

This article was downloaded by: [McGill University Library]  
On: 02 February 2015, At: 12:35  
Publisher: Taylor & Francis  
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:  
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer  
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



## Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5

Publication details, including instructions  
for authors and subscription information:  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah11>

### VI.—New neotropical Curculionidæ.—Part IV

Francis P. Pascoe F.L.S.

Published online: 07 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Francis P. Pascoe F.L.S. (1881) VI.—New neotropical  
Curculionidæ.—Part IV, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5*,  
7:37, 38-45, DOI: [10.1080/00222938109459470](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938109459470)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938109459470>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever

caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

## VI.—New Neotropical Curculionidæ.—Part IV.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &amp;c.

## BRACHYDERINÆ.

Pandeletius naupactoides.

Phanasora, n. g.

— plumbea.

Naupactus simplex.

— chloropleurus.

— serenus.

— imbutus.

— sulphurifer.

— magicus.

Megalostylus expansus.

Emmeria, n. g.

— marginata.

## OTIORHYNCHINÆ.

Exorides, n. g.

— carinatus.

## CHOLINÆ.

Cholus luctuosus.

— moestus.

*Pandeletius naupactoides.*

*P. ovatus*, fulvus, squamulis subsilaceis tectus; capite, prothorace femoribusque anticis fuscis, squamulis viridibus sparse adspersis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Ovate, fulvous, covered with small whitish-yellow scales; head, prothorax, and anterior femora brown, with scattered greenish scales, but denser and brighter on the latter; rostrum rather longer than broad, slightly sulcate at the base, the lower half covered with bright green scales; antennæ testaceous, scape not extending beyond the middle of the eye; funicle with the first joint stout, much longer than the second, the rest transverse, club short; prothorax well rounded at the sides, coarsely granulate-punctate, an impressed line in the middle; scutellum punctiform; elytra rounded at the shoulders, coarsely punctate-striate; body beneath covered with bright green scales, except the last two segments of the abdomen; fore legs much longer than the others, their femora very stout, their tibiæ denticulate on the inner margin, all, except the anterior femora, testaceous.

In the rounded sides of the prothorax this species agrees with the North-American *P. hilaris* (Hbst.), but differs in coloration, in the relative size of the basal joints of the funicle, and in the larger fore legs.

## PHANASORA.

*Rostrum* subangustum, sulco angulato basi a capite separatum. *Antennæ* mediocres, subterminales; *scapus* oculum superans; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus. *Prothorax* subcylindricus. *Elytra* basi prothorace latiora. *Pedes* subæquales; *femora* clavata, omnia infra dente acuto armata;

*tibiæ* intus bisinuatæ, apice mucronatæ; *corbulis* apertis; *tarsi* articulo ultimo ampliati; *ungues* liberi. *Abdomen* normale.

One of my specimens has the MS. name of *Pandeletius cæruleus*, Buq., attached to it; but from *Pandeletius* and allied genera it differs in the angular groove at the base of the rostrum, and in all the femora being toothed beneath.

*Phanasora plumbea.*

*P. ovata*, squamulis cæruleis approximatis tecta; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.* Bogota.

Ovate, black, covered by approximate pale blue scales (hence the colour as a whole appears to be dull leaden); rostrum longer than the head, flattened above, and rather sharply angled on each side; antennæ black, last five joints of the funicle somewhat turbinate; eyes lateral, rounded; prothorax slightly rounded at the sides, granulate above, the base truncate; scutellum punctiform; elytra moderately convex, nearly twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, punctate-striate, punctures approximate; teeth of the femora slender, curved.

*Naupactus simplex.*

*N. obovatus*, brunneus, squamulis pallidioribus subapproximatis tectus; rostro antice excavato; antennis elongatis; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Obovate, everywhere reddish brown, covered with small paler subapproximate scales; rostrum broadly excavated between the insertions of the antennæ, the median impressed line or canal extending to the back of the head; eyes prominent; antennæ ferruginous, slender, elongate; scape extending to behind the eye; second joint of the funicle nearly twice as long as the first; prothorax above equal in length and breadth; scutellum triangular; elytra convex, seriate-punctate, punctures distinct, subapproximate; intercoxal process broad, subtruncate.

Allied to *N. durius* (*Sitona durius*, Germ.), but with a much longer prothorax and a less delicate punctuation of the elytra.

