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Francis P. Pascoe

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furcifer has no more highly developed dermal skeleton than several of the other species of the genus; that the marginal plates do not differ in any essential degree from those of *S. glacialis*, *endeca*, *affinis*, and *papposus*; that the skeleton presents no special differences; and that, as a consequence of all this, there are no grounds for the establishment of a new genus for it.

We believe therefore that we have now sufficiently established the opinion formerly expressed by us, that the genera *Crossaster* and *Lophaster* cannot be sustained.

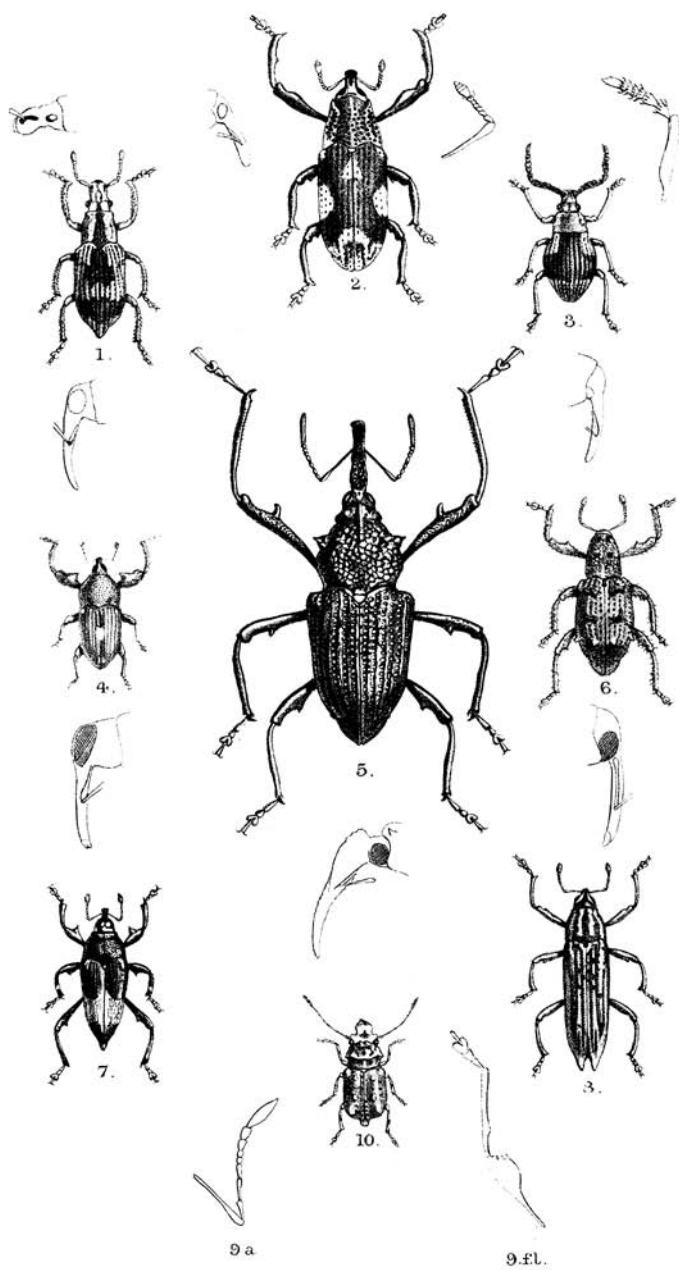
Before closing these remarks we shall think ourselves justified in enlarging the characters of the genus *Solaster* in accordance with the investigations that we have made:—

Body with five or more arms, everywhere beset with penicilliform paxillæ; between these, tentacular pores. Two series of marginal plates, more or less developed, but concealed by the skin. Anus central.

L.—*Descriptions of some new Genera and Species of Curculionidæ, mostly Asiatic.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE.

[Plate XVIII. figs. 1-9.]

