

commences below the last fourth of the dorsal fin, running along the middle of the tail towards the caudal.

The colour is now a dirty yellowish, with brown blotches.

The single stuffed specimen, brought by Capt. King from Port Famine, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

I subjoin, for comparison, the diagnosis of

Chænichthys rhinocerotus.

Richards. Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Fishes, p. 13, pl. 6. figs. 1-3
(ventrals too short).

B. 7. D. 7/34-35. A. 33.

*A hook-like spine anteriorly on the upper surface of the head.
Lateral line with a series of granulated scales.*

XIII.—*On certain Coleoptera from the Island of St. Vincent.*

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

IN the Supplement to vol. xx. ser. 2. of the 'Annals of Natural History', I gave a brief notice of fifteen exponents of the Coleoptera which were captured by John Gray, Esq., and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, during a day's sojourn at St. Vincent (of the Cape de Verdes) in December 1856,—only eleven of which, however, I then attempted to determine precisely. But having lately received, through the kindness of Alexander Fry, Esq., the loan of various specimens which he has collected whilst touching at the same island on two subsequent occasions (amounting to twenty-three species, fourteen of which were not found by Messrs. Gray and Clark), and having likewise had the advantage of a few more (two of which were not included in either of the above-mentioned batches) picked up by my nephew F. W. Hutton, Esq., on the 11th of June, 1857, whilst on his voyage to Calcutta,—I have got together, in all, an assortment of thirty-two species, which I have just been examining somewhat carefully, with the intention of supplying a few critical remarks on them in the present paper.

So little being known of the insect-population of the Cape de Verdes, any contribution which may tend to elucidate even a modicum of the forms that prevail there cannot but be interesting; and when we consider the excessive barrenness of the group (to which all travellers bear most abundant testimony), I cannot but believe that the thirty-two species recorded below, from one of the smaller islands, may give some faint idea of the general character of the Coleoptera of that particular spot. As we might naturally anticipate, in such a dry and cindery region,

the Heteromorous type reigns predominant; for whilst as many as thirteen (out of the thirty-two here alluded to) are members of the *Heteromera*, only nine belong to the *Geodephaga*, three to the *Rhynchophora*, two to the *Priocerata*, and one to each of the great sections *Hydradephaga*, *Necrophaga*, *Cordylocerata*, *Pseudotrimeria*, and *Erachelytra*. So that, if we may take St. Vincent as a fair index of the whole, it is not difficult to foretell the immense preponderance which the *Heteromera* will be found to possess throughout the entire archipelago of the Cape de Verdes.

There are but few accounts of these remote and desolate islands containing anything of interest to a naturalist. Mr. Darwin, in his admirable 'Journal of Researches,' gives us perhaps the best that has yet been published; but his observations refer only to St. Jago. Perhaps the following extract, therefore, from a letter received from my nephew, F. W. Hutton, Esq., bearing on the general features of St. Vincent, may not be out of place:—

"I landed," says he, "on the 11th of June, 1857. The town (if it deserves the name, for it has only about 200 inhabitants in it) is built on the north-west side of the island, and is situated in the centre of a huge extinct volcanic crater, about four miles in diameter, the western side of which the sea has broken down, and has filled up half the basin, forming the harbour of Porto Grande. It is the only inhabited part of the island, with the exception of a small house belonging to the English consul, which is built on the rim of the crater. The houses look clean outside, but, like the whited sepulchre, are all filth and abomination within. The interior of the country is not much better: either rough red volcanic hills, covered with scoræ and ashes, constitute the foreground, whilst high broken cliffs of lava shut in the view; or else you stand on the naked lava and see below you these 'rough red hills.' The island is almost entirely devoid of vegetation. A few unhealthy-looking shrubs and plants grow in the sandy valleys; whilst on the mountains, between the blocks of lava which lie thrown about, a scanty crop of long but withered grass is perceptible, and affords sustenance for the few goats and donkeys that live there. I took six species of Coleoptera in the island, chiefly from under the plants in the valleys—the big one [*Trichosternum striatum*] and the black one [*Oxycara pedinoides*] being by far the most common. Of the red one [*Eremonomus Huttoni*], out of about 200 specimens, I only found one alive. I saw no moths or butterflies; but one smooth light-green caterpillar (about an inch and a half long), with a black shining head. I saw part of the skin of a snake*,

* As snakes are altogether unknown in the Canaries and Madeira (and I believe also at the Azores). I felt that there was possibly some error in

which had lost its colour, and two lizards*. There were several spiders and bugs; locusts also frequented by hundreds the most sterile and dusty places, and skipped about as if their land was the best and happiest in the world. Of birds, I saw the Egyptian Vulture, and a brown Eagle with a wedge-shaped tail; also a few Guinea-fowl, and (as I was told) some Quail. I saw a flock of about eight Crows, like the common *Corvus corone*; likewise two Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), which seemed rather larger than their brethren in England; and a brown-looking Warbler, about the size and shape of a robin. I could find no land Mollusca. The colours of the animals are, on the whole, sober, and harmonize much more with the desolate appearance of the island than with the gaudy colouring which usually obtains in the tropics."

Fam. Cicindelidæ.

Genus CICINDELA.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ii. 657 (1767).

1. *Cicindela Hesperidum*, n. sp.

C. angustula, capite prothoraceque læte viridescenti-cuprescenti-et ænescenti-variegatis; labro mandibularumque basi dilute testaceis, illo brevi antice truncato et dente medio minutissimo armato; oculis intus subangulatim emarginatis; elytris obscurioribus, rugose granulatis, lunula humerali apicalique necnon punctis quatuor (duobus anterioribus confluentibus) testaceis ornatis, ad apicem distincte serratis et singulatim leviter rotundatis, sutura (et etiam circa scutellum) elevata.

Long. corp. lin. 4-5½.

Obs. Species *C. littorali* affinis, sed certe distincta; minor,

this statement, and that perhaps a lizard's skin, of large dimensions, might have been mistaken for that of a snake. I therefore wrote lately to Mr. Hutton about it again, and have received from him a note, in which he says: "I think there can be no doubt that I found part of the cast skin of a snake, for I know them well; it was about a foot long, split up as you always see them, and colourless, or nearly so."

* Lizards abound in most of these Atlantic islands; in Madeira they absolutely teem, tenanting even the small adjacent rocks. In the Canarian group they are less common, though quite universal. Mr. Darwin, in his 'Journal of Researches,' calls special attention to the abundance of lizards on nearly all oceanic islands. In the central portion of the Galapagos Archipelago, the large *Amblyrhynchus Demarllii* would seem to be a complete nuisance,—so much so, that it was difficult to find a place free from its burrows to pitch a tent in. Mr. Darwin gives a graphic account of these sluggish stupid creatures, and describes their *modus operandi* in forming their holes. "I watched one," says he, "for a long time, until half its body was buried; I then walked up and pulled it by the tail: at this it was greatly astonished, and soon shuffled up to see what was the matter; and then stared me in the face, as much as to say, 'What made you pull my tail?'"

angustior, maculis vix similibus pallidioribus, elytris rugosius tuberculatis ad apicem magis fortiter serratis singulatim rotundatis et spinula suturali media majore terminatis, sutura antice magis elevata (costa etiam circa scutellum continuata), capite prothorace pedibusque lætius cuprescentibus, oculis intus paulo magis angulatim emarginatis, labro brevioris antice magis truncato, in medio haud sinuato et denticulo multo minore instructo, mandibulis vix minoribus ad basin externam brevius albidis, antennis paulo gracilioribus articulo basilari minore, femoribus gracilioribus, corpore subtus fere impunctato, et cæt.

A single example of this *Cicindela*, which I forwarded to Berlin three years ago, was regarded by my friend Dr. Schaum as a variety of the widely distributed *C. littoralis*; and, indeed, did its only differences from that insect consist in size, colour, and the slightly altered proportions of its paler patches, I should certainly have been of the same opinion myself. But the subsequent comparison of a larger number of examples with types of the *C. littoralis* from Northern Africa has brought to light so many constant, and even structural distinctions (however small) that I cannot but receive them, in conjunction with those less important ones of external contour, as of true specific signification. Thus it is not merely smaller than the *C. littoralis*, more brightly metallic in parts, and with the spots paler and rather differently proportioned, but its elytra are more coarsely granuled, much more evidently serrated at their apex, and separately rounded-off, causing the spiniform termination of the suture to be larger. The suture also is more raised, particularly in front, where the elevation is continued round the hinder portion of the scutellum; its eyes are rather more angularly emarginated internally; its antennæ and femora are somewhat slenderer (the former having their basal joint, especially, less robust); its mandibles are not quite so elongate, and with the white stripe at their outer base shorter (extending only to the commencement of the first tooth, instead of to the third); its body beneath is almost impunctate; and its upper lip is very differently constructed, being not only much shorter, but more truncated in front, unsinuated in the middle, and with a much smaller central tooth.

I possess two specimens of this insect, which were captured in St. Vincent by John Gray, Esq., and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, during December 1856, and have examined others in the collection of Mr. Fry. I am informed by Mr. Clark that the species was very abundant in a salt locality, or marsh, close to Porto Grande.

2. *Cicindela vicina*, Dej.

Cicindela vicina, Dej., Spec. Gén. des Col. v. 244 (1831).

The present *Cicindela* seems to agree sufficiently well with the

C. vicina of Dejean, from Senegal,—a species closely allied to the *Ægyptiaca*, but (not to mention smaller differences) a little more expanded posteriorly, of a rather more lively greenish-metallic lue, and with its clytral patches a trifle more developed. I do not perceive, however, in the Cape de Verde specimens any indication of the rufo-testaceous tint which Dejean describes as colouring the femora (and base of the tibiæ) beneath: the *trochanters* are all of them brightly rufescent, but the thighs are of an undiluted brassy-green throughout. Nevertheless so small a distinction as this may perhaps be merely indicative of a local variety peculiar to these islands. I have four examples of it now before me, from the collection of Mr. Fry, by whom they were taken at St. Vincent “in a dry water-course, on sand.”

Fam. Carabidæ.

Genus DROMIUS.

Bonelli, Observat. Ent. i. tab. synopt. (1813).

