

NOTES ON VARIOUS SOUTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA COLLECTED
BY CHARLES DARWIN DURING THE VOYAGE OF THE "BEAGLE,"
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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Darwin, as is well known, was a keen Coleopterist, as shown by the representative collection made by him of our British forms, still preserved in the University Museum at Cambridge. During the voyage of the "Beagle," 1832-1836, he captured beetles at every opportunity, and frequently mentions them in his published Journal. These insects were sent direct to specialists for determination, and most of them subsequently passed into the British Museum, the last instalment of his unnamed collections having been presented to that Institution by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse in 1885. The conspicuous South American *Carabidae*, *Dytiscidae*, *Tenebrionidae*, etc., were named or described long ago by Babington, G. R. Waterhouse, and others,* but the rest of the American beetles have remained untouched to this day amongst the "Accessions" in the Museum. The unnamed specimens, including many minute forms, have recently been examined by myself, and a few of those from the Tierra del Fuego and Chile are described in the present paper; the new species from the first-mentioned region are, of course, additions to Enderlein's Fuegian list (1912). Darwin's Falkland Coleoptera have been enumerated by me in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" for Feb. 1918, pp. 167-186.

List of New Species described.

<i>Bembidiomorphum</i> (n. g.) <i>convexum</i> (Carabidae).	<i>Aulonodera</i> (n. g.) <i>darwinii</i> (Halticidae).
<i>Micragyrtes</i> (n. g.) <i>ocelligerus</i> (Silphidae).	<i>Listroderes</i> <i>quadrituberculatus</i> (Curculionidae).
<i>Hydnobius</i> <i>forticornis</i> (Silphidae).	<i>Listroderes</i> <i>katerensis</i> (Curculionidae).
<i>Philothermus</i> <i>cribricollis</i> (Colydiidae).	<i>Antarctobius</i> <i>rugirostris</i> "
<i>Elmis</i> <i>chiloensis</i> (Parnidae).	" <i>laticauda</i> "
<i>Docemina</i> (n. g.) <i>crassipes</i> (Halticidae).	

CARABIDAE.

ANTARCTONOMUS Chaud.

Antarctonomus peroni Chaud.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Orange Bay (*type of Chaudoir*), Hardy Peninsula (*C. Darwin*), Navarin Isl. (*C. Darwin, Michaelsen*), Hermite

* Note.—*Hypbryderus maculatus* Babington (1841), found by Darwin at St. Jago, Cape Verdes, was described by Wollaston from the same island in 1867, under the name *H. crassus*, the latter name, of course, falling as a synonym. In the "Munich Catalogue," ii, p. 428 (1868), the locality given for *H. maculatus* is incorrectly given as "Brazil."

Isl. (*C. Darwin*); STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, Punta Arenas (*Delfin*); CHILE, Chiloe and Ynche Isls. (*C. Darwin*).

There are eight specimens of this species in the Museum, left unnamed by Waterhouse, seven of which were captured by Darwin. The ♂, unknown to Chaudoir (1861), has joints 1-4 of the anterior tarsi dilated, 2 being wider than the others, as in the same sex of *Brachycoelus virescens* G. R. Waterh. (*duponti* Chaud.).

TRECHUS Clairv.

Trechus hornensis Fairm.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Kater's Peak, Hermite Isl. (*C. Darwin*), Beagle Channel (*type of Fairmaire*); STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, Punta Arenas (*Michaelsen*).

Found in abundance by Darwin on Hermite Island, in 1832.

BEMBIDIOMORPHUM, n. gen.

Mentum feebly bidentate in the centre in front; [ligula injured in the specimen dissected]; paraglossae slender, curved, short; inner lobe of the maxillae hooked; terminal joint of the maxillary palpi twice the length of the preceding joint, conical, pointed at tip, that of labial palpi similar; antennae short; head with a single narrow, oblique, supra-orbital furrow placed close to the eyes, and a small juxta-ocular pore; eyes large; mandibles stout, curved inwards at tip; prothorax subcordate, sharply margined laterally; scutellum wanting; elytra oval, immarginate and truncate at base, obsoletely striate on disc, the sutural stria complete, not recurved at apex, a scutellary stria present, the margins not sinuate posteriorly, the epipleura rapidly narrowed towards apex, not reaching tip; anterior coxae separated by the truncated process of the prosternum; tibiae with short spurs, the excavated portion of the anterior pair preceded by a similar spur; tarsi smooth, the anterior pair simple, similar in the two sexes, set with short setae beneath; body convex, apterous, glabrous.