<p style="text-align: center;">OTIORHYNCHINÆ.</p> <p>Epilaris, n. g. — concinna. Bryochæta palliata.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ALCIDES KIRSCHII.</p> <p>— dædalus. — monilifer. — crassus.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ERIRHININÆ.</p> <p>Lixodes, n. g. — tæniatus.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MENEMACHINÆ.</p> <p>Menemachus stigma.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">BALANINÆ.</p> <p>Ergania, n. g. — gibba.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.</p> <p>Aryptæus, n. g. — suturalis. — pustulosus. — trinaris. — galeotes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ALCIDINÆ.</p> <p>Alcides mustela. — divergens. — bisignatus. — indigaceus. — parilis. — distigma. — amœnus. — bellus.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ZYGOPINÆ.</p> <p>Tyriotes, n. g. — cuneipennis.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">CEUTHORHYNCHINÆ.</p> <p>Diacritus, n. g. — pinguis.</p>



EPILARIS.

Rostrum crassiusculum, a capite discretum; *scrobes* curvatæ, laterales. *Oculi* prominuli. *Antennæ* scapo brevi; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. ultimo distincto; *clava* breviter ovata, acuminata. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* ovata, prothorace latiora, humeris obliquis. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* mutica; *tibiæ* anticæ apice mucronatæ; *unguiculi* connati. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus.

The curved scrobe, the scape barely extending to the eye, and the bisinuate base of the prothorax are the essential characters of this genus. It agrees with *Platyomicus* in that the elytra are broader at the base than the prothorax.

Epilaris concinna. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 1.)

E. oblongo-ovata, dense griseo-squamosa; medio prothoracis elytrisque basi figura cordiformi reversa et fascia postica fuscis. Long. 5 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Labuan.

Oblong-ovate, closely covered with greyish scales; stripe on the prothorax, a reversed heart-shaped patch at the base of the elytra, and a broad band behind dark brown; rostrum twice as long as the head, an impressed transverse line above and another below the eye; funicle with the first two joints subequal, club black; prothorax rather broader than long, slightly corrugated; elytra broadest behind the middle, striate-punctate, sides before the band and apex tinged with metallic green; beneath covered with greenish and opalescent scales; legs with scattered black setæ.

Bryochæta palliata. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 3.)

B. obovata, fusca, subtilissime griseo-squamosa; elytris subglobosis, humeris apiceque viridibus, cæteris rufo-castaneis. Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. West Africa.

Obovate, brown, covered with minute approximate grey scales; antennæ dark brown, seventh joint of the funicle closely applied to the club; prothorax somewhat flattish, a transverse raised line behind the middle, followed by a corresponding depression; no scutellum; elytra subglobose, scarcely so wide at the base as the prothorax, striate-punctate, the humeral and apical regions green, the rest of the elytra dark chestnut-brown; beneath and legs covered with greyish sub-opalescent scales.

Bryochæta is differentiated from *Episomus* by its thick antennæ, the club being very small and not quite so stout as

the preceding joints. *Syntaphocerus* has foveiform nearly contiguous scrobes. This species differs from its congeners in the characters of its prothorax and coloration.

LIXODES.

Rostrum arcuatum, apicem versus subdilatatum; *scrobes* antemedianæ, laterales. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, funiculo articulo basali elongato, cæteris gradatim brevioribus; *clava* ovata. *Oculi* laterales, subrotundati, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, lobis ocellaribus ciliatis. *Scutellum* punctiforme. *Elytra* elongata, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* antica longiora, infra, atque intermedia, dente parvulo instructa; *tibiæ* curvatæ, apice bicalcaratæ, intermediæ et posticæ apicem versus fimbriatæ; *tarsi* articulo basali triangulari, penultimo late bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi; *coxæ* anticæ haud contiguæ. *Sterna* depressa. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus longiore.

An anomalous form, not suggesting an affinity with any species known to me; in contour it resembles a *Lixus* (e. g. *L. anguinus*). In the elytra not broader than the prothorax at the base it agrees with *Peliobia*, another peculiar form which I also place in the Erihrininæ.

Lixodes tæniatus. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 8.)

L. elongatus, paulo depressus, brunneus, lineis albo-squamosis notatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Monte Video.

Elongate, slightly depressed, reddish brown, the prothorax and elytra with lines of whitish scales; rostrum slender, half as long again as the prothorax, the basal half punctured on each side of a median glabrous line; antennæ smooth, first joint of the funicle as long as the three next together; prothorax finely punctured, four white lines (two middle abbreviated) above; scutellum smooth; elytra more than three times as long as the prothorax, each pointed at the apex and having five lines, the one near the suture shortest, all, except the third, united at the apex (the figure is not quite accurate, the inner white line being represented as bordering the suture); beneath closely covered with whitish scales.