The insect described below has all the *prima-facie* aspect, in its general contour and pale subhumeral patch, of a true *Metabletus*, appearing to associate itself with such species as the *obscuroguttatus* and *patruelis*; but its prothorax is broader and more truncated behind, and the terminal joint of its palpi is slenderer; whilst, on carefully dissecting it, I find that its mentum is perfectly toothless. Its paraglossæ may *possibly* be a little more on the *Metabletus*-type than on that of the true *Dromii*, seeming, in my specimen, a trifle to surpass the (apically subtruncate) ligula in length, as also to be more rounded and not *quite* in a continuous curve with the latter; nevertheless, be this as it may, its edentate mentum will completely remove it from the *Metableti*; whilst from *Blechrus* its tongue is, at any rate, very distinct,—the ligula of the *Blechri* being smaller and more robust, cordate (or triangularly emarginate) anteriorly, and with the paraglossæ large and *confluent in front of it*. Its penultimate tarsal joint is entire, and its claws are rather strongly pectinated.

3. *Dromius submaculatus*, n. sp.

D. ænescenti-niger, subnitidus, subtilissime transversim reticulatus; prothorace transverso, basi subtruncato, angulis posticis paulo recurvis; clytris obsolete substriatis, striis postice versus suturam distinctioribus, macula obscura suffusa subhumerali rufescente ornatis; antennis pedibusque breviusculis, gracilibus, dilute testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. vix $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The very delicately *transversely*-reticulate surface of this little *Dromius* (in which it differs from the *Metableti* of the *obsкуро-*

guttatus and *patruelis* type, which are regularly shagreened), in conjunction with its brassy-black hue, dull and suffused sub-humeral patch, most obscurely striated clytra, and its rather short, slender, and very pallid limbs, will readily characterize it. I have seen six specimens of it in the collection of Mr. Fry, which were taken by himself at St. Vincent, during the month of October, "under grass."

GENUS PLATYTARUS.

Léon Fairmaire, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France (2 série), viii.
Bull. xvii. (1850).

4. *Platytarus Faminii*, Dej.

Cymindis Faminii, Dej., Spec. Gén. des Col. ii. 447 (1826).

—— ———, Léon Fairm., Faun. Ent. Franç. 33 (1854).

After examining carefully five specimens of this insect, which were captured by Mr. Fry "under grass" at St. Vincent during the month of October, I can see nothing whatever to warrant their separation from the European *P. Faminii* of Mediterranean latitudes, occurring in Sicily, the south of France, Spain, &c. One would have rather anticipated *à priori* that they would be referable to the nearly allied *P. mauritanica* from the north of Africa, or to another species (closely resembling it) which I possess from Egypt; but such, nevertheless, does not appear to be the case.

GENUS CALOSOMA.

Weber, Observat. Entom. 20 (1801).

5. *Calosoma Senegalense*, Dej.

Calosoma Senegalense, Dej., Spec. Gén. des Col. v. 562 (1831).

Two specimens (male and female) of this fine *Calosoma* have been communicated by Mr. Fry, who took them at St. Vincent, "under loose grass," in the month of October. They agree exactly with the *C. Senegalense* found on the opposite coast of Africa.

6. *Calosoma imbricatum*, Klug.

Calosoma imbricatum, Klug, Symb. Phys. iii. pl. 23. f. 11 (1830).

Likewise captured by Mr. Fry, and in the same locality as the last species. Two specimens (male and female) which he has kindly lent me for comparison agree precisely with a type of the *C. imbricatum*, from Cape Verd, given me by M. Jekel.

7. *Calosoma Maderæ*, Fab.

Carabus Maderæ, Fab., Syst. Ent. 237 (1775).

—— *Indagator*, Fab., Mant. Ins. i. 197 (1787).

Calosoma Indagator, Dej., Spec. Gén. des Col. ii. 205 (1826).

—— *Maderæ*, Woll., Ins. Mad. 15 (1854).

Two specimens of this insect which were captured by Mr. Fry

at St. Vincent are rather more coarsely imbricated than the Madeiran and Canarian ones, and have their treble series of metallic elytral points smaller. I consider them, however, nothing more than a mere variety of the *C. Maderæ* and *Indagator* of Fabricius, a species which is widely distributed over the various Atlantic islands. I have taken it throughout the *whole* of the Madeiran group, except on the small rock of the Northern Deserta; and on *five* of the Canaries. It is also recorded in Terceira and San Miguel, of the Azores: indeed, a male from the former has been lately communicated by Mr. Fry, which is as rough in sculpture as those from the Cape de Verdes, and has its elytral impressions quite as small and obscure. Mr. Fry's examples have been transmitted to me under the name of *C. Olivieri*, Dejean; and as such the insect is quoted in M. Morelet's 'Histoire Naturelle des Açores.' What Dejean's true *C. Olivieri* (which was described from a Bagdad specimen) may be, I have no means of ascertaining; but I cannot detect in the Cape de Verde and Azorean individuals any differential characters of sufficient importance to separate them specifically from the Madeiran and Canarian ones.

Genus CHLÆNIUS.

Bonelli, Observat. Entom. i. tab. synopt. (1813).

8. *Chlænium Boisduvalii*, Dej.

Chlænium Boisduvalii, Buquet, in litt.

— —, Dej., Spec. Gén. des Col. v. 625 (1831).

Three specimens of this insect have been kindly lent me by Mr. Fry, by whom they were captured at St. Vincent, "under grass and beneath stones of an old wall," in the month of October. They agree precisely with an example of the *C. Boisduvalii* (from Senegal) in Mr. Bowring's collection at the British Museum, and accord equally well with Dejean's description (as compared with that of the nearly allied species *C. cæcus*), except where he states that "le corselet est un peu *plus* étroit que celui du *cæcus* et un peu *plus* rétréci postérieurement." So exactly, indeed, does the latter tally with the Cape de Verde species, that I am inclined to suspect that the word "plus" in the diagnosis is a *lapsus calami*, and should be read "moins," in which case the description altogether suits our present *Chlænium*. According to an example of the *C. cæcus* now in my possession, for the loan of which I am indebted to Mr. Waterhouse, the *C. Boisduvalii* differs in being rather smaller, a little less parallel anteriorly, and more pubescent. It is also a trifle less deeply striated and more finely punctured; the punctures of its prothorax are especially much less coarse, the hinder foveæ of the latter are rather shorter and shallower, and the margin, particularly towards the posterior

angles (which are not so rounded), is very much less developed or recurved. Its antennæ, moreover, are somewhat paler and less robust, and its clytral patch is perceptibly smaller and more dentate.

Genus AMBLYSTOMUS.

Erichson, Käf. der Mark Brand. i. 59 (1837).

9. *Amblystomus viridulus*, Erich.

Hispalus viridulus, Erichs., in Wieg. Arch. ix. 217 (1843).

Several specimens of this distinct *Amblystomus* were captured at St. Vincent by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, in December 1858, amongst light soil around the roots of a succulent plant which they described as common near Porto Grande; and two more from the same locality have lately been communicated by Mr. Fry. Judging from the diagnosis, there can be no doubt that it is the insect recorded by Erichson, in Wiegmann's 'Archiv für Naturgeschichte,' amongst the Coleoptera professedly from Angola,—but many of which were from these islands, and not from Angola at all. The unfortunate mistake, indeed, which involved Erichson in the serious error of believing that *all* the specimens amassed by the collector, who died before his return to Germany, were from Angola, cannot be too much regretted; for an amount of confusion has been introduced thereby into the question of the geographical distribution of species which will scarcely ever perhaps be completely dissipated. It appears that this collector touched at the Cape de Verdes on his passage to the African coast, and that the material from both localities were mixed up indiscriminately, which will, at any rate, account for the fact that so many of the Cape de Verde insects are wrongly associated with Angola, and were inadvertently described by Erichson in his paper above alluded to.

Fam. Dytiscidæ.

Genus EUNECTES.

Erichson, Gen. Dytic. 23 (1832).

10. *Eunectes conicollis*, n. sp.

E. ovatus, angustulus, luteo-griseus, clypeo antice vix emarginato; capite postice nigro et macula frontali magna plus minus suffusa antice bipartita ornato; prothorace vitta transversa abbreviata ornato, ad latera oblique rectissimo, angulis posticis acutiuseulis; scutello subtriangulari; elytris punctis magnis sat profundis triplici serie et punctulis minoribus nigro-notatis, singulis maculis duabus minutis sublateralibus et fascia transversa tenui dentata postica (plus minus obsoleta) nigro-ornatis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Although fully aware of the many phases which the universal

E. sticticus is apt to assume, I am nevertheless induced to regard the present *Eunectes* as truly distinct from it, through the fact of its possessing several minute structural characters (apart from the less important but not unsuggestive ones of markings and colour) which would tend to separate it from that insect. It would seem probable, indeed, that a small cluster of indubitable species may yet be brought to light from a close observation of the supposed "geographical states" of the *sticticus*,—its evident powers of variation having, not unnaturally, been taken advantage of to cast into one discordant, unexamined mass many nearly allied forms, which, nevertheless, have not ever been connected with their assumed prototype. In fact, until Erichson described two new exponents of the group (the *E. australis* from Van Diemen's Land, and the *occidentalis* from Peru), everything was looked upon indiscriminately as an aberration of the Linnæan original; and yet I am satisfied, after a careful comparison of them, that I have, even myself, *three* additional species (of which the present is one), from the Cape de Verdes, Canaries, and Madeira respectively. Through the kindness of my friend the Rev. Hamlet Clark, I have been enabled to overhaul a very extensive series of the members of this genus, and from localities far removed *inter se*; and I have come to the conclusion that, although the *E. sticticus* is very unstable in its fascia and fragmentary patches, it nevertheless retains its essential features of form and sculpture in a remarkably constant manner; so that I have never myself found any difficulty in at once identifying it.