Type, *B. convexum*.

The type of this genus has the general facies of the Palaearctic *Bembidium nigricorne* Gyll., except that it is larger and more convex, and has a longer prothorax, approaching the Broscids and certain Pterostichids in this respect. The simple, inferiorly setose anterior tarsi in the two sexes, and the conical apical joint and comparatively short second joint of the maxillary palpi are its chief characters. *Bembidiomorphum* would perhaps be best placed near the southern Trechids, *Dormeyeria* Enderlein (Falklands), *Oopterus* Guérin (New Zealand), and *Merizodus* Solier (Chile, Falklands, and Tierra del Fuego). Bates, in 1882, in speaking of his Group "Bipalmati," calls attention to numerous connecting links between *Bembidium*, *Tachys*, and *Trechus*.

Bembidiomorphum convexum, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, brilliant cupreous with the disc of the prothorax and elytra slightly suffused with green, green with the base and apex of the prothorax and the sides of the elytra cupreous, or brassy black, the legs, mandibles, palpi, and antennae black or piceous, the under surface aeneous. Head almost smooth, bisulcate in front, the space between these sulci and the narrow supra-orbital groove appearing thickened; antennae rather stout, joint 3 slightly longer than 2, 5-10 not longer than broad. Prothorax large, wider than the head, broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and narrowed and sinuate posteriorly, the hind angles rectangular; sparsely, coarsely punctate at the base, and with a large deep fovea near the hind angles, the disc transversely wrinkled and with a narrow, sharp median sulcus, not quite reaching the base or apex. Elytra regularly oval, at the middle considerably wider than the prothorax, the humeri distinct, but obtuse; obsolete striate on the disc, the striae becoming evanescent towards the sides and apex, those near the suture conspicuously punctured, the interstices smooth, flat, without pores. Legs rather short, the tarsi comparatively stout.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Hardy Peninsula near Cape Horn, Navarin Isl. (*C. Darwin*); CHILE, Patch Cove, north part of Tres Montes (*C. Darwin*).

Five specimens, varying greatly in the colour of the upper surface, the one from Tres Montes (♀) having the prothorax and elytra brilliant green and cupreous. The general coloration is suggestive of that of *Cascellius nitidus* G. R. Waterh., a much larger, elongate Broscid also inhabiting Tierra del Fuego.

DYTISCIDAE.

MEGADYTES Sharp.

Megadytes glaucus Brullé.

Hab. ARGENTINA; URUGUAY, etc.

Sharp, in his important work on the *Dytiscidae* (1882), omitted to mention *Cybister biungulatus* Babington (1841), found by Darwin at Maldonado, Uruguay. It is correctly placed as a synonym of *M. glaucus* Brullé in the "Munich Catalogue" (1868), in which, however, the locality is wrongly given as "Patagonia." There are five specimens from Maldonado in the Museum, one of which must be the type.

STAPHYLINIDAE.

NORDENSKJÖLDELLA Enderlein.

Nordenskjöldella flavitarsis Enderlein.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Lapataia Channel (*type*), Navarin Isl.

(*C. Darwin*).

Described from a single (♀) example captured on Oct. 9th, 1902, by the Swedish South Polar Expedition. Darwin found another on Navarin Island, in 1832 or 1833.

SILPHIDAE.

MICRAGYRTES, n. gen.

