apex. Antennæ rather longer than the head and prothorax, fuscous, and extremely slender; their terminal joint ovate. Legs likewise slender, pale testaceous.

A very peculiar little Homalota, somewhat allied to the *H. gregaria* of Erichson, but smaller, narrower, more diluted in colouring, and with its legs and antennæ (especially the latter) extremely slender. It is certainly unrepresented in the Stephensian collection, and I am informed by M. Kraatz, of Berlin, that it is probably distinct from anything described in Erichson's Monograph. It would appear to be a mountain species, the only two specimens which I have seen having been captured by myself in North Wales (I believe at Bettws-y-coed) during July.

Family—LATHRIDIADÆ.

Genus—CORTICARIA.

CORTICARIA BOREALIS, *Woll.*

Subovato-cylindrica, rufo-ferruginea, pubescens; capite prothoraceque profunde punctatis, illo lato oculis magnis exstantibus, hoc ad latera rotundato et valde crenulato; elytris profunde striato-punctatis, singulo stria fortiore suturali ultra medium impresso, sutura scutelloque sæpius nigrescentibus.
(*Long. corp. lin.* 1—1 $\frac{1}{8}$.)

Somewhat ovate-cylindrical, being convex, but a little expanded behind the middle; reddish ferruginous, slightly shining, and more or less clothed (especially on the elytra) with a pale rigid pubescence. Head and prothorax deeply punctured; the former very wide, and with the eyes large and prominent; the latter convex, rounded at the sides, and with its extreme lateral edges powerfully crenulated. Elytra coarsely striate-punctate, each of them having a more deeply impressed stria alongside the suture, behind the middle; the suture (particularly behind the middle), and occasionally the lateral margins also, together with the scutellum, more or less black. Antennæ and legs a little paler than the rest of the surface.

The above description has been compiled from three specimens of a large, and apparently new, *Corticaria*, in the possession of G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., of the British Museum, which were captured many years ago by Charles Darwin, Esq., though in what locality I am unable to ascertain, I possess, however, two examples, taken by Mr. Hardy on the coast of Durham, and (if I mistake not) registered as the *C. crenulata* in his enumeration of the insects of that county and of Northumberland. It seems to be undescribed in Mannerheim's Monograph of the genus, and unnoticed in the 'Catalogus Coleopterorum Europæ,' published at Berlin in 1852. I may add, that on the return of M. Motschoulsky to St. Petersburg, after his visit to England in 1851, I took the opportunity of sending it for comparison with his large assortment of Mannerheim's types, with none of which it would appear to agree. It is a very singular and well-marked species, its cylindrical outline, wide head and prominent eyes, in conjunction with its usually darkened suture (which has a deeply impressed stria

on either side of it, behind the middle) and scutellum, giving it a character which it is impossible, even *prima facie*, to mistake.

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ART. XXXI.—*Revision of the Characters of Deretaphrus and Descriptions of Two New Species.* By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., and EDWARD NEWMAN.

Order—COLEOPTERA.

Section—NECROPHAGA.

Family—COLYDIADÆ.

Genus—DERETAPHRUS, *Newm.*

Corpus angusto-elongatum, parallelum, subcylindricum: prothorace subcordato, angulis anticis deorsum leviter productis: mesothorace cylindrico, superne subobservando, scutello rotundato: elytris (præsertim circa humeros) longitudinaliter costalis, necnon profunde sculpturatis: abdomine e segmentis ventralibus sex composito. Antennæ prothorace breviores crassæ, articulo 1mo valde robusto subgloboso intus (ut in gen. *Bothrideres*) inflato, 2do et 3tio vix brevioribus (illo ad basin flexuoso), inde ad 8vum transversis brevibus (longitudine latitudineque vix crescentibus), reliquis poculiformibus, clavam intus leviter triserrato-ampliatam efficientibus), 9no et 10mo latis, ultimo minore angustiore ad apicem valde truncato). Labrum sub fronte fere opertum, submembranaceum, transversum, ad latera necnon ad angulos anticos rotundatum, apice fere integrum sed pilis longissimis introrsum vergentibus densissime ciliatum. Mandibulæ magnæ corneæ robustissimæ crassæ glabræ, ad apicem obtusæ sed fortiter bidentatæ, margine interno subintegro et membranâ haud instructo, basin versus externam profunde sinuatæ. Maxillæ bilobæ, valde pubescentes: lobo externo latiusculo; interno huic angustiore et paullo brevior, ad apicem ipsum minutissime uncinato. Palpi subfiliformes, articulo ultimo subfusiformi elongato. Mentum amplissimum, corneum, transversum (antice versus utrumque latus profunde fissum). Ligula parva angustissima, valde pilosa, ad apicem tenuissime membranacea rotundata ac leviter dilatata. Pedes validi: tibiis compressis et apicem versus dilatatis, ad apicem externum in spinam exstantem productis, ad internum calcariis duobus inæqualibus (nisi fallor mobilibus, necnon ad basin articuli tarsorum primi affixis) armatis (calcari superiore in anticis, inferiore in posterioribus, majore et leviter incurvo):