The *E. conicollis* is just perceptibly narrower than the *sticticus**, and has the edges of its prothorax (although very oblique) excessively straight, and free from any tendency to curvature; its scutellum is rather more triangular (being less obtusely rounded behind); its clypeus is somewhat less emarginate in front; and its threefold series of clytral points are more evidently *impressed*. Associated with these small distinctions, its frontal *macula* is very much larger than is the case, I believe, in any of the known varieties of the *sticticus*,—being, instead of small and transverse, more or less suffused, and bipartite anteriorly; its prothoracic *vitta* is thicker, but more abbreviated laterally;

* I subjoin the following diagnostic description of the *sticticus*, drawn out from many varieties, which will sufficiently express its characters, when compared with the corresponding ones of the *conicollis*:—

E. ovatus, luteo-griseus, clypeo antice emarginato; capite postice nigro et macula frontali parva transversa ornato; prothorace vitta transversa interrupta ornato, ad latera oblique subcurvato, angulis posticis obtusiusculis; scutello sub-semicirculari; clytris punctis magnis triplici serie et punctulis minoribus nigro-notatis, utroque maculis duabus parvis sublateralibus et fascia transversa dentata postica (plus minus obsoleta) nigro-ornato.—Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$.

whilst the submarginal patches of its elytra are smaller, and the hinder fascia (when present) *thinner* and less suffused.

A single specimen of it is in Mr. Fry's collection from St. Vincent, though not captured by himself; and seven older ones, all quite invariable and labelled "Cape Verd," are in that of the Rev. Hamlet Clark. Whether this signifies the Cape de Verde group or the Cape Verd promontory, on the opposite coast, Mr. Clark has no note to decide; but the question is not a very important one, since it is more than probable, from the short distance between the islands and the mainland, that the same species would occur in both localities.

The present *Eunectes* cannot be confounded with the *E. australis* (of which, judging from the diagnosis, I have two undoubted examples now before me, from Mr. Clark's collection—but which, *possibly* through mistake, are also labelled "Cape Verd"), Erichson's species being not only smaller, paler, narrower, and more oblong, but likewise with its frontal patch greatly reduced, its prothorax immaculate, and its elytral punctures much denser and more impressed. It possesses also an important character (not noticed by Erichson) in having the elytra of its females quite plain, or unprovided with that deep lateral elongate depression which is more or less evident in the other species.

In its abbreviated prothoracic band the *E. conicollis* would seem to agree with the *helvolus* of Klug (registered by Aubé as "var. γ " of the *sticticus*), and the fact of Erichson's mentioning the *helvolus* amongst his (supposed) Angolan Coleoptera might perhaps lead one to suspect that he referred to this actual species from the Cape de Verdes; but, still, Aubé's var. γ is described as having no elytral fascia (which the *E. conicollis* undoubtedly has), and therefore Klug's insect may have been a mere state of the common European *sticticus*, and Erichson may have consequently been wrong in identifying our present *Eunectes* with it. Be this, however, as it may, I think that the Cape de Verde exponent (whether it be the true *helvolus* of Klug, or now for the first time characterized) has at any rate a fair claim to be treated as *distinct* from all the aberrations of its more northern ally. And hence, I cannot but think, it follows that, if it indeed be Klug's veritable *helvolus*, Aubé was mistaken in regarding it as a phasis of the *sticticus*.

Fam. Dermestidæ.

Genus DERMESTES.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ii. 561 (1767).

11. *Dermestes vulpinus*.

Dermestes vulpinus, Fab., Spec. Ins. i. 64 (1781).

— —, Oliv., Ent. ii. 9. 8, pl. 1. f. 6 (1790).

Dermestes vulpinus, Gyll., Ins. Suec. i. 147 (1808).
 — — —, Woll., Ins. Mad. 202 (1854).

Several specimens of the cosmopolitan *D. vulpinus* were taken at St. Vincent by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, during their day's collecting there, in December 1856.

Fam. Histeridæ.

Genus SAPRINUS.

Erichson, in Klug Jahrb. i. 172 (1834).

12. *Saprinus equestris*, Erichs.

Saprinus equestris, Erichs., in Wieg. Arch. ix. 226 (1843).
 — — —, de Marseul, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, 3 sér. 358 (1855).

This elegant *Saprinus* was captured by Messrs. Gray and Clark, in tolerable abundance, in *stercore humano*, near the sea-beach of Porto Grande, during their few hours' sojourn at St. Vincent in December 1856; and also in the same locality by my nephew, F. W. Hutton, Esq., on the 11th of June, 1857. It is recorded by De Marseul as occurring likewise at Angola and Benguela; but whether it is truly found there, or whether that "*habitat*" merely rests on the authority of Erichson's paper, in which the insects from Angola and the Cape de Verdes were indiscriminately mixed up, I cannot undertake to say.

Fam. Elateridæ.

Genus HETERODERES.

Latreille, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, iii. 155 (1834).

13. *Heteroderes grisescens*, Germ.

Cryptohypnus grisescens, Germ., Zeitschr. f. d. Entom. v. 151 (1844).
Monocrepidius? Grayii, Woll., Ann. of Nat. Hist. ser. 2. xx. 505 (1857).
Heteroderes grisescens, Candèze, Mon. Elat. ii. 377 (1859).

A single specimen of this insect was found beneath a stone, at some little elevation above the sea, by the Rev. Hamlet Clark, during his day's sojourn at St. Vincent with Mr. Gray, in December 1856; and I have also two more examples now before me, likewise taken in the island by Mr. Fry. In my short paper on the Coleoptera collected by Messrs. Gray and Clark, in the 'Annals of Natural History' for January 1858 (Suppl. to vol. xx.), I described this *Elater* as new, under the name of "*Monocrepidius? Grayii*;" but the identical individual from which I drew out my diagnosis has since been identified by M. Candèze with the *Cryptohypnus grisescens* of Germar. It seems to have a rather wide geographical range, occurring in Mesopotamia, Syria, Senegal, &c.; and I possess specimens captured by the late Mr. Melly in Egypt.

Fam. Cleridæ.

GENUS NECROBIA.

Olivier, Entom. iv. 76 bis (1795).

14. *Necrobia rufipes*, Thunb.*Anobium rufipes*, Thunb., Nov. Ins. Spec. i. 10 (1781).*Corynetes rufipes*, Fab., Syst. Eleuth. i. 286 (1801).

———, Klug, Abhandl. der Wissensch. Acad. zu Berl. 340 (1840).

Necrobia rufipes, Redt., Fna Austr. 339 (1849).

A single example of this universally distributed insect is in Mr. Fry's collection of St. Vincent Colcoptera; but he informs me it was not taken by himself. It is a species easily naturalized, and one which has established itself in nearly all parts of the world. It abounds at Ascension and the Cape of Good Hope; and I have myself taken it in profusion in the Canary Islands, and at Mogador, on the opposite coast of Morocco.

Fam. Curculionidæ.

GENUS CLEONUS.

Schönherr, Cure. Disp. Meth. 145 (1826).

15. *Cleonus mucidus*, Germ.*Curculio mucidus*, Germ., Mag. der Ent. i. 132 (1813).*Cleonus relatus, maculipes, et mucidus*, Schönh., Gen. et Spec. Cure. ii. 196, 197, 221 (1834).——— *mucidus* et var. β , Schönh., id. vi. (pars 2) 48 (1842).

It appears that the *C. mucidus* is a somewhat variable insect, and one which ranges more peculiarly along the western regions of Africa (Guinea, Cape of Good Hope, &c.), in the same manner as its near ally the *C. arenarius* does towards the east (Egypt, &c., and even India). The particular phasis of it which occurs in the Cape de Verde Islands was regarded, in vol. ii. of Schönherr's work, as specifically distinct, and named *C. maculipes*, but was subsequently (in vol. vi.) registered as "var. β " of the *mucidus*,—being of a more flavescent tinge above, with its abdominal patches brighter, and its legs more clearly annulated. I must confess, however, on comparing four recent and beautiful specimens of it, which were collected (in the month of October), "running under succulent plants," by Mr. Fry, at St. Vincent, with a type of the *C. mucidus* given me by M. Jekel, that I detect many other differences (of a small kind) which would incline me to doubt whether the *C. maculipes* might not have been better kept apart as it was originally described; and, amongst other *minutiae*, the more evidently *dehiscient* apex of its elytra, at their extreme point, might be especially referred to. Nevertheless, as it has been already amalgamated with its supposed type, I will not attempt to isolate it afresh.

Genus RHINOCYLLUS.

Germar, Neue Wetter. Annal. i. 137 (1819).

16. *Rhinocyllus lypriformis*, n. sp.

R. angustus, lineari-cylindricus, piceo-niger, dense flavescenti-cinereo-squamosus et pilis suberectis cinereis sat rigidis obsitus; prothorace rugose punctato, subrecto, postice vix angustiore; clytris cylindricis, punctato-striatis; antennis rufo-ferrugineis, capitulo acuminato obscuriore; pedibus rufo-piceis, subgracilibus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Most closely allied to the *R. Laveynei*, Jacq. Duval (which I have received from M. Léon Fairmaire of Paris, and for the loan of four additional specimens of which I am indebted to M. Jekel), a species found at Montpellier, &c., in the south of France, but altogether narrower and more elongate, with its clytra not quite so wide just behind their humeral angles (where they are but very slightly broader than the base of the prothorax), with its suberect bristles shorter and less dense, and with its legs a trifle less robust. It is possible, indeed, that it may be only a geographical phasis of that insect. In general *outline* it is a little suggestive of the *Lyprus cylindricus*, from which circumstance I have borrowed its trivial name. It is hitherto unique, a single example only having been captured at St. Vincent by Mr. Fry.

Fam. Anthribidæ.

Genus TRIGONORHINUS (nov. gen.).

Corpus sat parvum, breviter oblongum, densissime pubescenti-variegatum: *rostro* brevissimo, subtriangulari, basi lato, apicem versus angustiore et ad apicem ipsum bisinuato-rotundato [haud emarginato, nec etiam truncato]; *oculis* subrotundatis antice anguste emarginatis, demissis: *prothorace* convexo, æquali (nec tuberculato, nec strigato), subconico, postice lato et ibidem fere clytrorum latitudine, margine postico (necnon laterali versus basin) anguste emarginato: *scutello* distincto: *elytris* æqualibus, postice obtuse truncato-rotundatis, pygidium haud tegentibus. *Antennæ* breves graciles, apice abrupte et valde clavatæ, infra sinum oculorum in fovea laterali insertæ, articulis 1^{mo} et 2^{do} (illo præcipue) longiuseulis robustis, reliquis ad clavam parvis latitudine subæqualibus (3^{tio} quarto vix longiore), 9^{no}, 10^{mo} et 11^{mo} clavam magnam valde abruptam crassam triarticulatam efficientibus (9^{no} et 10^{mo} subpoculiformibus, hoc paulo latiore transverso, ultimo subovato basi truncato). *Labrum* parvum, antice rotundatum. *Pedes* sat validi, *postici* paulo breviores: *femoribus* muticis: *tarsis* pseudotetrameris, articulis 1^{mo} et 2^{do} longitudine subæqualibus, hoc apice leviter emarginato, tertium profunde bilobum recipiente, 4^{to} minutissimo, inter lobos tertii abscondito, ultimo clavato *unguiculis* simplicibus munito.

