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,

I only knew through the descriptions of preceding authors. Of these, as well as of the former, I have been induced to believe that descriptions and figures, in conjunction with those described by our colleague Mr. Saunders, might not be unacceptable to Entomologists by way of supplement to my former work. I have also added a notice of such other species as have been introduced into the family by authors subsequent to the publication of my Monograph, which, together with the present papers, will consequently comprise all that has been hitherto written upon the subject.

Paussus Klugii, Westw. Plate IX. fig. 2.

P. niger; antennarum clavâ parallelâ, margine postico serrato; thorace bipartito, maculis duabus aureo-sericantibus ornato; elytris piceis, margine laterali ferrugineo.

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

Habitat apud Promont. Bonæ Spei. D. Krebs.

In Museo Reg. Berol. et nostr. Amicissimè commun. Dom.

Klug.

Syn. *P. runcinatus*. Klug, MSS.

Caput nigrum, punctatum, subrotundatum, anticè emarginatum, posticè in collum parvum constrictum; lineâ impressâ e clypeo ad verticem extensâ; antennæ nigræ, punctatæ, clavâ magnâ angustiori, lateribus subparallelis, margine antico fere recto et acuto, postico vero multo crassiori et in naviculam longam excavato, cujus pagina superior integra, inferior vero tuberculis 6 marginalibus instructa. *Thorax* capite multo major, bipartitus, parte anticâ ad latera angulariter productâ, et in medio transversè et acutè elevatâ; parte posticâ e præcedente, excavatione magnâ et irregulari separatâ, in quâ maculæ 2 magnæ laterales aureolæ-sericantes; thoracis basis punctatissimâ. *Elytra* thorace dimidio latiora, lævia, nitida, picea, marginibus lateralibus apiceque rufescenti-luteis, humeris impressis angulisque posticis tuberculo parvo instructis. *Pedes* nigri, geniculis tarsisque piceis, crassi, dilatati, pari postico latiori; tarsi distinctè 5-articulati. *Abdomen* rufescens, elytris haud obtectum, infra segmentis ventralibus 5 simplicibus; 2, 3, et 5 minoribus.

In honorem Dom. Klugii, Entomologorum Germanicorum principis, Soc. Ent. Lond. Socii honorarii, quo hæc species amicissimè mecum communicata est.

In the collection of M. Lucien Buquet is contained an insect belonging to the family *Paussidæ*, to which is attached the manus-

cript name of *Xiphocera brunnea* of Latreille. Having been kindly permitted by its conscientious possessor to examine and figure this insect, I have not the least doubt of its specific identity with the *Paussus Klugii*, notwithstanding M. Buquet's insect is from Senegal, and Dr. Klug's from the Cape of Good Hope. The structure of the head, antennæ, and thorax, is precisely similar, the latter being furnished with the two sericeous patches which especially distinguishes this species. The elytra are similarly subnitidous, finely punctured with a marginal series of hairs. The specific name given to the insect by Latreille, *brunnea*, indicates its colour, which is entirely dark-castaneous, with the elytra rufescent at the side. In this respect it therefore differs from the typical specimens of *Paussus Klugii*, but as the specific distinctions of this family consist of structural variations, and not of differences of colour, I can only think this a variety of the former. Moreover, as it is also certain that variation in the formation of the antennæ is in this group only of specific and not of generic rank, I cannot adopt Latreille's idea relative to the generic distinction of this insect from the true *Paussi*; if indeed we were to proceed in the other manner, it would be necessary to form almost every species into a distinct genus.

It is a curious point in geographical Entomology, that a species of this curious and very rare genus should be so widely distributed as to be found both in Senegal and at the Cape of Good Hope. The same observation has however recently been made upon other insects.

Paussus Burmeisteri, Westw. Plate IX. fig. 3.

P. obscurè piceo-castaneus; elytris magis rufescentibus; capite pone oculos lateraliter spinoso; thorace bipartito; elytris angustioribus, pedibusque dilatatis.

Long. corp. lin. 3.

Habitat apud Promont. Bonæ Spei. D. Mund.

In Mus. Reg. Berol.

Syn. *Paussus contractus*, Klug. MSS.