ERGANIA.

Rostrum longum, cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* laterales, postmedianæ. *Antennæ* breviusculæ; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. ultimo clava arcte connexa. *Prothorax* subtriangularis, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* subcordata, prothorace latiora, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* clavata, infra dentata;

tibiæ apicem versus dilatata; *tarsi* breves; *unguiculi* approximati. *Prosternum* elongatum. *Corpus* squamosum.

A stouter form than *Balaninus*, from which it is differentiated by its claws approximate, but not connate at the base, and by the shorter and stouter antennæ. As in some *Balanini*, the pygidium is covered by the elytra. In my specimen, apparently a male, the rostrum is as long as the elytra.

Ergania gibba.

E. breviter ovata, fusca, squamis griseis fere omnino tecta; rostro tenuato, nitide castaneo, basi sparsim setuloso. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Java.

Shortly ovate, brown, nearly everywhere closely covered by greyish scales; rostrum as long as the elytra, glossy ferruginous; two basal joints of the funicle subequal, as long as the next four together; prothorax above equal in length and breadth, with three stripes of more closely packed scales; scutellum somewhat oblong; elytra with a marked convexity in the middle, substrate, the striæ with approximate black punctures; second abdominal segment nearly as long as the third, separated from the first by a nearly straight suture.

Alcides mustela.

A. elongatus, cylindricus, rufescens vel piceus; elytris postice fascia angusta recurva albida notatis, apice gradatim rotundatis. Long. 3-4 lin.

Hab. Singapore; Sarawak.

Elongate, cylindrical, rufescent or pitchy; elytra with a narrow whitish recurved band posteriorly; rostrum moderately long; first joint of the funicle a little longer than the second; prothorax slightly constricted anteriorly, closely covered with small mamillated granules; scutellum round; elytra rather narrower than the base of the prothorax, coarsely striate-punctate, the punctures large and squarish, the interstices narrow, the apex somewhat gradually rounded; anterior coxæ well apart.

Narrower than *A. angulus*, Fab., and without the longitudinal stripe on the elytra.

Alcides divergens.

A. elongatus, cylindricus, nigro-piceus, prothorace vittis tribus, elytrisque vittis duabus, basi approximatis, obscure rufescenti-squamosis notatis. apice obtuse rotundatis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Singapore; Sarawak.

Elongate, cylindrical, pitchy black; prothorax with three, elytra with two stripes, approximate at the base, composed of pale reddish scales; rostrum moderately long, coarsely punctured only at the base; antennæ pitchy; first joint of the funicle in the female nearly twice as long as the second; prothorax slightly constricted anteriorly, closely granulate; scutellum rounded; elytra not broader than the base of the prothorax, coarsely striate-punctate, punctures large, squarish; the interstices narrow, the apex obtusely rounded; sterna covered with yellowish scales.

An unusually narrow form, and, *inter alia*, differing from the last in the abruptly rounded apex of the elytron. The stripes are not very distinct; and the scales composing them appear to be very liable to be rubbed off; this, indeed, is often the case in the species of this and other genera.

Alcides bisignatus.

A. chalybeus, nitidus, prothorace utrinque macula laterali, femoribusque posticis supra niveis; elytris oblongo-cordatis; antennis ferrugineis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Bouru.

Steel-blue, a scaly spot on each side of the prothorax at the base, and a similar spot along the upper edge of the hinder femora snowy white; rostrum moderately long, coarsely punctured; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax at the base slightly broader than the elytra, coarsely punctured; scutellum black; elytra oblong-cordate, seriate-punctate, punctures linear, approximate: sterna and coxæ sprinkled with white scales; claw-joint rather short.

Differs from the next two species in the form and coarsely punctured basal half of the elytra.

Alcides indigaceus.

A. chalybeus; elytris oblongo-ovatis; antennis rostroque nigris, hoc tenuiter punctato. Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. Mysol.