Head with two prominent ocelli; eyes finely faceted; apical joint of the maxillary palpi abruptly subulate, the narrow pointed apical portion very short; mandibles acute at tip, sharply toothed towards the base within; antennae 11-jointed, 1 and 2 stout, 8-10 strongly transverse, 8-11 dilated into a stout club, 11 divided into two portions by a distinct suture, the apical portion narrow; elytra truncate posteriorly, incompletely covering the abdomen, confusedly punctured; anterior coxae contiguous, without visible trochantin, the cavities widely open behind, closed by the raised edges of the two depressions in front of the mesosternum; mesothoracic episterna narrow, those of the metasternum not visible, covered by the rather broad inflexed margin of the elytra, which is rapidly narrowed posteriorly; metasternum long, truncate behind; intermediate coxae narrowly separated; posterior coxae contiguous, the rather long trochanters placed on the same axis; abdomen rapidly narrowed posteriorly, with five free ventral segments, 1-4 subequal in length, 5 narrow, triangular; legs rather slender; tibiae spinulose externally, the spurs minute; tarsi slender, 5-jointed, 4 simple; body oblong, convex, pubescent, winged.

Type, *M. ocelligerus*.

The remarkable little Silphid from which the above characters are taken has the general facies of an *Agyrtes*, except that the elytra are not striate. It has two conspicuous ocelli, which are present, but rudimentary, in the type of the genus *Pteroloma*,* *P. forstroemi* Gyll.; open anterior coxal cavities, truncate elytra, and five free ventral segments only, as in *Sphaerites*; and strongly clubbed antennae, as in *Colon*. The mouth-parts are injured in the ♀ specimen dissected, and fuller particulars of the oral organs cannot therefore be given. The possession of two ocelli is so seldom to be seen in Coleoptera that it requires special notice.

Micragyrtes ocelligerus, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, shining, finely, sparsely pubescent; nigro-piceous, the ocelli, basal margin of the prothorax, basal and apical margins and suture of the elytra, antennae, legs, and under surface testaceous, the antennal club and metasternum slightly infuscate; above rather coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures separate one from another, the elytra obsoletely striate at the base,

* A genus at one time referred to *Carabidae*. The Mexican *P. salicis* Matth., as stated by Ganglbauer, has no trace of ocelli, and also differs in other respects from the type, and it cannot really belong to *Pteroloma*. The Japanese *P. discicollis* Lewis should also be removed from the

and with a shallow anteriorly evanescent sutural stria; metasternum closely, somewhat coarsely, the ventral segments very sparsely, minutely, punctate. Antennae reaching the base of the prothorax, joints 7-9 becoming progressively wider, 7 and 8 shorter and smaller than 9-11, the latter about equal in width. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed anteriorly, the angles obtuse. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, rounded at the sides anteriorly, broadly truncate at the tip. Posterior tibiae sinuously bowed inward towards the apex, and the basal joint of the anterior tarsi slightly thickened, in ♂.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. CHILE, Chiloe Island (*C. Darwin*).

One pair, numbered 2369 in Darwin's register. They were captured in 1834.

HYDNOBIUS Schmidt.

Hydnobius forticornis, n. sp.

Oblong-elliptic, convex, rufo-testaceous, shining. Head broad, impressed with a few minute scattered punctures; antennae with the 5-jointed club greatly developed, as long as the other joints united, 7, 9, and 10 strongly transverse, subequal. Prothorax gradually narrowed from the base, the sides almost straight, the anterior angles rounded, the hind angles obtuse; the base immarginate; very sparsely, minutely punctate. Elytra rapidly narrowing from a little below the humeri, obsolete, irregularly, striato-punctate, the interstices flat, sparsely, very minutely punctate, and also faintly transversely strigose, the sutural stria deeply impressed. Tarsi slender.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♀.)

Hab. CHILE, Chiloe Island (*C. Darwin*).

One specimen, numbered 2369, obviously ♀, the posterior femora being unarmed. This insect must be nearly related to *H. consobrinus* Fairm. et Germ. (1859), type ♂, from Concepcion, Chile; but the latter, to judge from the description, has the prothorax not so smooth and more rounded at the sides, and the elytra more coarsely punctate-striate, with the interstices transversely rugose. Compared with the European *H. strigosus* Schmidt the upper surface in *H. forticornis* is much smoother, the prothorax and elytra are less rounded at the sides, the prothorax wants the marginal groove at the base, and the antennal club is as strongly developed as in the allied holarctic genus *Triarthron*. The discovery of a second species of *Hydnobius* in Chile is interesting from the point of view of geographical distribution. It may be noted that typical representatives of the genera *Anisotoma*, *Cyrtusa*, *Colenis*, and *Colon* have been recorded from Central America, all unexpected additions to the fauna of that region.

