ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY;
OR, A
Synopsis of Indigenous Insects;
CONTAINING
THEIR GENERIC AND SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS;
WITH
AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR METAMORPHOSES, TIMES OF
APPEARANCE, LOCALITIES, FOOD, AND ECONOMY,
AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.

BY JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.
MEMBER OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

EMBELLISHED WITH COLORED FIGURES OF THE Rarer AND
MORE INTERESTING SPECIES.

MANDIBULATA.
VOL. IV.

"In his tam parvis tamque fere nullis quam ratione! quam vis! quam inextricabilis
perfectio!"—Plin.
"Finis Creationis Telluris est gloria Dei, ex opera Nature, per Hominem
solum."—Linnae.

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the head broad, scaly, and armed with two strong jaws: they feed, as before mentioned, exclusively on vegetables, change to pupa in a silken cocoon, and in general appear towards the middle of the spring or beginning of the summer in their perfect states.

The indigenous genera may be divided into the subjoined families:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Tarsi} & : \\
\text{Palpi} & : \\
\text{Quatuor antici articulis 5; postici 4:} & . & 43. \text{Bruchidæ.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Family XLII.—CURCULIONIDÆ, Leach.

Tarsi quadriarticulate: palpi very minute, the apical joint conic: labrum wanting; rostrum thick, rounded; frequently very long: antenna with from nine to twelve joints, clavate; the basal joint frequently very much elongated—sometimes as long as the others united, which are mostly placed at a right angle thereto—and subclavate: wings frequently wanting.

This extraordinary and natural family of insects is no less distinguished by the singularity of the rostriform anterior portion of the head—the mouth being placed at the apex—than by the amazing number of species which it embraces: the latter present very remarkable forms and striking variety of colours; the last, in some instances, outvying the most splendid hues found in any other department of nature; this splendour is produced by small scales, which are scattered over the body, but which are very readily abraded: the indigenous species are generally small, but notwithstanding their minuteness several of them, as hereafter mentioned, are extremely destructive to grain and other articles of human consumption: they are timid, and when approached contract their antennæ and legs, and fall from their position, or, in cases where they are provided with saltatorial hinder femora, leap to a distance; they fly but seldom, and many of them have the elytra soldered together and are destitute of wings:—they all subsist upon vegetables, and there is consequently considerable diversity in their food: in form their larvae are somewhat elongate, linear, with the extremities acute; with the head scaly, and the body furnished with tubercular projections in lieu of legs; their food varies considerably,
like that of the imago: from the multitude of species, and their
great dissimilarity of habit, it becomes necessary to propose the
following extensive and formidable list of genera; which have been
mostly characterized in the elaborate "Curculionidum Dispositio
methodica" by Schönerr.

A. Antenna: geniculatus, articulus basilaris valde elongatus.
   Rostrum cylindricum vel filiforme, plus minusve elongatum, raro thorace brevius: antenne
   hand juxta sinum oris inserita.

   Antenna 9 articulata: funiculo 7-articulado.
   Rostrum breve, latum:  elongatum, subgracile:
   9-art.: funiculo 6-articulato:
   9-art.: funiculo 5-articulato:

   Antenna 10-articulata: funiculo 5-articulato.
   Tuba anteriores apice unco intus armatas.
   Corpus elongatum; pygidium tectum: subovatum; pygidium haud tectum.
   Elytra subovata, convexa: planisculpta, subquadrata.
   Rostrum liberrum, haud filiforme: in canalicula pectorali immersum:
   Tibia anteriores apice truncateae, mutice.
   Antennarum art. 9-tio elongato, subhelvato:
   breve, obconico:

   Rostrum inflexum, in canaliculam pectoralem, plus minusve
   distincte profundum, applicandum.

   Tibia mediocres, recta, apice truncateae, mutice.
   Corpus politum, ovale, gibbum: haud politum, squamulosum aut scabrosum plus
   Rostrum elongatum: sulcus pectoralis elongatus:
   abbreviatus: brevius, incrassatum:

   Tibia mediocres, recta, apice truncateae, unco intus armate.
   Scutellum mendum.
   Femora simplicia: elytra connata: dentata: elytra libera:
   Scutellum distinctum:
   Tibiae longae, arcuateae, apice intus unco acuto:

   Rostrum plus minusve inflexum, haud in canaliculam pectoralem
   applicandum: pedes antici basi sapesime approximiati.

   Pedes antici basi approximati. Scutellum distinctum. Alati.

   Antenna 11-articulata.
   Femora valida, postica haud incrassata:
   Rostrum breviestimulatum, crassum:
   elongatum: corpus subnudum:
   denitata: elytra libera:
   dense pubescens:

   Femora valida, postica valore incrassata:
   Antenna 12-articulata.

   Femora valida, postica incrassata:
   postica haud incrassata:


   291. Rhynculus.
   292. Cossonus.
   273. Calandra.
   281. Sphinx.
   271. Mecinus.
   274. Gymnarthron.
   290. Conus.
   277. Rhinusa.
   279. Ciusus.
   280. Cleopus.

   291. Lyurus.
   296. Mononychus.
   282. Oorifis.
   283. C. turrus.
   284. Nyders.
   287. Pachyrhinus.
   288. Anoplus.

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   291. Rhynculus.
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   291. Lyurus.
   296. Mononychus.
   282. Oorifis.
   283. C. turrus.
   284. Nyders.
   287. Pachyrhinus.
   288. Anoplus.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Tarsi articulo ultimo biungulato.

Pygidium plus minusve nudum: rostrum longissimum: 299. BALANINUS.

Tibiis omnibus rectis.

Antennae arc 2-do crasso, obovato, 3-tio elongato: 301. HYDRONOMUS.

Pygidium plus minusve nudum: rostrum longissimum: 299. BALANINUS.

Tibiis articulo ultimo biungulato.

Tibiis omnibus rectis.

Pygidium plus minusve nudum: rostrum longissimum: 299. BALANINUS.

Tibiis anticus plus minusve ad apicem curvatis.

Corpus elongatum arcuatum.

Corpus elongatum, angustum: 305. DORVOMUS.

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CURCULIONIDE.—RHYNCOLUS.

*Corpus* elongatum vel oblongum, alatum.

*Antennarum* art. 3-do 2-do breviore, 4—8 nodosis: 327. *Sitona*.

4—8 subtrubinatis: 331. *Tanymecus*.

art. 2-dis et 3-tis subequalibus.

*Corpus* dense squamosum: 326. *Polydorus*.

vix squamosum; seppe pilosum: 329. *Nemoric*.

Canalicula antennalis subrecta, versus medium oculi ascendentem.

*Rostrum* breve, subhorizontalis; *corpus* alatum: 330. *Phyllobius*.

longitudine capitis, subdeflexum; corpus ovatum, apertum, setosum: 322. *Trachyphilus*.

capite sepe longius, subhorizontalis; corpus sub-

ovatum, apertum, glabrum: 321. *Otiorrhynchus*.

B. *Antenna* non fractae; articulis basilares non valde elongata.

*Antenna* 12-articulata.

*Rostrum* capite brevius, crassum.

*Caput* oblongum, posterius valde constrictum: 350. *Apoderus*.

breve, in thoracem ad oculos retractum.

*Scutellum* distinctum: 340. *Chlorophanus*.

*Rostrum* longitudine capitis, subrectum.

*Antennarum* art. 2-do suborbiculato; clava obconica; clava bre-


capito duplo longius, arcuatum: 345. *Aporrhais*.

maxima: 345. *Panus*.

vix conspicuum: 341. *Aphiom*.

Rostrum porrectum: 343. *Panus*.

deflexum, aut inflexum.

Femora postica haud incrassata.

Rostrum filiforme, ad apicem haud dilatatum: 348. *Rhynchites*.

ad apicem plus minusve dilatatum: 349. *Atteles*.

*Capite* longius: 349. *Atteles*.

Femora postica incrassata.

*Antennarum* art. 2-do elongato, subclavato: 353. *Ramphus*.

breve, globoso: 347. *Defoliis*.

GENUS CCLXXI.—RHYNCOLUS, Germar.

*Antenna* geniculata, nine-jointed, short, rather stout, inserted in the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus (comprising the space between the basal joint and the club) 7-jointed, with the basal joint large obconic, the rest short, subperfoliated, the club minute, obtuse, indistinctly articulated. *Rostrum* linear, sometimes very broad, and as long as the head, or cylindric and longer than the head: *thorax* oblong, convex: *elytra* elongate, subcylindric: *body* short.

A. With the rostrum very short, broad, and depressed.


stittis obsolete seriato-punctulatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, glabrous: head finely and thorax rather coarsely punctate; *elytra* punctate-striate; the interstices flat, each with a regular series of minute impressions: legs and *antennae* rufo-piceous.

Said to have been taken in Britain; but I have not hitherto seen a specimen.
subcylindric: tibia slightly rounded, with a hook at the apex: tarsi slender, with the penultimate joint sometimes bilobed.

This genus differs chiefly, according to Schönherr, from Cossonus in the form of the rostrum, the more convex body, the greater length of the third joint of the antennæ—the basal one of the funiculus—and the smaller club. The species reside in old trees, and the first, which has been supposed to inhabit Britain, closely resembles a species of Hylurgus.

B. With the rostrum cylindric, longer than the head.

Sp. 2. lignarius. *Nigro-piceus, glaber, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, thorace subtiliter punctulato.* (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)


Dark, piceous; glabrous; head delicately punctured; thorax thickly and finely punctulated, with an obsolete dorsal carina: elytra punctato-striate, the interstices flat, smooth: body dull piceous beneath, punctured: legs and antennæ pale rufo-piceous, the club of the latter paler.

Not unfrequently taken from beneath the bark of elms, in the vicinity of the metropolis: I have captured it in such situations in Battersea-fields; at Hertford, near Darenth-wood, &c.: it also occurs near Bristol. “Taken in a house at Swansea, and by Mr. Jeffreys on the sand-hills.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 3. piceus. *Piceus totus, rostro crassiusculo, thoraceo punctatis, eleytris sub-pilosis.* (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Entirely piceous: thorax rather deeply punctate; elytra punctato-striate, the interstices punctulated, with a few scattered hairs.

Similar to the foregoing, but the rostrum shorter, more porrect and punctulated, the basal joint of the antennæ more slender; thorax more deeply punctate.

Probably the Cossonus culinaris of Reich.

Found, though rarely, near London, and also in other parts. “Taken beneath the Zostera marina on the banks of the river Orwell, near Ipswich, by Rev. R. Sheppard.”—Marsham MSS. “Taken on the sand-hills (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. truncorum. *Piceus, glaber, thorace subovali, profundius punctatis, eleytris profundis sulcati-punctatis.* (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)

Piceous, glabrous: rostrum finely punctured, pitchy-black: thorax oblong, with the sides rounded, rather narrowed in front, truncate at the base; convex, deeply punctate: elytra rather broader than the thorax, convex, deeply punctate-sulcate: the interstices slightly convex and very faintly and distantly punctured: body deeply punctured beneath: antennae and legs pale ferruginous.

Found in profusion near Cork, but I believe not in England.

Genus CCLXXII.—Cossonus, Clairville.

Antenna geniculated, 9-jointed, short, rather stout, inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, or at its base, the funiculus 7-jointed, its two basal joints a little elongate, the remainder short, club large, ovate, subsolid. Rostrum elongate, rather slender, dilated at the apex, or filiform in some females: thorax sub-quadrangulate, rather depressed above: elytra linear-elongate; slightly convex: body elongate, sublinear, depressed: tibia compressed, with a large hook at the apex; tarsi rather slender, attached to the inner surface of the tibia, the penultimate joint bilobed.

Cossonus has the antennae 9-jointed only from the club being apparently solid, and the funiculus 7-jointed, by which character it may be known from Calandra, exclusively of the elytra covering the apex of the abdomen; from Rhyncolus, to which it is more closely allied, the longer rostrum with its dilated apex (or filiform rostrum with basal antennae in some females), and its more depressed form of body and subquadrangular thorax, &c. distinguish it.


Pitchy-black, or castaneous, rugose, shining: head finely punctured: thorax thickly and deeply punctured, with a smooth dorsal line, the anterior edge with a transverse impression: elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices rugose: antennae and legs rufo-piceous, or castaneous: rostrum very much dilated at the apex in the male, deeply punctured, and with a longitudinal suture between the antennae; filiform, punctate, and without the suture in the female.

I believe this singular species, which offers so remarkable a sexual peculiarity in the structure of the rostrum and position of the antennae, has not hitherto occurred in England: all the specimens which I have seen were but very local; in decayed hollies. "Taken near Powerscourt Waterfall in Ireland, in July."—N. A Vigors and J. Tardy, Esqs.
8

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 2. linearis. Niger, glaber, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, thorace postice in medio impresso.—(Long. corp. $\frac{\pi}{4}$—$\frac{3}{5}$ lin.)