Steel-blue; prothorax not spotted; upper edge of the posterior femora covered with snow-white scales; rostrum and antennæ black, the former moderately strong, slender, and minutely punctured; prothorax longer than in the last, scarcely as broad at the base as the elytra, and less closely punctured; scutellum black; elytra oblong-ovate, seriate-punctate, punctures linear approximate; sterna and coxæ with white scales.

The finely punctured rostrum of this species will at once distinguish it from the following.

Alcides parilis.

A. chalybeus, antennis nigris ; rostro fortiter et confertim punctato. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Saylee.

Steel-blue ; prothorax not spotted ; upper edge of the femora covered with snow-white scales ; rostrum rather short, coarsely punctured throughout ; antennæ black ; prothorax, scutellum, and elytra as in the last ; the hind femora are also marked with a similar spot.

This and the preceding species are closely allied ; but the characters indicate something more than racial difference depending on locality.

Alcides distigma.

A. robustus, subcylindricus, piceus, griseo-pilosus, elytris singulis in medio macula rotundata nuda notatis ; rostro crassiusculo. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Ceram.

Robust, subcylindrical, pitchy, covered with fulvous setulæ, each elytron in the middle with a large naked glossy spot ; rostrum stoutish, the basal half hairy ; antennæ rather short ; prothorax minutely granulate, an elevated line in the middle ; scutellum roundish ; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax at the base, striate-punctate, the interstices flattish, each with a row of minute glossy granules ; beneath and legs covered with fulvous setulæ.

This well-marked species may be placed near *A. præustus*.

Alcides amœnus.

A. cylindricus, nitidus, niger ; elytris, parte tertia apicali excepta, rufis ; scutello nigro ; pedibus nitide nigris. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Batchian, Saylee.

Cylindrical, glossy black, anterior two thirds of the elytra yellowish red ; rostrum rather long, stoutish, finely punctured ; antennæ ferruginous, third joint of the funicle longer than the fourth ; prothorax irregularly punctured, the intervals, except at the apex, tuberculiform and setulose ; scutellum smooth, black ; elytra striate-punctate, punctures linear, approximate, interstices flat, except at the base ; beneath reddish ferruginous, covered with minute scales ; legs black.

A. præustus, Guér., is larger and stouter in proportion, covered above with a greyish tomentum.

Alcides bellus.

A. angustior, cylindricus, nitidus, niger ; elytris, parte tertia apicali

excepta, scutelloque stramineis; femoribus basi fulvis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

Narrower proportionally than the last, cylindrical, the rostrum more slender, the third joint of the funicle not longer than the fourth, prothorax more coarsely punctured; the scutellum straw-yellow, like the elytra, except their apical portion; the femora at the base the same colour or more inclining to fulvous; beneath pale yellowish, with minute flocculent-looking scales.

Alcides Kirschi. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 2.)

A. robustus, subcylindricus, castaneo-fuscus; elytris maculis quinque, mesosterni lateribus niveo-squamosis; femoribus anticis dente parvo instructis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Labuan.

Robust, subcylindrical, covered with minute chestnut-brown scales; a triangular spot common to both elytra at the base, a larger one at the side, an irregular one at the apex, nearly meeting its fellow, and the sides of the mesosternum snowy white; there are also a few white scales forming an undefined line on each side of the prothorax; rostrum thickish; antennæ short, terminal joints of the funicle transverse; prothorax granulate, except at the apex, the intervals with rusty yellowish scales, the base subbisinuate; scutellum subbilobed; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, striate-punctate, punctures coarsely rounded, interstices convex, narrow, granulate; abdomen and mesosternum in the middle whitish grey; anterior femora with a very small tooth.

This species has two of the characters of the genus reduced nearly to a minimum, viz. the prothorax only slightly bisinuate at the base, and the tooth of the anterior femora almost obsolete. It is an isolated species, having something of the contour of *A. excavatus*. I have named it after the well-known Dresden entomologist.

Alcides dædalus.

A. subellipticus, niger, prothorace lineis tribus elytrisque quinque, intermediis abbreviatis, subgriseis notatus; rostro valde tenuato. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Tondano.