COLYDIDAE.

PHILOTHERMUS Aubé.

Philothermus cribricollis, n. sp.

Oblong, shining, nigro-piceous above, piceous beneath, the head, palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous. Head somewhat closely, conspicuously punctate; antennae about reaching the base of the prothorax, 11-jointed, the club freely 2-jointed, 10 strongly transverse, joint 9 also transverse and considerably wider than 8. Prothorax convex, much broader than long, feebly rounded at the sides, gradually narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, the anterior angles prominent, the reflexed lateral margins narrow, the basal foveae deep; very coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, slightly rounded at the sides, and at the middle wider than the prothorax, the margins without projecting carina, the humeri angulate; with rows of coarse subapproximate punctures placed in shallow striae, the interstices almost flat, sparsely punctate. Beneath sparsely, the prosternum and the sides of the metasternum coarsely, punctured; metasternum sulcate down the middle.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

Hab. CHILE, Chiloe Island (*C. Darwin*).

Four specimens, numbered 2369 in Darwin's register. This species is larger and has a more coarsely punctate prothorax than any of the described members of the genus known to me. The antennae have a freely articulated 2-jointed club, as in *P. depressus* Sharp, from Japan, *P. cerylonoides* Reitt., from Brazil, etc. In the allied genus *Cerylon*, the antennae are 10-jointed and the club solid. The enlarged ninth antennal joint in *P. cribricollis* might, perhaps, be counted as belonging to the club.

BYRRHIDAE.

MORYCHASTES Fairm.

Morychastes australis Blanch.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Orange Bay, Perrier Isl.; STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, Port Famine.

Two examples found by Darwin agree with Enderlein's figure of *M. australis*, that of Blanchard being unsatisfactory. They are labelled "Bahia," possibly in error, the handwriting being different from that attached to the specimens mounted at an earlier date.

PARNIDAE.

ELMIS Latr.

Elmis chiloensis, n. sp.

Oval, very shining, black above, piceous beneath, the antennae, anterior margin of prothorax, and legs rufo-testaceous. Antennae very slender. Prothorax transversely convex, a little broader than long, feebly rounded at the

sides, not much narrower at the apex than at the base, the anterior angles prominent; finely, shallowly canaliculate down the middle, and with a conspicuous submarginal ridge running parallel with the raised margin, the disc with a few extremely minute scattered punctures. Elytra oval, rather short, somewhat acuminate at the tip, convex on the disc anteriorly; shallowly seriato-punctate towards the sides and apex, almost smooth on the convex portion of the disc, and with two submarginal carinae, the lower one in line with the raised margin of the prothorax. Pro- and metasternum and abdomen, with a broad, shining, smoother space down the middle, the anterior portion of the metasternum depressed between the intermediate coxae, and the depression limited on each side by an oblique ridge; ventral segment 5 not longer tibiae than 2-4 united. Legs rather slender, the intermediate and posterior tibiae sinuous within.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. CHILE, East coast of Island of Chiloe (*C. Darwin*: Dec. 1834).

Four specimens, labelled by Darwin as having been found under stones in a small stream, and numbered 2338 in his register. A minute, convex, very shining, black form, with reddish legs and antennae, related to *E. sulcicollis* Sharp, from the mountains of Chiriqui, and *E. laevigatus* Grouv., from Brazil, differing from both of them in having the prothorax less narrowed anteriorly and more finely canaliculate on the disc; *E. sulcicollis*, moreover, has a raised plica at the base of the elytra, which is wanting in the present insect. *E. chiloensis* could, perhaps, be included under the section or subgenus *Esolus* Muls. It cannot be identified with any of the five species of *Elmis*, described by Germain from Chile, three of which are from Quillota.