*Naupactus chloropleurus.*

*N. niger*, indumento brunneo tenuiter vestitus, lateribus læte argenteo-viridibus, supra setulis minutis adpersus; rostrum curvatum, postice capiteque profunde sulcatis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Bahia.

Black, loosely covered with a light-brown indumentum, the sides of the prothorax and elytra covered with bright silvery green overlapping scales, and everywhere, especially the legs, furnished with very minute scattered setulæ; rostrum curved, a deep groove from the middle to between the eyes; antennæ slender; scape passing behind the eye; funicle elongate, second joint more than twice the length of the first, the fourth shorter than the third or fifth; club elliptic; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, subgranulate; scutellum cordate; elytra seriate-punctate, each rounded at the apex, green stripe broad, irregularly indented, at one point behind the middle continued to the outer margin; body beneath with silvery green scales on each side and on the coxæ.

In coloration this species resembles to a certain extent *N. stauropterus* (*Leptocerus stauropterus*, Germ.); but, *inter alia*, the stripe on the elytra is continuous, not interrupted so as to give the black central portion the figure of a cross as in the latter.

*Naupactus serenus.*

*N. niger*, squamulis cupreis dense tectus, elytris singulatim vittis duabus metallice viridibus ornatis. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Parana.

Oblong-ovate, black, covered with cupreous scales, each elytron with narrow metallic green stripes; rostrum slightly concave above; antennæ ferruginous; scape scarcely extending behind the eye; funicle with all the joints elongate, the second three times as long as the first; club slender, not longer than the two preceding joints together; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, not canaliculate; scutellum round, covered with golden-green scales; elytra moderately convex, obliquely truncate at the shoulders, the apex narrowly rounded, irregularly seriate-punctate, the punctures minute, outer green stripe nearly the length of the elytron, the inner shorter; body beneath covered with silvery green scales; fore legs moderately robust.

This species appears to have *N. decorus* (Fab.) for its nearest ally; but the latter has a rugose prothorax and is differently coloured.

The males in this genus have the elytra much narrower than the females, and the prothorax often considerably larger or even globose.

*Naupactus imbutus.*

*N. nitide fuscus*, squamulis minutis sparse indutus; elytris vittis duabus interruptis marginibusque flavidis. Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* Macas.

Glossy brown, sparingly furnished with minute scales, each elytron with a reddish-yellow or luteous stripe interrupted in the middle, the side broadly margined with the like colour; rostrum slightly angular on each side, the central canal not extending beyond the middle; antennæ piceous, slender; funicle with all the joints very long, the second three times as long as the first; club not so long as the two preceding together; eyes very prominent; prothorax very transverse, finely punctured, canaliculate; scutellum triangular; elytra convex, shoulders somewhat angular, the apex produced and narrowly rounded, scutellar border elevated, striate-punctate, punctures transverse, interstices narrow; body beneath pitchy brown; fore legs robust, their coxæ not contiguous.

This species belongs to Schönherr's first Stirps; but I have not seen any thing which can be called an ally.

*Naupactus sulphurifer.*

*N. fuscus*, indumento griseo sparse leviter indutus, lateribus prothoraceque vittis duabus, basi fascia transversa connexis, læto sulphureis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lin.

*Hab.* Uruguay.

Brown, inclining to pitchy, with a thin greyish indumentum and a few black setæ; the sides of the prothorax and elytra, the anterior margin of the former, and a stripe on each of the latter (connected by a cross band at the base with its fellow) a rich sulphur-yellow; rostrum rather narrow, concave above; antennæ slender, second joint of the funicle twice as long as the first, the third shorter than the fourth, the seventh as broad at the apex as the club, the latter slender, acuminate; prothorax transverse, the sides rounded, finely granulate above; scutellum scutiform; elytra (♂) scarcely broader than the prothorax at the base, narrowly rounded at the apex, irregularly and finely punctate-striate; body beneath with a sulphur-yellow pubescence; legs ferruginous, the anterior robust, with their tibiæ and tarsi pitchy.

The sulphur markings are composed of a compact mass of indumentum mixed with hairs. I believe this species is *N. bivittatus* of Dejean's Catalogue.