Corpus totum obscurum, piceo-castaneum, pilis vel setis cinereis indutum; elytris, præsertim versus apicem, magis rufescentibus. *Caput* ovale, anticè attenuatum et in medio marginis antici impressum, pone oculos utrinque in spinam brevem productum, lineâque impressâ e clypeo ad verticem extensâ, ubi in excavationem parvam rotundatam desinet, in quâ tuberculum parvum videtur; antennarum clava magna ovalis, disco supra valde irregulari, marginibusque irregulariter

sinuatis, basi externè in spinam parvam obtusam producta, et internè angulata. *Thorax* subovalis capite paullo latior et longior, bipartitus, scil. lateribus ante medium valde excisis, parte anticâ elevatâ, posticâ ejusdem latitudinis, et anticè profundè et irregulariter sulcatâ. *Elytra* thorace tantum paullo latiora, abdomen haud tegentia, ad humeros impressa, tuberculo parvo versus angulos posticos. *Pedes* sat breves; femoribus tibiisque valde dilatatis, complanatis, his ad apicem externè angulariter productis.

In honorem amici Henrici Burmeisteri, M. et Ph. D., Soc. Ent. Lond. Socii, &c., Entomotomi Halensis peritissimi.

Fig. 3 *a, b, c.* Antenna in different positions. 3 *d.* Labial palpus. 3 *e.* Part of head and thorax in profile.

Paussus Shuckardi, Westw. Plate IX. fig. 4.

P. ferrugineus; capite longitudinaliter, thoraceque transversè sulcatis, hoc subbipartito; antennis gracilibus, subcylindricis.

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

Habitat in Africâ Australi.

In Mus. D. Shuckard.

Syn. *Paussus cylindricornis*, Shuckard, MSS.

Caput ovale, ferrugineum, anticè vix emarginatum, sulco profundo e margine antico ad verticem extenso, lateribus inter oculos et basin antennarum elevatis. *Antennæ* punctatæ, ferruginæ; articulo 1mo. subquadrato, ultimoque elongato prioris crassitudine, subcylindrico, basi externè subacuto. *Mentum* dente centrali fere oblitterato, dentibusque lateralibus obsoletis. *Palpi maxillares* articulo ultimo minuto; *labialium* articulo ultimo subcultrato, apicè attenuato. *Thorax* capitis magnitudine et illo haud latior, lateribus anticè obtusè dilatatis, sulco profundo transversè divisus, parte anticâ elevatâ et in medio lineâ longitudinali subdivisâ. *Elytra* oblonga thorace duplo latiora, ad humeros impressa, posticè truncata, et ad angulos posticos tuberculo parvo armata, lævia, subnitida, ferruginea, abdominis fere longitudine. *Pedes* sat breves, compressi, haud dilatati, punctati, setis brevibus aurantiis induti; tarsis brevibus, tibiæ fere latitudine, distinctè 5-articulatis. *Abdomen* subtus 5-articulatum, articulis 2, 3 et 5 brevibus; 4to posticè spinis 2 parvis divergentibus armato.

In honorem Dom. Shuckardi, Soc. Ent. Lond. Socii, Hymenopterologi acutissimi nominatus.

Fig. 4 *a.* Head and thorax in profile. 4 *b.* Head beneath. 4 *c.* Maxillary. 4 *d.* Labial palpus. 4 *e.* Abdomen beneath. 4 *f.* posterior tarsus.

Paussus ruber, Thunberg. Plate IX. fig. 5.

In my Monograph (p. 635) I was compelled, in consequence of not having seen a specimen of this species, to introduce only a transcript from the character given of it by Thunberg, who stated it to be an inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, adding only a suggestion that this author had given an incorrect description of the structure of the head and thorax, by regarding the anterior portion of the latter as the posterior part of the former, and a hint that this species might possibly be identical with my *Paussus Linnæi*. Having, however, during my visit at Berlin found a specimen thus named on the authority of Dr. Klug in the Royal Museum of that city, I made a drawing and the following description of it, whence it will be seen that my conjecture relative to the structure of the head and thorax is confirmed, but that the insect is much more nearly allied to *Paussus excavatus* (an inhabitant of Senegal) than to *P. Linnæi*.