Obs. Genus *Anthribo* affinitate proximum, et oculis antice emarginatis cum illo congruens; sed rostro brevissimo triangulari, apicem

versus attenuato et apice in medio leviter producto (nec emarginato), oculis valde demissis, antennarum funiculo gracili (articulo 3^{tio} sequente vix longiore) clavaque latiore magis abrupta, necnon prothorace subconico et (una cum clytris) æquali ab *Anthribis* omnino discedit.

Α τρίγωνον, triangulum, et ῥῖν, rostrum.

The insect described below is closely allied to *Anthribis*, but differs from the whole of Schönherr's Anthribideous genera in many important particulars,—amongst which its exceedingly short and triangular rostrum (which is wide behind, regularly attenuated anteriorly, and produced, or rounded, at its extreme apex, instead of being scooped-out), in conjunction with its sunken eyes, greatly abbreviated, abruptly-clubbed antennæ, subconical prothorax, and *even* surface, should be especially noticed. Amongst other points of its structure, I may remark that it has no trace whatsoever of the antebasal prothoracic costa, which is usually more or less apparent in these immediate Orthocerous groups, and that its antennæ have their third and fourth joints subequal in length, with their clava very wide and abrupt.

17. *Trigonorhinus pardalis*, n. sp.

T. brevis subcylindrico-oblongus, supra squamis nigris et flavo-cinereis demissis densissime variegatus; prothorace convexo, indistincte squamoso-maculato; clytris lætius maculatis, flavo-cinereis, punctis nigris rotundatis irroratis et utroque macula majore discali (fasciam transversam abbreviatam fractam communem efficiente) nigro-ornato; antennis rufo-ferrugineis, clava pedibusque nigrescentibus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Two specimens of this insect were taken by Messrs. Gray and Clark during their day's sojourn at St. Vincent in December 1856; and I may add that it appeared to be identical with a species found by Mr. Clark at Blidah, in Algeria, during June of the same year, when I compared it hastily with an example in his collection some time ago. Whether a more critical examination, however, would prove the two to be absolutely conspecific, I have no means at present of ascertaining.

Fam. Coccinellidæ.

Genus COCCINELLA.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. edit. 1 (1735).

18. *Coccinella 7-punctata*, Linn.

Coccinella 7-punctata, Linn., Fauna Succ. 477 (1761).

A single example of the universal *C. 7-punctata* was captured at St. Vincent by my nephew, F. W. Hutton, Esq., on the 11th of June, 1857.

[To be continued.]

rean Peninsula, is grey, flecked with dirty opaque white. The animal is very like that of *Cyclostoma* proper. The muzzle is broad and ringed; the tentacles are cylindrical, short, and obtuse at the end. The foot is short, and obtuse behind and in front. The operculum is borne on the hind part of the foot, close to the shell.

I obtained figures of these animals, which possibly may be published, with some others, at a future period. Meanwhile I consider it advisable to forward brief notices of the animals for the information of zoologists and other parties interested in these matters.

XXIV.—*On certain Coleoptera from the Island of St. Vincent.*
By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 103.]

Fam. Tentyriadæ.

(Subfam. Tentyriades.)

Genus HEGETER.

Latreille, Hist. Nat. des Crust. et Ins. iii. 172 (1802).

19. *Hegeter elongatus*, Oliv.

Blaps elongata, Oliv., Ent. iii. 60, pl. 1. f. 7 (1795).

Hegeter striatus, Latr., Hist. Nat. des Crust. et Ins. x. 276 (1804).

— —, Solier, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, iv. 377 (1835).

— *elongatus*, Woll., Ins. Mad. 510, tab. 11. f. 7 (1854).

The *H. elongatus* appears to be a common insect at the Cape de Verdes, having been taken abundantly at St. Vincent by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, in December 1856, and subsequently by Mr. Fry. It is essentially an Atlantic species, extending even to the Azores, where it is recorded by M. Morelet. I have myself captured it in profusion in Madeira and Porto Santo, as well as (I believe I may add, without reference to my material) on the *whole seven* islands of the Canarian group.

Genus OXYCARA.

Solier, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, iv. 254 (1835).

The *Oxycara* (= the *Melaneri* of Dejean's Catalogue) appear to be common in these islands,—or, at any rate, the two species enumerated below. The genus is remarkable amongst the true *Tentyriades* for the form of its mesosternum, which is much thickened and horizontal in the centre, and, in the typical members of the group, bifid in front, where it receives the backwardly produced lobe of the prosternum. In the normal species (which,

besides the two here recorded, include the *O. blapsoides* of Solier, from Senegambia and the coast of Guinea) this structure is very conspicuous; but in three described by MM. Reiche and Sauley from Syria the prosternal point is said to be shorter and less evident (so that the sterna merely touch each other); and for these they have retained Dejean's generic title of *Melaneris*. The distinctive differences, however, of these latter are so small, that Lacordaire has suggested that they should not be employed for more than sectional purposes. The *O. hegeteroides* and *pedinoides* have no visible scutellum, and are remarkable, *inter alia*, for the sides of their prothorax *beneath* being very coarsely grooved or longitudinally strigulose. They are characterized in Erichson's paper on the Coleoptera of Angola; but, from reasons which have been already alluded to, it seems more than probable that they have in reality nothing to do with Angola at all, but are strictly peculiar to the Cape de Verdes. I subjoin the following diagnoses of them, because those given by Erichson (perhaps from the deficiency of specimens to judge from) are not quite correct, and also fail in drawing attention to one or two of the most differential features of the insects referred to.

20. *Oxycara hegeteroides*, Erichs.

Oxycara hegeteroides, Erichs., in Wieg. Archiv, ix. 236 (1843).

O. obovata, subdepressa, picea; prothorace coleopteris angustiore, postice ad latera subrecto, angulis posticis acutis, minutissime punctulato; antennarum articulo secundo tertio vix latiore; pedibus longiusculis.

Long. corp. lin. 3-4.

Taken in tolerable abundance by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, during their day's sojourn at St. Vincent, in December 1856. In *both* of these species (though especially the present one) the head is closely and rather strongly punctulated, the prothorax more finely so, and the elytra more minutely still.

21. *Oxycara pedinoides*, Erichs.

Oxycara pedinoides, Erichs., in Wieg. Archiv, ix. 236 (1843).

O. ovalis, subconvexa, nigra; prothorace fere coleopterorum latitudine, ad latera leviter rotundato, angulis posticis minus acutis, versus latera distincte punctulato; antennarum articulo secundo sat fortiter clavato, crassiusculo, breviusculo; pedibus breviusculis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Apparently very abundant at St. Vincent; more so than the preceding species. It was captured in profusion by Messrs. Gray and Clark in December 1856, as also by my nephew, Mr. F. W. Hutton, on the 11th of June, 1857, and subsequently

("under stones"), during the months of June and October, by Mr. Fry.

Fam. Opatridæ.

(Subfam. STIZOPIDES.)

Genus EREMONOMUS (nov. gen.).

Corpus sat parvum, breviter rotundato-ovale, convexum : *fronte* ad latera leviter elevata et ibidem valde exstante, ad apicem fere integra ; *oculis* antice profunde emarginatis : *prothorace* transverso, antice late sed leviter emarginato, postice truncato (vix sinuato), angulis posticis haud productis, ad latera valde rotundato et anguste explanato : *scutello* sat magno, triangulari : *sternis abdomineque* fere ut in *Halonomo*, sed *lobo prosternali* paulo minus horizontali (i. e. postice paulo magis deflexo, ibidem nec acuto nec suberecto), necnon *excavatione triangulari mesosternali* minus argute determinata et ad apicem ipsum truncata (haud acuta) : *elytris* liberis : *alis* sat magnis, tenuibus. *Antennæ* capitis prothoracisque longitudine, basi graciles, apicem versus leviter incrassatæ, articulo 1^{mo} sat robusto subcurvato, 2^{do} paulo brevior vix graciliore subclavato, 3^{tio} primi longitudine, 4^{to} secundi longitudine, 5^{to} 6^{to}que brevioribus æqualibus, reliquis quinque latitudine gradatim crescentibus (ultimo subrotundato). *Labrum* submembranaceum, transverso-subquadratum, ad latera et præsertim ad angulos anticos rotundatum, apice leviter emarginatum. *Mandibulæ* validæ, corneæ, triangulares, una valde incurva apice obtuse bifida necnon infra apicem profunde fissa coriacea, altera vix incurva apice integra necnon versus basin fissa coriacea. *Maxillæ* bilobæ : *lobo externo* pubescente, setoso ; *interno* ad apicem biuncinato, intus pubescenti-setoso. *Palpos* haud observavi. *Mentum* transverso-quadratum, ad latera rectum, antice latissime sed haud profunde emarginatum. *Ligula* ad basin tegumento submembranaceo connexivo cum mento conjuncta, cornea, robusta, subcordata (i. e. basin versus facile attenuata, ad latera et angulos anticos rotundata necnon ad apicem vix emarginata), angulis anticis fortiter setosociliatis. *Pedes* robusti : *femoribus* sat crassis, muticis : *tibiis* fortiter setulosis ; *anticis* late dilatatis compressis, per marginem externum irregulariter sed profunde eroso-subdentatis ac breviter setoso-spinulosis, in dentes duos vel tres obtusos valde irregulares plus minus distinctos erosis : *tarsis* heteromeris, *posterioribus* (sed præsertim *posticis*) articulo 1^{mo} longiusculo.

Obs. Genus tibiis anticis dilatatis extus profunde sed irregulariter subdentato-erosis, superficie ubique granulato-asperatis (vix punctulatis), striis elytrorum obscure nigrescentibus sed haud impressis limboque (ut in *Phaleriis*) ciliato, necnon structura ligulæ robustissimæ subcorneæ cordatæ sat anomalum distinctum, et cum *Styzopidibus* secundum clariss. Lacordaire recte ponendum.

