I have much satisfaction in naming this splendid insect (which formed one of the chief ornaments of the cabinet of my lamented friend A. H. Haworth, Esq.,) in honour of its present possessor, Thomas Norris, Esq., of Ridvales, Bury, Lancashire, M.E.S.

In the majority of its characters it most nearly approaches the *Lamia ornata* of Olivier, which with several other species from Sierra Leone and Central Africa, including the *Lamia Crux niger*, Hope, and a beautiful species recently brought home by the Niger expedition, constitute a small subgeneric group distinguished by their geographical range, the exquisite brilliancy of their colours, the very prominent prosternum, and the strongly toothed mandibles, at least in one sex.

The insect above described however, although agreeing in the first two particulars, is at once sectionally distinguished by the very great length of the terminal joint of the antennæ, the much less prominent prosternum, and the unarmed mandibles. As however the distribution of the Longicornes is at present in the course of publication by one of the most celebrated French entomologists, I shall on the present occasion content myself with pointing out the characters above detailed.

P.S. Since this memoir was read M. Serville has completed his revision of the longicorn beetles without proposing a distinct genus or subgenus for *L. ornata*, *regalis*, &c. M. Percheron has however more recently proposed the genus *Sternotomis* for these species. *Gen. des Ins.* Col. pl. 16.

XXXH. *Descriptions of some new Species of Coleopterous Insects lately received from Monte Video. By S. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., M.E.S.*

[Read October 6th, 1834.]

Fam. ENGIDÆ, MacLeay.

Genus LANGURIA, Lat.

Languria latipes. Plate XIV. fig. 1.

ELONGATA, rufo-picea, suprâ viridi-cuprea, nitida, elytris obsolete punctato-striatis, ad apicem decem-dentatis, tarsisque anticis valdè dilatatis.

Long. corporis $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ; lat. 1 lin.

Habitat in Brasiliâ circum Monte Video.

In Mus. nostro.

Descr. *Antennæ* obscuræ, graciles, articulo septimo præcedenti paulò majori, articulisque quatuor ultimis clavam magnam planam formantibus (fig. 1. a.). *Caput* depressum. *Thorax* æneo-virens, nitidus, gibbosus, anticè contractus, distinctè marginatus. *Scutellum* depressum. *Elytra* viridi-cuprea, nitida, suturâ virescente, confertissimè et obsoletè punctato-striata, anticè latitudine thoracem æquantia, posticè valdè angustiora, lateribus rectis; singula ad apicem foveâ indistinctâ, apiceque ipso obliquè truncato, dentibus ferè æqualibus quinque (exteriore vix majore) armato. *Corpus* infrâ rufo-piceum. *Pedes* æneo-virentes (anticis elongatis) femoribus ad basin rufo-piceis, tarsi dilatatis (præsertim in pare antico, fig. 1. b.) et pubescentibus.

The 4-jointed clava of the antennæ, the very dilated anterior tarsi, and the serrated oblique apex of the elytra, are the peculiar characters of this species.

SERRICORNES:—STERNOXI, Lat.

EUCNEMIDES, Latreille, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1834.

Genus PTEROTARSUS, Lat.

Pterotarsus bimaculatus. Plate XIV. fig. 2.

Rufo-flavus, gibbosus, antennarum flabello nigro, elytris nigro bimaculatis.

Long. corporis 5 lin. ; lat. 2 lin.

Habitat in Brasiliâ, circum Monte Video.

In Mus. nostro.

Descr. *Antennæ* fulvæ, articulo basali elongato-recurvo, valdè in-crassato, margine exteriori ad apicem nigro; articulis binis proximis simplicibus; reliquis longè flabellatis, flabelli laminis nigris (fig. 2. a.). *Mandibulæ* ad apicem nigræ. *Caput* demissum. *Oculi* nigri. *Thorax* et *elytra* obsoletè punctata, pubescentia; ille gibbosus, convexus, posticè lineâ centrali longitudinali impressus, in foveam transversam brevem vix ante thoracis basin terminante, margine posteriore concavo, angulis posticis acutis, depressis. *Prosternum* utrinque in canaliculam obliquam (rainure præsternale, Lat.) ad antennas recipiendam profundè excavatum. *Scutellum* valdè demissum. *Elytra* obsoletissimè striata, striis basin versus fortius impressis, lateribus compressis; singula maculâ parvâ nigrâ, pone medium disci sig-

nata; ad apicem subacuminata. *Pedes* breves concolores; tibiis valdè dilatatis et compressis, internè fossulatis, ad tarsos contractiles recipiendis, externè à medio utrinque declivibus; tarsorum articulis 4 basalibus longè pulvillatis.

