XV. *Descriptions of two Species of the Coleopterous Family Paussidæ.* By W. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

[Read December 7, 1835.]

Paussus Fichtelii, Donovan.

Plate IX. fig. 1.

Castaneous.—*Antennæ* nearly as long as the head and thorax, with the terminal joint large, somewhat quadrangular, excavated on the exterior side, the outline waved, and a sharp pointed production on the external basal angle. *Head* as broad as the thorax, hirsute, nearly orbicular, with a deep longitudinal excavation between the eyes, extending from the base of the antennæ to half the length of the head. *Thorax* hirsute, quadrate, with a deep transverse wavy excavation across the middle, and a longitudinal impression down the centre posterior part, and underneath black. *Elytra* hirsute, quadrangular, twice the breadth of the thorax, and nearly twice as long as broad; black, with the base, apex, and a narrow marginal band, castaneous. *Abdomen* projecting considerably beyond the elytra. *Legs* moderate, slender, with the base of the femora black.

Length one-fourth of an inch.

Obs.—This rare insect, of which only two or three specimens exist in this country, was sent to me from Calcutta, where it was collected by my friend F. Bellairs, Esq., to whom I am also much indebted for many other valuable additions to my collection. Although the species is already known, I have thought that a good figure and description from a fresh specimen might still be interesting.

Fig. 1 *a.* Head and front of thorax in profile. 1 *b.* Abdomen beneath.

P. S.—The vertical impression on the head incloses two minute elevated tubercles; the legs are comparatively very slender, the tarsi long and simple and distinctly five-jointed; the lateral lobes of the mentum long and acute; the elytra furnished at the posterior external angles with a small tubercle, as in several other species of the genus; the two masses at the extremity of the abdomen having the appearance of a deeply emarginate joint, are formed only of a very thick brush of hairs, and the under side of the abdomen is five-jointed; the second and third joints being very short, the fourth simple, and the fifth short. J. O. W.

Platyrhopalus Westwoodii, mihi. Plate X. fig. 5.

Castaneous.—*Antennæ* about two-thirds the length of the head and thorax, the terminal joint very large, nearly lenticular, slightly hirsute, with a pointed production at the base exteriorly. *Head* somewhat orbicular, nearly as broad as the thorax, darker posteriorly, the eyes projecting. *Thorax* cordate, slightly hirsute, with three transverse impressed lines across the base, dark-castaneous, the anterior angles lighter. *Elytra* twice the breadth of the base of the thorax, half as long again as broad, slightly hirsute, with a large triangular black spot on each elytron at the base; another large somewhat semicircular discoidal one about the middle, and a third small lunular one at the apex. *Abdomen* projecting slightly beyond the elytra. *Legs* moderate, stout, with the knees black.

Length seven-twentieth of an inch.

Obs.—This very fine species was kindly presented to me by Sigismund Rucker, Esq., jun., who purchased it in a collection of insects from the East Indies. I have named it after our most indefatigable Secretary, whose Monograph on the *Paussidæ* in the Linnæan Transactions, will ever be a memento of his great skill and exertions in the science of Entomology, and in the present instance I have to thank him for the two excellent figures which accompany these two descriptions.

Plate 10, fig. 5 *a*, represents the maxillary and labial palpi.

5 *b*, represents the antennæ seen in front.

5 *c*, represents the tarsus above.

5 *d*, represents the tarsus laterally.

5 *e*, the underside of the abdomen.

XVI. *Descriptions of some new or but imperfectly known Species belonging to the Coleopterous Family Paussidæ.*
By J. O. WESTWOOD, F. L. S.

[Read December 7, 1835.]

SINCE the publication of my Monograph upon the *Paussidæ*, in the 16th volume of the Linnæan Transactions, I have obtained a knowledge of several new species of this extraordinary group of beetles, and also gained a more perfect acquaintance with others, which, at the period when this Monograph was written,