

This article was downloaded by: [New York University]

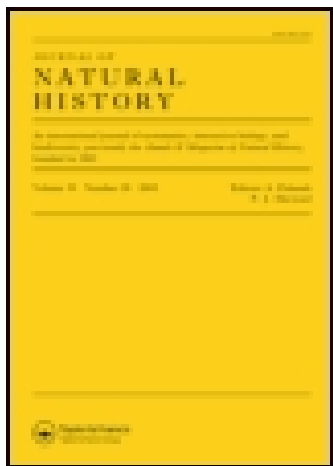
On: 13 February 2015, At: 03:33

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>

XXVIII.—New South-American coleoptera, chiefly from Ecuador

Charles O. Waterhouse

Published online: 09 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Charles O. Waterhouse (1880) XXVIII.—New South-American coleoptera, chiefly from Ecuador, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5*, 5:28, 285-302, DOI: [10.1080/00222938009459456](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938009459456)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938009459456>

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>

spinose polyparies are not uncommon even in the highest Glenkiln.

The Retiolitidæ are among the rarest of the Glenkiln fossils in Britain and America, where the lattice-like genus *Clathrograptus*, Lapw., is all that represents the family upon this horizon. In Sweden, however, the extraordinary genus *Gymnograptus* of Tullberg, which points in the direction of the ancient *Trigonograptus*, Nich., is so abundant in strata hardly, if at all, inferior to the lowest Glenkiln beds as to give its name to the containing zone.

The zoological features of this British Glenkiln zone and its Irish and American representatives are so unique, and at the same time are so invariable throughout its extraordinary range, that the Australian strata with *Cænograptus gracilis*, Hall, &c., may be assigned with tolerable certainty to this zone, which, like the older Arenig and Lower Llandeilo zones, will probably be proved to have had a geographical extension that was worldwide.

[To be continued.]

XXVIII.—*New South-American Coleoptera, chiefly from Ecuador.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE species described in this paper were, with a few exceptions, collected by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Chiguinda and Sarayacu. The specimens are all in the British-Museum collection.

Cicindelidæ.

Oxychila glabra, n. sp.

Nigra, nitidissima, palpis antennisque testaceis, his basi nigris, singulis elytris V flavo notatis, femoribus rufis apice nigris, tibiis tarsisque testaceis.

♂. Long. 9 lin.

A glabrous species resembling *O. nigro-ænea*, Bates, but with shorter elytra and narrow labrum. Head lightly transversely impressed behind the eyes, with numerous, short, longitudinal wrinkles forming a band between the eyes. Labrum narrowed and acuminate anteriorly, with no distinct denticulations laterally. Palpi pale testaceous. Thorax rather shorter than in *O. nigro-ænea*, rather more constricted in

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 5. Vol. v.

20

front, more narrowed behind; the disk more convex, almost swollen into a tubercle laterally. Elytra very strongly punctured at the base, sparingly and more obscurely punctured beyond the middle, scarcely sinuous at the apex, the sutural angle very slightly obtusely dentiform; each elytron has a slightly raised yellow **v**-shaped spot, the side nearest the suture the shorter; there is a distinct impression within the shoulder, another near the suture, a slight one before the yellow spot; and the posterior declivity is also much impressed. The antennæ are testaceous, with the four basal joints black, the extreme base of the fourth is yellowish.

Hab. Macas.

Carabidæ.

Calophæna alboguttata, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida; elytris cyaneis, fortiter striatis, ad apicem truncatis, vix spinosis, guttis quatuor albis notatis.
Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Completely resembles *C. aculeata*, Chaud., in colour, size, and form, but has the sutural angle of the elytra not prolonged into an acute spine. The elytra appear to be a little longer; the striæ are very deep, the intervals very convex; the spots are small; the apex of each elytron is truncate; the truncature is not straight, but slightly sinuous; its outer angle acute, the sutural angle acute but scarcely produced.

Hab. Copataza River.

Cucujidæ.

Palæstes nigriceps, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, thorace femoribusque ochraceis, elytris dimidio basali flavis.
Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species resembles *P. bicolor* in form, but differs in having the head and scutellum black. Besides this difference of colour it is distinguished by having the thorax more angular in the middle of the front margin, and the sides have not the deep incision immediately before the posterior angles as in *P. bicolor*. The scutellum is a little less transverse. The impressed line on the metasternum is continued to the front; in *P. bicolor* it appears to be always abbreviated. The femora have the extreme base and apex black.

I have only seen the male of this species, which has the mandible developed in the same way as in *P. bicolor*.

Hab. Chiguinda.

Palæstes tenuicornis, n. sp.

Flavus, nitidus; antennis gracilibus nigris, apice fuscis; elytris plaga communi, tibiis tarsisque nigris.