Elongate, narrow, black, glabrous: head punctured, with the crown smooth: thorax somewhat coarctate in front, and transversely impressed, with an obsolete impression in the middle of the base, the disc somewhat thickly and moderately punctate, with a rudimentary dorsal carina: elytra linear, inclining to castaneous, deeply punctate-striated, the interstices elevated, smooth: antennæ and legs rufo-piceous.


Also a local insect: it has been taken in boleti in Battersea-fields, and in Somersetshire, out of an old tree. Var. b. I received from Mr. Sim’s collection; it was found near Epping: “Fulham, in profusion, in July, 1826.”—N. A. Vigors, Esq. “Taken several years ago near Swansea, and is far from common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

GENUS CCLXXIII.—CALANDRA, Clairville.

Antennæ genciculated, 9-jointed, inserted near the base of the rostrum, the funiculcus composed of six short, subcoarctate, truncate joints, the club biarticulate, elongate-sубovate, subacuminate. Rostrum elongate, rounded, slightly de-flexed, and a little bent: thorax elongate, narrowed in front, depressed: the base and apex truncate: elytra shorter than the abdomen: body subdepressed: legs rather short; tibiae armed with an acute spur: tarsi reflexed, the penultimate joint slightly bilobed.

Without noticing other characters, the distinctly abbreviated elytra, combined with the 9-jointed antennæ, will at once enable any one to distinguish the present genus from the others of this extensive family.

The Calandræ in their larva state are exceedingly destructive to the produce of the agriculturist; whole granaries being sometimes laid waste by them: the female imago lays a single egg in each grain, and the larva, when hatched, subsists entirely upon the interior or farinaceous portion of the grain, leaving the husk untouched, and undergoing its transformation to a pupa within, when the grain appears uninjured; but the defective corn may be discovered by throwing the suspected portion into water, when that which contains the Calandra floats. Ants are said to destroy them.
CURCULIONIDÆ.—CALANDRA.


Elongate, rufo-piceous, or pale ferruginous; head obsolete punctulate, thorax deeply punctate, the punctures oblong; elytra slightly convex, deeply striate, the striae obsolete punctate at the bottom: legs and antennæ rufo-ferruginous.

The Ca. frumentaria of my Catalogue is a mere variety of the foregoing: it was found in some corn obtained from a public shop; I consequently doubted its indigenous origin.

Far too common in granaries throughout the metropolitan district, and known by the name of the *corn weevil*. "In granaries near Swansea; the Welsh call it *Gwyfn-yr-yd.*"—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 2. unicolor. *Ferrugineus, unicolor, thorace subpunctatus, elytris obsolete striatis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Entirely of a pale ferruginous: thorax minutely punctured; elytra obsolete striated.

Were it not for its minute size, I should conceive this insect to be a mere immature state of the foregoing: it is also less punctate:—I possess an injured pair from the Marshamian cabinet; they appear more elongate in proportion.

Sp. 3. Oryzae. *Niger, elytris maculis quatuor ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black or pitchy-black, with deep oblong punctures: elytra striated, each with a ferruginous spot near the base and another towards the apex: antennæ and legs ferruginous.

Taken occasionally alive in rice, and in that article alone; consequently not indigenous.

I possess a large, apparently new, species of Calandra, or rather of *Rhyncophorus* (5 lines long), that was captured alive in the Isle of Dogs, but as it is probably West Indian, I refrain from further mention thereof. It is perhaps needless to add that the notice of species introduced in the foot-notes is solely for the purpose of putting the student on his guard as to their origin; which the experience of upwards of twenty years, in the ardent collection of our native insects, with a view to ascertain such as are truly indigenous, enables me to perform with some degree of accuracy.
than Ca. granaria, but whether they may have been taken with specimens of that insect does not appear.

Locality unknown:—from the Marshamian collection.

**Genus CCLXXIV.—Baris, Germar.**

*Antenna* geniculate, 12-jointed, rather short, and somewhat stout; *funiculus* 7-jointed, its basal joint more or less elongated, obconic; the second sometimes also obconic; the rest short; the club obtusely oval, four-jointed.

*Rostrum* elongate, subcylindric, curved: *thorax* a little convex, the base somewhat bisinuated: *body* elliptic, depressed: *elytra* oblong, a little convex, the apex obtusely rounded; the *pygidium* sometimes a little exposed: *legs* short, stout; *anterior* distant at the base; *tibiae* armed within with a stout hook.

From the foregoing genera of this family Baris differs by having the antennæ 12-jointed, seven of which are comprised in the funiculus, and from the rest of the family, in which the rostrum is elongate and deflexed, and not inserted in a pectoral groove, by the base of the anterior legs being distant:—the species frequent damp and marshy situations, and subsist upon aquatic or subaquatic plants:—the two first differ slightly in form, &c. from the three last, and would, with propriety, form a division in the genus.

Sp. 1. Atriplicis. *Linear-elongatus, niger nitidus, pectoris abdominisque lateribus albo-squamosis, rostro medioiri incurvo.* (Long. corp. 1\frac{3}{4} lin.)


Linear-elongate, shining black, glabrous; thorax thickly and rather deeply punctate, with a smooth narrow dorsal line; the lateral margins with a few scattered griseous hairs; *elytra* striated, the striae subpunctate, and the interstices flat, each with minute punctures, disposed in a line, and a little setose: body beneath and sides of the abdomen densely clothed with snowy-white scales: rostrum moderately incurved.

Not uncommon in many places within the metropolitan district; in Battersea-fields I have frequently taken it, and also in the damp meadows near Hertford; it also occurs in Norfolk, and in Somersetshire. "On Erica tetralix on Crwmlyn-bog."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. pilistriatus. *Elongatus, niger, pilosus: subtius albus, elytris striatis, interstisii seriato-pilosus.* (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{4} lin.)


Elongate, black, pilose: beneath white: thorax rather deeply punctate, without a smooth dorsal line: *elytra* striated, the striæ obscurely punctate, the inter-
stices each with a row of minute points, and a dusky pubescent line: body beneath ashy-white: rostrum slightly bent.

It is possible that this insect may be a more perfect state of the preceding, with the pubescence unworn; but its sculpture is less profound.

Taken near the metropolis; also near Bristol and in Suffolk.

Sp. 3. Artemisia. **Niger, nitidus, glaber, thorace profunde punctato, elytris striatis, interstitiis seriatim punctatis.** (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Shining black, glabrous; rostrum considerably arcuated and thickly punctate: thorax bisinuated at the base, the disc thickly and very deeply punctured: elytra striated, the strie subcrenate, the interstices broad, flat, each with a regular series of minute impressions: tarsi piceous: antennæ piceous at the apex and club black.

Found in damp hedges, and in sandy places at the roots of Artemesia vulgaris in May and June. "Southend."—*Rev. F. W. Hope.*

Sp. 4. picicornis. **Niger, supra atro-caruleus, antennis piceis, thorace punctato, elytris striatis.** (Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ lin.)


Black, shining, above deep blue; thorax deeply punctate, narrowed anteriorly: elytra striated, the interstices somewhat irregularly, but finely, punctured; legs black, with the tarsi slightly rufescent: antennæ rufo-piceous, with the club large.

Found in grassy and damp places, in the flowers of Reseda lutea, &c. in June; not uncommon near London; also in Norfolk. "Gravesend."—*Mr. Bainbridge.*

Sp. 5. impunctatus. **Niger, supra caruleus, thorace sublauris, elytris striatis, interstitiis impunctatis.** (Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


Black, above bluish; thorax obscurely punctured: elytra striated, the striæ obsoletely punctate, with the interstices impunctate.

Taken near London, and in Suffolk.

**Genus CCLXXV.**—**Mecinus, Germar.**

**Antenna** geniculated, 10-jointed, short, moderately stout; funiculus 5-jointed, its two basal joints obconic; the second longest; the rest transverse; club
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Oval subsolid, 5-jointed. Rostrum rather short, stout, deflexed, rounded: thorax subcylindric, slightly convex, the base and apex truncate, the latter slightly attenuated: elytra elongate, subcylindric, covering the abdomen: legs short, stout; the apex of the tibiae, which are compressed, armed with a horizontal hook.

The ten-jointed antennæ of Mecinus, combined with their elongate-subcylindric form, covered apex of the abdomen, rather short, robust rostrum, &c., are its chief points of distinction from the allied genera: the species reside in grassy places.


Linear-elongate, black, clothed with a delicate cinereous pubescence; thorax with a delicate transverse stria near the anterior margin, the disc obsoletely rugose-punctate: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices faintly rugulose; the apex sometimes rufescent: base of the antennæ and the tarsi ferruginous; the anterior femora obsoletely dentate.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district: I have taken it plentifully in Battersea-fields, Hertford, Ripley, &c.: it occurs in Norfolk and near Bristol. “Among grass and on the naked sandhills, not uncommon.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. hemorrhoidalis. **Lineari-elongatus**, niger, subpubescens, antennarum basi, tibii tarsi subfuscus ferrugineus, elytris margine laterali apiceque piceis. (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)


Linear-elongate, black, slightly pubescent: thorax thickly punctate, with the margins concolorous; elytra with the lateral margin and apex piceous, striated; the striae obscurely punctate, the interstices subrugose: femora dusky; tibiae and tarsi rufo-ferruginous: antennae the same, with the club black.

Gyllenhal considers this insect as the opposite sex of the foregoing: but of that I have both sexes, not differing from each other in any other external points than the usual sexual characteristics, size and form.

Found within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire and Somersetshire.

Sp. 3. circulatus. **Lineari-elongatus**, niger, silicus, lineâ pallidâ subgriseâ utroque latere marginatus. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
CURCULIONIDÆ.—GYMNAETRON.


Linear-elongate, black, villose: thorax with the lateral margins and an obscure dorsal line clothed with whitish down: elytra broadly margined with pale griseous-white, and a brighter white spot within the apex: body beneath whitish: legs rufous, with the femora piceous: antennae rufous, with the club dusky.

Much less abundant than the last: it has been taken, I believe, near London; and I think Mr. Kirby told me that he once took a quantity of specimens on some palings, at Barham. "Sometimes occurs on the sand-hills, and has been taken early in the spring, under stones, in the fir-woods above Gnoll Castle."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

GENUS CCLXXVI.—GYMNAETRON, Schönherr.

Antennae geniculated, 10-jointed, short, rather slender; funiculus 5-jointed, its two basal joints obconic; the three following short, broader, with the apex somewhat rounded, the club ovate. Rostrum filiform, curved, inflexed: thorax transverse, the base slightly waved: elytra subovate, convex, not covering the apex of the abdomen: legs short: apex of the anterior tibia with a minute hook.

This genus, which in common with the two following has the antennæ 10-jointed, and the anterior tibiae armed at the apex with a minute hook, differs from them by having the body ovate-convex, densely clothed with scales, and the apex of the abdomen much exposed;—the rostrum is filiform, and not received into a pectoral cavity as in Miarus.


Black, densely pubescent, with the sides of the thorax and the breast densely clothed with whitish scales: thorax with the disc slightly squamose: elytra pubescent, with an obscure rufo-testaceous discoidal streak towards the apex; femora clavate, black, tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceus; antennae ferruginous, with the club black: rostrum black.

It varies in having the thorax nearly entirely covered with ashy-white or ochraceous scales, the elytra dull rufo-testaceous, or immaculate, with the suture and margin dusky-black, and the legs entirely testaceous.
Apparently rare; I possess one example which was taken in Norfolk, and others captured in June, 1827, near Ripley, by myself:—they differ greatly from each other; and from Gyllenhal's description it appears to be a variable insect.

**Genus CCLXXVII.—Rhinusa, Kirby.**

Antennae geniculated, 10-jointed, short, somewhat stout: funiculus 5-jointed, its two basal joints obconic; the remainder transverse; club 4-jointed, ovate. Rostrum free, more or less curved, its apex generally attenuated: thorax transverse: elytra somewhat depressed, subquadrate, not covering the apex of the abdomen: legs short; anterior tibiae with a minute hook at the apex.

Rhinusa, which has the antennae 10-jointed, is distinguished from the immediately allied genera, by having the rostrum more or less attenuated at the apex, not inserted, during repose, in a groove beneath the thorax, the elytra depressed, subquadrate, and not covering the apex of the abdomen; and the anterior tibiae are furnished at the tip with a minute hook:—the species frequent flowers.


Ovate, black, densely clothed with short griseous-white pubescence, rostrum straight, attenuated at the apex: head gibbous behind: thorax somewhat rugosely granulated: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, with a series of rather long griseous pubescence: femora clavate, the posterior obsolely dentate.

