

VI.—*Descriptions of two apparently new Species of Lamellicorn Beetles.* By ADAM WHITE, Assistant Zool. Dep. Brit. Mus.

Anoplognathus (Callöodes) Grayianus, White.

Supra læte metallico-virescens, flavo circumdatum, subtus ferrugineus metallico-tinctus. Long. lin. 12—13½.

Hab. Australia (Sept.?). Mus. Brit.

Domino Joanni E. Gray, Musei Britannici Zoologiæ custodi indefesso, species hæc perpulchra dedicata est.

In another work, figures of the trophi and a more detailed description of this beautiful subgenus of *Anoplognathidæ* will be given; it is allied to the typical genus, differing in the greater breadth of the thorax, and in the elytra nearly covering the podex; the whole insect is flatter, more especially on the sides, and has a more Dytisciform appearance even than the genus *Repsimus*, MacLeay, to which at first I thought it belonged. The head is green and punctured, the shield yellowish, the sides rounded and somewhat straight in front, under side of head of a bronzy ferruginous. Thorax narrower than elytra, sides slightly rounded so as to be almost continuous with the side line of elytra, projecting behind in the middle and notched over the scutellum, lively glossy green, the sides broadly margined with yellow. Elytra much depressed, especially on the sides and behind, having a wide but shallow sinus on the side; surface punctured, the punctures generally running in striæ, some of the rows placed in slightly grooved lines; it is of a lively glossy green, the sides broadly margined with yellow. Legs and under side ferruginous; base of abdominal segments green, as are the tips of the femora and all the tarsi; front edge of tibiæ of fore-legs without teeth, hinder tibiæ moderate*.



* Through an oversight of the engraver, the tarsi in the above figure are most inaccurately represented.

In the British Museum collection are two specimens of the *Micronyx chlorophyllus*, Boisdu, Faune de l'Océanie, ii. 188, Voy. Astrol. t. 6. f. 18. This insect appears to me to connect the *Areodidæ* and *Anoplognathidæ* in Burmeister's recently published volume of the 'Handbuch' (iv.). No notice is taken of this New Zealand form, which is perhaps regarded by the philosophic professor of Halle as belonging to a different family; the generic name stands in preference to Schönherr's. (See Gen. et Spec. Curc. vii. p. 313.)

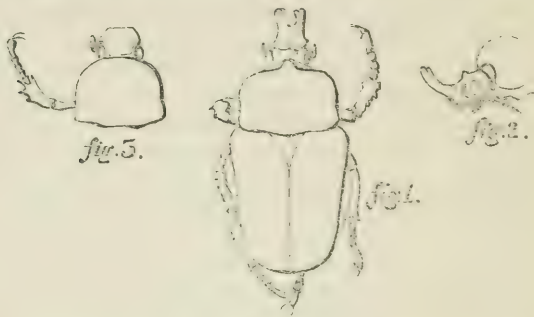
I may here mention that the male of the *Sisypus Senegalensis*, Dej., of which a female only is in the British Museum collection, has the long process attached to the hind-legs, as in the *Sisypus Bowringii* from China, described in the last Number of the 'Annals.' Mr. Waterhouse has a male in his collection. Mr. Charles Bowring of Queen Square, Westminster, informed me that his brother, John Charles Bowring, Esq., found the *Sisypus* named after him to be a very common insect in Hong Kong.

Africa contains many curious *Cetoniadae*, differing much from each other in the armature of the head of the male. Into none of the many divisions of this section given in the papers of MacLeay, Gory and Percheron, Dupont, Hope, Laporte, Schaum, Westwood, Burmeister, or Dr. T. W. Harris of Boston, U. S., does the following insect seem to me admissible, and I accordingly characterize it as a new subgenus. The greatest number of the species of Goliaths are indigenous to W. Africa from Senegal to the Congo. Far up in the interior of S. Africa Dr. Andrew Smith discovered the beautiful species named after him by MacLeay, and subsequently in the same region, Mr. Burke, the Earl of Derby's collector, found the *Cheirolasia Burkei* and *Ceratorhina Derbyana* of Melly, figured and described in that useful Magazine for these "notabilia" of entomology, the 'Arcana Entomologica' of Westwood; in this work also is described and figured the *Amaurodes Passerinii*, obtained by Mr. Melly from Mozambique, and now from a part of Africa, which may yet furnish other species, I have an opportunity of describing a species belonging to a small collection made by Dr. Roth, the indefatigable naturalist who accompanied Sir W. C. Harris on his embassy to the Court of Shoa. For permission to do this I am indebted to Dr. Horsfield of the East India House, and it is after him that I would name this apparently new form of *Cetonia*. It seems to me to come near *Dicronocephalus* and *Narycius*, between which and *Mecynorhina* it may be placed. To *Inca*, the male has a considerable resemblance at first sight, and the British Museum collection has from W. Africa a form closely resembling this Brazilian genus which was shown to the Secretary of the Entomological Society, who described and figured it in his 'Arcana.' Mr. MacLeay indeed regards *Inca* and *Dicronocephalus* as somewhat allied, unlike Burmeister, who places the former nearer *Trichius*. The species below is probably the insect referred to in the appendix of Harris's 'Highlands of Ethiopia,' vol. ii. p. 411, as "one notable *Inca*, the male of which is armed with a powerful head excrescence, and lives principally on the sap of wounded trees."