♂. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species is very close to *P. bicolor*, and is similarly coloured, except that, instead of having the apical half of the elytra black, there is only a large spot common to both elytra, leaving the margins yellow; the mandibles and clypeus are also yellow. Besides the coloration, this species differs in having the antennæ decidedly more slender and relatively longer; this is the more apparent when comparing the apical joints. The thorax is similar in form, but is merely sinuous at the sides, without denticulations.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Rutelidæ.

Spodochlamys mirabilis, n. sp.

Oblonga, brunnea, æneo tincta, supra dense fortiter punctata, subtus nitida; pygidio dense asperato, fulvo hirsuto.

♂. Thorace medio tuberoso, lateribus explanatis; humeris dente acuto armatis; femoribus anticis subtus ante apicem dente magno apice hamato; tibiis anticis elongatis, ante medium curvatis.

♀. Thorace simplici, fortius punctato; humeris obtusis; tibiis anticis brevibus obtuse tridentatis.

Long. 20 lin., lat. 11 lin.

♂. Head, thorax, and scutellum very densely and strongly punctured, the narrow interspaces or rugulæ on the thorax with fine punctures; clypeus not quite twice as broad as long, rounded in front, the margin finely reflexed. Thorax twice as broad as long, semicircularly emarginate in front, bisinuate at the base; the anterior angles acute and a little porrect; the disk raised near the base; the sides impressed above and expanded, strongly angular rather behind the middle. Elytra light brown, more or less tinted with green in the punctuation, which is close, strong, and irregular, coarser at the base, fine at the margins. Body beneath and legs pitchy, tinted with æneous; the metasternum densely punctured; the abdomen sparingly punctured. Anterior femora with a strong flattened tooth near the apex, the apex of the tooth acute and hooked: anterior tibiæ very long, narrow at the base, curved inwards rather before the middle, the apical portion flattened and broader, with three teeth on the outer edge, the upper one obtuse.

♀. More convex than the male, and presenting nothing remarkable in form; broadest behind the middle of the elytra,

gradually narrower anteriorly. The thorax broadest at the base, gradually narrower anteriorly, obliquely narrowed just before the anterior angles, which are acute; the posterior angles obtuse; the whole surface very strongly and densely punctured. Elytra more yellow-brown than in the male, the punctuation rather more distinct.

Hab. Chiguinda.

Dynastidæ.

Lycomedes Buckleyi, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, supra fulvo-furfurosus.

♂. Capite cornu erecto apice tridentato, thorace disco lamina erecta antice concava instructo.

♀. Capite simplici, thorace crebre punctato.

Long. 16 lin.

This species has the broad form of *L. Burmeisteri*, Waterh. (Cist. Ent., ii. 1879, p. 422, pl. ix. f. 1), but the floury clothing is of a paler colour.

♂. Ocular canthus simple next to the eye (not projecting laterally as in *L. Burmeisteri*), but furnished in front with a small sharp tooth, which is directed forwards. The cephalic horn is erect, very slightly curved, expanded at the base on each side into a triangular flat tooth; the horn itself is somewhat enlarged at the apex, where it is divided into three sharp teeth, two in front and one behind them. The thorax is distinctly more angular at the sides than in *L. Burmeisteri*; the discoidal lamina is erect, flattened, subparallel, obtuse at its apex, slightly concave in front.

♀. More depressed than the male, with the head and thorax unarmed, the latter shining, coarsely and thickly punctured, the punctures filled with the floury substance. It scarcely differs from the female of *L. Burmeisteri*; but the sides of the thorax are a little more angular, and the posterior angles more obtuse. The only tangible difference, however, is in the form of the ocular canthus, which in *L. Burmeisteri* has its front margin straight, its side making with it an angle less than a right angle. In *L. Buckleyi* it is narrower, entirely oblique, a little projecting where it joins the angle of the clypeus, slightly sinuate in the middle, and rounded off posteriorly.

Hab. Chiguinda.

Prionidæ.

PROTORMA, n. gen.

General appearance of *Navosoma*, but with the thorax

approaching that of *Strongylaspis*. It differs from the latter in the following points :—Eyes with scarcely a trace of emargination in front. Antennæ reaching to about the middle of the elytra; the apex of the third joint and the following joints longitudinally rugulose, opaque. Thorax trisinate in front. Scutellum not convex, rounded posteriorly. Elytra each with four costæ. Abdomen shining. Prosternal process scarcely arched, produced posteriorly.

The specimen from which these characters are taken is a female.

Protorma scabrosa, n. sp.

Ferrugineo-fusca, rugosa; thorace transverso, antice oblique angustato, lateribus crenulatis, ante basin dente valido armatis, dein oblique sinuatis, et juxta basin dente parvo acuto; elytris rugosis, singulis costis quatuor.

