same reason that Catholics carry the crucifix or cross, as an emblem of the religion they profess, and the God they worship. The next argument I have to adduce, are the situations in which these *Scarabæi* were placed on the mummies: they are found on the chest next the flesh, and under the eyelids; and why placed there, near the pulsation of the heart, and the organ of sight, the very situations of all others most indicative of life and animation. In concluding these remarks, it will be admitted by persons acquainted with Egyptian literature, that the *Scarabæus* may be considered as the emblem of fertility, of fecundity, and of generation, influenced by the sun; and it is not carrying my argument too far to assert, as we find the *Scarabæi* applied to the dead body in such places as near the heart and eye, that they may be regarded, since placed there, as indicating a belief that the heart would throb again, and the eye regain its sight; in short, that the body should be reanimated, and the soul, having fulfilled its term of transmigration, should re-enter the body again, and become immortal.

XXXIV. *Description of a new Genus of Coleopterous Insects from Corfu.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S.

[Read 3d October, 1836.]

Order COLEOPTERA, Linn.

Section PENTAMERA, Latr.

Tribe SERRICORNES, Latr.

Family MELYRIDÆ, Leach. MELYRIDES, Latr.

Genus AMAURONIA,* Westw.

Corpus parvum, oblongum, pilosulum, punctatum.

Caput cum oculis thorace paullo latius. *Antennæ* capitis latitudine vix longiores, articulis obconicis, versus apicem paullo incrassatæ, pilosæ; articulo 1mo majori, 2do parvo, reliquis sensim crescentibus, ultimo ovato. *Labrum* semicirculare, porrectum, setosum, margine coriaceo. *Mandibulæ* trigonæ, corneæ, ad apicem bifidæ. *Maxillæ* lobis duobus distinctis pilosis. *Palpi maxillares* maxillarum longitudine; articulo 1mo et 3tio brevibus, 2do mediocri, subclavato, 4to maximo, elongato-securiformi. *Mentum* transversum, brevissimum. *Labii membrana basalis* distincta; apicalis (labium verum) subquadrata, ciliata. *Palpi labiales* 4-articulati, articulo 1mo

* *Αμαυρίς*—obscurus, ab corporis colorem.

(seu scapo) cum membrana labiali coalito, 2do distincto minuto, 3tio longiori, subclavato; 4to 3tio paullo longiori ad apicem attenuato, truncato.

Prothoracis dorsum (*Pronotum*) subquadratum, lateribus paullo curvatis et postice sublterioribus, capite (præsertim anticè) angustius. *Scutellum* (mesothoracicum) distinctum, ferè semicirculare. *Elytra* ovalia, posticè paullo latiora, anticè subtruncata et thorace latiora.

Pedes mediocres, simplices; *femoribus* versus basin subincrassata, *tibiarum calcari* obsoleto; *tarsis* simplicibus, omnibus distinctè 5-articulatis, articulis quatuor basalibus sensim decrescentibus, ultimo paullo longiori, graciliori; unguibus membranâ basali instructis.

This minute genus corresponds in several respects with *Dasytes* and *Melyris*, and still more particularly with *Pelecophora* of Dejean, a genus which, from the inconspicuous size of the basal joint of the tarsi, was placed by that author amongst the tetramerous Coleoptera near Lema. The structure of the mouth is not unlike *Pelecophora*, as figured by Guérin in his *Iconographie du Règne Animal*, but the size of the head and basal tarsal joint, as well as the habit of the insect, entirely removes it from that genus. In *Dasytes* the maxillary palpi are filiform, but in the obscure colouring of the insect there is an evident relationship between the two genera. *Amauronia*, however, seems to form a very distinct passage (with the assistance of the quasi-tetramerous *Pelecophora*) to the smaller and obscurely coloured species of *Cleridæ*, which have also the basal joint of the tarsi minute, and the maxillary palpi terminated by a securiform joint. The insect forming the type of this genus is one of the most minute serricorn beetles.

Sp. unica. *Amauronia subænea*.

Pl. XIV. Fig. 10.

Æneo-nigra; rudè et irregulariter punctata et undique setis perbrevis pallidis obsita; antennis fuscis, articulis 3 vel 4 basalibus fulvescentibus, elytris interdum chalybeo tinctis, pedibus fulvis, femoribus in medio obscuris, tarsorum articulis apicalibus fuscis. Magnitudo *Cisidis nitidi*, at angustior.

Long. corp. $\frac{5}{8}$ lineæ.

Habitat. in Insula Corfu. Dom. Templeton.

Pl. XIV. Fig. 10.

Amauronia subænea magnified. 10 a, upper side of head and antenna; 10 b, labrum; 10 c, mandible; 10 d, maxilla; 10 e, labium; 10 f, anterior; 10 g, intermediate; 10 e, posterior leg.