Found within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk in June, in the flowers of the Antirrhinum Linariae; not very abundantly.

Sp. 2. intaminata. *Oblonga, tenuis, niger, pubescens, rostro recto, apice attenuato, femoribus muticis.* (Long. corp. 3—1¼ lin.)


Oblong, slender, pubescent: rostrum straight, with the apex attenuated: thorax finely granulated: elytra striated, the interstices finely rugose and striated with cinereous down: femora slightly clavate, unarmed.
CURCULIONIDÆ.—MIARUS.

Found near London, and in Suffolk. “I believe this has been taken near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn. Esq.

Sp. 3. tricolor. *Niger, cinereo-pilosus, antennarum basi, tibis tarsisque rufo-testaceis, elytris rufo-ferrugineis, basi, suturâ fascisque duabus abbreviatis nigris.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, clothed with cinereous down; the latter forming a bright spot in the middle of the hinder margin of the thorax opposite the scutellum: elytra rufo-ferruginous, with the base, suture, and two abbreviated oblique fasciae black: the antennæ at the base, the tibiae and tarsi, rufo-testaceous: femora clavate, black.

The elytra are sometimes black, with the apex alone rufo-ferruginous.

Apparently not very common: it frequents grassy places, and has been taken in Norfolk and Suffolk; also, I believe, within the metropolitan district. “North Wales.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

GENUS CCLXXVIII.—MIARUS, Schönherr.

Antennæ geniculatæ, 10-jointæ, rather slender, funiculus 5-jointæ, its two basal joints obconic, the other three transverse, rounded at the apex: club 4-jointæ, ovate. *Rostrum* filiform, slightly bent, inserted in a groove beneath the thorax, which last is transverse, with the posterior angles rounded: *elytra* somewhat depressed, subquadrate, not covering the apex of the abdomen: *legs* short; *anterior tibie* with a minute hook at the apex.

The filiform rostrum, somewhat depressed, subquadrate, abbreviated elytra, absence of a pectoral groove, and 10-jointed antennae united, at once point out the more prominent characters of this genus, the species of which frequent herbage of various kinds.

A. With all the femora simple.


Black, clothed with ashy-white hairs, which are disposed in lines on the elytra: head retracted, rounded, obsoletely punctate; with the front impressed: thorax with the anterior margin slightly reflexed, and with a faint transverse striae, the disc finely punctate: elytra punctate-striate, the interspaces thickly rugose-punctate, each with two or three rows of short, depressed, glossy, whitish hairs: legs rather long, with the femora simple. The male has the penultimate segment of the abdomen deeply impressed, and armed with two short teeth.

This insect is synonymous with the Cu. acephalus of Marsham, which I had placed in the preceding genus in my Catalogue—an error, like many others, as well orthographical as typographical, ignorantly copied in the piracy thereof.

Inhabits flowers, especially those of the Campanula rotundifolia, but not very frequently taken: it has been found in the flowers of the whitethorn, in May, in Norfolk. “Among herbage (near Swansea), not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

B. With all the femora dentate.


Black, clothed with a griseous down: head depressed: thorax subconic, with the anterior margin not reflected, punctate, with a dorsal channel: elytra dull greenish-brass, regularly punctate-striated, with the interstices flat: body beneath covered with griseous scales: legs black; femora dentate: tarsi rufous: rostrum naked, black, with the apex piceous: antennae rufous.

Rare in the south of England, but has been frequently taken in Yorkshire on the Sisymbrium Nasturtium.

C. With the posterior femora alone dentate.


Black, clothed with an ashy down: rostrum rather long, cylindric, a little curved, black, punctulated: thorax finely punctured: elytra deeply punctate-striate, the intersticesobsoletel granulated, and clothed with rather long down, disposed in sirae: legs rather long, black, femora clavate, the posterior ones with an obtuse dentation: antennae rather long and slender, black.

Not common: I have met with it in June at Ripley, and in other places near London. “Near Cambridge.”—S. Hanson, Esq.


Black, sparingly clothed with cinerous pubescence: rostrum rather stout, considerably bent, black: antennae short, stout, black: thorax with an obsolete dorsal carina: elytra striated, the striae punctate, the interstices rugulose, clothed with a whitish down: legs black, femora clavate, the posterior obsolescently dentate.
I possess a single example of this insect, which was captured, I believe, in Norfolk: it inhabits the roots of the Antirrhinum Linaria, the pupa being enveloped in a cocoon resembling a gall.

**Genus CCLXXIX.—Cionus, Clairville.**

*Antenna* geniculated, 10-jointed, short, somewhat slender, funiculus 5-jointed, its basal joint obconic, the second elongate-subclavate, the remainder short, subtruncated at the apex, club oblong-ovate, indistinctly articulated. *Rostrum* elongate, rounded, curved: *thorax* small, transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the base and apex subtruncated: *elytra* large, convex, quadrate-ovate, covering the abdomen: *body* subglobose: *legs* moderate; *femora* clavate, dentate: *tibiae* truncate at the apex, unarmed.

The species of this elegant genus may be known by their subglobose form, united to their 10-jointed antennae, of which the third joint (or second of the funiculus) is elongate-clavate, their small thorax, and beautifully tessellated ample elytra:—they subsist both in their larva and imago states upon plants, especially those of the genera Verbascum and Scrophularia. In July, 1827, I captured a single example of each species in a garden at Ripley, upon the only Verbascum therein.

**Sp. 1. Scrophularia.**

*Nigro-fuscus, thorace toto flavescente viloso, elytris striatis, interstitiis alternis elevato-ribus atro alboque tessellatis, maculis duabus suluralibus magnis atro-holosericeis.* (Long. corp. 2½—3 lin.)


Blackish brown: the thorax entirely and breast densely clothed with a yellowish down: elytra punctate-striated, the alternate interstices elevated with subquadrate velvety black spots and narrow white ones alternating, the suture similarly tessellated, but, in addition, with a large oblong-ovate deep-black spot, to which a white one is appended behind, at the base, and a smaller one towards the apex, augmented both in front and behind by a white one: legs black: tarsi rufescent.

Found in June and July, chiefly on the Scrophularia nodosa, also on the Verbascum Thapsus in plenty:—also frequent upon garden plants of the same and other genera. "On Scrophularia nodosa, common (near Swansea), and sometimes on Scrophularia aquatica. Mr. Jeffreys has observed it abundant on Buddleja globosa."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Deep black; the sides of the thorax and the breast clothed with a griseous down, the middle of the femora black: elytra striated, the alternate interstices elevated and tessellated with black and cinereous, and the suture the same, with two larger velvety black spots near the base and apex—the former with a cinereous one behind, and the latter with one both in front and behind. Smaller than the foregoing, of a darker hue, with the centre of the thorax black, the sides griseous, the elytra tessellated with black and cinereous, and the dorsal spots comparatively smaller.

Found principally on the Verbascum Thapsus, though it occasionally frequents other plants, towards the end of July. I have taken it plentifully in September in Battersea-fields. “Common near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. Thapsi. Fusco-brunneus, undique cinereo-virescenti pubescens, elytris maculis denudatis obsolete tessellatis, duabusque suturalibus atro-hulosericeis orbiculatis, simplicibus. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Fuscous-brown, clothed throughout with a greenish-ash pubescence: elytra striated with somewhat denuded spots, obsoletely tessellated, in the alternate interstices, and two orbiculate simple ones on the suture, one near the base, the other towards the apex: legs fuscescent, varied with cinereous pubescence: tarsi and sometimes the anterior tibiae ferruginous.

Taken in June on the Scroptularia, rather plentifully in some districts, especially in a chalk-pit at Northfleet.


Fuscous-brown; clothed throughout with cinereous down: elytra very obsoletely tessellated with dusky, with two large black spots on the suture. Merely a variety of the preceding in my opinion.

Found also upon plants of the genera Scroptularia and Verbascum in June, less abundantly than the last. “Near Swansea, not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


CURCULIONIDÆ.—CLEOPUS.

Fuscous-brown; clothed throughout with ashy-griseous down, with the middle of the thorax behind brown: elytra striated, the alternate interstices tessellated with brown and cinereous, with two large black spots on the suture, of which the anterior one is edged with brown, and between it and the base clouded with fuscous, with two black dots; the posterior sutural spot is orbicular and simple: legs testaceous, with the femora dusky.

Chiefly found upon the Verbascum nigrum in June and July: not uncommon in some places: I have received it from Bristol, Devonshire, and Norfolk. "Not uncommon on Scrophularia aquatica near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

GENUS CCLXXX.—CLEOPUS, Megerle.

Antennæ genticulated, 10-jointed, moderate, rather slender; funiculus 5-jointed, its two basal joints short, obconic, the remainder also short, subnodose; the club indistinctly quadriarticulate. Rostrum elongate, rounded, slightly bent: thorax very short, transverse, the base slightly waved: elytra ample, convex, covering the abdomen: body somewhat elongate-ovate: legs elongate; femora clavate, dentate; tibiae truncate at the apex, unarmed.

Cleopus has the body more elongate than Cionus, with the third joint of the antennæ not longer than the second, and the remaining joints of the funiculus subnodose, and the rostrum is rather more bent: the species frequent aquatic plants.

Sp. 1. pulchellus. Subgriseus, elytrorum lineis tribus elevatis albo nigroque tessellatis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)


Fuscous-brown, clothed with griseous down: the elytra striated, the alternate interstices slightly elevated, and tessellated with velvety black spots and erect whitish fascicles of hair: thorax slightly clouded with griseous: femora dentate, black, or dusky in the middle, with the base and apex ferruginous: the tibiae and tarsi also ferruginous: club of the antennæ fuscous.

Var. β. Cl. rigidus. Steph. Catal. 151. No. 1524.—Rufo-ferruginous, with the elytra striated, the alternate interstices with a few pale fascicles of whitish hair and indistinct black spots: legs and antennæ entirely rufo-ferruginous.

Var. γ. Cl. flavus. Steph. Catal. 151. No. 1525.—With the entire body pale griseo-testaceous, the elytra not tessellated: probably immature.

Taken at the end of July on the Scrophularia aquatica. "Near Swansea, not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
**Genus CCLXXXI.—Sphærula, Megerle.**

Antennæ geniculated, 9-jointed, rather long, and slender; funiculus 2-jointed, its first joint oblong-ovate, longer than the rest, the second obconic, the remainder shorter, nodose; the club acuminated at the apex, distinctly tri-articulate. Rostrum elongate, rounded, a little bent: thorax conic, much narrowed anteriorly: elytra gibbous, subovate, covering the abdomen; legs rather long; femora incrassated in the middle, not dentate: tibia truncate at the apex, and unarmed.

The distinctly triarticulated clava of the antennæ, which are only 9-jointed, and convex body, attenuated at both ends, at once point out the distinctions of Sphærula from Cionus and Cleopus, to which genera it is mostly allied.


Shining black, clothed with griseous down: the elytra with an abbreviated testaceous fascia and posterior spot covered with whitish hairs; the disc deeply punctate-striate, the interstices smooth: legs pale, immaculate, or with the joints and femora above more or less spotted with black.

Extremely variable: in some examples the thorax is rufous, in others black: the elytra are sometimes nearly entirely testaceous, the fascia and spot being more or less confluent: the rostrum, head, and abdomen are always black.


**Genus CCLXXXII.—Orobitis, Germar.**

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, rather slender, inserted in the middle of the rostrum; the funiculus seven-jointed, its basal joint rather long, obconic, the four following very short, obconic, the two next lenticular; the club ovate, acuminate. Rostrum inflexed, inserted in a groove, not continued on the breast, slightly elongated, rather slender, curved: head nearly concealed: eyes large, depressed, approximating on the forehead: thorax very short, transverse, truncate at the base and apex: elytra rounded, very convex, glossy, attenuated posteriorly, the apex of each round and gaping: legs elongate, distinct at the base; femora with a short groove beneath; tibia straight; the apex truncate, unarmed: tarsi with two claws.

The singular genus Orobitis may be known from its allies by its ovate, polished, gibbous body—by the property the insects have,
when alarmed, of causing their femora to droop, as it were, and 
project at a right angle from the body—by the pectoral groove be-
threat the thorax being abbreviated, the femora canalculated, &c.

Sp. 1. cyaneus. Niger, glaber, sub tus albo-squamous, elytris nigro-carulescenti-
bus, striis laxibus, antennis pedibusque piccis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)
Black, glabrous, very shining, beneath with white scales: rostrum punctate, 
substrate: head punctated: thorax sometimes tinged with bluish, or violaceous: 
very absolutely punctulated: scutellum with white scales: elytra very convex, 
deep black-blue or violaceous, very faintly striated, the striae and interstices 
impunctate, the latter flat; legs pitchy-black, with cinereous scales; tibiae and 
tarsi pale rusty-brown: antennae the same.