Long. 17 lin.

Dull rusty brown, the head and thorax rather darker; the body beneath pitchy black. Head, thorax, and basal joint of the antennæ densely and strongly rugose. Thorax not quite twice as broad as long, not very convex, very obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the side crenulate, the little teeth having a tendency to arrange themselves in pairs; the strong tooth before the posterior emargination not so sharp as in *Navosoma scobinatum*, the emargination deeper, with a small tooth just before the base; the base sinuate on each side, rather distinctly lobed in the middle. Scutellum finely rugose, gently impressed in the middle. Elytra at the base as wide as the widest part of the thorax, gradually becoming broader to the posterior two thirds, then arcuately narrowed towards the apex; the sutural angle with a very small tooth, densely and rugosely punctured, the base rugose; each elytron with four costæ, the first and second not extending to the apex, the third not so conspicuous, shorter than the others; the fourth sublateral, commencing below the shoulder and extending nearer to the apex than the others; epipleural fold with about the basal half channelled. Metasternum and parapleura densely and rather finely punctured, finely pilose. Abdomen shining, rather finely and not very closely punctured; the two basal segments somewhat opaque and more closely punctured towards the sides. The legs very rugose, the posterior femora above rather less so. Tarsi with the basal joint about one third longer than broad, much shorter than in *N. scobinatum*.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Mallaspis Buckleyi, n. sp.

Obscure olivacea; antennis læte violaceis, articulationibus articulisque apicalibus rufo-flavis, thorace fortiter punctato, lateribus dentatis; elytris rugosis, ferrugineis, basi olivaceo tinctis.

♂. Long. 26–33 lin.

♀. Long. 30–32 lin.

This species closely resembles *M. scutellaris* in form, colour, and appearance, but differs in the following particulars:—Thorax in both sexes more strongly punctured, the lateral denticulations less numerous and more prominent. The transverse ridges of the prosternum are very strong; and all the punctuation on the underside is much stronger, especially on the sides of the metasternum. The abdomen is olivaceous and densely punctured; in *M. scutellaris* it is tinged with pitchy, is less punctured, more shining, and in the female is almost smooth. Besides these differences, the female differs in having the antennæ longer, and the third to eighth joints are nearly parallel instead of being elongate-elliptical as in *M. scutellaris*.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Udeterus elegans, n. sp.

Flavus; capite, thorace, scutello, epipleuris elytrorumque apice piceis, antennis corpore longioribus.

♀. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

General appearance of a *Myzomorphus scutellatus*, Sallé, ♀, but with the antennæ longer than the whole insect, and with more acuminate elytra, &c. Head, thorax, and scutellum very densely and rather finely granulose punctate. Antennæ pale pitchy, shining; the second joint small but well developed, the third, fourth, and fifth long and slender, the sixth to tenth joints having their apical angle produced into a rather long sharp process, that of the sixth joint smaller than the others, the ninth, tenth, and eleventh joints longitudinally impressed on their outer side above. Thorax not quite so strongly transverse as in *M. scutellatus*, the surface more uneven, the lateral spine rather more forward, rather more prominent and very acute at its apex; the base sinuate on each side and with a rather broad arcuate lobe in the middle, over the base of the scutellum. Elytra coarsely and very closely punctured, nearly as long as the abdomen, rapidly narrowed from below the shoulders, narrowed from the inner side as well as the outer; the apical angle rather acute, infusate. Prosternal process longer and more parallel than in *M. scutellatus*, a little narrowed at the apex. Metathoracic

episterna nearly as in that species, narrowed posteriorly. Metasternum very closely and delicately punctured, finely pilose. Abdomen not very thickly punctured. Legs shining, sparingly punctured.

Hab. Chiguinda.

There is a little doubt to which genus this species should be referred. *Udeterus*, Thoms., is founded on a male example; and the present species may be a female of an allied species; Thomson's figure, however, does not represent any lobe at the base of the thorax—a character almost of generic importance in this case. *Themnesthes*, Bates (Ent. Mo. Mag. xii. p. 51), has the thorax of my species, agreeing in the lateral spine and basal lobe; but the metathoracic episterna do not differ from those of *Myzomorphus*, and cannot certainly be said to be "parallelogrammical" as in *Themnesthes*. The second joint of the antennæ is distinct in all three insects.

EPISACUS, n. gen.