Ab ἔρημος, desertum, et νέμω, colo.

Out of four specimens of the insect from which the above structural characters have been drawn, three were originally

found dead, and were quite imperfect; and as all of them were taken to India for a couple of years by my nephew, F. W. Hutton, Esq. (who collected them at St. Vincent, on his passage to Calcutta, in June 1857), they have at last reached me in such a mutilated state, that I have been quite unable to observe their (entirely destroyed) palpi. The other parts of their mouth, however, I have succeeded in mounting for the microscope; and since the palpi of the whole of these immediate Heteromeric groups are modified within very narrow limits, they are not very important; so that the remaining details (described above) are abundantly sufficient for every generic purpose.

Concerning the affinities of this curious genus, I am more than content to abide by the opinion of Prof. Lacordaire, whose late admirable volume on the genera of the *Heteromera* must of necessity give a weight to his judgment which few will be inclined to dispute. In reply to a communication from me on the subject, he writes as follows:—

“Je n’ai rien vu de pareil à cet insecte, qui est assez embarrassant. C’est évidemment un Opatride, mais il ne rentre bien dans aucun des groupes que j’ai établis parmi ces derniers. Tout bien considéré, c’est dans celui des *Stizopides* qu’il va le mieux, et je le mettrais à côté et à la suite des *Cædius*.”

22. *Eremonomus Huttoni*, n. sp.

E. rufo-ferrugineus, subnitidus et setulis brevibus demissis cinereis irroratus; capite prothoraceque sat confertim granulato-asperatis; elytris obsolete nigrescenti-striatis (striis haud impressis), minutissime et parcius granulato-asperatis, versus humeros rotundatis et per limbum longissime sed parce ciliatis; pedibus vix obscurioribus. Long. corp. lin. 2.

The remarkable surface of this singular insect, which is minutely *granulate* (rather than punctate), and is obsoletely striated on the elytra with somewhat darker *but unimpressed* lines, removes it from everything with which I am acquainted; whilst the wonderful structure of its dilated anterior tibiae, which are *eroded* (or irregularly eaten-out) along their external margin, so as to be armed with two or three misshapen subdentiform spinulose *humps*, is not the less anomalous. Its clypeus is much expanded laterally, just in front of the eyes; and the outer margin of its elytra is beset with long and erect hairs, in exactly the same manner as we observe in most of the *Phaleria*. As already stated in the preliminary notes to this paper, it was taken at St. Vincent, on the 11th of June, 1857, by my nephew, F. W. Hutton, Esq., to whom I have much pleasure in dedicating the species. It was found “in the valley near the town, under a low creeping plant;” and in the proper season it must evidently be

common, for Mr. Hutton informs me that he saw at least 200 specimens, of which only one was alive.

(Subfam. OPATRIDES.)

Genus HALONOMUS (nov. gen.).

Corpus sat parvum, breviter ovale, convexum: *fronte* ad latera leviter elevata, ad apicem biloba; *oculis* antice valde emarginatis: *prothorace* transverso, antice leviter emarginato, postice bisinuato, angulis posticis paulo productis sed haud acutis, ad latera rotundato anguste explanato: *scutello* magno triangulari: *sternis abdomineque* fere ut in *Opatro*, sed *lobo prosternali* horizontali (nec deflexo, ad apicem ipsum etiam suberecto) et paulo magis producto necnon *mesosterno* antice argute triangulariter exciso (nec mere concavo): *elytris* liberis: *alis* magnis. *Antennæ* capitis prothoracisque longitudine, basi graciles, apicem versus subclavatæ, articulo 1^{mo} sat robusto, 2^{do} paulo brevior, 3^{tio} primi longitudine, 4^{to}, 5^{to}, 6^{to} longitudine decrecentibus, reliquis latitudine crescentibus, fere clavam elongatam laxam minus abruptam 5-articulatam efficientibus (ultimo breviter subovato). *Labrum* tenue, subquadrato-transversum, angulis anticis rotundatis ciliatis, apice integrum. *Mandibulæ* validæ, corneæ, triangulares, apice inflexæ et obscure bifidæ, intus in medio fisso-sinuatae coriaceæ. *Maxillæ* breves, bilobæ: *lobo externo* pubescente, setoso; *interno* leviter inflexo, biuncinato, intus versus apicem fortiter pectinato-setoso. *Palpi maxillares* longissimi, articulo 1^{mo} parvo flexuoso, 2^{do} elongato clavato, 3^{tio} brevior, ultimo magno securiformi: *labiales* breviores, articulo 1^{mo} sat parvo, 2^{do} majore crassiore clavato, ultimo hoc majore crassiore elongato-ovato apice acuminato. *Mentum* transverso-quadratum, postice gradatim paulo angustius, antice late sed haud profunde emarginatum. *Ligula* ad basin tegumento albido coriaceo connexivo cum mento conjuncta, in toto rotundato-ovata, sed vere nisi fallor veluti e duplici parte formata, alia sc. supra media cornea angustula ad apicem valde setosa et ibidem triangulariter excisa, alia infera multo latiore minus robusta (apice etiam membranacea pubescente) illam omnino superante. *Pedes* subgraciles: *tibiis* setuloso-pubescentibus, *anticis* vix dilatatis, sed ad angulum externum in denticulum spiniformem plus minus exstantem productis: *tarsis* heteromeris, *posterioribus* (sed præsertim *posticis*) articulo 1^{mo} longiusculo.

Obs. Genus affinitate haud longe ab *Opatro* distans, sed species breviores (ovales) minus sculpturatae ac magis convexæ sunt; insuper pedibus minus robustis, tibiis anticis haud dilatatis et ad angulum externum in spinam parvam dentiformem productis, antennis paulo magis clavatis, labro apice integro, lobo prosternali haud deflexo (etiam ad apicem ipsum suberecto), mesosterno antice triangulariter exciso, necnon structura ligulæ et menti toto caelo ab *Opatris* omnibus recedunt. *Halonomi* in locis valde salinis, nisi fallor, solis habitant.

Ab ἀλς, sal, et νέμο, colo.

The insect from which the above characters have been com-
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piled appears to be identical with one which I have received from M. Deyrolle of Paris as the *Heterophaga ovata* of Dejean*. It is also congeneric with a closely allied species which I have taken in the Canary Islands, and which I lately transmitted to Prof. Lacordaire, for his opinion on its affinities, with the observation that it was very nearly akin to the former. In reply to my remarks, he writes as follows:—

“Vous avez parfaitement reconnu la place de cet insecte. Il appartient en effet à ce groupe dont j’ai parlé (p. 269) dans les notes relatives au genre *Opatrum*, en citant, comme en faisant partie, l’*Heterophaga ovata* de Dejean dont vous me parlez. C’est donc aussi un genre nouveau du groupe des *Opatrides* vrais.” The “note” to which M. Lacordaire refers, in the 5th vol. of his ‘*Genera des Coléoptères*,’ is this: “Il existe dans les collections toute une suite d’espèces Africaines, de forme brièvement ovale, qui ont besoin d’être examinées pour voir si elles pourront rester parmi les *Opatrum* dont elles semblent présenter tous les caractères. L’une d’elles du Sénégal, dont les jambes antérieures sont finement denticulées, a été placée par Dejean (Cat. éd. 3. p. 220) dans les *Heterophaga*, sous le nom de *H. ovata*.”

The almost undilated anterior tibiæ of the *Halonomi*, the outer edge of which is perfectly edentate†, in conjunction with other details of their structure, show them to be properly referred to the “*Opatrides* vrais;” nevertheless from the *Opatra* proper they are abundantly distinct, being not only shorter, more oval, less sculptured, and more convex, but having likewise their legs less robust, and their anterior tibiæ produced at their outer apical angle into a little spine. Their antennæ, also, are rather more clavate at the apex than those of the *Opatra*, their upper lip is entire in front, their prosternal lobe is a little more developed and less deflexed (being in fact *horizontal*, and at its extreme point even suberect), their mesosternum is triangularly and sharply cut-out in the centre (instead of being simply concave), whilst the construction of their ligula and mentum (as will be at once gathered from the diagnosis) is altogether different. They

* The *H. ovata* of Dejean’s Catalogue is registered as coming from Senegal, whereas M. Deyrolle’s specimen is marked as Sicilian. I suspect, however, that there must be some mistake as regards the latter, and that Dejean’s *habitat* is correct; for it is certainly more *probable* that the Cape de Verde insect is conspecific with one from Senegal than with one from Sicily.

† Prof. Lacordaire, in the “note” above quoted, states that the *H. ovata* has its anterior tibiæ finely denticulated; but I confess I am unable to perceive in my specimens this structure. The tibiæ are very strongly *setulose*, and the inner apical angle is produced, but the external edge appears to me to be simple.

are insects, moreover, of somewhat peculiar habits, being found only, so far as I have myself observed, in extremely salt places, such as the immediate vicinity of salt-works and other spots of a very briny nature.

I may just mention that the insect received from M. Deyrolle as the *Heterophaga ovata* of Dejean's Catalogue, and which is apparently identical with the species from the Cape de Verdes, was also named by him as "*Cædus crypticoides*, Dej.;" but the genus *Cædus* is altogether distinct from the present one, and belongs in fact to another group of the *Opatriidæ*, namely, the *Stizopides*, in which, *inter alia*, the anterior tibiæ are dilated, and more or less dentate along their outer edge.

23. *Halonomus Grayii*, n. sp.

H. fusco-piceus (fere niger), subopacus et setulis brevibus demissis cinereis irroratus; capite dense rugoso-punctato, clypeo ad latera picescente et mox ante oculos ampliato recurvo; prothorace sat minute punctulato, ad latera picescente; clytris obsolete crenato-striatis, striis versus suturam subevanescentibus, interstitiis obsolete subrugulosis et minutissime punctulatis; antennis fusco-ferrugineis, apice pallidioribus; pedibus fusco-piceis, tibiæ angulo externo leviter producto.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —vix 3.

Heterophaga ovata, Dej., Cat. (edit. 3) 220 (1837).