P. castaneo-ferrugineus, subnitidus, vix pubescens, sub lente punctatissimus, verticè impressionibus binis parvis ovalibus, capite anticè emarginato. Antennarum clava obovalis, margine antico subrecto et subacuto, impressionibus nonnullis transversis intra marginem; margine postico multo crassiori et in sulcum magnum oblongo-ovalem excavato, serieque transversâ impressionum in pagina ejus inferiore, angulo externo basali hamato, denteque parvo obtuso in medio marginis basal. Thorax bipartitus capite major, parte anticâ lateraliter in spinam utrinque productâ, parte posticâ longiori sed angustiori, anticè lateraliter subspinoso, disco profundè et irregulariter sulcato. Elytrorum apices externè tuberculati. Pedes subdilatati, complanati, rugosè punctati.

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

Habitat apud Prom. Bonæ Spei. D. Krebs.

In Museo Reg. Berol.

Fig. 5 a. Antenna. 5 b. Labial palpus. 5 c. Head and thorax in profile.

Paussus cochlearius, Westw. Plate IX. fig. 6.

P. totus ferrugineus, subnitidus, flavo-pilosus; antennis apicè eroso-cochleariis, capite lineâ impressâ longitudinali e clypeo ad medium verticis ductâ, thorace bipartito.

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

Habitat in Africâ Australi.

In Museo D. W. Hooker, M. E. S.

Species parva. *P. rubro*, Thunb. valde affinis, e quo differt tamen structurâ antennarum, lineâ impressâ capitis, &c.

Caput subovale, depressum, anticè emarginatum, posticè in collum breve angustatum, lineâ impressâ e medio emarginationis ad medium verticis extensâ. *Antennæ* ferrugineæ, clavâ ad basin valde compressâ et externè in spinam productâ; margine antico omni acuto, dimidio apicali marginis postici dilatato, excavato, cochleario; margine ejus postico impressionibus quatuor longitudinalibus, lobos totidem formantibus. *Mentum* dente centrali fere oblitterato. *Thorax* capite vix major, bipartitus, parte anticâ lateribus angulatis et posticè elevatâ; parte posticâ angulo ejus antico laterali prominente, transversâ, et in medio valde impressâ, tuberculis duobus minutis centralibus. *Elytra* oblonga thorace duplo latiora, ad humeros impressa, posticè truncata, angulo apicali utrinque laterali tuberculato, ferruginea, subnitida, setis flavescensibus induta, setis in lineas irregulares dispositis. *Abdominis* segmenta integra. *Pedes* satis elongati, tibiis præsertim dilatatis; tarsis brevibus, 5-articulatis.

Fig. 6 *a*, *b*. *Antennæ* in different positions.

Paussus armatus, Westw. Mon. Linn. Tr. 16, 646. Tab. 33. f. 62. Plate IX. fig. 7 *a*, *b*, *c*.

Having examined a specimen of this species now in the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope from Sierra Leone, especially with reference to its trophi, the doubts which I expressed in my Monograph as to the propriety of placing it in the genus *Paussus* are removed, there being no important variation beyond specific distinctions to separate it from the other species of that genus.

The insect figured by Guérin in his *Magazin de Zoologie, Insectes*, pl. 49, and details, fig. 1 *b*, and 1 *c*, under the name of *Paussus cornutus*, Chevrolat, is identical with my *Paussus armatus*, as indeed M. Chevrolat had ascertained, the latter name being now attached to it in his collection. It is from Senegal.

Paussus curvicornis, Chevrolat. Plate X. fig. 1.

This species, figured by Guérin in his *Iconographie du Règne Animal, Insectes*, pl. 40, fig. 8 and 8 *a*, is founded upon an insect partially figured in the *Mag. de Zool. Ins.* pl. 49, and therein considered as a doubtful variety of the *P. cornutus* of Chevrolat (*P. armatus*). The details are therein represented in plate 49, fig. 1 *a*, 2, and 2 *a*.

More recently M. Chevrolat has communicated a note to M. Guérin, (*Rev. Zool.* No. 2, page 21,) containing the following description.

"Long 10 mill. D'un ferrugineux un peu obscur, avec l'extrémité des élytres plus pâle; tête ayant sur le vertex une pointe conique, un peu courbée en avant; corselet divisé transversalement par un fort étranglement, ayant une profonde impression à son lobe postérieur; élytres presque lisses avec quelques tubercles très-petits, et une légère dilatation à l'extrémité et en dehors; pattes d'une couleur plus foncée.