HALTICIDAE.

DOCEMINA, n. gen.

Antennae narrowly separated at the base, 11-jointed; terminal joint of maxillary palpi acuminate; prothorax margined laterally, without longitudinal impressions or transverse groove on the disc at the base; scutellum small, transverse; elytra striato-punctate; anterior coxae narrowly separated, the cavities closed behind; metasternum very short; ventral segments 1 and 5 subequal in length; legs stout; femora thickened, the posterior pair much stouter than the others; tibiae comparatively short, the posterior pair not reaching the apex of the elytra and without definite spur at the tip; tarsi with joints 1-3 spongy-pubescent beneath, 1 as long as 2 and 3 united, 2 transverse, 3 bilobed, 1 strongly dilated in ♂, the claws small, angularly dilated at the base; body oblong, apterous, metallic.

Type, *D. crassipes*.

The single species referred to this genus is not unlike *Docema* C. O.

Waterh.,* type *Haltica galapagoensis* G. R. Waterh., found by Darwin on Charles Island, Galapagos, in 1835; it wants, however, the transverse basal groove on the prothorax, and the anterior coxal cavities are closed behind. The stout legs, strongly bilobed third tarsal joint, closed coxal cavities, unarmed posterior tibiae, etc., separate *Docemina* from *Batophilus*, and the non-foveate prothorax, stout legs, etc., distinguish it from *Montura*. The type of the present genus is not unlike the European *M. chrysanthemi* Koch, except that the prothorax and elytra are more rounded at the sides. It seems strange that G. R. Waterhouse left this beetle undescribed, after naming many of Darwin's *Halticidae* from other localities, all of which were presumably in his possession at the time. The present insect is not included in Enderlein's list of Fuegian beetles, in which one species only of *Phytophaga* is enumerated.

Docemina crassipes, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, very shining, aeneous above, nigro-piceous beneath, the legs and antennae ferruginous, the apical joints of the latter slightly infusate. Head with an angulate impressed line between the eyes which is connected in front with a small V-shaped mark; antennae moderately long, joints 7-11 distinctly stouter than those preceding, 1 and 2 also thickened, 7-10 not longer than broad. Prothorax very convex, broader than long, rounded at the sides, slightly narrowed anteriorly; closely, rather coarsely punctate, transversely depressed on each side at the base above the obtuse hind angles. Elytra oblong-oval, about as wide as the prothorax in ♂, broader in ♀, rather coarsely striato-punctate to the apex, the interstices flat and almost smooth. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate.

♂. Basal joint of anterior and intermediate tarsi broadly dilated and longer than in ♀, that of the posterior pair also widened; fifth ventral segment depressed down the middle posteriorly.

Length 2-2½ mm.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO [♂ ♀, types] (*C. Darwin*); CHILE, East coast of Island of Chiloe [♂] (*C. Darwin*).

Described from three specimens. The label on the Chiloe male is not in the same handwriting and cleaner than that on the others, and it is just possible some mistake may have been made in ticketing the Chilean example?

AULONODERA, n. gen.

Antennae narrowly separated at the base, 11-jointed, long, slender; prothorax margined laterally, and with a deep, complete, transverse basal groove; scutellum not visible; elytra gibbous, cordate, and with a deep sutural stria; anterior coxal cavities imperfectly closed behind, the prothoracic epimera not

quite reaching the rather broad prosternal process; intermediate and posterior coxae somewhat distant; metasternum extremely short; ventral segment 1 about as long as 2-5 united, 2-4 short; legs elongate; posterior femora strongly incrassate; posterior tibiae long, extending to far beyond the apex of the elytra, armed with a minute spur at the tip; third tarsal joint narrowly bilobed, the basal joint of the posterior pair about as long as next two joints united; body apterous, convex, subovate.

Type, *A. darwini*.

The single species referred to this genus has the general facies of a small *Longitarsus*, from which it at once separated by the very deeply impressed, complete, transverse basal groove of the prothorax, the deep sutural stria of the elytra, the feeble spur to the posterior tibiae, etc. The anterior coxal cavities, so far as can be ascertained without detaching the prothorax from the rest of the body, appear to be incompletely closed behind by the inward extension of the epimera.