General form of *Calloctenus*, but broader. Antennæ of male scarcely reaching beyond the apex of the elytra; the third to tenth joints with the anterior angle produced into a moderately long acuminate process; the eleventh joint very long, very narrow at the base, and gradually becoming wider to a little before the apex, where it is suddenly smaller, giving the appearance of a twelfth joint. Thorax strongly transverse, obliquely narrowed anteriorly; the posterior angles acute, slightly prominent. Scutellum transverse, rounded posteriorly. Elytra a little wider than the thorax, moderately narrowed to the apex, which is obtuse, the outer angle rounded, the sutural angle acute. Prosternal process conical, scarcely produced beyond the coxæ, meeting a nearly similar process of the mesosternum. Metasternum with a deep longitudinal impression. Episterna very broad, but narrower posteriorly. The head, thorax, and body beneath with long pile.

The form of the sterna and the transverse scutellum at once separate this from *Calloctenus*.

Episacus pilosicollis, n. sp.

Olivaceo-æneus; capite thoraceque fulvo-pilosus; elytris nigris, purpurascens, dense fortiter punctatis, postice velutinis, lineis nonnullis elevatis nitidis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Thorax twice as broad as long, obliquely narrowed from the posterior angles to the front, impressed on the disk rather

finely and very closely punctured, gently emarginate in the middle of the front margin, the posterior angles moderately acute and slightly prominent; the base oblique on each side, gently lobed in the middle. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind, impressed, finely punctured. Elytra at the base one sixth wider than the thorax, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as broad, narrowed posteriorly, obtuse at the apex, black with a purple tint, velvety (except at the base), very closely and strongly punctured; each elytron with several fine shining lines, two of which on the disk unite posteriorly and are continued to the apex as a single one. Metasternum very thickly and delicately punctured. Abdomen shining, rather strongly and not very thickly punctured.

Hab. Chiguinda.

Cerambycidæ.

Coccoderus sexguttatus, n. sp.

Elongatus, parallelus, pallide rufo-brunneus; elytris (basi ipsa excepta) testaceis, maculis eburneis utrinque tribus; capite thoraceque rugoso-punctatis, hoc tuberculis nigris nitidis, duobus dorsalibus, alteris marginalibus; antennis inermibus.

Long. 18 lin.

Antennæ nearly reaching to the apex of the elytra; the third and four or five following joints angular at their apex, but not spined. Head and thorax densely rugose, the latter more strongly so, with a black tubercle on each side of the disk anteriorly, and two black tubercles at the side; the thorax is obliquely narrowed in front of the anterior lateral tubercle, strongly constricted at the base. The elytra are pale testaceous, except at the extreme base (where they are tinted with brown), shining; each with an ovate yellowish ivory spot in the middle of the base, a second rather before the middle, with a brown dot joining above, and a third rather longer spot some distance from the apex, this has a brown dot joining it above and below; the apex has two sharp spines, of which the outer one is the stronger.

Hab. Chiguinda.

Criodion pictum, n. sp.

Nigrum, nitidum; elytris lævibus, apice quadrispinosis, flavo-testaceo variegatis.

Long. 17 lin.

Shining black. The elytra scarcely tinged with pitchy, with some very fine, delicate, rather distant punctures; each elytron has a broad zigzag pale yellow stripe occupying the

greater part of the elytron, but leaving a triangular spot at the scutellum united to a spot under the shoulder, a spot on the margin about the middle, a large spot on the suture behind the middle, and a semicircular patch on the margin at the apex, nearly black; at the apex are two acute spines. The head is clothed with deep-yellow silky pubescence, with a smooth lanceolate ridge between the eyes; the antennal tubercles are very depressed. Antennæ reaching a little beyond the apex of the elytra; the basal joint very strongly but not thickly punctured; the third joint has a few smaller punctures, the basal joints have some long pale hairs; the grooving of the joints is very slight, and commences at the apex of the sixth joint. Thorax with an ovate, smooth, raised spot in middle, two round ones in front of this, and three irregular smooth places on each side; the intervals clothed with deep-yellow silky pubescence, in which are scattered large deep punctures. Outer angle of the intermediate tibiæ slightly dentiform.

Hab. Gualaquiza.

Criodion plagiatum, n. sp.

Nigrum, nitidum; capite thoraceque rugosis; elytris piceo-nigris, subtilissime punctulatis, plagis quatuor sordide flavis, angulo suturali spina minuta.

Long. 18 lin.

Head very strongly, closely, and rugosely punctured; antennal tubercles well developed, divided by a deeply impressed line, their internal angle elevated and acute. Thorax one sixth broader than long, subcylindrical, constricted at the base, very strongly and closely rugose. Scutellum clothed with grey pile. Elytra not quite so shining as in the preceding species, very delicately punctured, the sutural angle only with a very small spine; each elytron has an irregular-shaped, oblique, yellow patch before the middle, touching the margin but not the suture, and a second elongate parallel spot or stripe near the margin, reaching from a little behind the middle to the apex. The antennæ are considerably longer than the whole insect; the basal joint is closely and strongly punctured; the third and fourth joints are very finely, closely, but distinctly punctured, with a few large punctures here and there. The outer apical angle of the intermediate tibiæ is obtuse.