*Naupactus magicus.*

*N. niger nitidus*, squamulis isabellinis in vittas longitudinales digestis; antennis brevibus. Long. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Glossy black with longitudinal stripes of whitish approximate scales; rostrum narrow, deeply concave above;

antennæ short, ferruginous, the funicle scarcely longer than the scape, second joint of the former nearly twice as long as the first; club stout, a pale stripe over the eye continuous with a broader one on the prothorax, the latter slightly transverse, posteriorly a broad groove, which is corrugated on each side; scutellum small; elytra striate-punctate, inflected posteriorly, the outer margin thickened, and towards the apex bluntly denticulate, near the suture a narrow stripe, on the shoulder a double stripe united before the middle and behind the middle interrupted by a round spot; body beneath and legs glossy black, clothed with a few greyish hairs.

An isolated species, somewhat resembling *Hilipus bipunctatus*, Boh., in general appearance.

*Megalostylus expansus.*

*M. oblongus*, obscure fuscus, squamulis albis tectus; prothorace transversim triangulari, angulis posticis basin elytrorum superantibus. Long. 4 lin.

*Hab.* Mexico.

Oblong, dull brown or pitchy, more or less covered with small white approximate scales; rostrum scarcely narrower than the head, concave in front; antennæ stoutish, black; prothorax broadly triangular, the posterior angles acute, extending beyond the elytra at the base; scutellum very small, triangular; elytra moderately convex, gradually rounded from the base to the apex, finely striate-punctate, the punctures almost obsolete; body beneath and legs pitchy brown with scattered white setulæ.

The head is more constricted behind than in *M. rhodopus*, Boh., with which structurally it pretty nearly agrees; but it is at once differentiated by the form of the prothorax.

EMMERIA.

*Rostrum* breve, robustum, supra canaliculatum, apice triangulariter excisum; *scrobes* curvatæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Antennæ* tenues, breviusculæ, in medio rostri insertæ. *Oculi* suboblongi. *Prothorax* transversus, basi bisinuatus. *Elytra* basi producta, humeris obsoletis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* incrassata, haud petiolata; *tibiæ* anticæ curvatæ, omnes intus denticulatæ; *corbulis* cavernosis; *tarsi* breviusculi, æquales; *ungues* liberi. *Processus* intercoxalis angustus. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque brevibus.

With the general appearance of *Eustales* this genus has the broad rostrum of *Cyphus*, but without the prominent shoulders of the latter. Lacordaire gives "corbeilles glabres"

as one of the characters of *Eustales*; in all that I have examined they are scaly.

*Emmeria marginata.*

*E. subelliptica*, squamulis læte argenteis dense tecta, lateribus vitta splendide cærulea ornatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin.

*Hab.* Pará.

Subelliptic, closely covered with rich silvery scales, the sides of the head, prothorax, and elytra with a brilliantly sparkling blue or green stripe (depending partly on the light), the apex of the latter dull brownish or blackish; rostrum slightly narrower than the head, the excised portion ciliated on each side; antennæ pitchy, pubescent, first joint of the funicle shorter than the second, equal in length to the third; club as long as the last four joints together; prothorax equal in length and breadth, slightly rounded at the sides, a lightly impressed median line; scutellum oblong; elytra moderately convex, seriate-punctate, punctures small, apex of each elytron ending in a small mucro; body beneath black, with oblong imbedded bluish or greenish scales; legs ferruginous, with subapproximate whitish and brownish scales.

EXORIDES.

*Rostrum* breviusculum, canaliculatum, apice excavatum; *scrobes* rectæ, ad oculos desinentes. *Antennæ* graciles, subterminales; *scapus* oculum superans. *Oculi* rotundati. *Prothorax* normalis. *Elytra* connata, basi prothorace haud latiora, ad latera abrupte declivia. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* integra; *tibiæ* subrectæ, apice mucronatæ; *corbulis* cavernosis; *tarsi* æquales; *ungues* liberi. *Abdomen* segmento primo inter coxas angusto, antice rotundato.

A somewhat anomalous genus. It would seem to be somewhere near *Naupactus*; but the straight scrobes show that its true place is with the Otiiorhynchinæ. With its cavernous corbels and free claws it would be referred, according to Lacordaire's arrangement, to his "Celeuthétides." None of the species of that group are American; and, moreover, the broad truncate intercoxal process is a character which this genus does not possess; so that for the present we must consider its affinities doubtful.