The present species is very closely related to one* which I have taken abundantly in the neighbourhood of the Salinas, or salt-pans, in the north of Lanzarote; but its clypeus is a little more developed and recurved immediately in front of the eyes, its prothorax is perhaps a trifle more distinctly punctulated, its elytra are just perceptibly more rugulose and *very* much less evidently crenate-striated (the striæ towards the suture being

* I subjoin the following description of this nearly allied Canarian *Halonomus*, which will serve to point out its distinctions from the *H. Grayii*:—

Halonomus salinicola, n. sp.

H. fusco-piceus (fere niger), subopacus et setulis brevibus demissis cinereis irroratus; capite dense rugoso-punctato, clypeo ad latera picescente et mox ante oculos minus ampliato subrecurvo; prothorace minute punctulato, ad latera picescente; clytris distincte crenato-striatis, interstitiis minutissime punctulatis; antennis nigro-piceis, basi vix rufescentioribus; pedibus fusco-piceis, tibiæ angulo externo magis producto exstante.

Var. β, affinis [an species distincta?], vix minor, vix densius punctulatus setosusque, antennis vix pallidioribus tibiæque anticarum angulo externo paulo minus exstante.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —vix 3.

Habitat sub lapidibus prope salinas in Lanzarota boreali, valde gregarius, a meipso et Dom. Gray mense Januario A. D. 1858 copiose repertus: varietatis β exemplar unicum ad Maspalomas in Canaria Grandi australi adhuc solum inveni.

subevanescent), its antennæ are considerably paler, the outer angle of its anterior tibiæ is less developed, and its entire surface (beneath the microscope) is less coarsely alutaceous. I make no apology for not adopting Dejean's specific name,—first, because he never characterized the insect, and secondly, because it is *not* "ovate" (but strictly oval); and I have therefore much pleasure in dedicating it to my excellent friend John Gray, Esq., by whom, in conjunction with the Rev. Hamlet Clark, it was captured at St. Vincent in December 1856. It has also been taken, subsequently, in the same locality, by Mr. Fry; and I have specimens likewise now before me which were found by my nephew, Mr. F. W. Hutton, on the 11th of June, 1857.

Genus OPATRUM.

Fabricius, Syst. Ent. 76 (1775).

24. *Opatrum fuscum*, Hbst.

Opatrum fuscum, Hbst., Käf. v. 225, tab. 52. f. 1 (1793).

— *tomentosum*, Dej., Cat. (éd. 3) 214 (1837).

— *septentrionale*, Falderm., in litt.

— *fuscum*, Woll., Ins. Mad. 500, tab. 11. f. 1 (1854).

The *O. fuscum* was captured at St. Vincent by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark in December 1856, and on two subsequent occasions, in the months of June and October, by Mr. Fry. It is a universal insect throughout these Atlantic groups. I have taken it in four (out of the five) Madeiran islands, and in the whole seven of the Canaries; and it is recorded by M. Morelet at the Azores.

25. *Opatrum patruæle*?, Erichs.

Opatrum patruæle, (Dej.) Erichs.? in Wieg. Archiv, ix. 248 (1843).

It is with doubt that I assign this insect to the *O. patruæle* of Erichson's memoir on the (supposed) Coleoptera of Angola. Upon the whole, it agrees sufficiently well with his diagnosis to render it desirable not to erect a new species in so obscure a genus as the present one; nevertheless it does not tally entirely with his description. Unfortunately Erichson has omitted all reference to what I believe to be the best (and by far the most constant) character in these closely allied *Opatra*, namely the form and exact amount of development of the lateral portion of the clypeus immediately in front of either eye. The present insect is very nearly akin to one which I have taken abundantly in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura (the two eastern islands of the Canarian group), but has the angle of its clypeus a little more obtuse, and its prothorax rather longer, a trifle more narrowed behind, and with its posterior angles less recurved and somewhat more acute. Several specimens of it, including both sexes,

were captured at St. Vincent, during the month of October, by Mr. Fry.

(Subfam. PHYLACIDES.)

Genus TRICHOSTERNUM (nov. gen.).

Corpus sat magnum, ovato-oblongum: *fronte* ad latera leviter elevata, ad apicem profunde biloba; *oculis* antice valde emarginatis: *prothorace* transverso, antice leviter emarginato, postice bisinuato, ad latera vix explanato: *scutello* magno, semicirculari-triangulari: *sternis abdomineque* fere ut in *Hadro*, sed *lobo prosternali* valde setoso et anguste marginato: *elytris* subconnatis: *alis* obsoletis. *Antennæ* capitis prothoracisque longitudine, robustæ, apicem versus leviter incrassatæ, articulo 1^{mo} sat robusto breviusculo, 2^{do} brevi, 3^{tio} elongato, 4^{to} hoc brevior, 5^{to} 6^{to}que quarto paulo brevioribus inter se æqualibus, reliquis quinque paulo crassioribus (ultimo transverso-rotundato). *Labrum* (sat anomalum) magnum, corneum, robustum, crassum, ad latera rugose inæqualiter serratum, rotundato-quadratum et quasi e laminiis duabus (una ad alteram arcte applicata) efformatum, supera sc. robustiore et apice profunde biloba (necnon per emarginationem parce ciliata), infera ad angulos anticos dense ciliata et apice calva minus excavata (ergo superne, inter lobos partis superioris, conspicua). *Mandibulæ* validissimæ, corneæ, crassæ (ad basin præsertim valde incrassatæ), triangulares, apice multo inflexæ et obtuse bifidæ, intus in medio fissæ coriaceæ. *Maxillæ* bilobæ: *lobo externo* pubescente, setoso; *interno* multo brevior, apice inflexo acuto, intus longe pectinato-setoso. *Palpi maxillares* articulo 1^{mo} parvo extus sinuato, 2^{do} elongato subclavato, 3^{tio} brevior, ultimo magno securiformi: *labiales* articulo 1^{mo} parvo, 2^{do} majore crassiore clavato, ultimo hoc crassiore subovato. *Mentum* corneum, rotundato-quadratum, basi paulo angustatum, apice integrum, angulis anticis rotundatis. *Ligula* apice vix emarginata, angulis anticis rotundatis longissime setosis. *Pedes* robusti, crassi: *tibiis* (præsertim *posterioribus*) dense setulosis, *anticis* ad apicem distincte dilatatis: *tarsis* heteromeris, *posterioribus* (sed præsertim *posticis*) articulo 1^{mo} longiusculo.

Obs. Genus *Hadro* proximum; sed *scutello* majore, corpore minus glabro (prosterni lobo densissime setoso), labro valde anomalo duplici, mandibulis crassioribus, mento simplici (nec e laminiis duabus formato), pedibus robustioribus tibiisque anticis multo magis dilatatis, præter cætera, ab *Hadro* differt.

A $\theta\pi\iota\xi$, pilus, et $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\nu\nu$, pectus (i. e. lobus prosternalis).

The beetle from which the above details have been compiled is well known in many of the more extensive collections, where it figures under various names. I have it in my own under the title of "*Phylax validus*, Dej.," and Prof. Lacordaire informs me that he also possesses it under the same; but it is not included, as such, in Dejean's Catalogue, whilst a glance at the structural diagnosis will be sufficient to show that it is no *Phylax* at all (as now restricted and defined). It has also been lately com-

municated to me, by M. Deyrolle of Paris, as the "*Caragonia* (Solier) *canariensis* (Reiche);" but the genus "*Caragonia*," if indeed it were established by Solier, has certainly never been published; whilst the *specific* name, even if it were not a manuscript one (as I believe it to be), would of necessity have to be changed, since it conveys a false notion of the *habitat*, the insect being strictly a Cape de Verde one, and having nothing whatever to do with the Canaries. With respect to these two titles, Prof. Lacordaire writes to me as follows:—

"Je possède aussi depuis longtemps cette espèce, sous le nom de *Phylax validus*, Dej., et comme provenant des îles du Cap Vert. Quant au nom générique de *Caragonia*, Solier, je n'en ai jamais entendu parler, et je suis certain qu'il n'a été publié nulle part. Cet insecte est nouveau; MM. Mulsant et Rey ne l'ont pas décrit, à ma connaissance, dans leur travail sur les *Pédinides*. Il rentre dans les *Opatrides* du groupe des *Phylacides*, où il doit former un genre particulier parmi ceux qui ont les yeux incomplètement divisés. Je le placerais par conséquent immédiatement avant les *Hadrus*."

Not to mention many smaller distinctions, I may observe that *Trichosternum* differs from *Hadrus* in its larger and less transverse scutellum, its less glabrous surface (its sides above being sparingly setose, and its prosternal lobe very densely so), in its simple mentum, thicker mandibles and limbs, its more evidently dilated anterior tibiæ, and in its most anomalous and laterally-serrated upper lip. This last, indeed, is very curious, and appears to be composed of two closely-applied *laminae*, of which the upper one is very robust, deeply bilobed and sparingly ciliated in front; whilst the under one is thickly ciliated at its anterior angles, but free from setæ at its apex, and much less scooped-out than the other—an arrangement which causes the emargination of the upper plate to be partially filled-in by the more prominent lower one.

26. *Trichosternum striatum*, n. sp.

T. nigrum, subopacum; capite leviter rugoso-punctato; prothorace parcius asperato-punctato, ad latera æqualiter rotundato; scutello ruguloso; clytris subtilissime et parce asperatis, longitudinaliter striatis, interstitiis convexis, ad utrumque latus parce setosis; antennis versus apicem tarsisque paulo picescentioribus.

Long. corp. lin. 5-6.

The present insect appears to be very common at St. Vincent, and in all probability on the other islands likewise. It was taken abundantly by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark in December 1856; by my nephew, Mr. F. W. Hutton, in June 1857; and on a subsequent occasion, during the month of October, by Mr. Fry.

[To be continued.]

a second series is formed in the neighbourhood of the aperture, and the former series begins to be re-absorbed. Thus, during the growth of the animal, a considerable number of barriers are formed; but in the adult shell, only that last secreted remains, and this is placed, as before mentioned, in *H. retifera*, at a distance of half the circumference from the mouth, or in such a position that another would be formed close to the aperture if the shell had not attained its full growth.

H. Guérini, Pfr., *H. tabida*, Pfr., and *H. crinigera*, Bens., although closely related in external appearance to *H. retifera*, show no internal plication.