Subelliptic, black, the prothorax with three, the elytra with five, pale fulvous lines, the two intermediate basal and abbreviated, the inner running obliquely outwards from the scutellum to the apex, where it joins the outer somewhat flexuous

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line, and is continued to the shoulders; rostrum very slender, moderate, long; prothorax narrowed anteriorly, slightly rounded at the sides, covered with approximate glossy granules; scutellum punctiform; elytra subcordate, a little broader than the prothorax at the base, striate-punctate, the interstices raised and irregularly granulate; beneath with fulvous scales, multifid at the outer edge.

The nearly elliptic contour and slender rostrum are characteristic of this species. All the above described species of *Alcides*, except *A. Kirschii*, were collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace.

Alcides monilifer.

A. anguste ellipticus, nigro-piceus, setulis rufescentibus, lineis granularis interstinctis, tectus; pedibus ferrugineis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Ceylon.

Narrowly elliptic, pitchy black, closely covered above with rufescent setulæ, divided by lines of small glossy-black granules; rostrum moderately stout, black; antennæ antemedian, scape ferruginous; prothorax short, rounded at the sides, two broad stripes and one on each side composed of minute granules; scutellum slightly transverse; elytra rather broader than the prothorax at the base, the sutural region setulose, but with a short granular line posteriorly, two longer with other shorter lines externally; beneath closely covered with pale fulvous scales, multifid at the outer edge; legs ferruginous.

More narrowly elliptic than the preceding, but not otherwise connected. I know of no other species with which they can be compared.

Alcides crassus.

A. robustus, ferrugineus, setulis tenuissimis albis sparsim indutus; rostro elongato; elytris subcordatis, prothorace multo latioribus. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Andaman Islands.

Stout, ferruginous, with minute scattered white setulæ; rostrum long, moderately stout, finely punctured at the base; antennæ slender, first joint of the funicle elongate; prothorax short, broadly conical, granulate; scutellum transverse; elytra subcordate, much broader at the base than the prothorax, seriate-punctate, punctures large, squarish, apex rounded; beneath rather closely covered with small fulvescent scales.

As isolated descriptions of the Andaman insects, as well as others, have from time to time been published in some continental works, it may be that this species has already been described. It is one of the stoutest of the genus, and one of

its most striking forms *; the rostrum varies considerably in length, as is often the case in parts which pass beyond the normal condition of the typical form. The relative length of the funicular joints is also variable in this and other species, according to sex. The minute setulæ on the upper surface are bifid almost to the base; those on the body beneath are apparently simple, but are crowded four or five together, so as to appear under an ordinary lens as one scale.

Menemachus stigma. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 4.)

M. anguste obovatus, piceus, griseo-pilosus; elytra in medio macula nivea notatis; tibiis anticis valde arcuatis, canaliculatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Angola.

Narrowly obovate, pitchy, covered with greyish hairs; elytra in the middle with a snowy white squarish spot, and another, but less conspicuous, near the apex; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, compressed at the base; head with a sharply elevated line between the eyes; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax closely punctured; scutellum punctiform; elytra scarcely broader than the base of the prothorax, narrowly striate-punctate, punctures linear, inconspicuous; interstices broad, flat; beneath with greyish setulæ; anterior tibiæ much curved, canaliculate, the inner edge ciliated.

The type of *Menemachus* is a rare South-African insect which I have not seen, and which appears to differ specifically from the above in the absence of the central spot and the squamulose, not setulose, vesture. Boheman (in Schönherr, vii. pt. 2, pp. 267, 268) says nothing of the compressed base of the rostrum and the sharp ridge extending to between the eyes.

ARYPTÆUS.

Characteres ut in *Mecocoryno*; sed *clava* antennarum ovata; *mesosternum* depressum, haud cornutum; et *femora* postica abdomen haud superant.

Owing to the shortness of the posterior femora, this genus

* As in many other large genera, the species of *Alcides* vary greatly in appearance; but the technical characters of the genus are fairly constant throughout. An exception, however, must be made with respect to *A. frontalis* (Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. xi. p. 183), which, with a six-jointed funicle and a bisinuate prothorax, has the anterior coxæ contiguous, and a stout rostrum almost continuous at the sides with the head. I propose for this species the generic name of *Acærus*. All the species of *Alcides* are either West and South African or Indo-Malayan, with two or three from Central Asia. The Australian *A. heilipoides* is an *Orthorhinus*.

has a contour decidedly foreign to *Mecocorynus*; in that genus the club of the antennæ is peculiarly elongate and cylindrical. The species here described are not altogether homogeneous; and it would not be difficult to find characters which might separate them into genera.