"Hab. Senegal."

Paussus Jousselinii, Guér.

Under this name M. Guérin has published the description of another new species belonging to the first section of the genus "*thorace quasi bipartito*," and most nearly allied to *P. microcephalus*, which it resembles in its antennæ, of which the club is armed with small teeth near the tip, but which is scarcely so thick as the basal joint, and nearly cylindric (somewhat resembling the antennæ of *P. Hardwickii*).

The following is M. Guérin's description of *Paussus Jousselinii*, in the Rev. Zool. No. 2, p. 21.

"Long. 7 mill.; larg. aux épaules 2, et à l'extrémité 3 mill. Corps d'un brun foncé presque noir, avec l'abdomen et l'extrémité des élytres ferrugineux; tête petite, ayant un sillon longitudinal en avant, et 3 tubercles en forme de cornes sur le vertex; antennes rugueuses, avec le 1er article grand, presque carré, le second ou la massue subcylindrique, trois fois plus long que le premier, un peu rétrécie au milieu, ayant en dedans et à la base un appendice tronqué et, près de l'extrémité, trois fortes dents aigues; corselet divisé en deux par un profond étranglement, ayant une profonde excavation longitudinale au milieu et deux taches orangées produites par un fin duvet, et placées de chaque côté et presque au fond de l'étranglement transversal; élytres lisses avec un petite dent dilatée près de l'extrémité; pattes rugueuses comme les antennes."

"Ce curieux insecte a été trouvé au Pégou, au bord de la rivière Yrrawady, à une journée de Rangoon; il était posé sur un tronc de palmier."—Guér. *loc. cit.*

Paussus bifasciatus, Kollar. Plate X. fig. 3.

P. ferrugineus; capite, antennarum apice, pedibus elytrisque nigris, his fasciis duabus ferrugineis.

Long. corp. 2"', lat. 1''.

Habitat in Indiâ Orientali.

Kollar in Annal. des Wiener Mus. der Naturg. Erst. Band. 1836. 2 Abth. p. 336, tab. 31, f. 7 a, b.

“Ad species minores hujus generis pertinet. *Caput* suborbiculare, nigrum, nitidum, sat remotè punctatum, impressionibus duabus lævioribus in medio; oculis lateralibus, vix prominulis, rotundatis, nigro-obscuris; instrumentis cibariis ferrugineis; antennis biarticulatis, articulo baseos brevi, subcylindrico, ferrugineo, articulo 2do dilatato, sublineari apicè rotundato, impressionibus quatuor utrinque conspicuis, quasi in articulos 5 diviso, ferrugineo, segmentis duobus apicis nigris. *Thorax* sat elongatus, subquadratus, antè multo latior, lateribus rotundatus, pone medium subito coarctatus, totus ferrugineus, nitidus, lineolâ transversâ mediâ profundè impressâ, alterâ longitudinale minus profundâ, nec marginem anticum neque posticum attingente; hæ lineolæ crucem in medio thoracis repræsentant. *Elytra* thoracis parte anticâ latiora, oblonga, quadrangula, basi ipsa depressa, a thorace remota, subemarginata, humeris antrorsum prominulis, lateribus inflexa, immarginata, apicè truncata; abdomine breviora, convexiuscula, nigra, nitida, obsoletissimè punctata, nigra, fascia baseos lata, apicis angusta, ferrugineis. *Corpus* subtus ferrugineum, nitidum, punctatum. *Pedes* nigri, omnes subæquales, tibiis compressis, femoribus basi tarsisque totis ferrugineis.”

Specimen unicum a Dom. Fichtel ex Indiâ Orientali Musæo allatum est.—Kollar. *loc. cit.*

Paussus Turcicus, Friv. Plate X. fig. 2.

P. oblongus rufus, capite elongato, opaco, thorace transversim diviso, elytris nitidis, apice dilatatis truncatis, maculâ mediâ communi longitudinali fuscâ.

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

Habitat in montibus Turcicis “Balkan” dictis.

Frivaldszky, in Hungarian Trans. 1835, vol. ii. pl. 6, fig. 5.

Platyrhopalus Mellei, Westw. Plate X. fig. 4.