The sandy lane leading into Darenth-wood is the only locality I 
have ever found this insect in: I have there taken several examples 
at different periods during the month of June: the insect occurs, but 
sparingly, near Bristol. "On Salix argentea, and among herbage 
on Crwmlyn Burrows, not very uncommon."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq.

GENUS CCLXXXIIL—CEUTORHYNCHUS,
Schiippel.

Antenna: geniculated, 12-jointed, rather slender, inserted towards the apex or the 
middle of the rostrum; the funiculus seven-jointed, its basal joint longer than 
the rest and somewhat obconic; the remainder short, lenticular: club ovate, 
acuminated, four-jointed. Rostrum inflexed, elongate, curved, inserted during 
repose in a pectoral groove, which is continued to the base of the intermediate 
legs, and is strongly margined; thorax considerably attenuated anteriorly, 
bisiniuated posteriorly: scutellum minute: body somewhat rhomboid, scabrous: 
elytra subtriangular, shorter than the abdomen: legs moderate, stout; femora 
clavate, sometimes dentate: tibia truncate at the apex, unarmed; tarsi with 
two claws.

This obscure genus differs from Orobitis in having the body more 
or less rhomboid in shape, and rugose or scaly: the rostrum is of 
dissimilar form, more lengthened, and is inserted during repose in a 
pectoral groove, which reaches to the base of the intermediate legs, 
by which it differs from Nedyus: the thorax is very much con-
stricted in front, and is sometimes tuberculated: there is consider-
able diversity of appearance amongst the species, which frequent 
trees and herbs.

A. With the thorax not tuberculated, nor reflected in front.
Sp. 1. Quercus. Nigro-fuscus, cinereo-squamous, pedibus fusco-ferrugineis,
elytris obsolutis punctato-striatis, testaceis, fascis undatis cinereo-squamosis.
(Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Black-brown, sparingly clothed above with cinereo-scales, and densely covered beneath with white ones: elytra obsoletely punctate-striated, testaceous, with various undulated pale-ashy transverse fascias; legs dusky-ferruginous.

Differs from the next in being rather larger, of a deeper hue, but with a paler rostrum: the fascie on the elytra are also dissimilar.

Not uncommon in oaks throughout the metropolitan district. "Not very uncommon among grass in woods near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. melanorhynchus. Rufo-testaceus, cinereo-squamosus, elytris nebulis fasciformibus cinereo-squamosis, pectore abdominisque basi fuscis, rostro nigro.
(Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)

Testaceous-red; with a few ashy scales above, and densely clothed beneath with a whitish down: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, with whitish clouds at the base, and indistinct fasciae of the same hue towards the apex: the suture dusky, the breast and base of the abdomen fuscous; the head rufous, with the rostrum and eyes black.

Closely resembling the foregoing, from which it differs in having the elytra clouded rather than fasciated with cinereo, and in having the breast and base of the abdomen fuscous, the rostrum black.

Not uncommon in various places within the metropolitan district, as at Hertford, Ripley, Darenth, &c.: also found in Somersetshire and in Norfolk.

Sp. 3. ruber. Dilute nigro-fuscus, elytris nebulis undulatis cinereo-squamosis, pectore abdominique basi fuscis, rostro apice rufo.
(Long. corp. 1¾—2 lin.)

Testaceous-red, with the head and thorax fuscescent: the elytra faintly striated, the stria indistinctly punctate; the disc clouded with ashy-white, forming a recurved fascia in the middle: the breast and abdomen black; the apex of the rostrum red.

Considerably larger than the foregoing, from which it may be known by the tip of the rostrum being red, the breast and abdomen black, the head and thorax fuscescent, &c.

Sp. 4. rufirostris. *Nigro-fuscus, elytris dilute rufo-testaceis, immaculatis, pec- tore abdomineque rufostris, rostro nigro, apice rufo.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Cu. rufirostris. *Spencef MSS.*

Var. †. *Ceu. inermis.* *Steph. Catal.* 152. No. 1530.—With the head and thorax brownish-black, the rostrum entirely rufostris.

It is not unlikely that this and the three preceding insects may eventually prove to be referrible to one inconstant species: the present differs from the foregoing in having the breast and abdomen rufostris; the elytra immaculare, &c.

*Curculionidae. — Ceutorhynchus.*

**Found within the metropolitan district; also in Somersetshire.**

Sp. 5. rubicundus. *Convexus, niger, cinereo-squamosus, elytris profundé punctato-striatis rufo-testaceis, suturdis fusco, basi albo-squamosis, pedibus rufis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Somewhat convex, black, with cinereous scales above, beneath rather densely clothed with a whitish down; the elytra somewhat punctate-striate, rufo-testaceae, with the suture fusco, its base with an elongate patch of white scales: legs rufostris.

More convex than the preceding insect; the suture of the elytra fuscostris, with a patch of white scales at the base.

Taken in grassy places near London; not uncommon.


Rather convex, black, with the legs and elytra alone rufostris, the latter somewhat deeply striated, the striae slightly crenulated and obsolescetly punctate.

The dark head and thorax of this species, united to its smaller size, deeply striated inmuculare elytra, and rufous legs, distinguish it from its alliæ.

*Found not uncommonly near London, especially in Battersea-fields.*

Sp. 7. haemorrhoidalis. *Picco-fuscus, elytris subcrenato-striatis, fuscis, apice rufo, pedibus rufostris, rostro nigro.* (Long. corp. 1—½ lin.)


Pitchy-brown; the elytra somewhat deeply striated, the striae subcrenulated; fuscous, with the apex rufostris: legs also rufostris: rostrum deep shining black.
The deep colour of the elytra of this species, with their rufous tip, at once points out its distinction from its congeners.

I possess a pair of this insect, captured by myself near London many years since.

B. With the thorax tuberculated, the anterior margin elevated or reflexed.

a. Thighs unarmed.


Black, beneath densely clothed with white scales: the thorax obsoletely bituberculated, with a transverse impression in front: the elytra striated, the stria obsoletely punctate; the interstices each with a row of elevated squamous tubercles: legs black; tibiae with an obtuse tooth exteriorly towards the apex; femora simple.

The tuberculated interstices of the elytra, and the obtuse tooth near the apex of the tibiae, and unarmed femora, sufficiently characterize this species.


b. With the femora dentate.


Convex, black; clothed with white scales beneath; thorax thickly punctate, with a dorsal groove, and a short tubercle on each side, the sides rather densely squamous: elytra deeply punctate-striate, with four whitish squamous spots, which are very readily abraded, one in the middle and another at the apex of each elytron: tibiae and tarsi ferruginous; antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky.

The four-spotted elytra, ferruginous tibiae and tarsi, and dusky club of the antennae, are the chief diagnostics of this insect.

Found abundantly in hedges near London, and I believe in other parts; certainly in Norfolk and in Devonshire. "Common in the woods at Penllergare."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

Sp. 10. Urticffi. *Subconvexus, niger, subitus cinereo-squamoss; thorace impunctato, lini media exarato, elytris profunde striatis.* (Long. corp. 1½—1¼ lin.)

Somewhat convex, black; beneath densely clothed with cinereous scales: thorax with a dorsal channel, its disc impunctate, the sides a little clouded with whitish, and each with a short tubercle: elytra squamous, rather deeply punctate-striate, with a faint whitish spot in the middle: tibiae and tarsi fuscescent.

Diffsers from the former in having the thorax impunctate, the tibiae and tarsi fuscescent, &c.

Not uncommon among nettles throughout the metropolitan district. "Common near Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. guttula. **Subdepressus, niger opacus, subitus albido-squamosus, thorace canaliculato, elytris maculati suturali baseos holosericeo-atrâ, apicis oblongâ albo-squamosa.** (Long. corp. 1¼—2 lin.)


Somewhat depressed, dull black, clothed beneath with whitish scales: thorax punctate, with a dorsal channel; elytra with the shoulders elevated, the disc a little convex, crenate-striated, the interstices somewhat granulated; near the base of the suture is an ovate velvety-black spot, common to both elytra, sometimes rather obscure, and towards the apex of the suture an oblong white patch: tarsi piceous: antennae black.

Diffsers from all the foregoing by the black patch at the base of the suture; and from the following by its superior size.

Rather scarce; found, however, in various places within the metropolitan district; in Norfolk, Somersetshire, &c.

Sp. 12. fuliginosus. **Subdepressus, griseo-niger, subitus albido-squamosus, elytris maculatâ suturali baseos holosericeo-atrâ, antice albido-squamosa, apicis oblongâ albo-squamosa.** (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Somewhat depressed, griseous-black, beneath whitish: the elytra crenate-striate, the interstices somewhat granulated, the suture with a deep-black velvety spot near the base, anterior to which is a small one, composed of whitish scales, and behind, near the apex, is an oblong white one: legs and antennae black; tarsi piceous.

About half the size of the preceding, and differs in always having a patch of white scales at the base of the suture adjoining the black common spot on the back.

Abundant in hedges near London, and in other parts.

Sp. 13. ruficornis. **Subdepressus, nigro-piceus, subitus albido-squamosus, elytrorum intersticiis alternis cinereo-fuscis, maculâ suturali nigra, antennis rufis.** (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Somewhat depressed, black, whitish beneath: elytra striated, the stria somewhat crenulated, the alternate interstices ashy-brown, the others deep fuscous-black, the suture with a black spot near the base: legs and antenna rufous. rostrum black.

The simple black patch near the base of the suture, the alternate pale and dark interstices on the elytra, and rufous antenna, are the prominent characters of this insect.

Taken by myself near London several years since.


Somewhat depressed: dull rufous, clothed with cinereous down, beneath whitish: thorax granulated: elytra immaculate, simply striated, the interstices thickly clothed with a short pile: rostrum bluish-black: legs and antennae rufescent.

The small size of this insect, united to its rufous tint, granulated thorax, immaculate, pilose elytra, &c., distinguish it from its affinities.

Found in Norfolk, and near London.

Sp. 15. sulcicollis. Subconvexus, niger, subtus cinereo-squamulosus, thorace canaliculato, elytris leviter striatis, pectore utrinque puncto dense albo-squamoso. (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 lin.)


Somewhat convex, dull black, with cinereous scales beneath: thorax with a dorsal channel, and obsoletely dentate; elytra simply striated, the interstices granulated: the breast on each side anteriorly with a dense patch of white scales.

The dense patch of scales on the anterior margin of the breast, with the convex form of the insect, and its dull black hue, sufficiently characterizes it.

Frequent in hedges near London: found also in Norfolk and in Devonshire. "In the spring of 1805 it was rather plentiful on the sand-hills (near Swansea), and I have not lately observed it."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 16. affinis. Subconvexus, niger, undique squamulis cinereo-squamulosus, elytris faintly striatis, elytris tenui striatis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)


Above convex, clothed throughout with ashy scales, especially beneath: elytra faintly striated, the interstices squamous.

Probably a variety or more mature state of the preceding, from which it chiefly differs in being more universally clothed with scales.

Taken with the foregoing species, but less frequently.
**Genera CCLXXXIV.—Nedyus, Schönherr.**

**Antenna:** geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short, slender; funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joint longer than the remainder, subobconic, the second elongate, rather slender, the rest short, subnodose, the club ovate, acuminate, quadriarticulate. **Rostrum** long, slender, curved, received during repose in a short pectoral groove, rarely extending beyond the base of the first pair of legs: **thorax** attenuated, and coarctate in front, bisinuated posteriorly: **elytra** subtriangular, shorter than the abdomen: **body** somewhat rhomboid, squamous: **legs** moderate: **femora** sometimes dentate: **tibiae** truncate at the apex, and unarmed.

From the preceding genus Nedyus differs not only by having the pectoral cavity for the reception of the rostrum, during repose, considerably abbreviated,—scarcely reaching to the base of the first pair of legs,—but in the structure of the antennae, the intermediate joints of the funiculus being dissimilar;—and from Rhinoncus, the elongated rostrum and quadriarticulate club of the antennae, exclusively of other characters, readily distinguish the present genus; the species of which frequent flowers, and in their primary state cause galls upon the roots of plants.

A. With the thorax not tuberculated, nor with its anterior margin reflexed: (femora simple.)


Somewhat depressed, black, densely clothed with whitish scales, variegated above with fuscous: the rostrum, and a spot on the shoulders of the elytra, glabrous black: elytra rather obsoletely punctate-striated, the interstices very delicately punctured: legs elongate, slender, black, densely squamous: antennae slender, black.