Fam. CEBBIONIDÆ.

Subfam. RHIPICERIDES, Latr.

Genus CALLIRHIPIS, Latr.

Callirhipis Hoodii. Plate XIV. fig. 3.

Obscurè niger, depressus, capitis vertice, thoracis lateribus, maculisque duabus elytrorum dorsalibus, croceo-flavis, pectore piceo.

Long. corporis 10 lin.; lat. 3 lin.

Habitat in Brasiliâ circum Monte Video.

In Mus. nostro.

Descr. Caput, thorax, et elytra, creberrimè punctata, obsoletè pilosa. *Antennæ* obscuræ, articulo basali recurvo incrassato, secundo brevi, reliquis laminas prolatas, longitudine crescentes, ad apicem recumbentes, producentibus, articulo extremo subrecto (fig. 3. a.). *Mandibulæ* unidentatæ, externè ad basin tuberculo minuto armatæ. *Palpi* saturatè picei, articulis basalibus pallidis. *Caput* subquadratum depressum, supernè nigrum inæquale, infrà croceo-flavum, fronte concolori depresso. *Thorax* brevis, croceo-flavus, disco latè nigro, anticè valdè contractus, angulis anterioribus subtervolutis, posticè latior sublatus, lineâ transversali ad basin, et foveolâ utrinque, impressis; infrà ad gulam quasi bispinosus. *Elytra* elongata, depressa, nigra, ad basin latitudine thoracem æquantia, posticè minimè dilatata, singula lineis vix elevatis quatuor (quarum suturalis ad basin furcata, et exteriores parùm distinctæ ad basin non productæ), maculâque subarcuatâ croceo-flavâ in medio latè signatâ, ad suturam non attingente, sed ad marginem exteriorem antea usque ad basin prolongatâ. *Abdomen* obscurum pilis griseis obsitum. *Pectus* piceum. *Pedes* nigri, simplices. *Tarsi* articulo primo brevi, proximis tribus brevissimis, ultimo robustiore, valdè elongato, vix recurvato. *Ungues* magni curvati, pulvillo unico parvo corneo, subtùs hirsuto, instructi (fig. 3. d.).

I have named this fine species in honour of Thomas Samuel Hood-Esq., the British Consul-General at Monte Video, by whom the insects described in this paper were kindly presented to me.

This insect differs from the general character of the species contained in the genus by the pale markings with which it is variegated.

In this respect it approaches the *Callirhipis bicolor* and *scapularis* of M. de Laporte's monograph, in the second number of the *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* for the year 1834. In the former of these two species the elytra are entirely black, and the head and thorax "aurantiaca;" while in the latter the thorax is aurantiacous, with a central black spot, and the elytra are black, with a large basal aurantiacous spot dilated at the suture. These two insects (which M. de Laporte considers may possibly be varieties of the same species) are however only $7\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, while mine is 10 lines, calculating 12 to the inch; but a remarkable circumstance, showing the concurrent influence of organization and colouring, here presents itself to notice, M. de Laporte having observed in both his insects "un caractère fort remarquable, qui consiste en deux petites pointes que ces insectes ont sur le bord antérieur du dessous du corselet," and respecting which he adds, "ce caractère pourrait bien être sexuel chez ces insectes," although it is not to be noticed in any of the uniformly coloured species. I had before observed in my insect a similar pair of teeth, or small projecting points, at the anterior margin of the underside of the thorax; but as the head of my specimen appeared a little injured beneath, it seemed possible that these points might be the result of accident: but on perceiving that M. de Laporte had noticed the occurrence of a similar character in the two insects before alluded to, I reexamined my insect, and finding that the character in question occurs in the exact position indicated by M. de Laporte, that it is perfectly symmetrical and uniform on each side, and considering moreover that my insect combines many other distinctive characters common to the two insects described by him as before alluded to, although at variance with those of the other species of *Callirhipis*, I have returned to the opinion which I had originally entertained, that these points were characteristic of peculiar organization. The three species further differ in general form from others of the genus, being more elongate, and having the head less deflexed, and the thorax less convex; and although the structure of the tarsi, with the claws and tubercular pulvillus, is similar to that of the typical *Callirhipis*, the general character of the three insects is so dissimilar from the rest of the genus as, in my opinion, to call for their separation under a sub-generic name: but considering the recent appearance of M. de Laporte's monograph, and the attention which he has bestowed upon the whole group, I prefer leaving the subject altogether at his disposal.