Pl. piceus; elytris castaneis latissimis, fere quadratis; antenarum clavâ latâ compressâ, margine fere circulare, basi externè angulum efformante; pedibus latissimis.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. elytr. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Pl. *Mellei*, Westw. Lin. Tr. 16, p. 683.

Guérin, Iconogr. Règne An. Ins. pl. 40, fig. 11.

Of this extraordinary insect, an inhabitant of Malabar, I ob-

tained a knowledge subsequent to the printing of my Monograph, and was therefore compelled to introduce a description of it by way of postscript. The plate accompanying my Monograph being at that time engraved, I was prevented from adding a figure of it. I have, therefore, now supplied the deficiency, adding numerous structural details, being convinced that so remarkable an object cannot fail to interest the Entomologist.

Plate 10, fig. 4, represents the insect magnified. 4 a. The head beneath. 4 b. The mandible. 4 c. The maxilla. 4 d. The labrum and labral palpi. 4 e. The antenna sideways. 4 f. The antenna seen from the front. 4 g. The posterior leg.

Platyrhopalus angustus, Westw. Plate X. fig. 6.

P. brunneo-castaneus, elytris angustioribus, singulo maculâ magnâ laterali, triangulari, nigrâ; antennarum clavâ magnâ rotundatâ, subconvexâ, externè versus basin incisâ, dente acuto.

Long. corp. lin. 3; latitudo elytrorum, lin. 1.

Habitat in Indiâ Orientali. Neemuck. Dom. Downes.

Corpus totum nitidum, parcè pubescens, brunneo-castaneum, subconvexum. *Caput* mediocre, anticè vix emarginatum, lineâ longitudinali impressâ verticem fere attingente; oculi magni, prominuli, laterales, nigri. *Antennæ* articulo basali depresso, parte internâ magis productâ, apice obliquo; clava thoracis magnitudine, margine omni acuto, supra et subtus subconvexa, fere rotundata, externè incisione latâ et profundâ versus basin, dente basali acuto. *Thorax* capite paullo latior, lateribus anticè rotundatis, posticè paullo angustior (sc. cordato-truncatus), impressione tenui transversâ pone medium. *Elytra* thorace dimidio latiora, angulis humeralibus prominentibus, rotundatis, tuberculo ordinario ad angulum externum posticum; brunneo-castanea, singulo macula magna triangulari nigra versus medium, suturam fere attingente. *Abdomen* apice nigro, subtus 4-articulatum, articulo basali maximo, 2do et 3tio brevibus. *Pedes* castanei; tibiis medio-criter dilatatis, apicè obliquè truncatis. *Tarsi* articulis basilibus late spongiosis.

This species was collected in the interior of India at Neemuck by Assistant Surgeon E. T. Downes, to whom I beg leave to present my thanks for an opportunity of describing and figuring so valuable an addition to this singular but very rare group of insects. He informs me that he caught a single specimen in his room at night by lamp-light, having observed it crawling on his

table. It is very closely allied to the species which Mr. Saunders has done me the honour to name after me, which is also from India, and which is distinguished from the present species by its larger size, its much broader outline, and particularly by the black colour of the base and apex of the elytra, which colour is indeed so extended over these organs as to leave the castaneous colour almost in the shape of a narrow St. Andrew's X. The parts of the mouth are similar to those of *Platyrhopalus Westwoodii*.

Plate 10, fig. 6 *a*, represents the antenna seen from the front, and 6 *b*, the under-side of the abdomen.

Genus. *LEBIODERUS*, *Westw.* Plate IX. fig. 8.

Corpus depressum, latiusculum. *Caput* thorace multo angustius, posticè in collum breve contractum, subtriangulare; anticè emarginatum, angulis posticis pone oculos subacutè productis, verticè lineà depressâ; oculis mediocribus lateralibus. *Palpi* maxillares maximi, 4-articulati, articulo 1mo brevissimo, 2do maximo, internè sensim ad apicem in lobum magnum acutum productum, articulis duobus apicalibus multo minoribus, subæqualibus, ultimo obovali apice in vesiculam parvam terminato. *Mentum* cum capite haud articulatum, transversum, angulis anticis lateralibus acutè productis, denteque parvo breviori centrali instructum; palpi labiales 4-articulati, articulo primo parvo, crasso, 2do minuto, annuliformi, 3tio longiori, ultimo præcedentis longitudine, graciliori, oblongo-ovato. *Antennæ* maximæ ut videtur 7?-articulatæ; articulo 1mo ovali, 2do? minutissimo, reliquis 5 latissimis, massam ovatam depressam et irregularem formantibus. *Thorax* (scil. pronotum) latus, elytrorum fere latitudine, depressus, lateribus anticis rotundatis et in lobum productis, posticè truncatis, portione posticâ thoracis multo angustiori. *Elytra* lata, oblongo-quadrata; humeris anticè et obliquè productis; angulis posticis tuberculo ordinario munitis. *Alæ* 2. *Pedes* sat graciles, paullo compressi; tarsis evidentè 4-articulatis, articulis basalibus subæqualibus. *Abdomen* elytris paullo longius, apicè acuminato, 4-annulatum.

