

CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS  
OF  
MADEIRA  
IN  
THE COLLECTION  
OF THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY  
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DDO. 273

219. *Tron ascheri* n. sp.

- Elaphis ascheri*, *Idios.*, *Spid. Nat.* 1, 11, 375 (1867).  
*Tron ascheri*, *Cyph.*, *Ins. Mon.* 1, 11 (1868).  
 — *ascheri*, *Nouv. Proc. Ent. Nat.* 1, 225 (1843).  
 — — —, *Woll.*, *Ins. Mon.* 225 (1854).

*Johanna Mathia* proper, and is likewise unique,—the single specimen (now in the British Museum, and which may perhaps have been imported into the island) having been captured by the late Dr. Thomson.

## Fam. 23. GLAPHYRIDÆ.

## Genus 59. CHAMMATOPTERUS.

(Dejean, *Cat.*) Latreille, *Exp. An. In.* 327 (1805).

220. *Chammatopterus nigrodactylus* n. sp.

*Chammatopterus nigrodactylus*, *Woll.*, *Ins. Mon.* 226 (1854).

*Johanna Mathia* proper, and, like the last species, is unique,—it being, also, from the collection of Dr. Thomson.

## Sectio VI. PRIOCERATA.

## Fam. 24. HUPRESTIDÆ.

## Genus 60. AGRILUS.

(Megerle) Steph., *St. Ent. Nat.* 11, 308 (1855).

The detection of a single specimen of an *Agrilus* in these islands, since the publication of the *Insecta Madagascæ*, has introduced a new family into our Catalogue,—the Huprestidæ; and without entering here into the characteristics of that group, which contains some of the most gorgeous, brilliantly coloured members of the Coleoptera, approaching in outline and structure to the Elateridæ (though with their hinder prothoracic angles only slightly or not at all produced), but which do not possess, when placed upon their backs, the power of springing; we may state that the *Agrili* are mainly distinguished from their allies by their usually narrow and subcylindrical bodies, by their scutellum being broad (and raised) at its base and abruptly acuminate at its apex, by their prosternum being largely developed in front (so as almost to conceal the mesothorax), and by their tarsi being rather long,—with the first joint of the hinder ones more elongated than is the case in the Huprestidæ generally.

221. *Agathis Darwini*, n. sp.

*A. subcylindrico-oblongata angustata viridi-splendens utique dorsalisque rugulosa, prothorace versus angulata postice subcostata, elytris apicem versus rubre attenuatis delineocostata, antennis pedibusque pedis obscurioribus.*

Long. var. lin.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*A. subcylindrico-oblongata*, narrow, slightly shining, of a clear metallic green (with a slightly golden tinge), and densely wrinkled (or rugulose) all over. Head much flattened in front, and longitudinally strigulate behind. Prothorax rather wider in front than behind; its posterior margin (and therefore the anterior one of the elytra, which is closely applied to it) of a sigmoid, or biangulated, form; very convex, and with a broad interrupted dorsal channel; more or less transversely strigulate; and furnished towards each of its hinder angles with a short, and somewhat curved, costa. Scutellum with its front (elevated) portion less rugulose than the rest of the surface. Elytra rather pinched-in a little before the middle, and each of them much attenuated towards their apex, where they are slightly divergent; beset with very minute posteriorly-directed points behind; deeply pitted on either side at the base (between the scutellum and other humeral angle), and with the rudiments of a small tubercle in the middle of each of the depressions; with the entire a good deal raised about its central region. Abdomen wide behind the middle of the elytra, where (as in most of the *Agathis*) the sides of it are a good deal visible from above. Linea of a rather obscure line than (though equally shining with) the rest of the surface; the anterior being nearly distinct, and internally curved towards their apex.

Captured by myself about a third of the way up the Ribeiro do Rio Jago (in the north of Malindi proper) during August of 1855. I have dedicated the species to Charles Darwin, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., whose inquiries into the obscure phenomena of geographical zoology have contributed more than those of any other man living to our knowledge, in the general questions of animal distribution.

## Fam. 25. TEROSCIDÆ.

## Genus 91. TRIANGUS.

*Engelma, in Schmidt, Mag. v. 334 (1796).*

222. *Triangus integer*, n. sp.

*T. elongato-subcylindrico postice attenuatus, rubro-brunneus, dense subtransversato-pubescentis, fronte distincte lineata, oculis magnis curvatis integris, elytris leviter striatis, six costatis pilosis, later-*