Aulonodera darwini, n. sp.

Very convex, shining, glabrous, almost smooth, reddish-brown, the elytra piceous to near the tip in one example, the antennae and legs testaceous. Antennae long, slender. Prothorax transversely obliquely widening from the base to the tuberculate anterior angles, the deep basal groove finely punctured. Elytra transversely gibbose anteriorly and subacuminate at the tip; obsolete striato-punctate, the fine scattered punctures distinctly traceable at the base.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. CHILE, Chiloe Isl. (*C. Darwin*).

Three examples, sex not ascertained, two of them numbered 2368 and one 2369, and to judge from the incomplete copy of Darwin's register at the Museum, all obtained by sweeping low bushes.

CURCULIONIDAE.

LISTRODERES Schönh.

Listroderes quadrituberculatus, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel-sided, flattened on the disc, piceous or reddish-brown, the antennae (the club excepted) ferruginous; opaque above, the rostrum and under surface somewhat shining; sparsely clothed with small, adpressed, brownish hairs, which are minute and inconspicuous on the elytra; densely, rugosely punctate, the head and prothorax subgranulate. Rostrum feebly curved, a little shorter than the prothorax, stout, widened outwards, not carinate, the scrobes becoming shallow towards the eyes; antennae slender, rather long, the scape reaching to about the middle of the eyes. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, gradually widening from the base to near the apex and then abruptly, obliquely narrowed; broadly excavate down the middle, and also hollowed on each side of this anteriorly, and with a more or less

distinct, incomplete, fine median carina. Scutellum triangular. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, laterally compressed, broadly flattened on the disc, parallel from a little below the oblique humeri to near the apex and then abruptly narrowed to the tip, the apices produced and conjointly rounded; coarsely punctato-striate, the interstices uneven, the third with a rather large oblique tubercle at some distance beyond the middle and a still larger conical tubercle before the apex, the latter connected with the swollen apical portion of the costiform sixth interstice by an oblique ridge. Beneath closely granulato-punctate; mesosternal process very narrow, terminating in a small tubercle; ventral segment 5 sulcate down the middle. Legs long, rather slender, tibiae strongly sinuate within, the anterior pair bowed inward at the apex.

Length (excl. head) $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9, breadth $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Summit of Kater's Peak, an abrupt cone of greenstone, alt. 1700 ft., near Wigwam Cove, Hermite Island (C. Darwin).

Two specimens, assumed to be males, found under stones, in 1832. The broadly flattened, laterally compressed elytra give this species the general facies of the Tenebrionid-genus *Nosoderma*. It is very like *L. (Elytrogonus) varicosus* Blanch., his figure nearly agreeing with the insect before me, except that the tubercle on the third elytral interstice is wanting, and the prothorax is obviously longer; the rostrum, moreover, is said to be carinate. Blanchard's type, destroyed by his artist, was from Port Famine, on the northern side of the Straits of Magellan. One of Darwin's examples is labelled, "*quadrituberculatus*," apparently in G. R. Waterhouse's handwriting. Enderlein (1912) enumerated three species only of *Listroderes* from Tierra del Fuego, all described and figured by Fairmaire, and very different from the present insect. The Magellanic forms named by Germain and others are also dissimilar.

Listroderes katerensis, n. sp.

Elongate, oblong, rather broad, flattened on the disc, shining (when denuded), black, the antennae and tarsi rufescent; rather sparsely clothed with minute brownish hairs; densely, rugosely, the rostrum, head, and prothorax roughly, punctate. Rostrum very stout, shorter than the prothorax, slightly widened outwards, convex down the middle, and with an indication of feeble carina towards the sides; head foveate between the eyes; antennae rather long and slender. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, the latter obliquely converging anteriorly, and slightly sinuate and feebly convergent towards the base; broadly trifoveate on the disc (the two posterior foveae transversely placed), and also with an interrupted median sulcus. Elytra long, broad, subparallel for three-fourths of their length (the sides slightly rounded below the humeri and sinuate posteriorly), flattened on the disc, and laterally compressed, the apices somewhat oblique, conjointly rounded at the sutural angle; coarsely, interruptedly striato-punctate, the interstices