Ne. Sisymbrii is known from the other species by having the thorax simple, the body densely clothed with whitish scales,—which, from being somewhat more scanty on some parts of the elytra, give a variegated appearance thereto,—except the rostrum and a spot on the shoulders, which are deep glossy black.

Not very abundant: found on the Sisymbrium amphibium, occasionally within the metropolitan district: I have received it from Somersetshire and from Norfolk.——“Netley.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

B. With the thorax tuberculated, or its anterior margin reflexed, elevated.

a. Femora unarmed.


Rather slender, black; above sparingly, beneath densely, clothed with whitish scales; thorax somewhat depressed, deeply impressed transversely in front, with a dorsal groove, deepest at the base and apex; each side with an obtuse tubercle: elytra striated, the striae obscurely rugose-punctate, the interstices coriaceous: rostrum long, slender, black.

Larger than the remaining species of this section, excepting the following, from which it differs in having the elytra more deeply striated, and the interstices coriaceous.

Inhabits Scrophularia nodosa and other flowers, especially those of the various species of Brassica:—not very uncommon near London. “In the autumn on the sand-hills (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. obstrictus. Niger, undique pilis brevissimis cinereis tectus, præcipue subtus, thorace subtuberculato, elytris punctato-sulcatis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, slightly depressed; clothed throughout with very short cinereous hairs, especially beneath: the thorax very slightly bituberculated, the tubercles obtuse: the elytra faintly punctate-striated, the interstices simple, pilose.

Larger than the foregoing, of which it may be the opposite sex, but differs in being clothed with scale-like hairs, especially beneath; and in having the elytra more faintly striated, and the interstices simple: the tubercles on the side of the thorax more obtuse.

Taken occasionally within the metropolitan district: in plenty at Dover in June, 1829. “Occasionally taken on the sand-hills, and has been found plentiful on Brassica Napis by Mr. Jeffreys.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black-brass, rather glossy; thorax with a dorsal channel, and with a somewhat acute tubercle on each side: elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices slightly punctured; fine glossy blue or greenish: legs, antenna, and rostrum black.
Known from the other minute species of this genus by its pretty shining blue or greenish, deeply punctate elytra.

Abundant in various places within the metropolitan district. "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope. "Not uncommon (near Swansea) among herbage and on tetradyamus plants in June."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. chloropterus. Neooniger, rostro pedibusque nigris, elytris virescentibus tenues punctato-striatis, humeris subprominis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Brassy-black, with the rostrum and legs deep black, the former glossy: thorax obsoletely channelled down the back, the sides with an acute tubercle: elytra greenish, shining, faintly punctate-striate, with the shoulders somewhat prominent.

Smaller than the foregoing: of a more bronzed hue, with the elytra more faintly striated in proportion, and of a more or less bright glossy green:—it is however probable that it may be merely a variety.

Found near London, and in Suffolk.


Black, rather glossy: the thorax with an obsolete dorsal channel, its sides bituberculated: elytra bluish, deeply punctate-striated, the interstices coriaceous, somewhat tuberculated at the apex: the shoulders prominent.

Considerably smaller than the foregoing, which it slightly resembles by its bluish elytra; but differs in having the thorax obsoletely channelled, and the shoulders very prominent, and in its minute size.

Inhabits grassy places within the metropolitan district. "Newcastle-on-Tyne."—G. Wailes, Esq.


Black, clothed with a cinereous pile, with the base of the suture and the breast densely clothed with white scales: the thorax bituberculated, its disc convex, with a dorsal sulcus: elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices a little rugose; the shoulders rounded.

The size of the last-mentioned, but differs in being totally black, clothed with a
cinereous pile, with a bright spot of whitish scales at the base of the suture, and the breast also whitish.

Found, within the metropolitan district, on the flowers of Cochlearia officinalis, not common: taken at Ripley in 1827.


Black; beneath densely clothed with whitish scales: thorax depressed, with an obsolete dorsal channel, the sides each with an acute tubercle, the hinder margin truncate: elytra obsolete crenate-striate, the interstices with a row of short cinereous hairs; the shoulders prominent: antennae piceous in the middle: club elongate.

Differs from its congeners by its depressed thorax, and from the two following species, which it closely resembles, by the suture of the elytra being concolorous with the disc, the club of the antennae being longer, &c.

Inadvertently called Ne. depressicollis (Gyllenhaal's name) in my Catalogue, Marsham's name having the priority.

Not uncommon in grassy places throughout the metropolitan district: I have obtained specimens from Somersetshire. "Among herbage on Crwmlyn-burrows, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, with a cinereous pubescence; beneath densely clothed with whitish scales, thorax obscurely channelled; the disc convex; the hinder margin somewhat waved; the sides unituberculate: elytra with the shoulders a little prominent, the disc obsolete crenate-striated, the interstices lineated with cinereous hairs: antennae black.

Allied to the last, to which Gyllenhaal refers it, but differs in having the thorax convex, with its hinder margin waved, the antennae black, &c.

Frequent throughout the metropolitan district, affecting thick herbage in lanes, fields, &c. "Among herbage on Crwmlyn and Sketty Burrows, not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black; the body beneath and the suture of the elytra densely clothed with whitish scales: the thorax slightly convex, with a dorsal channel, bituberculate, the base bisinuated: elytra rather obsoletely crenate-striated, the interstices lineated with cinereous hairs, the shoulders prominent.

The white suture of this pretty little species, combined with its subconvex thorax, the base of which is waved, its prominent shoulders, &c., distinguish it from its congeners.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district: also in Devonshire, the New Forest, &c. “Taken among herbage (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. monostigma. *Supra cinereo-fuscus, subtus incanus, thorace bituberculato, lineâ intermedia postice exarâti, coleopatra striati, puncto albo pone scutellum, humeris prominulis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Above clothed with ashy-brown silken hairs, beneath hoary: thorax with an acute tooth on each side, and a dorsal groove on the disc: elytra, together with the apex, retuse, the disc striated, the striae rather obsolete and somewhat crenated; near the scutellum, on the suture, a white spot, composed of two streaks: shoulders prominent: rostrum black, shining. Somewhat resembling Ne. Cochlearia, but considerably smaller, of a different colour the shoulders prominent, &c.

Taken near London by Mr. Marsham, and subsequently by myself.


Black, beneath of a silvery white: thorax punctured, obsoletely bituberculated, with an abbreviated dorsal channel: the base straight: elytra somewhat faintly punctate-striate, the interstices pilose: rostrum rufous, with the base black. The smallest species of the genus; from all the foregoing it differs in having the rostrum rufous at the apex, and in other less evident characters, exclusively of its minute size.

From the Marshamian cabinet: I have taken the insect near London, at Ripley, in 1827.


Black, above sparingly clothed with cinereous pile, beneath with compact whitish scales: thorax a little convex, with an obsolete dorsal channel, the base subtruncate, and the lateral margins each with a very obtuse tubercle: elytra deeply crenate-striate, the interstices sparingly lineated with cinereous, the shoulders slightly prominent: legs and antennae black.

Somewhat resembling Ne. contractus, but larger, and with the elytra deep black, the tubercles on the thorax and the form of the latter different.

Found, not commonly, near London, and in Suffolk.


Black, sparingly clothed with cinereous pubescence above, with the suture posteriorly and the body beneath densely clothed with whitish scales: thorax somewhat convex, deeply channelled down the back, the lateral margin with an obtuse tubercle, the base subtruncate: elytra obsolete crenate-striate, the interstices lineated with cinereous, the shoulders slightly prominent.

The small size of this insect, combined with the whitish posterior portion of the suture of the elytra, deeply channelled thorax, &c. sufficiently distinguish it from its affinities.

Found near London, in Suffolk, Norfolk, &c.: apparently not very common.

Sp. 15. phaorliynchus. *Nigricans, vellere argenteo-cinerascenti, elytris obsolete striatis, thorace bituberculato, rostro ferrugineo.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Dusky or brown black, clothed throughout with a silvery down, above tinged with cinereous, beneath pure white: thorax slightly convex, its sides each with an obtuse tubercle, the base truncate: elytra faintly crenate-striated, the interstices lineated with cinerascent-silvery hairs: antennae black, with the club ashy: rostrum ferrugineus.

The ferruginous rostrum and silvery pile on the body, exclusively of other characters, will at once point out its more prominent distinctions from the other species of the genus.

Not very common within the metropolitan district. “Taken by Mr. Millard in the nursery gardens near Fynone.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 16. ruficrus. *Niger, elytris obscure rufis cinereo-striatis, tibiis testaceis, thorace antice rufis obsolete bituberculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

**NEDYUS.**

Black: thorax convex, with the anterior margin rufous, the surface clothed with a delicate ashy down; the lateral margin obsoletely tuberculate; elytra dull rufous, rather faintly crenate-striate, the interstices lined with cinereous hairs: the body beneath black, clothed with scattered whitish down: legs black, *tibia testaceae*.

The testaceous *tibiae*, black, convex, thorax, with its rufous anterior margin, obsolete lateral tubercles, and dull-rufous elytra, well characterize this pretty little species.

Not common: it is found near London, and I have received it from Norfolk.

Sp. 17. *Erica.* *Niger, cinerascenti-villosus, suturae basi pectorisque albo-squamosis, antennae pedibusque longissimo tenuis, thorace subdepresso bituberculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, clothed with cinereous down: the thorax somewhat depressed, its sides with a single small tubercle, the disc granulate-punctate: elytra with the shoulders rather prominent; the disc punctate-striate, the interstices slightly rugulose and lined with cinereous, the *suture from the base to the middle* clothed with whitish scales; *thorax* and *breast* beneath densely clothed with whitish scales; *legs*, *antennae*, and *rostrum*—the latter long and slender—rufous.

The rufous *antenna*, *legs*, and *rostrum*, with the pale base of the *suture* on the elytra, at once distinguish this species.

Apparently rare: I possess a single example, captured on Heath near London.

b. *With the femora dentate.*

Sp. 18. *ovalis.* *Subdepressus, nigro cinereoque nebulosus, thorace bituberculato puncto utrinque nigro, antennae pedibusque nigris, tarsis obscure ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Somewhat depressed: black with whitish clouds and spots above, beneath entirely ashy-white: thorax with the disc and a spot on each side black, the former with a whitish dorsal line, interrupted in the middle, and terminating broadly at the base, where there is a rather deep impression: elytra striated, varied with bright white spots and black clouds, the former colour disposed in a somewhat waved spot near the base of the *suture*, a broad lateral patch about the middle, and a sublunate one at the apex: *antennae* and *legs* black, *tarsi* obscure ferruginous.

Var.? *Ne. detritus.* Steph. Catal. 154. No. 1562.—Black, varied with indistinct cinereous clouds, disposed as in the foregoing.

### References

- **CURCULIONIDÆ.**
  - **NEDYUS.**
    - Black: thorax convex, with the anterior margin rufous, the surface clothed with a delicate ashy down; the lateral margin obsoletely tuberculate; elytra dull rufous, rather faintly crenate-striate, the interstices lined with cinereous hairs: the body beneath black, clothed with scattered whitish down: legs black, *tibia testaceae*.
    - The testaceous *tibiae*, black, convex, thorax, with its rufous anterior margin, obsolete lateral tubercles, and dull-rufous elytra, well characterize this pretty little species.
    - Not common: it is found near London, and I have received it from Norfolk.
  - **Sp. 17. *Erica.***
    - *Niger, cinerascenti-villosus, suturae basi pectorisque albo-squamosis, antennae pedibusque longissimo tenuis, thorace subdepresso bituberculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)
    - Black, clothed with cinereous down: the thorax somewhat depressed, its sides with a single small tubercle, the disc granulate-punctate: elytra with the shoulders rather prominent; the disc punctate-striate, the interstices slightly rugulose and lined with cinereous, the *suture from the base to the middle* clothed with whitish scales; *thorax* and *breast* beneath densely clothed with whitish scales; *legs*, *antennae*, and *rostrum*—the latter long and slender—rufous.
    - The rufous *antenna*, *legs*, and *rostrum*, with the pale base of the *suture* on the elytra, at once distinguish this species.
    - Apparently rare: I possess a single example, captured on Heath near London.
  - **b. *With the femora dentate.***
    - **Sp. 18. *ovalis.*** *Subdepressus, nigro cinereoque nebulosus, thorace bituberculato puncto utrinque nigro, antennae pedibusque nigris, tarsis obscure ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)
      - Somewhat depressed: black with whitish clouds and spots above, beneath entirely ashy-white: thorax with the disc and a spot on each side black, the former with a whitish dorsal line, interrupted in the middle, and terminating broadly at the base, where there is a rather deep impression: elytra striated, varied with bright white spots and black clouds, the former colour disposed in a somewhat waved spot near the base of the *suture*, a broad lateral patch about the middle, and a sublunate one at the apex: *antennae* and *legs* black, *tarsi* obscure ferruginous.
      - Var.? *Ne. detritus.* Steph. Catal. 154. No. 1562.—Black, varied with indistinct cinereous clouds, disposed as in the foregoing.