Hab. Gualaquiza.

Allied to *C. dorsale*, Thoms., but with longer antennæ, more cylindrical thorax, more pointed antennal tubercles, &c.

Haruspex lævifemoratus, n. sp.

Piceo-fuscus, subopacus; thorace confertim rugoso-punctato, singulis elytris vitta mediana lata nigra, costaque flava (postice abbreviata) et in costa macula nigra; femoribus posticis intus lævibus, ad apicem solum punctis impressis.

Long. 7 lin.

Very close to *H. brevipes*, White, and only differs as follows:—Thorax a trifle longer, more evenly convex, more evenly arcuate at the sides. Elytra coloured in the same way; but the yellow costa is more distinct, the yellow colour is not suffused on the inner side, except a spot at its apex; the spines at the apex (both the sutural and outer ones) are more developed. The femora are more swollen, and the posterior ones are smooth on the inner side, except a few punctures at the apex.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Polyschisis rufitarsalis, n. sp.

Nigra, subvelutina, opaca; antennarum dimidio apicali, tarsis elytrisq. rufo-ochraceis, his ad humeros nigris.

Long. 12 lin.

This species so closely resembles *P. hirtipes* that it might easily be mistaken for it. It differs, however, in having the tarsi yellowish red. The lateral projection of the thorax is, moreover, a little more prominent; and the angle at this part is less obtuse, *i. e.* the side behind the tubercle makes with the side before the tubercle a less obtuse angle than in *P. hirtipes*.

Hab. Sarayacu.

PANCHYLISSUS, n. gen.

Muzzle moderately prolonged. Head with a very small tooth-like projection behind the eye. Antennæ as long as the whole insect; the first joint elongate obconic; the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; the apical joints flattened but scarcely widened. Thorax evenly convex, rounded at the sides, margined at the base, impressed above at the scutellum. Scutellum very long and narrow, acuminate. Elytra elongate, subparallel, obtusely rounded at the apex. Prosternal process moderately broad, a little raised posteriorly, obtuse, concave behind. Mesosternal process moderately broad, thick, lamelliform, obtuse, concave below in front. Four anterior femora considerably swollen before their apex. Tarsi of *Lissonotus*, but the posterior pair rather more elongate.

Evidently allied to *Lissonotus*, but with more linear antennæ, longer muzzle, elongate scutellum, longer and more parallel elytra. The general form calls to mind some *Sphænothecus*; but the structure of the antennæ and the characteristic tubercle behind the eyes show its affinity with *Lissonotus*.

Panchylissus cyaneipennis, n. sp.

Niger, politus, nitidissimus; thorace sanguineo, medio macula rotundata nigra; elytris cyaneis, pectore abdomineque sanguineis.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Forehead with a rather deep longitudinal impression between the antennæ. Thorax a little broader than long, convex, evenly rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, a little narrowed before the base, with a few clear punctures scattered over the disk. Elytra deep purplish blue, with close but extremely obscure punctuation; the apex obtuse, finely fringed with black pile.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Distenia humeralis, n. sp.

Supra æneo-viridis, subtus ænea; thorace rugoso, lateribus spina acuta instructis; elytris fortiter, dense, irregulariter punctatis, postice subtiliter dense punctatis, humeris vitta brevi coccinea, sutura, marginibus strigaeque obliqua post medium griseo-pubescentibus; antennis nigris, articulis basi griseo-pilosis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head rugose above. Antennæ much longer than the whole insect, slender, blackish; the basal joint tinted with æneous, subcylindrical, densely rugose; the other joints grey at the base, black at the apex. Thorax densely rugose, strongly constricted in front and before the base, angular in the middle of the side and furnished with a short spine. Scutellum clothed with whitish pubescence. Elytra wider than the thorax at their base, much narrowed posteriorly, bluish green, very strongly, densely, and irregularly punctured for nearly two thirds their length, at which point there is an oblique narrow streak of white pubescence; the surface beyond this is finely punctured; each elytron has an elongate red spot near the shoulder; the outer apical angle has a strong tooth. Femora unarmed.

Hab. Chiguinda.

The apical joint of the palpi is securiform, the prosternal process is less narrow than is usual, the claw-joint of the tarsi is very short, and the femora are unarmed at their apex.

These characters may hereafter prove to be of generic importance.

Cometes apicalis, n. sp.