XXVIII.—*On certain Coleoptera from the Island of St. Vincent.*

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

[Concluded from p. 206.]

Fam. Trachyscelidæ.

GENUS PHALERIA.

Latreille, Hist. Nat. des Crust. et Ins. iii. 162 (1802).

27. *Phaleria Clarkii*, Woll.

Phaleria Clarkii, Woll., Ann. of Nat. Hist. ser. 2. xx. 505 (1857).

The present beautiful *Phaleria* is most variable as regards the development of its darker portions, its large semicircular post-medial patch being sometimes so immensely increased in size as to be diffused over almost the whole elytra, under which circumstances the prothorax and head are more or less darker also. Despite, however, this great instability in colour, the *P. Clarkii* is remarkably constant in its other characters, which do not perceptibly vary. It is closely related to a species which I have captured in profusion on the sandy shores of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote*, but is considerably more depressed and less shining

* The following comparative diagnosis will point out the distinctions of this Canarian *Phaleria* from its representative at the Cape de Verdes:—

Phaleria picta, n. sp.

P. ovata, convexa, nitida, pallido-ferruginea; capite minute punctulato, rarius infuscato; prothorace minutissime punctulato, antice ad latera leviter rotundato, postice subrecto, angulis posticis fere rectis, basi utrinque foveola brevissima punctiformi impresso, vel immaculato vel in disco plus minus infuscato; coleopteris læte testaceis, macula communi (postice acuminata, antice in elytris singulis dentata) plus minus magna suffusa nigro-ornatis, sat profunde punctato-striatis, limbo longe setoso; antennarum articulis subapicalibus sat compressis transversis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat per oras maritimas arenosas insularum Lanzarotæ et Fuerteventuræ, sub putridis et confervis hinc inde vulgaris.

(being *coarsely alutaceous* beneath the microscope), with its antennæ rather longer and less compact (the subapical joints of which are less transverse), with its prothorax a trifle shorter, smaller, narrower in front, more rounded (or less straightened) behind (which causes the posterior angles to be more obtuse), with its two basal prothoracic foveæ most evidently longer, and with its elytra very much more finely punctate-striated, and nearly free from the strong erect hairs which in its Canarian ally are so conspicuous at the outer margins and shoulders. In their colouring the two species are almost equally unstable; nevertheless the elytral macula of the *P. picta*, when reduced to a small size, takes less of the semicircular form which characterizes that of the *P. Clarkii*,—its anterior edge not being so *straightened*, but more or less angular or dentate on each elytron. Both the *P. Clarkii* and *picta* differ from the common European *P. cadaverina* in having, *inter alia*, the basal joints of their fore feet (in proportion to their size) more dilated, and the penultimate one comparatively smaller—it being almost received within the preceding (emarginate) articulation; but in the small *P. ciliata* from the Madeiras these tarsal joints are on the ordinary type.

We have thus three *Phaleriæ* apparently peculiar to the Atlantic islands, and all of them remarkably distinct *inter se*,—viz. the *P. Clarkii* from (St. Vincent of) the Cape de Verdes, the *P. picta* from (Lanzarote and Fuerteventura of) the Canaries, and the *P. ciliata* from (Porto Santo of) the Madeiras. And it is curious that from the rocks of the Salvages (midway between the two northern of these groups) I should have lately received, from my friend the Barão do Castello de Paiva, an example of the “var. *bimaculata*” (if indeed it be a true variety, for I am by no means convinced that it is not specifically distinct) of the European *P. cadaverina*—a state which appears to be common in Spain and Portugal,—thus giving us a separate exponent for each of these island-clusters! And further, the *P. cadaverina* (probably the *typical* form, as he does not allude to it as the bimaculate “variety”) is recorded by M. Morelet from the Azores!

The *P. Clarkii* was taken abundantly in St. Vincent by Mr. Gray and the Rev. Hamlet Clark, *sub stercore humano*, on the sea-beach at Porto Grande in December 1856, and subsequently in the same spot, during the month of June, “under stones and rubbish,” by Mr. Fry.

Fam. Ulomidæ.

Genus PSEUDOSTENE (nov. gen.).

Corpus parvum, lineari-angustum, nitidum, calvum: *fronte* ad la-

tera vix elevata, ad apicem rotundata integra; *oculis* antice valde emarginatis: *prothorace* magno, subquadrato, antice latiore, postice recte truncato (nec sinuato); *lobo prosternali* crasso, angusto, subhorizontali, retrorsum producto: *mesosterno* antice triangulariter et sat argute exciso; *scutello* sat magno, semicirculari-triangulari. *Antennæ* prothorace paulo breviores, apicem versus gradatim clavatae, articulo 1^{mo} (sub margine clypei recondito) elongato valde bicurvato apice sat robusto, 2^{do} brevior paulo angustior, 3^{tio} ad 6^{tum} minoribus subæqualibus latitudine vix crescentibus, reliquis clavam magnam laxam minus abruptam 5-articulatam efficientibus (ultimo subgloboso). *Labrum* submembranaceum, ad latera tenuissimum, transverso-quadratum, postice gradatim angustius, angulis anticis rotundatis, apice paulo emarginatum et densissime pubescens. *Mandibula* validæ, corneæ, triangulares, apice incurvæ acutæ et breviter bifidæ, intus in medio fissæ coriaceæ. *Maxillæ* bilobæ: *lobo externo* longissimo, subovato, pubescente, ad apicem ipsum inflexo et etiam subarmato; *interno* brevissimo, apice inflexo pubescente sed haud uncinato. *Palpi maxillares* sat elongati, articulo 1^{mo} parvo, 2^{do} majore crassiore intus sinuato-concavo, 3^{tio} brevior, ultimo sat magno securiformi-ovali: *labiales* haud distincte observavi. *Mentum* fere ut in *Halonomo*, i. e. transverso-quadratum, postice gradatim angustius et antice late emarginatum. *Ligula* obtriangularis, postice gradatim angustata subrobusta, apicem versus latior membranacea, angulis anticis subangulato-rotundatis, apice valde pubescens integra. *Pedes* validi, *antici* fossorii: *tibiis* parce setulosis, *anticis* valde, *posterioribus* minus (sed distincte) compresso-dilatatis, *anterioribus* (sed præsertim *anticis*) per marginem externum minute crenulatis: *tarsis* heteromeris, posticis articulo 1^{mo} longiusculo.

Obs. Genus in collectionibus cum *Tribolio* conjunctum, sed a *Triboliis* (i. e. *ferrugineo* et *madenti*) species hujus generis toto cælo recedunt; non solum fossorii sunt (per oras maritimas arenosas sub confervis vel in locis valde salinis degentes), prothorace multo majore antice lato basi haud sinuato clypeoque ad latera minus elevato nec non ad apicem rotundato (nec emarginato), sed lobo prosternali majore crassiore sublineari-angusto (nec spatuliformi), mesosterno in medio profundius et argutius triangulariter exciso, mandibulis ad apicem brevius bifidis [apex collateralis nisi oculo obliquo haud observandus], mento apice late emarginato, ligula recte truncata, maxillarum lobo externo multo longiore elongato-ovato loboque interno brevior magis curvato inarmato, antennis facilius incrassatis (clava 5- nec 3-articulata), articulo basilari multo longiore et valde curvato, et præcipue tibiis dilatioribus, anticis latissime compresso-dilatatis.

A ψευδής, fictus, et *Stene* (Coleopterorum genus).

The few closely-allied beetles for the reception of which I have erected the present genus appear to belong principally to African or the more southern Mediterranean latitudes, and are usually to be found in cabinets (when existing there at all) associated with *Tribolium*, from the only two described exponents of which (viz. the *T. ferrugineum* and *madens*) they are neverthe-

less widely distinct. I believe them to be the insects to which Prof. Lacordaire refers, in his observations under *Tribolium* (*vide* 'Genera des Coléoptères,' v. 323), where he says: "les collections renferment un certain nombre de petits insectes inédits, qui en sont très-voisins, et qui pourront entrer dans le genre, en modifiant légèrement sa formule." It is quite certain, however, that no modification of the generic formula of *Tribolium* could possibly be made so as to embrace the species under consideration, unless we enlarged it to such an extent as to include the whole group of the *Triboliides*; for in their entire structure, no less than in their habits, they are abundantly removed from the *Tribolia proper*.

These insects, indeed, would seem to be more or less fossorial, living under sea-weed on sandy shores, or in other salt places,—a mode of life which their largely dilated anterior tibiæ (accompanied by a considerable development of the prothorax) would, *primâ facie*, indicate. In this respect, as well as in their more rounded, unemarginated clypeus, and shining, deeply-sculptured bodies, they recede completely from the *Tribolia*; whilst their prosternal lobe also is thicker, narrower, and somewhat longer than is the case in that genus, their mesosternum is more sharply cut-out (triangularly) in the centre, their mandibles are more shortly bifid (the collateral apical point being so abbreviated that it does not project beyond the base of the true apex, and is therefore invisible when seen only in profile), their mentum is broadly scooped-out in front and their ligula more straightly truncated anteriorly, their outer maxillary lobe is considerably longer, and the inner one shorter, more incurved, and unarmed, and their antennæ (which have the basal joint very much longer and more flexuose) are more gradually thickened towards the apex,—the club (if such it may be called) being composed of five (instead of three) articulations.

28. *Pseudostene angusta*, n. sp.

P. lineari-angusta, rufo-picea; capite dense ruguloso, clypeo ferrugineo, mox ante oculos subampliato-rotundato; prothorace subconvexo, nitido, sat profunde et confertim punctato, lateribus oblique subrectis; clytris ad latera valde parallelis, levissime transversim rugulosis, obsolete punctulato-striatis, interstitiis minute punctulatis; pedibus piceo-ferrugineis; antennis pallido-ferrugineis. Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

The present insect is most closely akin to two species* in my possession, one taken by the late Mr. Melly in Egypt, and the other by myself in the island of Lanzarote; nevertheless the whole three differ from each other in many small characters,

* The following diagnoses of these two species of *Pseudostene* will serve
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though more particularly perhaps in the relative breadth and compactness, *inter se*, of their antennal joints. The *P. angusta* is just perceptibly narrower and more parallel than its Canarian representative; its clypeus is a trifle more prominent* immediately in front of either eye; its prothorax is not quite so convex or shining, rather more densely punctured on its disk, and has its sides somewhat straighter behind; its elytra are less rugulose and more obscurely striated; and its antennæ are not quite so thick, the subapical joints being rather less transverse. It is, however, so nearly related to the *P. fossoria*, that I should have regarded the two insects as mere geographical phases of each other, were not some of the distinctions, though small, purely structural ones. A single specimen of the *P. angusta* was captured by the Rev. Hamlet Clark at St. Vincent, during his day's sojourn there with Mr. Gray, in December 1856.

to point out the exact characters in which they differ from their Cape de Verde ally:—

Pseudostene subclavata, n. sp.