here and there raised and transversely confluent, the third with a large conical tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity, the fifth and seventh subcostate, the fifth with a smaller tubercle before the tip, the ridge on the seventh terminating in a large subangular, laterally projecting prominence which is almost in a line with the tubercle on the third. Beneath rather coarsely, closely punctate; ventral segment 5 broadly excavate in the middle. Legs long; tibiae strongly sinuate within.

Length (excl. head) $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ($\sigma^?$)

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Kater's Peak, Hermite Island (*C. Darwin*).

One specimen, found with the preceding. Less elongate than *L. 4-tuberculatus*, the rostrum rougher, stouter, and subcarinate; the prothorax sulcate and trifoveate, not carinate; the elytra shorter, broader, less parallel, and less flattened on the disc, with four large, transversely placed tubercles towards the apex, and two smaller tubercles between them and the tip.

ANTARCTOBIUS Fairm.

Antarctobius lacunosus Fairm.

Antarctobius lacunosus Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 59; Miss. Scient. Cap Horn, vi, p. 56, t. 2, fig. 8 (1888).

Listroderes lacunosus Enderlein, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1907, p. 39, etc.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Orange Bay, Hardy Peninsula (*Fairmaire*), Kater's Peak, Hermite Island (*C. Darwin*); CHILE, Patch Cove, north part of Tres Montes (*C. Darwin*).

Three specimens from Kater's Peak (2 σ σ and 1 ♀) and one (σ) from Tres Montes agree very fairly with Fairmaire's description and figure; the deeply excavated metasternum and first ventral segment mentioned by the author are obviously σ -characters. The tarsi are densely pubescent beneath and the third joint bilobed. *Antarctobius* Fairm. has been sunk by various authors as a synonym of *Listroderes* Schönh.; but if I have correctly identified the present species, one of the three forms included in the genus by Fairmaire, the ocular lobes are entirely wanting, as in the two others here added. The genus *Amathynetes* Olliff (1891), from the Ecuador Andes, is rather like these southern insects, but it has distinct ocular lobes.

Antarctobius rugirostris, n. sp.]

Elongate-obovate, somewhat convex, moderately shining, piceous, the legs, antennae, and under surface reddish, clothed with rather long, fine, adpressed hairs; closely, finely, the elytra densely, rugulose punctate. Rostrum short

very stout, widened outwards, densely, rugosely punctate, feebly tricarinate; head deeply foveate between the eyes; antennae with joints 3-7 of funiculus transverse, becoming wider outwards. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, rounded at the sides, about equally narrowed towards the base and apex; the disc with an abbreviated, smooth median line terminating in a longitudinal impression at the base, and a transverse foveiform excavation on each side just behind the middle, the punctuation uniform. Elytra oblong-oval, somewhat acuminate behind, conjointly rounded at the apex, truncate at the base, the humeri rounded; rather coarsely punctato-striate, the interstices densely rugulose, uneven, here and there obliquely raised (appearing subareolate), 3, 5, and 7 interruptedly costate. Beneath sparsely punctate; metasternum and first ventral segment broadly excavate in the middle behind. Tibiae strongly sinuate within. Tarsi clothed with short pubescence beneath, joint 3 bilobed.

Length (excl. head) 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. TIERRA DEL FUEGO, Hardy Peninsula (*C. Darwin*).

One specimen, assumed to be ♂. This insect must be nearly related to *A. dissimilis* Fairm., ♂, from Choungougon, Orange Bay, to judge from the description; but it has a very rugose, tricarinate rostrum, densely rugulose, uneven elytral interstices, etc. There are no definite tubercles on the elytra and the prothorax is without trace of ocular lobes.

Antarctobius laticauda, n. sp.