Cæruleus; elytris æneo-viridibus, dense fortiter punctatis, apicibus extus sanguineis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Antennæ a little longer than the whole insect; the basal joint (for the genus) rather slender, very elongate, narrowed and bent at the base, rugosely punctured; the following joints slender, of equal thickness throughout, with no long pubescence. Head moderately thickly punctured. Thorax shining, obscurely punctured, with four shining, very slightly raised tumours on the disk, two on each side, strongly constricted at the base, more so in front, the sides with a conical projection in the middle. Elytra green, very slightly narrowed posteriorly, densely, very strongly, and irregularly punctured; the suture blue; the apex margined with orange-red, with no spine. Femora nearly linear; tarsi slender.

Hab. Medellin.

This species is doubtfully referred to *Cometes*; it differs in having the antennæ more slender than is usual, and without long pubescence. The femora are nearly linear, very long; and the tarsi are slender. On the other hand, the elytra are not acuminate as in *Distenia*, and the antennæ do not diminish in thickness towards the apex.

Lamiidæ.

CALLIPHENGES, n. gen.

Metallic. General form of *Colobothea*, but with the thorax rather narrowed posteriorly, and with an acute, small, lateral spine rather behind the middle. Elytra elongate, regularly narrowed posteriorly, without any lateral carina; the apex truncate, with its outer angle produced into a strong diverging spine. Femora a little thicker in the middle, not pedunculate. Prosternal process very narrow, arched. Mesosternal process a little broader, not nearly so broad as in *Colobothea*, more perpendicular in front.

This genus should follow *Colobothea*.

Calliphenges cuprascens, n. sp.

Læte cupreus, viridi-micans, nitidissimus; antennis corpore longioribus, apicem versus nigrescentibus; thorace subcylindrico, post medium paulo angustiore, parce fortiter punctato, lateribus spina acuta; elytris thorace latioribus, postice angustatis, cupreis,

parce fortiter punctatis, guttis nonnullis albis notatis, sutura virescente, apice truncato, angulo externo spina acuta valida armato, singulis elytris costa sat elevata basi haud attingente. Long. 5 lin.

Bright coppery, the middle of the elytra and the sterna shining with bright green. The basal joint of the antennæ is stout, subcylindrical, narrowed only at the extreme base, not reaching to the base of the thorax; the third joint is one quarter longer than the first, slender; the fourth is about the same length as the first; the following joints gradually become shorter. The head is smooth in front, with a line of white pubescence on each side; there are some strong punctures behind the eyes. The thorax is as long as broad, subcylindrical, scarcely constricted before the middle, a little narrower behind the small sharp lateral spine, with strong punctures scattered over the surface; near the base there is a strongly impressed transverse line, terminating at each end in a deep fovea. The elytra are one third broader than the thorax, regularly narrowed posteriorly, with no lateral carina, but with a strong one commencing near the base and terminating in the apical spine; each elytron has five small white pubescent spots within the carina, and two or three oblique white streaks about the middle of the elytron. The metasternum is green, smooth, with some large punctures at the side. The abdomen is bright coppery, smooth.

Hab. Chiguinda.

ITES, n. gen.

Antennæ reaching a little beyond the middle of the elytra; the basal joint robust, elongate; the second joint much more slender, two thirds the length of the first, sparingly pilose; the third a little shorter than the second; the following joints gradually diminishing in length. Eyes almost completely divided. Thorax transverse, a little constricted before and behind the middle. Elytra expanded from the shoulders, arcuately narrowed posteriorly to the apex; resembling in general outline some species of *Dolichotoma* (Cassididæ), without costæ, but with shoulders obtusely raised, velvety. Prosternal process extremely narrow; the mesosternal moderately narrow, declivous in front. Tarsi broad; the claws fissile.

This remarkable insect, although clearly allied to the *Amphionychi*, differs in having the second joint of the antennæ elongate and a little longer than the third. To suppose that the second joint is imbedded in the apex of the first, and that what I have termed the second joint is really the third, would

involve nearly as much difficulty, as there would then be twelve joints.

I propose to place it before *Clythrascema*.

Ites plagiatus, n. sp.

Niger, velutinus; macula post oculos, thorace vitta laterali, plagaque in singulis elytris coccineis.

Long. 8 lin., lat. elytr. 5 lin.

Black, velvety, with a dense short fringe round the margin of the elytra; the antennæ, face, abdomen, tibiæ, and tarsi clothed with silvery-grey silky pubescence. Head with an impressed line on the vertex. Thorax transverse, a little more constricted behind than in front of the middle, convex, smooth on the disk, with a few punctures at the base. Elytra with the shoulders obtuse and raised; with a fringe of dense black pile on the suture near the scutellum; the expansion commences at the base of the elytra, and nearly attains its greatest width within the basal sixth; thence it becomes a trifle wider, and from the middle to the apex is gradually narrowed; each elytron has a scarlet patch, somewhat semicircular in form, extending from below the shoulder to near the apex, leaving the margin narrowly black.