*Exorides carinatus.*

*E. ellipticus*, niger, squamulis griseis, aliis orchraceis, tectus; prothorace elytrisque carinis duabus instructis, his postice nodosis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Macas.



Elliptic, somewhat narrow and compressed, covered above with pale greyish scales alternating above with ochraceous; head and rostrum black, with scattered very minute scales, apex of the latter with a broad deep excavation between the insertions of the antennæ; scrobe expanding in front of the eye, the upper boundary slightly curved; antennæ black, second joint of the funicle longer than the first, the rest gradually shorter, club with a silvery pubescence; prothorax rather broader than long, sides rounded, two curved black carinæ on the disk, the interval concave and canaliculate; scutellum small, triangular; elytra seriate-punctate, a strongly raised carina on the third interstice, terminating in a prominent nodosity, another carina on the seventh interstice, the apex narrow and compressed, ending in two short diverging points; body beneath and legs black, furnished with pale scattered setulæ.

*Cholus luctuosus.*

*C. ovatus, aterrimus, squamulis suberectis concoloribus tectus, fasciis pallide flavis ornatus; corpore infra dense albido-squamoso. Long. 6 lin.*

*Hab. Sarayacu.*

Ovate, intensely black, with small semierect scales of the same colour, and with bands of pale yellowish overlapping scales on the prothorax and elytra; rostrum rather long, dilated and finely punctured at the apex; antennæ pitchy, the two basal joints of the funicle equal in length, club elliptic; prothorax transverse, contracted anteriorly, the apical margin and large spot at the sides pale yellowish; scutellum oblong; elytra scarcely broader than the prothorax at the base, the shoulders nearly obsolete, the apex broadly rounded, entire, a pale yellow basal band not extending beyond the shoulders, another behind the middle, but interrupted at the suture, and a large spot on each side between the two bands pale yellowish; body beneath covered with minute whitish scales; legs with longer hair-like setulæ; anterior coxæ approximate.

This species is not unlike *Amerhinus Bohemanni*, Mann., in coloration; but *Cholus* differs generically in its longer legs. *Polyderces*, Schönh., is another genus with the feeblest of characters, and only adopted by Lacordaire with hesitation as distinct from his *Archarias*, which he separates from *Cholus* by the absence of the serrated apex of the elytra and the truncated (not angulated) intermediate segments of the abdomen; but if united with *Polyderces*, it would lead to such an alteration of nomenclature that I have thought it better to

keep them all in *Cholus*, especially as, throughout the whole of the group, structural characters are not correlated with the general appearance.

*Cholus mæstus*.

*C. oblongo-ovatus*, depressus, subnitide niger, denudatus, elytris macula basali utrinque fasciaque pone medium, ad suturam interrupta, ex squamulis pallide flavis confertis ornatis. Long. 7 lin.

*Hab.* Sarayacu.

Oblong-ovate, depressed, black, slightly glossy, glabrous, a spot at the base near the shoulder and a slightly oblique narrow band, not meeting its fellow at the suture, composed of pale yellowish minute scales; rostrum glossy black, elongate, dilated and finely punctured towards the apex; antennæ ferruginous, basal joint of the funicle twice as long as the two next together, the rest cylindrical; prothorax transverse, very minutely punctured, a few small glossy spots dotting the duller black; scutellum suboblong, smooth; elytra slightly broader than the shoulders at the base, abruptly contracted near the apex, seriate-punctate, punctures small, distinct; body beneath and legs with small scattered setulæ and round imbedded scales, the legs ferruginous; femora slender.

A glabrous, depressed, and somewhat isolated species; the elytra abruptly contracted towards the apex cause a gibbosity above the contracted portion, which is very marked, although noticeable in many species.

---

VII.—*On a small Collection of Crustacea and Pycnogonida from Franz-Josef Land, collected by B. Leigh Smith, Esq.*  
By EDWARD J. MIERS, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate VII.]

THE Crustacea which form the subject of the present memoir were all collected by Mr. Leigh Smith in a single locality a little to the south of Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 79° 55' N., long. about 51° E., during his recent expedition to the Arctic seas in his yacht 'Eira,' and have been generously presented by him, with other animals collected in the same cruise, to the British Museum. Mr. W. Grant, who accompanied him as naturalist, undertook the care and preservation of the specimens.

The collection, although not numerous in species, is of considerable interest, in that it contains two Amphipoda which are apparently new to science, and a Pycnogonid which is