This very curious genus appears to be intermediate between *Platyrhopalus* (with which it agrees in the comparative shortness of the terminal joint of the labial palpi, and in the structure of the maxillary palpi) and *Pentaplatarthrus*, with which it might be associated from the remarkable construction of the antennæ. It

is however quite distinct from these two genera, as well as from *Paussus*, by its general characters; so that I am compelled to establish a new genus for its reception, which I have named in allusion to the structure of the thorax which has some resemblance to that of *Lebia* and *Masoreus* in the narrowness of the posterior part, although it will be evident that in this new genus it is the anterior lateral angles and not the posterior part of the thorax, as in those genera, which are dilated into lobes. I am by no means convinced that the terminal part of the antennæ which I have described as 5-jointed consists of more than a single joint with several constrictions, not having been enabled to macerate or relax the insect of which I have seen but two specimens. For the like reason I have been unable to examine the structure of the internal parts of the mouth. The insect which in my Monograph upon this family, I have doubtfully associated with the *Platyrhopali*, under the name of *Pl. aplustrifer*, is not improbably a second species belonging to this new genus, having the thorax of a somewhat similar form; the antennæ are not so apparently articulated, although if, as I have conjectured, the antennæ of the type of this new genus be not articulated but merely constricted, there will be less reason to doubt the propriety of the association of *Pl. aplustrifer* therewith, especially as traces of constrictions are to be noticed upon the clava of its antennæ, and as the latter organs are similarly provided with spines.

Species 1. *Lebioderus Goryi*, Westw.

Testaceus, tenuissimè punctatus; elytris paullo saturatioribus, antennarum clavâ margine postico 4-dentatâ.

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

Habitat in Insulâ Javâ.

In Mus. Dom. Gory et Buquet, Parisiis.

Testaceus, supra subdepressus, tenuissimè punctatus, nitidus. Caput porrectum, subtriangulare, anticè subemarginatum, angulis posticis pone oculos acutis et paullo productis, vertice lineâ impressâ notato. Antennæ pilosæ, clavâ 4-constrictâ et quasi 5-annulatâ, annulo 1mo omnium minori, transverso, tribus sequentibus latioribus, supra et subtus elevatis, ultimoque obtriangulâri, apicè rotundato; annulis 4 ultimis ad marginem posticum dente parvo et gracili instructis. Thorax rufo-testaceus, nitidus, punctatissimus, in medio disci paullo convexus, lineâ impressâ centrali. Scutellum parvum, triangulare. Elytra rufo-testacea, nitidissima, punctatissima, thorace latiora;

humeris anticè et fere ad marginem posticum loborum thoracis productis. Pedes tenues, subcompressi.

I have dedicated this very interesting insect to M. Hippolyte Gory, a distinguished French Entomologist, member of the Entomological Societies of London and Paris, and author of various valuable works, who has been so obliging as to forward it to me from Paris, although unique in his rich collection, in order that I might describe and figure it for the Entomological Society of London.

Fig. 8 a. Trophi in situ. 8 b. Antenna in profile. 8 c. Underside of the body.
8 d. Tarsi seen laterally and from above.

Cerapterus Macleayi, Donovan.

Plate X. fig. 7.

This insect is known to Entomologists only by Donovan's figure and description; and as this author is known not to have paid so much attention to the minute details of his figures as are now required by Entomologists, I have thought that a figure of an insect sent to me from Paris by M. Gory, which, except in a few particulars, agrees with the general characters of this species, would not be unacceptable to the Members of our Society. It is from New Holland.