Hab. Gualaquiza.

Lycidola flavofasciata, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida; thoracis lateribus, coxis, femorumque basi flavis; elytris cyaneis, humeris fasciaque lata flavis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. elytr. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This species is close to *L. simulatrix*, Bates, which it resembles in its flat semicircularly dilated elytra. Thorax moderately thickly and rather strongly punctured, a little narrowed in front, impressed above at the base. Elytra at their base only a little wider than the thorax, expanded immediately below the shoulders, rather thickly and distinctly punctured at the base; each with four costæ, the second and third uniting before the apex, the fourth on the lateral expansion; with a triangular humeral spot and broad fascia behind the middle yellow, the fascia somewhat dentate above and below.

Hab. Cuença, Ecuador (*Fraser*).

Lycidola felix, n. sp.

Nigra; elytris cyaneo-purpurascentibus, latissimis, fascia media dentata guttisque nonnullis ante medium flavis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Antennæ with the fourth joint distinctly thicker than the

third, densely hirsute. Thorax with rather long fine hairs, strongly and rather thickly punctured, distinctly broader at the base than in front, with a swelling at the side rather behind the middle. Elytra purple steel-blue, at the base distinctly wider than the thorax, suddenly expanded immediately below the shoulders, much rounded at the sides, rather thickly and finely punctured near the base, towards the apex and the lateral expanded portion finely frosted; with an undulating deep-yellow median fascia; each elytron has four well-marked costæ (the fourth being on the expanded portion, entire), the second and third are united before the apex, but are continued to the apex by a single one; there is a yellow spot on the margin just above (and united with) the fascia; and there are two or three small yellow spots on the costæ on a level with the lateral spot.

This species has the elytra much more suddenly expanded below the shoulders, and more rounded at the sides than any species of the genus known to me.

Hab. Chiguinda.

Lycidola retifera, n. sp.

Nigra, subtilissimo pubescens; thorace lineis quatuor fulvis; elytris postice bene ampliatis, depressis, fulvis, triente apicali guttisque numerosis nigris.

Long. 7 lin., lat. elytr. 4 lin.

Third and fourth joints of the antennæ equal, and scarcely longer than the first, thickened and finely pilose, the following joints together as long as the first four taken together, sparingly pilose. Clypeus and base of the mandibles fulvous. Thorax a little broader than long, slightly narrowed in front, straight at the sides, rather thickly punctured, with a fulvous line on each side, and sometimes with two fulvous lines above. Elytra at the base a little broader than the thorax, evenly but very slightly convex, enlarged immediately below the shoulders, attaining their greatest width at the middle, evenly rounded at the sides (rather less so in the male); the basal two thirds fulvous with black spots; each elytron has four lines, representing the usual costæ, but which are only raised at the apex; the intervals have numerous transverse lines, so that the elytron presents five lines of round or ovate black spots, the ground-colour being black; all the surface is rather closely and strongly punctured.

Hab. Chiguinda.

In general appearance this species much resembles *Themistonoë reticulata*, below described. A species of *Calopteron* in the same collection reproduces the same coloration.

Lycaneptia antiqua, n. sp.

Nigra; capite fulvo, macula pone oculos nigra; thorace fulvo, lateribus vittis duabus fuscis; elytris fulvis, ante medium plus minusve infuscat, apice late cyaneo-nigro.

Long. 9 lin., lat. elytr. 5 lin.

Third joint of the antennæ a little more than twice as long as the first, thick and densely fringed; the fourth joint the same length as the first, thick and densely fringed; the following seven joints together scarcely longer than the first and second together. Head with a fine impressed line on the vertex. Thorax a little narrowed anteriorly, subcylindrical, the pubescence forming a fine mesial ridge, on each side of which, at the base, there is a dusky spot; at the sides there are two blackish stripes, almost confluent. Elytra with prominent rectangular shoulders; the expansion is at first gradual, but more rapid towards the apex, much rounded externally, the sutural angle rounded; the basal two thirds are fulvous yellow, with dusky brown in the intervals, leaving a narrow fulvous band before the apical third, which is nearly black; each elytron has two very fine, partially incomplete dorsal costæ; the humeral costa is very strong and complete; and there is a very strong complete costa on the lateral expansion. The coxæ and the extreme base of the femora are yellow.

Hab. Brazil.

Nearly allied to *L. togata*, Klug, but rather differently coloured and with the seven apical joints of the antennæ together not equalling a quarter of the total length of the antennæ.

Themistonoë reticulata, n. sp.