P. linearis, picea; capite dense ruguloso, clypeo ferrugineo, mox ante oculos rotundato; prothorace nitidissimo, profunde et confertim punctato, ad latera vix magis rotundato; elytris ad latera parallelis, leviter transversim rugulosis, sat distincte punctulato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis; pedibus robustis, piceo-ferrugineis; antennis pallido-ferrugineis, distinctius clavatis, articulis subapicalibus paulo minus laxis (i. e. inter se arctius compressis).

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat in Ægypto, a Dom. Melly olim reperta.

The present *Pseudostene* (if I may judge from a single example) is perhaps a trifle larger and broader than the Canarian one (and therefore, à fortiori, than the Cape de Verde *P. angusta*), its prothorax is just perceptibly more coarsely punctured and less straightened posteriorly, its legs are perhaps a little more robust, and its antennæ are somewhat more clavate, their subapical joints being a little thicker, less transverse, and not so evidently *perfoliated* (i. e. more compressed *inter se*).

Pseudostene fossoria, n. sp.

P. lineari-angustula, picea; capite dense ruguloso, clypeo ferrugineo, mox ante oculos rotundato; prothorace convexo, nitidissimo, profunde et sat confertim punctato, lateribus oblique subrotundatis; elytris ad latera parallelis, leviter transversim rugulosis, sat distincte punctulato-striatis, interstitiis minute punctulatis; pedibus piceo-ferrugineis; antennis pallido-ferrugineis, crassiusculis, articulis subapicalibus paulo magis perfoliatis transversis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$ —vix $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat in salinis et per oram maritimam arenosam ins. Lanzarotæ Canariensis, mense Martio A. D. 1859 a meipso capta.

* This is very perceptible when the two insects are placed together under the microscope.

Genus XENOGLÆUS (nov. gen.).

Corpus sat parvum, subquadrato-oblongum, calvum: *fronte* ad latera vix elevata, ad apicem truncata (haud emarginata): *prothorace* magno, transverso-quadrato, antice vix emarginato, angulis posticis subrectis, margine postico obtuse sinuato; *prosterno* carinato (carina postice lobiformi abrupte terminata): *elytrorum* angulis ipsis humeralibus exstantibus acutis: *scutello* transverso-triangulari: *alis* obsoletis. *Antennæ* prothorace vix breviores, apicem versus moniliformes leviter incrassatæ, articulo 1^{mo} paulo robusto breviusculo, 2^{do} brevi, 3^{tio} longiore, reliquis latitudine gradatim crescentibus (ultimo subgloboso). *Labrum* subquadratum, postice vix angustius, antice versus angulos anticos rotundatum, apice truncatum integrum ciliatum. *Mandibulæ* validæ, corneæ, subtriangulares, apice incurvæ acutæ, intus in medio profunde fissæ coriaceæ. *Maxillæ* bilobæ, lobis valde pubescentibus: *externo* brevi, lato, apice longe setoso: *interno* paulo brevior, intus longe setoso, ad apicem subito et valde inflexo incrassato et ibidem tectiformi concavo obtuso (nec uncinato). *Palpi* clavati: *maxillares* articulo 1^{mo} sat parvo subgracili, 2^{do} magno crasso flexuoso apice clavato, 3^{tio} paulo minore brevior, ultimo maximo securiformi: *labiales* post ligulam inserti, articulo 1^{mo} sat parvo flexuoso, 2^{do} multo crassiore subgloboso, ultimo hoc multo majore subovali ad apicem internum oblique truncato. *Mentum* robustum, corneum, cordiformi-quadratum (i. e. basi facile attenuatum, antice versus angulos anticos rotundatum et apice vix emarginatum). *Ligula* subcornea, cordata (antice profunde biloba). *Pedes* breviusculi: *tibiis* ad apicem externum subtruncatis, ad internum calcaratis, *anticis* apicem versus inflexis latiusculis: *tarsis* heteromeris, subtus valde pubescentibus.

A ξένος, alienigena, et γλοιός, lævis.

In the extraordinary structure of its inner maxillary lobe—the apical portion of which is suddenly bent inwards (at right angles to the basal part), and, instead of being uncinat, is much thickened, *tectiform* (or concave), and obtuse at its extremity,—the present genus differs from every other one with which I am acquainted. In its robust, subcorneous, cordate ligula, moreover, and thick, subcordate mentum, as well as in the largely developed securiform last joint of its maxillary palpi and the acute and prominent humeral angles of its elytra, it is well characterized. With respect to its affinities, I will merely record the opinion of Prof. Lacordaire, to whom I lately transmitted for examination the unique specimen from which the above diagnosis has been compiled. “Cet insecte,” says he, “m’est inconnu. Quant à ses affinités, elles ne sont pas douteuses; c’est une *Uromide*, ainsi que le prouvent la forme de sa tête, de ses antennes, de ses pattes, et surtout l’absence de trochantins aux branches intermédiaires. C’est un genre nouveau, qui repose sur la forme générale du corps plutôt que sur aucun caractère

bien précis, et qui me paraît devoir être placé dans le voisinage des *Peltoïdes*, Casteln. (*Oopiustus*, Chevrol.)”

29. *Xenoglaeus politus*, n. sp.

X. rufo-brunneus, politus; capite subrugose punctato, oculis antice nigris; prothorace convexo, leviter sat parce punctulato, ad latera marginato et vix rotundato; elytris profunde (præsertim postice et ad latera) crenato-striatis, interstitiis minutissime remote punctulatis, antice in disco latis depressis, postice necnon ad utrumque latus angustioribus magis elevatis; antennis pedibusque vix pallidioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

A single example of this curious insect has been communicated to me lately by the Rev. Hamlet Clark, but without any note as to its capture. Whether, therefore, it was taken by himself, during his day's sojourn at St. Vincent in December 1856, or by Mr. Gray, I am unable to ascertain.

Fam. Cantharidæ.

Genus CANTHARIS.

Geoffroy, Hist. des Ins. i. 339 (1764).

30. *Cantharis Fryii*, n. sp.

C. omnino cyanea, antennis tibiis tarsisque paulo obscurioribus et nigro-pubescentibus, supra fere calva; capite prothoraceque (præsertim hoc) nitidis, illo confertim punctato, hoc profunde sed parce punctato, antice attenuato, postice profunde canaliculato; elytris subopacis, confertissime ruguloso-granulatis, apice singulatim rotundatis.

Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

I had at first imagined that the present *Cantharis* might possibly be identical with Erichson's *Lytta chalybea*, included in his paper on the (supposed) Coleoptera of Angola; but, on closer inspection, it has a number of characters in which it apparently differs from that species. Thus, Erichson describes the *L. chalybea* as clothed with a dark pubescence above (whereas the *C. Fryii* is almost bald, and, moreover, the little pubescence which is just traceable on the elytra is fulvescent), and as having its elytra and abdomen alone cyaneous (the rest of the insect being black), whilst the St. Vincent species is cyaneous altogether, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi being alone a little obscurer, and beset with a short, darker pile. The prothorax, also, is stated to be thickly punctured and obscurely channeled, whereas in the *C. Fryii* it is very deeply channeled, and with its punctures large and remote. Moreover, in the Cape de Verde insect the elytra can scarcely be called “ruguloso-punctata,” but rather, ruguloso-granulata (there being hardly any indication of punctures). A

single specimen of it was captured at St. Vincent by Mr. Fry, to whom I have much pleasure in dedicating the species.

Fam. *Ædemeridæ*.

Genus *DITYLUS*.

Schmidt, in Linn. Ent. i. 87 (1846).

31. *Ditylus pallidus*, n. sp.

D. elongatus, cylindricus, pallido-testaceus (oculis, mandibularum apice tibiarumque calcariis solis nigris), undique crebre punctatus necnon longe et densissime pubescens; oculis prominentibus; prothorace subcordato, subinæquali; palpis, antennis versus apicem tarsisque vix obscurioribus.

Long. corp. lin. 3-7.

The present *Ditylus* is so closely related to the *D. concolor* of Brullé, from the Canaries, that, despite its *much* paler colour, I had considered it at first as a mere geographical phasis of that insect; nevertheless, on comparing it carefully with an extensive series of its more northern representative, I am induced to believe that we cannot safely regard it as absolutely identical with it, though it is undoubtedly a very near ally. Thus, it is not only of a *much* more pallid hue (being of a pale testaceous, and entirely free from the beautiful orange tint which is always so conspicuous in the *D. concolor*), but its pubescence is distinctly longer and coarser (particularly behind), its eyes are more prominent, its pronotum is somewhat less uneven, and the first joint of its antennæ is perceptibly thicker—a structure which is very apparent at the base. The veins of its under wings, also, are less robust; and one or two of the minor ones, which are easily traceable in the Canarian species, are, in the *D. pallidus*, scarcely, if at all, visible. In stature it appears to be even more inconstant, if possible, than the *D. concolor*; for whilst that insect ranges from four to seven lines in length, the range of the present is from *three* to seven,—the larger examples thus absolutely *more than doubling* in size the smaller ones! The six specimens now before me were taken at St. Vincent, in the month of October, “beneath trailing succulent plants,” by Mr. Fry.

Fam. *Staphylinidæ*.

Genus *ISOMALUS*.

Erichson, Gen. et Spec. Staph. 838 (1839).

32. *Isomalus Hesperidum*, Woll.

Isomalus Hesperidum, Woll., Ann. of Nat. Hist. ser. 2. xx. 504 (1857).

A single example of this insect was captured at St. Vincent by Mr. Gray during his day's sojourn there in December 1856.