### Footnotes

- **D 2**
Frequent in weedy hedges in June near London; also in Somersetshire and Devon. "Not uncommon on thistles (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Somewhat depressed, *clouded with black and white:* thorax with the sides whitish, and an obsolete black spot on each; the disc with an obsolete channel: elytra striated, varied with black and white as in the foregoing insect: legs black, tarsi obscure ferruginous; femora acutely dentate: *antenna ferruginous, or piceous.*

Probably a mere variety of the preceding insect.

Not uncommon throughout the metropolitan district in thick herbage: also found in Suffolk. "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope.


Blackish, somewhat depressed; clothed above with ashy-piceous scales, and beneath with whitish ones: thorax granulated, with a few ashy scales, especially on the sides, which have each a large elevated acute tubercle: *elytra faintly striated, and obsoletely clouded with cinereous,* with a bent series of elevated tubercles towards the apex, within which is a whitish spot: legs black, with the apex, the *tibiae,* and the *tarsi ferruginous: antenna ferruginous,* with the basal joint *piceous:* rostrum black, rather elongate.

Abundant in hedges within the metropolitan district from May to August. "Rather common in nettles in the woods at Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black; clothed with ashy scales beneath: thorax with a rather sharp tubercle on each side: *elytra somewhat faintly striated, immaculate: *tibiae and tarsi ferruginous: *antenna with the basal joint dusky, the apex ferruginous.

Found near London in June.
CURCULIONIDE.—NEDYUS.


Pitchy-black, with grisaecent scales, abdomen densely cinereous: thorax with the anterior margin elevated, the lateral one with a minute tooth, the disc with a deep dorsal line: elytra very obsoletely striated, the interstices rugose, slightly clouded with grisaeous, the base of the suture a little ashy: legs ashy-red, with the tarsi rufous.

Not very common near London: found in thick herbage in June.—"Not uncommon among herbage (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Cummersdale.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.


Black, somewhat depressed: clothed with ashy scales beneath: thorax with a pale dorsal line, the sides unituberculate: elytra faintly striated, sprinkled with ashy scales, the base of the suture white, towards the apex of each elytron rough elevations composed of several tubercles: femora black, with a small denticulation: tibia also black: tarsi rufo-ferruginos.

Also less common than some of the foregoing insects: found principally on oaks, near London, in June.


Black, slightly depressed: thorax punctate, with a longitudinal dorsal line, and a deep transverse impression towards the anterior margin, which last is considerably elevated and subdentate, the lateral margin unituberculate: elytra faintly striated, the interstices lineated with cinereous: the base of the suture whitish: legs black-brown; tarsi pale rufous.

Not very uncommon within the metropolitan district: I have obtained specimens from Norfolk. "Isle of Ely."—Marsham MSS.

Sp. 25. rugulosus. *Subdepressus, piceo-niger, elytris cinereo-lineatis maculis mediis naturali oblongis, atrâ, thorace depresso, bituberculato, tibis tarsiis e testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Somewhat depressed: above pitchy-black, with ashy-pubescent scales, beneath densely clothed with ashy scales: thorax depressed, black, with a dorsal line,
and the sides whitish, the latter each with a single tubercle; the anterior margin but little constricted: elytra lineated with whitish and cinereous, with an oblong black spot on the suture: femora piceous, tibiae and tarsi pale testaceous: antennae piceous.

Found sometimes within the metropolitan district, but apparently abundant near Bristol. "Occasionally found among herbage (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black: thorax depressed, with a slender dorsal line and the sides whitish-ash, the latter unituberculate: elytra with the base and apex of the suture white, the middle deep black, the disc with a narrow squamous-white flexuous fascia, arising at the base of the suture, passing obliquely towards the middle, then suddenly bent forwards near the margin towards the shoulders; and near the apex is an indistinct undulated one: tibiae, tarsi, and antennae ferruginous.

Rare: I possess a single example captured by myself near Ripley, and a second taken "near Norwich."—J. Sparshall, Esq.

Sp. 27. melanostigma. Niger, corpore subtus pallida, elytris nigro-cinerascentibus, macula communi nigra. (Long. corp. 1 ½ lin.)


Black; beneath pale ashy: thorax cinereous, with an obsolete pale dorsal line; elytra ashy-black, the suture with the base whitish, the middle black; antennae piceous: tibiae and tarsi obscure ferruginous.

Apparently rare: my specimens were obtained from the Marshamian collection. "Among herbage about Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 28. cinereus. Cinereus, elytris basi lineâ suturali abbreviâtâ antice albâ posticó nigrá, tarsis rubellis. (Long. corp. 1 ½—2 lin.)


Cinereous-black; beneath clothed with whitish scales; above with ashy: thorax with the sides slightly unituberculate; elytra striated, the interstices lineated with cinereous; the suture with the anterior half whitish or white, the posterior black: antennae and legs piceous: tarsi rufescent.

From the Marshamian cabinet: captured in Suffolk.
Sp. 29. scutellatus. *Ater, cinereo-squamosus, antennis pedibusque nigris, elytris immaculatis, suture basi maculâ oblongâ alba.* (Long. corp. 1 ¹/₄ lin.)


Black, covered with ashy scales, especially beneath: thorax with an obsolete dorsal impression, the sides obscurely unituberculate: *elytra* faintly striated, *immaculate*, the suture with an oblong white spot at the base, the middle and apex concolorous with the disc: *antenna*, *legs*, and *tarsi* black.

I possess a single example of this very distinct species, which I captured myself at Ripley in 1827.

Sp. 30. uniguttatus. *Cinerascenti-squamosus, elytris cano-nebulosis, maculâ communî nigricantî, tarsî rufescentîus.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Cu. uniguttatus. *Marsham, i. 283.*

Black, beneath entirely clothed with hoary scales: thorax cinerascent, with an obscure dorsal line, the sides with an obtuse tubercle; *elytra* striated, clouded with ashy-brown and hoary, with a fuscous spot in the middle of the suture: the four anterior *tibiae* and all the *tarsi* rufescent.

Omitted by accident in my Catalogue, and as a matter of course in the piracy.

Apparently rare: my specimen I obtained from the Marshamian cabinet.

†Sp. 31. Crux. *Ater, thorace punctis duobus baseos, elytris suturâ punctisque sparsis albis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black; beneath whitish: thorax rounded, obsoletely bituberculate, with an oblong white spot on each side at the base: *elytra* striated, with the suture at the base, and several scattered spots on the disc white: legs black.

A single example of this pretty insect is in the collection at the British Museum.

Sp. 32. Asperifoliarum. *Niger, subdepressus, subtus albo-squamosus, antennis tibiis tarsiisque ferruginosis, thorace submutico, elytris maculis quatuor albo-squamosis.* (Long. corp. 1 ¹/₂ lin.)


Black, somewhat depressed; beneath densely clothed with white scales: thorax short, the lateral margins rounded, scarcely tuberculate: *elytra* finely striated, black, with a common white obcordate spot towards the base of the suture, a second near the apex, and a lunate one towards the margin on each side: legs elongate, femora black, with a small tooth: *tibiae* and *tarsi* ferruginous: *antenna* ferruginous, with the club dusky.
Abundant in a lane near Putney in the spring; and not very uncommon in other parts of the metropolitan district in May and June: also near Dover. "Near Swansea, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 33. quadrimaculatus. Nigricans, subdepressus, subtilis albo-squamousis, elytris maculis quatuor albo-squamosis, antennis pedibusque nigris, thorace submutico. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Cu. 4-maculatus. Linns. ?—Ne. 4-maculatus. Steph. Catal. 156. No. 1577.

Dusky, somewhat depressed; beneath white: thorax with the sides rounded, and with an obsolete tubercle: elytra striated, with a white squamous spot at the base of the suture, another towards the apex, and one near the middle of the outer margin: antennae and legs black.

Rare near London: found also in Suffolk. "Taken among herbage (near Swansea), not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 34. Eclii. Subdepressus, nigro-fuscus, squamosus, supra lineolis albis variagatus, pedibus nigris albo-variegatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Somewhat depressed, fuscous-black, with whitish scales above and beneath, forming various anastomosing lines on the elytra and thorax, the latter with three distinct longitudinal lines, and sometimes with three rather obscure transverse ones; those on the elytra very irregular, with a conspicuous oblique flexuous one arising at the base of the suture, continued to the centre of the disc, and terminating towards the shoulder on the outer margin: legs black, variegated with white.

Rare near London, on thistles, in June; but more abundant in Somersetshire: found also in Norfolk, and at Dover.—"Sandgate." Dr. Leach. "On thistles on Crwmlyn Burrows, and Mr. Millard has found it on Echium vulgare near Southampton."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

C. With the thorax unarmed, reflexed anteriorly.

a. The elytra bearing setiform scales.

Sp. 35. horridus. Obscure rufis, thorace elytrisque spinosis; rostro fusco, antennis testaceis, clavè fusco. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Dull rufous: forehead cinerascent: thorax gibbous, with the anterior and posterior margins elevated, the surface covered with numerous spines, and whitish hairs intermixed: elytra obscure rufous, dusky towards the suture, and sometimes with a dusky transverse central cloud, striated, the interstices with a row of erect spines, intermixed with numerous whitish hairs: legs
rufous, four posterior femora dentate: rostrum fuscous: antennae testaceus, with the club fuscous.

More abundant in Norfolk than within the metropolitan district, where it occurs in June in thick hedges.

Sp. 36. Troglodytes. Rufo-brunneus, subitus albido-squamosus, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, thorace cinereo-trilineato, elytris profundè punctato-striatis, muricatis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{\text{i}}{\text{lin}} - \frac{\text{lin}}{\text{lin}}\))


Red-brown, with whitish scales beneath: thorax unarmed, punctate, its elevated anterior margin slightly notched, the disc with an obsolete channel clothed with ashy-scaly spines, and a row of similar ones on each side: elytra rather deeply punctato-striate, with rows of erect, muricated, whitish scales; red-brown or ferruginous, the base and suture sometimes a little fuscescent: antennae and legs rufo-testaceus: rostrum pitchy-black, with a deep-punctured stria at the base.

Not uncommon in hedges throughout the metropolitan district in June. "Among herbage, common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 37. pusio. Ferrugineus, elytris punctato-striatis suturâ fuscid, apice muricata, corpore supra glabro subnitido; rostro rufo. (Long. corp. \(\frac{\text{lin}}{\text{lin}}\))


Ferruginous; with the body above glabrous and slightly glossy: thorax unarmed, punctate, immaculate: elytra punctato-striate, with the suture fuscescent or black, the apex with muricated scales: legs, antennae, and rostrum rufo. It is not improbable that this insect may prove to be a mere variety of the foregoing, as indicated in my Catalogue.

Found within the metropolitan district: at Dover, &c. "Common near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 38. spiniger. Pallide testaceus, elytrorum suturâ fuscid, rostro rufo-brunneo, antennis pedibusque pallidiis, elytris spinosis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{\text{lin}}{\text{lin}}\))


Pale testaceus: thorax unarmed; elytra punctato-striate, with a few scattered muricated scales; pale testaceus, the suture fuscescent: legs and antennae pale: rostrum red-brown: eyes fuscescent.

Probably an immature state of Ne. pusio.

Taken near London, and in Norfolk.

b. The elytra not setose.

Sp. 39. marginatus. Subdepressus, niger, suturâ basi corporeque subitus albido-squamosus, femoribus obsolete dentatis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{\text{lin}}{\text{lin}}\ - \frac{\text{lin}}{\text{lin}}\))

Somewhat depressed, black, with fuscous scales above, and white beneath: thorax black, punctated, with the sides pale and unarmed, the anterior margin reflexed: elytra faintly striated, obscure black, with minute fuscous and whitish scales: with a streak on the suture, and the outer margin anteriorly white: legs fuscopiceous, femora fuscous, with an obsolete small tooth: antennae piceous.


Genus CCLXXXV.—Rhinocus, Schönherr.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short, slender; funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joint incrassated and elongated, the two following also elongate, sub-clavate, the remainder short, subnodose; the club ovate, acuminate. Rostrum short, stout, and inserted during repose in a pectoral cavity: head rather depressed: eyes prominent: thorax slightly coarctate in front: scutellum minute: elytra shorter than the abdomen: legs moderate; femora simple; tibiae truncate at the apex and unarmed; tarsi with two claws.