Elongate-oval, moderately convex, shining, clothed with scattered minute hairs (mostly abraded); nigro-piceous above, piceous beneath, the antennae, the basal and apical margins of the prothorax, the suture and outer portion of the elytra, and legs rufescent. Head and rostrum densely, uniformly punctate, the latter short, stout, widened outwards, deeply sulcate down the middle; eyes depressed; antennae rather long and slender, the scape reaching to the posterior margin of the eye, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus long, subequal, 3-7 short. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed anteriorly and constricted behind, the base margined and slightly hollowed in the middle; closely punctate, and with a rather broad median sulcus which becomes deeper towards the base and apex. Elytra oblong-oval, much wider than the prothorax, conjointly produced at the apex into a broad, stout, caudiform, subtruncate process, which is slightly flattened towards the tip above; with ten rows of coarse punctures placed in shallow striae, the interstices sparsely, minutely punctate, the alternate ones more or less convex, the others feebly so towards the sides and apex. Ventral segments almost smooth, 2-4 subequal in length. Legs rather slender, the femora clavate; tibiae with a few setae on their inner edge, the anterior pair sinuous within, the others almost straight; tarsi sparsely clothed with long hairs beneath, joint 3 broad, laminate, feebly emarginate at the apex.

Length (excl. head) $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♀.)

Hab. CHILE, Northern part of Tres Montes (*C. Darwin*).

One specimen, captured in 1834. This insect is not unlike *A. dissimilis* Fairm., the ♂ of which wants the caudiform process, from Orange Bay, Perrier Isl., and New Year's Sound, Tierra del Fuego; but differs from the corresponding sex of that species, figured by Fairmaire, in the non-excavate caudal process and other particulars. The tarsi are clothed with longer hairs than in *A. rugirostris*, and the laminate third joint is almost entire, instead of being deeply cleft.

Horsell.

January 1918.

CAENOCARA SUBGLOBOSA MULS., A SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA
NEW TO BRITAIN.

BY HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S.

"*Enneatoma subglobosa* Muls.—Subhémisphérique, hérissée d'une fine pubescence cendrée; très-brillante, d'un noir de poix, avec les élytres d'un rouge brun, les palpes, les tarsi, et les antennes d'un roux testacé, le 1^{er} article de celles-ci, les cuisses, et les tibias d'un roux ferrugineux. Tête et prothorax confusément, élytres subsérialement ponctués. Front assez large; légèrement convexe. Prothorax fortement convexe, beaucoup plus étroit en avant; à côtés presque droits et très-étroitement rebordés, avec les angles antérieurs très aigus, les postérieurs subobtus et subélevés; largement bissinué à la base; assez fortement convexe, égal. Ecusson subsémicirculaire. Elytres courtement ovalaires, assez convexes, largement et obtusément arrondies au sommet, tristriées-sillonnées sur les côtés, parées, outre la pubescence, de poils sérialement disposés. Tarsi courts, étroits. Long. 0^m,0012 (3/5)." Mulsant, Col. de France, Térédiles, pp. 377, 378, 1864.

There are only three species of this genus mentioned in the European catalogue, and Mulsant (*l. c.* p. 370) gives the following table by which they may be separated:—

- a. *Stries des élytres canaliculées.*
 - b. *Elytres* confusément ponctuées, à pubescence ordinaire et couchée.
 - *bovistae*.
 - bb. *Elytres* subsérialement ponctuées, à pubescence en partie redressée et disposée en séries régulières *affinis*.
- aa. *Stries des élytres* sulciformes. *Elytres* subsérialement ponctuées, à pubescence en partie redressée et disposée en séries régulières .. *subglobosa*.

Of these three species *C. subglobosa* is the smallest (*C. affinis* is the largest) and is very distinct from our only British species known up to now—*C. bovistae*. It may be known from the latter by its smaller size; shorter, subglobose shape; more golden (less grey) and less decumbent pubescence, the suberect hairs being arranged in more or less distinct rows, and more distinct and longer pubescence beneath; more shining

THE

F. Jenkinson

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“J'engage donc tous à éviter dans leurs écrits toute personnalité, toute allusion dépassant les limites de la discussion la plus sincère et la plus courtoise.”—*Laboulbène.*]

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