Aryptæus suturalis. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 6.)

A. obovatus, fuscus, squamis ferrugineis variegatus: elytris nigro-fasciculatis, postice latioribus, sutura basi fulvo-marginata. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Obovate, brown, covered principally on the elytra with small ferruginous scales, their sutural margin at the base fulvous; rostrum moderately long, the base with five raised lines; antennæ antemedian, ferruginous, the second joint of the funicle a little longer than the first; prothorax oblong, subcylindrical, with four fascicles of short black hairs, coarsely punctured, each puncture filled with a round concave scale; scutellum elongate, glossy black, rounded behind; elytra much broader than the base of the prothorax, gradually broader behind, slightly striate, striæ with large squarish punctures, the interstices more or less tuberculate, the third interstice with three tufts of erect black scales; legs and body beneath with long pale scales and setæ.

Aryptæus pustulosus.

A. subovatus, niger, squamulis ochraceis brunneisque varius; elytris fere parallelis, tuberculis octo fronteque læte ochraceis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cambodia.

Black, closely covered with ochreous-yellow and reddish-brown scales and setulæ, the former more conspicuously confined to the forehead, rings on the legs, and eight round spots on the elytra, viz. two basal, two humeral, and four in a transverse direction posteriorly, the two central of the latter tufted; rostrum moderately long, without raised lines; antennæ pale ferruginous, first two joints of the funicle subequal; prothorax slightly transverse, irregularly fasciculate anteriorly; scutellum black, scutiform; elytra striate-punctate, punctures mostly bearing a whitish scale, interstices convex; body beneath with approximate smooth convex scales.

A very different contour from the last and a different coloration. The scales beneath resemble small *Acarî*. It is probably *Cryptorhynchus pustulosus* of Dejean's catalogue.

Aryptæus trinaris.

A. ovatus, piceus, maculis duabus basi elytrorum, plaga majuscula trifida pone medium, apiceque obscure albidis; prothorace fortiter punctato, antice linea elevata instructo. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Dorey, Sarawak.

Ovate, pitchy, a few undefined spots on the upper surface, two, more conspicuous, at the base, a larger trifid patch on the middle of the elytra, and a patch at the apex formed of densely packed greyish-white scales, the rest having only a scattered squamosity; rostrum slender, nearly smooth throughout; antennæ ferruginous, scape short, four basal joints of the funicle subequal; prothorax closely and coarsely punctured, an elevated glossy line not extending to the base; scutellum ovate, scaly; elytra rounded at the shoulders and at the apices, striate-punctate, punctures approximate, squarish, interstices narrow; body beneath and legs closely scaled, femora thickened but not toothed.

The toothless femora might in strictness demand for this species generic separation; but for the present, unless an arbitrary limit is to be enforced, I think it will be better to leave it in *Aryptæus*.

Aryptæus galeotes.

A. subellipticus, piceus, squamulis albis nigrisque, his maculatim variis; prothorace linea elevata instructo; elytris subcordatis, humeris valde productis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Subelliptic, pitchy, with white and black scales, the latter forming well-defined irregular spots; rostrum stoutish, with three slightly elevated lines at the base; first three joints of the funicle subequal; prothorax rather narrow, slightly longer than broad, deeply punctured, the intervals somewhat tuberculate, punctures lined with minute, mostly whitish, scales, a narrow glossy-black elevated line from the apex to the base; scutellum roundish; elytra subcordate, constricted at the base, then expanding at the shoulders into a large conical protuberance, apices divaricate, striate-punctate, punctures large and approximate, interstices very narrow and irregular; legs white, ringed with black.

A handsome well-marked species, owing to the form of the elytra. The white scales on the forehead and legs have an ivory-like texture. One of my specimens has a ternate patch on the middle of the elytra, and the black spots are more irregular.

TYRIOTES.