Piceus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis; capite thorace minori, obtriangulari, anticè rotundato, angulis posticis pone oculos acutè productis; posticè in collum breve contracto: thorace subcordato-truncato, capite majori; elytris thorace latioribus, oblongo-quadratis, angulis posticis tuberculo ordinario instructis; pedibus magnis, compressis; tarsis distinctè 5-articulatis.

Long. lin. 5.

The characters given above might, perhaps, be considered to indicate a species distinct from *C. Macleayi*; but I think when sufficient allowance is made for Donovan's inaccuracies in minute insects, and his figures and description are compared with those which I now offer, it would not be justifiable to give the insect above described as a species distinct from that figured by him.

Plate X. fig. 7 a. represents a tibia and tarsus.

Genus. *TROCHOIDEUS*, Westw.

In my Monograph upon the *Paussidæ* I introduced the *Paussus cruciatus* of Dalman into the family, under the generic name of *Trochoideus*, observing that the general habit of the insect, the

form of its head, thorax, and elytra, the length and slenderness of the legs, and the formation of the palpi, were characters which evidently intimated a connexion with other families. The insect upon which this genus was established, was found by Dalman in Gum Copal, or rather, perhaps, (according to the recent investigations of Mr. Hope,) Gum Animè. By the kindness of M. V. Andouin I now possess an insect belonging to this genus from Madagascar (which, in conjunction with Dr. Klug's descriptions of Madagascar Coleoptera, clearly proves that the Gum Animè insects are inhabitants of that remarkable country). I must refer to the Linnæan Transactions for a detailed account of this genus, and shall here only describe the parts of the mouth.

Labrum transversum, angulis anticis rotundatis, ciliatum. (Fig. 8 b.)

Mandibulæ corneæ, fere quadratæ, compressæ, dente terminali gracili, bifido, margine interno densè ciliato. (Fig. 8 c.)

Marillæ magnæ planæ, lobo terminali maximo, internè recto, externè rotundato densè piloso, lobo interno minuto, acuto, ciliato. Palpi maxillares crassi, 4-articulati; articulo 1mo minuto—2do et 3tio magnis, obovatis—ultimo majori, ovato-conico. (Fig. 8 d.)

Mentum transversum, integrum, anticè angustius. *Labium* anticè in lobos duos laterales dilatatum. *Palpi* labiales 3-articulati; 1mo articulo minuto—2do majori, pateræformi—ultimo maximo, dilatato, apicè truncato. (Fig. 8 e.)

From these characters, and from the tetramerous tarsi, it is evident that the affinity of this genus is more strictly towards *Endomychus* or *Eumorphus*, as Dr. Klug has indeed noticed in his Jahrbuch der Entomologie.

The insect from Madagascar appears to differ specifically from that described by Dalman, of which the character is

Species 1. *Trochoideus cruciatus*, Westw. (*Mon. Pauss.*)
Ferrugineus, elytrorum basi apiceque fuscis, suturâ fasciâque mediâ brunneis.

Species 2. *Trochoideus Dalmanni*, Westw. Plate X. fig. 8.
Fuscus, vix nitidus, pubescens; elytrorum humeris, apice, maculisque quatuor discoidalibus mandibulisque luteis.

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

Habitat in Insulâ "Madagascar."

In Mus. Reg. Paris, D. Gory, Chevrolat et nostr.

Caput nigro-fuscum, tenuissimè punctatum, pubescens. Mandibulæ luteæ. Antennæ fuscae, pubescentes. Thorax fuscus, punctatissimus, pubescens, cordato-truncatus, marginibus lateralibus elevatis, canaliculâ dorsali. Elytra ovata, humeris paullo latoribus elevatis, fusca punctatissima, pubescentia versus humeros, ad apicem, maculisque 4- (2- et 2 paullo majoribus et transversis) luteis. Pedes graciles, fusci; tarsis rufescentibus, 4-articulatis, articulis 3-bus basalibus subequalibus haud dilatatis.

Plate X. fig. 8, represents *Trochoideus Dalmanni* magnified. 8a. The head and antenna from above. 8f. The antenna. 8g. The hind leg. 8h. The intermediate tarsus. 8i. The under side of the abdomen.

Species 3. *Trochoideus Desjardinsii*, Guér.