The short incrassated rostrum of this genus at once distinguishes it from Nedyus, from which it also differs in the structure of the antennae: its head is more depressed, and the eyes more prominent:—from Mononychus the presence of two claws readily separates it.

A. With the thorax bituberculate.

a. With the thoracic tubercles obtuse.


Broad, subovate, black, whitish beneath: thorax deeply punctate, with a faint dorsal channel, and an obsolete tubercle towards the base of the lateral margin: elytra convex, deeply punctate-striated, the interstices rugulose, the base of the suture with an oblong common snowy-white spot: legs stout, dull rufo-ferruginous: antennae ferruginous, with the basal joint pale.

Frequent on thistles and docks near London, especially in a wood near Highgate. "Dalston, Cumberland."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.
CURCULIONIDÆ.—RHINONCUS.


Elongato-ovate, black, beneath cinereous: thorax rather deeply punctate, with a deep dorsal channel, the sides obsoletely tuberculated: elytra convex, rather deeply punctate-striated, the interstices slightly coriaceous, the base of the suture obscurely cinereous: legs and antennae piceous.

On heaths and commons near London; and in Suffolk.

Sp. 3. tibialis. Elongatus, niger, suturae basi corporeque subtus albo-squamosis, antenarum apice femoribusque atris, tibiis tarsisque rufo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1—1¾ lin.)


Elongate, black, a little shining, beneath white: thorax moderately punctured, with a very obscure dorsal channel, the lateral margin obsoletely tuberculated: elytra a little depressed, moderately punctate-striated, the interstices somewhat rugulose, the base of the suture white: femora black, tibiae and tarsi rusty-red; antennae pale ferruginous at the base, the apex black.

Rare: I have taken it near London, and have received specimens from the vicinity of Bristol.

b. With the thoracic tubercles acute.

Sp. 4. flavipes. Nigro-piceus, suturæ basi corporeque luteo-squamosis, pedibus luteo-flavis, interstitiis elytrorum tuberculatis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)


Pitchy-black: thorax with a dorsal and two lateral lines composed of luteous scales: elytra dark rufo-piceous, delicately striated, the interstices with a series of dusky tubercles alternating with luteous squamous spots, the base of the suture also luteous: body beneath the same: legs bright luteous-yellow.

Found near London: apparently rare.


Black, clouded with cinereous above: thorax as in Rh. flavipes: elytra punctate-striated, the interstices with black tubercles alternating with cinereous scales, the base of the suture and body beneath white: legs obscure testaceus-red.

Taken not uncommonly in hedges in the vicinity of London in June: also in Norfolk, Somersetshire, the New Forest, Devon-
shire, &c. "Not uncommon, particularly on Crwmlyn and Sketty Burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 6. leucostigma. Subelongatus, niger, subtus pallidus, suturai basi albé, elytris nigro-cinerascentibus, interstitiis tuberculatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Longer but scarcely broader than the last: black: thorax with an obsolete dorsal line, and the sides broadly pale: elytra rather deeply striated, clouded with cinereous, the interstices with black tubercles: the base of the suture with an oblong white spot, the middle dusky, and towards the apex white: legs dull piceous, anterior femora dusky.

My specimens were obtained from the Marshamian collection, and appear perfectly distinct from Rh. Castor, the form being dissimilar.


Short; black; somewhat glabrous; with a few whitish scales beneath: thorax with an obsolete dorsal and narrow lateral pale line: elytra simply striated, with black tubercles in the interstices, alternating with ashy-white squamous spots: the base of the suture with a narrow white streak: legs rufous.

Taken near London, and in Norfolk.


Rather larger than the last: dull black, clouded above with cinereous scales: thorax immaculate, granulated, with a slight dorsal channel: elytra faintly and simply striated, the interstices slightly tubercular, the tubercles dusky, alternating with dull-cinereous scales, base of suture concolorous with the rest: legs and antennae rather clear rufous.

Taken near London, and at Dover.

Sp. 9. crassus. Nigro-fuscus, subtus albidus; antennarum basi, pedibusque rufescentsibus, clava nigro-picea. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Brown-black, obscure, whitish beneath: head and thorax thickly granulated, the latter immaculate: elytra punctate-striated, the interstices granulated, suture concolorous: legs and base of antenna rufescens, club of the latter pitchy-black: rostrum black.

Apparently not very common: I have taken a specimen near London, and have received others from Norfolk.


Brown-black, slightly clouded with cinereous, beneath whitish: head and thorax granulated, the latter with a rather deep dorsal channel, having a dense patch of lutescent scales behind, and with a small dot of similar scales on each side, anterior to the dentation: elytra rather faintly punctate-striated, the interstices granulated and slightly clouded with lutescent scales; the base of the suture also somewhat lutescent: legs and antennae pitchy-red.

Not common: it has occurred near London in June, and in Norfolk and Somersetshire.

B. With the thorax quadrituberculate.


Black; beneath whitish: head depressed: thorax also depressed, with three fossula on the disc, two small tubercles on the anterior margins, and two larger acute ones on the sides: elytra rather convex, punctate-striated, the interstices coriaceous, clouded with ashy-white scales: legs elongate, slender, femora dusky, with a cinereous ring towards the apex, tibie and tarsi ferruginous: antennæ rufescens, with the club dusky.

Also somewhat uncommon: found at Hertford in June: it likewise occurs in Norfolk, and I believe in the New Forest.


Black: with whitish scales beneath: thorax rather convex, deeply punctate, but not foveolated, the sides densely clothed with white scales; and having a single acute tubercle, the anterior margin with two small ones: elytra immaculate, punctate-striated, with the base of the suture white: antennae and legs entirely testaceous, the apex of the femora sometimes fuscescent.

My specimens were found within the metropolitan district.

Genus CCLXXXVI.—Mononychus, Schüßpel.

Antenne geniculata, 12-jointed, short, slender; funiculus 7-jointed, the articulations obconic, the exterior ones gradually shorter; club oblong, oval, acuminated. Rostrum elongate, rather slender, bent, cylindrical, lodged during repose in a pectoral groove: head longitudinally carinated: thorax transverse,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Much attenuated in front, coarctate, produced behind towards the scutellum: 
elytra subquadrate, with an impression near the scutellum, shorter than the 
abdomen: femora simple; tibiae spurred on the outer margin near the apex, 
which is truncate; tarsi with a single simple claw.

Known at once by the tarsi being furnished with a single claw only, and from the three preceding genera by the antennæ being placed before the middle of the rostrum, the thorax being acuminated in the middle opposite to the scutellum, and by the tibiae having spurs on their outer margin towards the apex: the species devour seeds.

†Sp. 1. Pseudacori. Niger, punctatus, thoracis lateribus tenui ferrugineis, elytris 
striatis, suturae basi albidæ. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Curtis, vii. pl. 299.

Dull black, punctate; beneath flavescent: thorax with a dorsal channel, and the 
sides narrowly edged with dull ferruginous: elytra striated, with an oblong 
whitish or cinerascent spot at the base of the suture: legs black; base of 
antennæ ferruginous; and a few scales of similar hue at the base of the 
rostrum.

The only examples I have seen of this insect were found in 
Devonshire, and in the Isle of Wight.

GENUS CCLXXXVII.—Acalles, Schönherr.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, rather stout; funiculus 7-jointed, its two 
basal joints obconic; the remainder subrounded, and slightly coarctate; the 
club short, ovate, acuminated. Rostrum longer than the thorax, stout, a little 
bent, inserted during repose in a deepelongate pectoral groove, which is strongly 
margined: eyes minute: thorax rather long, convex, lobate behind the eyes, 
narrowed in front, the base truncate: scutellum wanting: elytra connate, 
subgibbous, embracing the sides of the abdomen: legs rather stout, the inter-
mediate pair shortest; tibiae slightly compressed, the apex furnished with a 
stout tooth within.

This genus differs from Tylodes of Schönherr—which is not 
indigenous—by the structure of the antennæ and of the pectoral 
groove for the reception of the rostrum, as well as in other less 
evident characters; from Mononychus by having two claws at the 
apex of the tarsi; and from Centorhynchus and the allied genera 
by the elytra being connate or united.

Sp. 1. Ptinoides. Piceus, cinereo-squamosus, supra spinulis erectis nigris muri-
catis, antennis, rostro pedibusque ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1—2 lin.)

Piceous; with scattered cinereous scales above, and erect muricated black spinulose ones: eyes brown: thorax deeply punctate: elytra dilated before the middle, attenuated posteriorly, deeply and coarsely punctate-striate; variegated with cinereous; beneath rufo-piceous, densely clothed with cinereous scales: legs and rostrum rufo-ferruginous: antennae pale testaceous.

Var. 6? Ac. variegatus. Steph. Catal. 157. No. 1599.—Considerably larger than var. a, with the base of the elytra variegated with ashy scales, and the apical half entirely pale cinereous: in other respects similar to the preceding; but the elytra appear to be more deeply striated in proportion, and the legs and antennae are of a deeper hue.

Not uncommon in sandy and gravelly places, especially in the sand-pits on Hampstead-heath, and in the gravel-pits at Coombe-wood: also found at Darenth, Ripley, Hertford, in Devon, &c. “Not common (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus CCLXXXVIII.—Rutidosoma* mithi.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and stout: funiculus 7-jointed, the two basal joints elongate: the remainder nodose; club large, acuminate. Rostrum rather long, stout, considerably bent, inserted during repose in a pectoral groove, which extends to the base of the intermediate legs: head rounded, inserted up to the eyes, which are globose, in the thorax; the latter short, narrowed anteriorly, with the sides rounded, the base bisinuated: scutellum obsolete: elytra globose, moveable: legs rather long, stout: femora clavate, each furnished with a minute tooth: tibiae with the apex truncate, armed with a hook.

This genus differs from Acalles by the dissimilar structure of the antennae, the club of which is larger and acuminate; the form of the rostrum, which is longer and more bent; the short thorax; the free motion of the elytra; the elongated legs, dentate femora, &c.: by most of which characters it also disagrees with Ceutorhynchus and the allied genera.


* Poria, ruga; cnes, corpus.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Black, somewhat opaque; beneath clothed with ashy scales: head obsoletely punctate: thorax with an obsolete dorsal groove, and an impression on each side, towards the base, thickly and deeply punctate, with a few whitish scales in the dorsal channel and on the sides: elytra very deeply sulcate, with large deep punctures in the sulci, the interstices slightly crenate: legs pitchy-black, with ashy-white cinereous scales: rostrum black, punctate: antennae pitchy-black.

Apparently rare: I possess three examples, taken by myself many years since on a sallow in Coombe-wood.


Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and slender; funiculus 7-jointed; its basal joint rather stout, elongate, obconic; the two following also elongate, subclavate; the remainder gradually shortening, subnodose; club oval. Rostrum moderately long, bent, inserted during repose in a pectoral cavity extending to the posterior extremity of the base of the intermediate legs, where it is strongly margined; eyes lateral, ovate, remote: thorax subconic, narrowed towards the apex, and lobate behind the eyes: scutellum distinct, rounded: elytra subovate, convex, fasciculated, attenuated posteriorly, with a callosity towards the apex; the shoulders angulated: legs elongate, subdentate; tibiae bent at the base, the apex with a hook within.

The chief characters of the only indigenous Cryptorhynchus which I have seen consist of the elongation of the three basal joints of the funiculus and the oval club of the antennae, the elongate pectoral cavity for the reception of the rostrum, united to the distinct scutellum, tuberculated elytra, and the bent base of the tibiae.


Cu. Lapathi. Linn.—Linn. Trans. (Curtis), i. 86. pi. 5. f. 1—5.—Cr. Lapathi. Steph. Catal. 158. No. 1601.

* With respect to Cr. Roboris, Curtis, I am ignorant; but as that most singular insect Brotheus porcatus is by that writer associated therewith, it is impossible to conjecture whether it is even allied to Cr. Lapathi: a point of greater uncertainty, as he considers that his insect may possibly be synonymous with Rh. Fraxini of Gyllenhal (which is the type of the genus Cleopis) 1
Black, opaque, head punctate; forehead with muricated black scales: thorax carinated in the middle, the sides clothed with whitish scales, the anterior margin with two fascicles of black scales, behind which are three others placed transversely; scutellum black: elytra with an irregular curved whitish fascia at the base, and with the apex entirely whitish, deeply punctate-striated, the alternate interstices with a row of elevated fascicles of scales, black towards the base of the elytra, and whitish at the apex: body beneath black, sparingly punctured: legs black, base of anterior femora and a ring round the others whitish; tibiae dull rufescent: anterior femora bidentate in the males.