Rostrum tenue, subrectum; *scrobes* submedianæ, obliquæ, infra rostrum currentes. *Antennæ* tenues; *scapus* brevis; *funiculus* normalis; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* ovati, contigui. *Prothorax* subconicus, basi bisinuatus. *Elytra* cuneiformia, humeris rotundatis. *Femora* infra acute dentata; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, unguiculatæ, anticæ curvatæ, intus angulato-emarginatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo penultimo late subbilobo; *unguiculi* basi fortiter dentati. *Propectus* haud canaliculatum; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, posticæ distantes. *Abdomen* segmento primo amplissimo.

This genus may be placed near *Sphadasmus*, with which, however, it has only a partial affinity. Its predominant characters are the form of the elytra, the toothed claws, and the eyes contiguous along the whole of the inner margin.

Tyriotes cuneipennis. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 7.)

T. modice elongatus, niger, squamulis albis pone medium elytrorum condensatis fasciam latam formantibus; corpore infra dense albosquamoso. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cameroons.

Moderately elongate, black, with small indistinct patches of white scales, others condensed behind the middle of the elytra, forming a broad band; rostrum nearly straight; antennæ black, but the scape pitchy at the base; funicle with the second joint nearly half as long again as the first, the rest nearly transverse and gradually stouter; club ovate; prothorax slightly convex, closely punctured; scutellum round, sunk in a broad hollow formed by the elytra and prothorax; elytra striate, with linear not approximate punctures, the apex of each rounded and scarcely covering the pygidium; posterior femora extending beyond the elytra; inner edge of the anterior tibiæ towards the apex strongly emarginate; body beneath and sides of the head and prothorax densely covered with white scales.

DIACRITUS.

Rostrum tenue, lineare; *scrobes* laterales, in medio rostri incipientes. *Oculi* magni, rotundati, supra approximati. *Scapus* antennarum oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus elongatis, æqualibus, tertio minus elongato, quarto quintoque brevibus, sexto septimoque crassis, obconicis; *clava* elongata, fusiformis. *Prothorax* conicus, basi rotundatus. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* subcordata, valde convexa. *Pedes* anticæ longiores; *femora* omnia incrassata, subtus tridentata; *tibiæ* intus sinuatæ, apice muticæ; *tarsi* breviusculi; *unguiculi* connati; *coxæ*

anticiæ contiguæ. *Propectus* brevissimum haud canaliculatum. Abdomen segmento quarto maximo, ultimo perparvo.

This description is from a single specimen, and may, when other species are known, require to be modified. The peculiar character of the genus (which may be placed near *Ceuthorhynchus*) lies in the antennæ, the last two joints of the funicle apparently forming a part of a loosely-jointed club; in the figure these two joints are represented as much too slender.

Diacritus pinguis. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 9 *a* and 9 *f.l.*)

D. breviter ovatus, fusco-castaneus, supra laxe pilosus; elytris basin versus bituberculatis, humeris rotundatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Tamatave (Madagascar).

Shortly ovate, very convex, dark chestnut-brown, hairy, the hairs paler, those beneath longer and more scattered; rostrum nearly twice as long as the prothorax, ribbed at the base and equally slender throughout; antennæ pale ferruginous; prothorax transverse, gradually broader towards the base; elytra level with the prothorax at the base and slightly broader posteriorly, striate-punctate, interstices flat, but raised towards the base, a round slightly elevated tubercle on the third; pygidium very small; legs slightly hairy.

LI.—*A new Genus of Anthribidæ.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE.

[Plate XVIII. fig. 10.]

NAUSICUS.

Caput transversum, postice constrictum, inter oculos latissimum; *rostrum* angustius, breviusculum; *scrobes* foveiformes, infra oculos sitæ. *Oculi* ovati, distantes. *Antennæ* articulis 3^o–8^m tenuissimis; *clava* elongata, laxa. *Prothorax* transversus, carina a basi remota, ad latera haud producta. *Elytra* subquadrata. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* fusiformia; *tibiæ* teretes; *tarsi* articulo basali longiusculo; *unguiculi* dente subbasali instructi. *Propectus* breve.

A well-marked genus, whose nearest affinity appears to be with *Nessiara*, from which it differs in its broad flat front, the small widely separated eyes, the long and very slender antennæ inserted just below the eyes, the prothorax transverse, its carina distant from the base and not prolonged at the sides, &c.