The figure given by M. Guérin of the maxillæ of *Callirhipis Dejeanii*, in the '*Iconographie*' (Insectes, pl. 13. fig. 6.), represents them

very differently from what they appear in my insect; and the figure of this part given by M. de Laporte in the French Transactions, from its exact conformity with that of M. Guérin, would appear to have been copied from it. This organ, as represented in these figures, unfurnished with any terminal or lateral lobes, and having the palpi inserted upon the summit of its rounded extremity, would appear to have an unusual and unnatural construction; whereas a figure of this organ by Mr. Westwood in Griffith's Animal Kingdom, pl. 61. fig. 1. f., from *Callirhipis Childreni* of Gray, precisely corresponds with that of the maxillæ of *Call. Hoodii*, as now given, fig. 3. b., although the former species belongs to the uniformly coloured division, showing the maxillæ to be furnished with two lobes, very slender and short, and thickly covered with hairs, the outer one being biarticulate, and the inner one longer and pencil-shaped. Fig. 3. c. represents the mentum, labium, and labial palpi.

HETEROMERA, Latr.

Fam. CISTELIDÆ.

Genus *LYSTRONYCHUS*, Latr.

Lystronychus pulchellus. Plate XIV. fig. 5.

Obscurè violaceo niger, elytris saturatè rubris, obsoletè punctato-striatis, maculis sex nigris.

Long. corporis $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. 2 lin.

Habitat in Brasiliâ circum Monte Video.

In Mus. nostro.

Descr. *Antennæ* violaceo-nigræ, graciles, apicem versus sensim paulò crassiores. *Caput* nigrum depressum, obsoletè rugosum, lineâ ad basin impressâ. *Thorax* latior quàm longus, cordato-truncatus, convexus, niger, rugosus, angulis anterioribus haud prominulis, lateribus rotundatis, posticè contractis. *Elytra* thorace ferè duplò latiora, obscurè rubra, posticè vix dilatata, apice depresso subacuminato; singula maculis tribus nigris (quarum antica subquadrata, intermedia subrotunda, et postica minor), striisque punctatis octo, pilis suberectis griseis secundùm interstitia regularitè dispositis, punctorumque serie ad marginem. *Corpus* infrà nigro-violaceum. *Pedes* obscuri; femoribus simplicibus.

This insect appears to agree in form of body, construction of antennæ, and simple legs, with *Helops equestris* of Fabricius, which forms the type of the genus *Lystronychus* of Latreille.

Fam. CISTELIDÆ.

Genus *PROSTENUS*, Latr. (Fam. Nat.), Perty, Ins. Bz.*Prostenus laticornis*. Plate XIV. fig. 4.

Elongatus gracilis, viridi-cupreus, nitidus, antennis elongatis nigro-violaceis, apicem versus fortiter dilatatis, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus piceo-ferrugineis, femoribus incrassatis.

Long. corporis 6 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Habitat in Brasiliâ, prope Monte Video.

In Mus. nostro.