Goliathus (COMPSOCEPHALUS, subg. White).

Head of male (figs. 1, 2) with the clypeus elongated and turned up; the clypeus is very deeply divided as far as the middle (somewhat as in *Narycius*, Dupont), the two divisions are slightly angulated, and each is distinctly notched at the end: over and in front of the eyes, the sides of the head are elevated, and the antennæ spring from a notch under this raised part. In *female* (fig. 3) the head is quadrangular, the edge of the clypeus in front abrupt, slightly sinuated in the middle, the sides somewhat dilated. *Tho-*

raæ margined, that of the *male* slightly quadrate and considerably convex above, the surface irregular, and having two depressions in the middle, the sides slightly sinuated, anterior angle rounded; in front the thorax is lobed, (a very distant but yet decided approximation to the elongated frontal process on the thorax of *Gol. rhinophyllus*, Wied. (*Mycteristes*, Laporte) and *Phædimus Cumingii*, Waterhouse,) the margins on each side of the lobe considerably sinuated, and allowing as it were the side of the thorax to be seen; under side of thorax on the side behind much excavated for the reception of the femora of anterior legs: this character is very prominent in the *female* also, which has the thorax more depressed and very slightly lobed or sinuated in front. In the male the femora of hind-legs fit into the slightly excavated



sides of the metathorax. Legs of the *male*, especially the anterior pair, strong, with six irregular teeth on the tibiæ, three on external edge and three on internal; in the *female* the fore-legs are less strong, and the tibiæ have three strong teeth on the outside, the interior apical one only being present. Tarsi of fore-legs of male very large and compressed, the terminal joint beneath, at the end projecting, but apparently hardly spined.

Scutellum more pointed in male than in female. Elytra in both sexes ciliated; lateral margin slightly sinuated near the shoulder. Pygidium of male edged with hairs and bluntish, of female more elongated. Other characters might be added, but, with the figures*, I think the above may suffice to separate this Abyssinian *Cetonia* from any of the described subgenera.

G. (Compscephalus) Horsfieldianus, White (figs. 1, 2, 3).

Viridis, thorace, scutelloque ferrugineo-fuscis, thorace viridi margi-

* For the sketches of this Goliath I am indebted to the obliging kindness of G. Ford, Esq. The extended legs are shown considerably fore-shortened, and the specimens are represented unset.

nato, clytris ochraceo-viridibus, corpore subtus pedibusque metallico-viridibus, rubro-tinctis. Long. ♂ unc. 1, lin. 4; ♀ unc. 1, lin. 3.

Hab. Abyssinia.

♂ ♀ in Mus. "Hon. E. Ind. Co."; ♀ in Mus. Brit. T. Horsfield, M.D. Hoc insectum in honorem Thomæ Horsfield, M.D., Fauna Floræque Javanicæ insularumque orientalium aliarum scrutatoris celeberrimi, nominavi.

Male.—Head above brown, on under side in some lights of a brilliant deep blue or bluish green; the clypeus excavated on under side at base of fork. Thorax and scutellum above of a rich deep rusty brown colour, the former narrowly margined with bright green, growing fainter where the thorax joins the scutellum; sides and under side metallic green. Elytra of a faded yellowish green, the surface dimpled; on the suture and near the scutellum lively green.

Female.—Head and thorax rich rusty brown, posterior half of the latter rather paler. Elytra plainer than in male and of a more lively green with the suture golden; lateral edge of elytra as in the male, with many light-coloured cilia which extend to the apex; the shoulders and a spot near the apex brown; under side and legs of a bright coppery red, segments slightly margined with green; tarsi of all the legs and tibiae of fore-legs brownish.

VII.—*Description of a new species of Melanogaster.* By C. E. BROOME, Esq.

To Richard Taylor, Esq.

SIR,

MAY I be permitted through the medium of your Journal to dedicate to my friend the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, to whose unwearied researches mycology is most deeply indebted, a pretty, new species of *Melanogaster* which I have lately met with in this neighbourhood? The characters are as follows:—

Melanogaster Berkeleyanus, n. s. Parvus, globosus, longe radicans; peridio sericeo albo, tactu gilvo fusco, intus pallide flavo; sporis minutis oblongo-ellipticis hyalinis albis, binucleatis.

The single specimen hitherto found was about the size of a pea, furnished with a long white root, which, as well as the silky white globose peridium, changed on the touch, or exposure to the air, to a pink-brown; the interior is of a delicate pale yellow, which is permanent; the texture of the walls of the cells is loosely cellular; spores elliptic-oblong, hyaline, containing two or sometimes three globose nuclei. In the form and colour of the spores this species very much resembles *Octaviania aphrodisiaca* of Mon-