Brunneus, sericie flavescenti obtectus; ore, antennis, pedibusque fulvis.

Long. 4 mill. ; larg. 2 mill.

Habitat in Insulâ Mauritiî.

Guérin, Revue Zoologique, No. 2, p. 22.

“Cet insecte est d'un brun marron, couvert d'un fin duvèt jaunâtre; la bouche, les antennes et les pattes sont fauves; sa tête est large, sans rétrécissement postérieur, avec les yeux saillans et le chaperon et le labre plus étroits et assez avancés pour couvrir les mandibules. Dans les deux individus que nous possédons, les antennes sont composées évidemment de quatre articles, dont le dernier forme un massue beaucoup plus longue que les trois premiers; mais l'un des deux a cette massue beaucoup plus épaisse, et nous semble être le mâle. Le premier article est plus long que les deux suivans réunis, arrondi, épais; en avant, dans le mâle et la femelle le second article est triangulaire, aussi long que large; le troisième est semblable au second, chez la femelle; mais dans le mâle il est très-dilaté en arrière et forme la base de la massue, qui est aplatie, à peine deux fois aussi longue que large, tandis que chez la femelle cette même massue est plus étroite moins trois fois sa largeur dans la longueur. Les palpes maxillaires sont assez longues et paraissent formés de trois articles; dont le premier est court, le second un peu plus long et épais, et le troisième encore un peu plus long que le second, conique terminé en pointe. Les palpes labiaux sont tres-courtes et terminés par un article largement obconique et creusé au milieu. Le corselet est en forme de cœur tronqué des deux côtés. L'écusson est triangulaire, plus large que long. Les élytres sont ovalaires, arrondies au bout, un peu bordées. Les pattes sont courtes, avec les tarses de cinq articles.”—*Guér. loc. cit.*

Genus. MEGADEUTERUS, *Westw.*

Since the publication of my Monograph upon the *Paussidæ*, I have had an opportunity of examining and delineating the insect therein mentioned, as contained in the collection of the late A. H. Haworth, Esq. under the name of *Cerocoma marginata*, but which I regarded as a second species of the genus *Megadeuterus*.

The type of this genus, *Paussus flavicornis*, is evidently very nearly allied to the genus *Malachius*, and the insect above mentioned is also to be regarded as possessing the same affinity.

In addition to the curious structure of the 2nd joint of the antennæ, the *Megad. Haworthii* is distinguished by two interesting peculiarities; the anterior tarsi are only 4-jointed, whilst the four posterior tarsi are 5-jointed, and the antennæ are only 10-jointed. In this latter respect, indeed, this insect nearly approaches several beetles ordinarily placed in the genus *Malachius*, such as *M. 4-maculatus*, &c. from North America, New Holland, &c., but in the former respect I know of no Coleopterous insect which exhibits a similar character.

Megadeuterus Haworthii, Westw. Plate X. fig. 9.

Cæruleus; labro, antennarum articulis 2 basalibus fulvis, margine toto thoracis, elytrorum suturâ lateribusque rufis.

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

Habitat — ?

In Mus. Hopei, olim Museo Haworthii.

Caput porrectum, cæruleum, punctatum, pubescens; anticè lineis nonnullis impressum. Labrum magnum, semirotundatum, fulvum. Mandibulæ dentatæ. Palpi cylindrici, parvi, labiales brevissimi. Antennæ 10-articulatæ; 1mo articulo crasso, 2do maximo, subquadrato, convexo, supra et posticè excavatione magnâ, cujus latera utrinque in dentem obtusum producuntur; articulis reliquis nigris, minoribus, serratis, ultimo ovali. Thorax angulis anticis acutis, posticis vero rotundatis; disco nigro, margine omni rufo. Scutellum parvum, rotundatum. Elytra oblongo-ovata, subdepressa, thorace latiora, cærulea, punctata, pubescentia, suturâ marginibusque rufis; rufescentiâ paullo ante medium elytrorum nonnihil dilatâtâ. Pedes nigri, geniculis tarsisque rufescentibus.

Plate X. fig. 9, *Megadeuterus Haworthii* magnified. 9a. The head from above. 9b. The head from beneath. 9c. The three basal joints of the antenna. 9d. The fore leg. 9e. The posterior leg.