Descr. *Antennæ* corporis longitudine nigro-violaceæ, articulis quinque basalibus plûs minûsve piceo pellucidis, ad apicem purpureis; cæteris fortitèr dilatatis, et (præter ultimum) subtrigonis, disco parùm concavis, obsoletè rugosis, lineâque vix distinctâ in longitudine divis; articulo extremo frondiformi. *Mandibulæ* piceæ, ad apicem nigræ. *Caput* atque *thorax* viridi-cuprea, confertissimè punctata, nitida, pilis longulis erectis parcè induta; hic convexus, subquadratus, lateribus rotundatis. *Elytra* elongata concoloria, nitida, ad basin elevata, humeris prominentibus, regione intermediâ subdepressâ, disco pilis nonnullis suberectis regularitèr dispositis, ad apicem crebrioribus; singula striis punctatis novem (quarum suturalis valdè abbreviata, et in proximâ prope basin demersa), punctisque nonnullis majoribus undè exeunt pili ad interstitia impressa, serieque ad marginem lateralem, anticè duplicem ordinem sequente, lateribus prope basin subtervolutis. *Corpus* infrâ piceum, viridi-cupreo suffusum. *Pedes* saturatè piceo-ferruginei; femoribus incrassatis, ad basin tenuissimis; tibiis hirsutis vix recurvatis; unguibus magnis.

This insect would probably enter into the extensive genus *Prostenus* of Dejean's Catalogue, which is there placed as synonymous with *Lystronychus*; but the elongate form, shining surface of the body, greatly dilated antennæ, and incrassated femora are important characters in which it varies from the type of the latter genus (*Helops equestris*, Fabr.), so that I have felt disposed to follow Dr. Perty, who considers the two genera as distinct. As however neither characters nor type of *Prostenus* have been laid down by Latreille in the Fam. Nat., in which work alone the genus is to be found recorded by that author, it is impossible to say whether the name *Prostenus* may not have been subsequently expunged by him intentionally, and the name *Lystronychus* introduced synonymously in its place. In such case it would be well that the *Prostenus* of Perty should receive a distinct denomination in order that confusion

may be avoided; but it is also to be observed that a series of types of form may certainly be considered to intervene between the *P. laticornis* and the true *Lystronychus*; and thus the question which arises whether or not the extreme forms should be regarded as congeneric becomes a point of nice discrimination.

XYLOPHAGA.

Fam. BOSTRICHIDÆ, Leach.

Genus PLATYPUS, Herbst.

Platypus (Tesserocerus) *insignis*. Plate XIV. fig. 6.

Cylindricus, piceus, capite thoraceque nigricantibus, elytris rufo-piceis, posticè obscuris.

Long. corporis 4 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Habitat in Brasiliâ circum Monte Video.

In Mus. nostro.

Descr. *Antennæ* piceo-flavæ, difformes, sex-articulatæ, articulo primo longissimo recurvo, infra piloso, ante medium geniculato, et pro frontem insignitè recurvato, apicem versus dilatato deflexo, subtùs ciliato; articulis quinque reliquis in primum ad geniculam obliquè insertis, 2—5 brevibus (magnitudine decrescentibus), ultimoque maximo, complanato, subrotundo, patelliformi, pilis (nisi basi) oblecto (fig. 6. a.). *Caput* nigrum, pilis longulis fulvis ad frontem prosistentibus densè vestitum. *Thorax* niger, maculis duabus contiguas minimis (e pilis luteis formatis) basin versus notatus. *Elytra* rufo-picea, posticè nigricantia, prope apicem abruptè depressa; singula lineis quatuor (quarum quarta parùm distincta) vix elevatis compressis, interstitiis crenato-striatis, totidem in dentibus ad apicem productis, suturalibus utrinque maximis; apice ipso pilis fulvis obsito. *Corpus* infra piceum, pectore pallidiore. *Pedes* piceo-fulvi, geniculis nigrescentibus; femoribus crassis; tibiis perbrevis, transversè sulcatis, ad marginem denticulatis, et in spinam fortem ad apicem productis. *Tarsi* ut in *Platypo cylindro*, articulo tertio haud bilobato, penultimo (4to) minutissimo (fig. 6. d.).

With the exception of the species of the genus *Paussus*, there is no coleopterous insect with which I am acquainted possessing such remarkable antennæ as the present. In many respects indeed they closely resemble the antennæ of *Platypus cylindrus*, &c., but with this very obvious difference, that the long basal joint, after giving rise to other joints of the same peculiar construction as those of *Platypus*, forms a sort of knee, and becomes considerably prolonged in a curvilinear direction, extending itself before the front of the

head, being gradually dilated towards the apex, somewhat hollowed beneath, and strongly ciliated (fig. 6. a.).