Nigra; thorace dorsaliter fulvo-flavo, linea mediana nigra; elytris postice bene ampliatis, fulvo-flavis, ad apicem late purpureo-nigris, reticulatis, singulis costis tribus.

Long. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lin., lat. elytr. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Antennæ finely pilose, the third joint thickened (especially at the apex), with more dense pilosity at the apex. The upper part of the forehead and a line behind each eye are obscurely tinted with dirty yellow; there is a fine impressed line on the vertex. The thorax is a little broader than long, a very little narrower in front than behind, very slightly constricted before and behind the middle; rusty yellow above, with a mesial black stripe, and a dusky spot on each side of it. Elytra at the base one quarter broader than the thorax, widened immediately below the shoulders, gradually becoming

broader to near the apex, where they are two and a half times as broad as at the base, rather flattened posteriorly, where they are much rounded, not deflexed at the sides; fulvous yellow except the apical fourth, which is purple-black; each elytron has three costæ, the second and third of which both arise from the shoulder, between the first and second an interrupted costa may be traced at the base; the intervals, and especially the lateral expanded portion, are strongly reticulate, the ground-colour being more or less grey, making the yellow reticulations very conspicuous; in the apical portion the reticulations are concolorous with the ground.

Hab. Chiguinda.

This insect closely resembles *Lycidola retifera* above described.

Themistonoë humeralis, n. sp.

Nigra; capite fulvo-flavo, macula verticis strigaeque pone oculos nigris; thorace fulvo-flavo, vittis tribus latis nigris; elytris ad apicem sat ampliatis, ad latera deflexis, macula humerali fasciaque lata post medium fulvo-flavis; coxis, femoribus quatuor anticis pectoreque fulvo-flavis.

Long. 9 lin., lat. elytr. 4 lin.

First joint of the antennæ thick and cylindrical, the third joint twice as long as the first, thick, clothed with dense black pile; the following joints short, not quite black. Head and thorax rusty yellow, with a spot on the vertex of the head and a broad stripe behind each eye black; these black marks are continued on the thorax. The thorax is subcylindrical, slightly constricted before and behind the middle, with some strong punctures on each side of the mesial black stripe and along the base. Elytra with prominent angular shoulders, gradually and moderately dilated towards the apex, where they are two thirds broader than at their base, flat on the back (except at the apex), strongly deflexed at the sides (almost perpendicularly so near the base), strongly and closely punctured at the base, more finely posteriorly; the humeral keel is very strong, there is also a strong costa on the expanded portion, arising at shoulder and extending to the apex; there is a rusty yellow stripe on the shoulder, turned posteriorly towards (but not reaching) the suture; there is also a thin rusty yellow stripe on the margin below the shoulder, and a broad band behind the middle, which is dentate on both its margins; the apex of each elytron is completely rounded. The middle of the sterna and the middle of the basal portion of the abdomen are dirty yellow. ♀.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 5. Vol. v.

21

A second specimen (σ), with precisely the same coloration, differs from the type in having the third joint of the antennæ less densely fringed, and the joints following it are more elongate; in the type the third joint nearly equals all the following joints taken together; whereas in the second example the third joint only equals the three following joints together. The scutellar region of the elytra is less strongly punctured. These are probably sexes of the same species.

Themistonoë delectabilis, n. sp.

This species is extremely close to *T. humeralis*; but I think the difference of colour &c. indicates more than a variety. It differs in having the yellow of a more ochreous colour; the elytra entirely of this colour, except a mark in the middle in the form of an inverted T, which (as well as the apical third of the elytra) is deep violet. The apical violet portion has a number of irregular oblique ridges which are not visible in *T. humeralis*. The underside of the insect is black, except the middle of the prosternum and the coxæ, which are dusky yellow.

Hab. Bogota (*H. Chesterton*).

XXIX.—On two new Species of the Genus *Paratymolus*, Miers (*Crustacea Brachyura*), from Australia. By WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc., Curator of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

[Plate XVI.]

UNDER the name of *Paratymolus pubescens*, Mr. E. J. Miers has recently described (P.Z.S. 1879, p. 45, pl. ii. fig. 6) a curious new podophthalmous crustacean from Japan, which he refers, though with some doubt, to the family Homolidæ. *Paratymolus* differs from *Homola* (1) in not having the last pair of legs elevated on the back, (2) in the possession of distinct cavities excavated under the front for the lodgment of the antennules, (3) in having the external maxillipedes operculiform. It approximates in some of its characters to the Corystidæ; and probably its nearest ally is *Telmessus* of White, together with which genus it might be regarded as forming a distinct family, having affinities, on the one hand, with the Homolidæ, and on the other with the Corystidæ.

During a recent dredging-excursion I obtained at Port