The purposes for which this singular appendage may have been adapted must be curious matter of conjecture. The prolongation in question, forming by far the most conspicuous portion of the antennæ, at first sight presented all the appearance of a distinct joint taking its rise from the knee near the insertion of the other joints, beyond which part it is considerably contracted and more slender than the basal portion; but after the closest examination no trace of articulation has been discernible.

In its general character this insect is undoubtedly allied closely to *Platypus*: the elytra, however, instead of being furnished at the apex with a single obtuse point, are distinctly 4-toothed; but this, if not indeed existing to an almost imperceptible degree in the smaller species of *Platypus*, may be simply the effect of greater development, the carinæ of the elytra being prolonged beyond the apex and thus forming the teeth. In the *Platypus flavicornis* of Fabricius figured by Dalman in his memoir upon the insect found in gum animé, the extremity of the elytra is armed in a still different manner.

The structure of the lower parts of the mouth however differs materially from that of *Platypus cylindrus*. In that species the maxillæ have but a single lobe; but in my insect there are evidently two (fig. 6. b.); the outer one slender and pencillated at the extremity, the inner one obtuse and armed with flattened bristles. The maxillary palpi are 4-jointed (which appears to be the case also in *Platypus cylindrus*), the basal joint being very large, and the others, especially the penultimate joint, being much smaller. In both insects the two large basal points are furnished with a singular whirl of long stiffened hairs or bristles set on at right angles, or I should rather say inclining downwards; and the internal base of the maxillæ is furnished with numerous very long and curved hairs.

Again, in *Platypus cylindrus* that part which Mr. Curtis, in his beautiful work 'British Entomology', describes as the mentum, is somewhat short and urn-shaped, while in my insect it is much more elongate, and rather in the shape of a champaign glass, widest in front, with the sides nearly straight (fig. 6. c.). In *Platypus cylindrus* Mr. Curtis considers this organ "to be attached to the surface" (meaning of course the *inner* surface) "of the covering of the under side of the head." Upon an examination of my insect, however, (for the dissections of which, and of the other insects now described I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Westwood,) it appears questionable whether the analogous part to which this organ is united

by a membranous ligament from within, may not be the true mentum rather than an integral portion of the head, in which case the organ itself would form the labium; but the point may be open to controversy, and a careful examination of a species of *Platypus* while in a recent state, with due regard to the trophi of other allied genera, would appear to form the safest guide to a correct conclusion in the matter.

The labial palpi in *Platypus cylindrus* are of equal thickness to the base; but in *Pl. insignis* the basal joints are much the thickest, and the terminal joints shorter in proportion.

From all these various circumstances, and more especially from the very marked peculiarity in the antennæ, this insect appears to deserve the rank of a distinct subgenus; and at the suggestion of Mr. Westwood, I would propose for it the name of *Tesseroцерus*, as not inapposite with reference to the curious formation of the antennæ.

XXXIII. On the Earwig. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S., &c.

[Read October 6, 1834.]

It has been considered by some authors that those species of insects which subsist upon plants which are not natives of this country ought not to be regarded as indigenous although occurring in the greatest plenty. This opinion needs however to be received with much restriction, since if adopted in its full extent it would necessarily lead to the supposition that so strict a connexion exists between the plant and the insect that the latter is not found to attack any other plant.

But any person at all acquainted with floriculture knows well that many imported plants afford the most congenial food to our strictly native insects; for instance, the flowers of the dahlia * are gnawed, almost as soon as they have burst the calyx, in a very unsightly manner, but it is to the snails that the greatest portion of the damage must be laid. The earwig however has not an inconsiderable share in the mischief, feeding upon the corollas by night, and hiding itself between them by day. In fact these insects are great enemies of the florist and fruiterer, feeding upon ripe and decayed fruits, and

* In like manner I have observed that the hollyhock is attacked by *Apion radiolum*, which undergoes its transformations in the stem, although its ordinary habitat is *Malva sylvestris*.