Not uncommon in willows and alders within the metropolitan district: it likewise occurs in Devonshire, the New Forest, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and in Norfolk and Suffolk. “Cardew-mire.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

**GENUS CCXC.—BAGOÙS, Germar.**

*Antenna* geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and slender; *funiculus* 7-jointed, its two basal joints elongate, obconic, the remainder subperfoliated, coarctate, and towards the apex gradually broader; club large, oval. *Rostrum* rather short, robust, arcuated: *thorax* subcylindric, broadly notched anteriorly and a little lobate behind the *eyes*, which are large, ovate: *elytra* oblong-ovate, with a prominent callosity towards the apex: *legs* elongate: *femora* unarmed; *tibiae* long, curved inwardly towards the apex, which is armed with a hook within; *tarsi* slender.

Bagoùs may be known from the other genera of this family by the brevity of its *antennae*, and the comparative bulk of the club, the long, bent *tibiae*, and the slender *tarsi*: the species frequent damp and marshy situations, and are generally incrusted with a luteous matter, which renders their characters obscure, unless previously washed.


Black, densely clothed with fuscous scales; and generally covered with agglutinated clayey matter; head thickly rugose-punctate, with a groove between the eyes, which are black: thorax transversely impressed towards the anterior margin, finely punctate, with an obscure dorsal groove: *elytra* depressed anteriorly, obsoletely *punctate-striate*, the interstices finely granulated, and the alternate ones somewhat elevated, of which the two outer terminate behind the middle in an elevated tubercle; the apex of the elytra abruptly...

**MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST MARCH, 1831.**
descending: femora black; tibia black at the base, ferruginous at the apex; tarsi pitchy-black.

Not common: found occasionally in Battersea-fields, and also in the marshes near Norwich. "Taken several years ago, I believe, on Crwmlyn-bog."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. lutosus. Nigr, cinereo-squamosus, pedibus ferrugineis, elytris apice attenuatis, callo unico obtuso. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Smallcr than the last: black; clothed with ashy scales; head finely punctate, obsoletely impressed between the eyes, which are brown; thorax with two obscure approximating dorsal lines: elytra rather convex at the base, suture elevated; faintly punctate-striate, the alternate interstices obsoletely elevated, the fourth from the suture terminating in an elevated tubercle: legs entirely pale ferruginous.

Also rather uncommon: found sometimes within the metropolitan district; in the marshes near Ripley and Hertford. I have also obtained specimens from Norfolk. "Lancashire."—Mr. Hutchinson.

Sp. 3. lutulentus. Nigr, squamulis cinereis variegatus, tibiis ferrugineis, elytris apice obtusis, callo obsoleto. (Long. corp. 1¼—2 lin.)


Much less than the foregoing: black, variegated with cinereous scales; thorax with a dorsal line, and the lateral margins broadly cinereous: elytra with the apex rounded, barely attenuated, obsoletely punctate-striated, the alternate interstices scarcely elevated, the fourth from the suture with an obsolete tubercle at the apex: femora black; tibia ferruginous; tarsi fuscous.

Not so common as the last; but found occasionally within the metropolitan district. "Dalston."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 4. binotatus. Nigr, elytris macula rotundatâ albidd, apice subattenuatis, callo obsoleto, pedibus fuscis. (Long. corp. 1¼—2 lin.)


Black: thorax with the disc black, the lateral margins ashy; elytra obsoletely striated, the interstices not alternately elevated, the fourth from the suture with an obsolete tubercle at its apex; the disc with a distinct round whitish, or white, spot: legs entirely deep fuscous.

My specimens of this insect were captured by myself near London several years since, and I obtained a single example by the above name out of the Marshamian collection.
CURCULIONIDÆ.—LYPRUS.

Sp. 5. tibialis. *Nigro-fuscus, elytris squamulis cinereis subnebulosis, punctisque duobus pallidis, tibiis piceo-ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Dusky-black; thorax immaculate: elytra slightly clouded with ashy scales, each with a rather distinct round pale spot on the disc towards the apex, which is slightly attenuated; behind the discoidal spot is an obsolete tubercle: femora dusky; tibiae pitchy-ferruginous.

Taken, but not commonly, near London.

GENUS CCXCI.—LYPRUS, Schönherr.

Antenna geniculated, 11-jointed, short; funiculus 6-jointed, its two basal joints somewhat longest and obconic; the four following short, coarctate, sub-perfoliate; club large, oval. *Rostrum* elongate, cylindric, bent, inserted during repose in a deep pectoral groove reaching to the base of the anterior pair of legs: *thorax* subcylindric, a little rounded in the middle; the anterior and posterior margins truncate: *elytra* elongate, subcylindric, attenuated towards the apex, compressed: *femora* clavate, unarmed; *tibia* a little bent within near the apex, which is furnished with a stout hook; *tarsi* slender, compressed.

The 11-jointed geniculated antennæ of Lyprus, united to the subcylindric, compressed, elongate body, and pectoral groove for the reception of the rostrum, are the most essential external characters of this singular little genus; which, like the Bogoi, revels among aquatic plants, and is most frequently enveloped in earthy matter.


Linear-elongate, dusky, with ashy scales: head rounded, finely punctured: eyes brown: thorax with a transverse impression within the anterior margin, the disc finely punctate: elytra obsolescely punctate-striate, with the interspaces slightly coriaceous: femora black; tibiae dusky-ferruginous; tarsi fuscosum: antennæ piceous, or dusky-ferruginous.

Found on aquatic plants, especially upon Lemna and Sisymbrium, but apparently very rare in Britain: my specimen was given to me by my friend J. Scales, Esq. "On water-cresses in the London market."—*Mr. Beck.*
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

GENUS CCXCI.—PACHYRHINUS, Kirby.

Antennæ geniculated, 11-jointed, rather short and slender; funiculus 6-jointed, its three basal joints rather elongate, and somewhat obconic; the remainder subnodose, all coarctate; club oblong, subovate. Rostrum very short, thick, a little bent: eyes large, somewhat rounded, prominent: thorax transverse, convex, narrowed in front, the anterior margin truncate, the posterior deeply bisinuated: scutellum minute: elytra ample, short, ovate, rounded at the apex, shorter than the abdomen: legs rather long, anterior approximating at the base; femora short, unarmed; tibiae truncate at the apex, unarmed; tarsi various.

Pachyrhinus may be known from the preceding genera by having the antennæ 11-jointed, and by wanting a groove beneath the thorax for the reception of the rostrum; which latter is very stout and rather short,—the species frequent aquatic plants and swim well—whence the name Hydaticus, applied to them by Schonherr (who seems to be unaware of that term having been previously employed by Dr. Leach for a genus of Hydradephaga), which I have been compelled to change to the one proposed by Mr. Kirby.

A. With the thorax bituberculate.


Fuscus, clothed with cinereous scales, beneath whitish: thorax fuscous, with the sides, and a faint dorsal line, whitish; each side with a minute tubercle: elytra striated, the striae impunctate, fuscous, with an ashy down: legs rufescent, with the joints black; antennæ rufo-piceous, with the club dusky or black.

Not common: found in the vicinity of London, and in Somersetshire.

Sp. 2. rufescens. Obscure rufo-piceous, subtus cinerascens, thorace carinulæ dorsali squamis albidis tecta, elytris latis immaculatis, suturalis basi albida, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufescentibus. (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)

Obscure rufo-piceous, beneath cinerascent: thorax with an acute tubercle on each side, the disc with a longitudinal central channel, which is clothed with whitish scales: elytra broad, slightly striated, immaculate, with a small whitish patch at the base of the suture: antennæ and legs entirely rufescent.
Found near London, and in Somersetshire: apparently rare.

Sp. 3. Comari. *Niger, supra cinero-variegatus, subitus albidus-squamatus, antennis tibiis tarsisque testaceis, thorace canaliculato obsolete bituberculato.* (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


*Black, variegated above with cinereous,* and beneath clothed with whitish scales; head finely punctured, a little sprinkled with cinereous behind: eyes brown, prominent: thorax finely punctured, with a slight dorsal channel, clothed with whitish scales, and an obsolete tubercle on each lateral margin, which latter are irregularly bordered with whitish scales; elytra as broad again as the thorax at the base, convex, striate, the striae obsoletely punctate, the interstices convex, variegated with ashy-white scales, especially on the sides and at the apex: *femora black; tibiae and tarsi testaceae; antennae* dull pale ferruginous, with the second joint dusky.

Found on the *Comarum palustre* in damp meadows: rare near London: it is found near Bristol, and I believe it has been found in the New Forest by Mr. Kirby.

B. With the thorax quadrituberculate.

Sp. 4. *quadridentatus.* *Niger, supra cinero, subitus albidus squamosus, thorace obsolete canaliculato, acute quadrituberculato, tibiis rufis.* (Long. corp. lin.)


*Black,* with ashy scales above and whitish beneath: head slightly convex, punctate: thorax with an obsolete dorsal groove, its anterior margin with two rather acute tubercles, and each lateral one with a single one, the margins themselves slightly cinerascent: elytra striated, the interstices a little elevated, immaculate: *femora black; tibiae dull rufous; tarsi dusky.*

Apparently scarce: I have only seen my own examples, one of which was captured near London, the other in the New Forest: it has, I believe, been found elsewhere.

Sp. 5. *quadrinodosus.* *Niger, sutura basi corporeque albidus-squamosis, pedibus rufis, thorace profundi punctato, elytrisque tuberculatis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


*Black,* clothed beneath with whitish scales: head deeply punctured, with slight cinereous pubescence; forehead depressed: thorax also deeply punctured, with two approximating porrect tubercles on the anterior margin, and a small one on each of the lateral margins, which latter are slightly covered with ashy scales: elytra very convex, pitchy-black, deeply punctate-striate, the interior interstices somewhat rugose, and the exterior with rows of elevated slightly acute tubercles; at the base of the suture a narrow whitish line: legs deep testaceous-red, with the tips of the femora dusky.
Also uncommon: taken near London, and in the vicinity of Bristol.


Somewhat depressed, black, opaque, densely clothed with whitish scales beneath, and sprinkled with dirty-white ones above; head somewhat piceous, finely punctured: thorax unequal, with two small remote denticulations on the anterior margins, and a short acuminate tubercle on each lateral one, which latter are densely clothed with whitish scales, the disc with a deep central channel, and an oblique impression on each side: elytra obsoletely striated, with the inflected lateral edge covered with whitish scales, and a small whitish spot towards the base of the suture: legs slender, rufo-testaceous, with the joints and tarsi dusky-black.

Taken on the water-dock, and other aquatic plants, in the neighbourhood of London. "Newcastle-upon-Tyne."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Genus CCXIII.—Anoplus, Schönherr.

Antenna: geniculated, 12-jointed, short, rather stout, the basal joint reaching to the eyes, the second obovate, thick; the third to the eighth short, subperfoliate, coarctate, club ovate. Rostrum thick, slightly bent, not inserted in a pectoral groove: eyes rounded, remote: thorax attenuated anteriorly, slightly coarctate, the base bisinuated: scutellum small: elytra convex, ovate, covering the pygidium: legs stout, anterior approximating; femora subclavate, unarmed: tarsi stout, ciliated, the terminal one broad, without a claw.

The want of a claw to the terminal joint of the tarsi of this genus at once points out its prominent distinctions from its allies: the rostrum is not inserted in a pectoral cavity—is short, stout, and but little bent: the tarsi are broad, especially the terminal joint, which is emarginate at the tip, and deeply ciliated:—with such characters it is obviously improper to associate the present genus with Ceutorhynchus, as has been recently done, notwithstanding the excellent arrangement of Schönherr.

CURCULIONIDÆ.—AMALUS.

Black: head delicately punctured: thorax with an obsolete dorsal carina, rather deeply punctured, and with a few minute scattered hairs: elytra slightly glossy, deeply and broadly crenate-striate, the interstices flat, smooth, obscurely pilose: scutellum rounded, whitish: body deeply punctured beneath, with the sides of the breast clothed with a dense whitish pubescence: antenna black, with the two basal joints testaceous: rostrum thickly punctate at the base.

Not uncommon at Coombe and Darentli Woods, and in other places abounding in birch and alder. “Black Hall Wood.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 2. nitidulus.  
Niger nitidus, scutello concolore.  
(Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Rh. nitidulus.  
Wilkin? MSS.—An. nitidulus.  

Shining black: head and thorax as in the last: elytra shining, crenate-striated, the interstices impunctate: scutellum black: legs black: antenna piceous at the base.

Probably a variety from age of the foregoing insect.

Taken near London, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 3. atratus.  
Niger nitidus, scutello antennarumque basi concoloribus.  
(Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Rh. atratus.  

Similar to the two last: of a deep glossy black, with the scutellum and antenna entirely also deep black.

Likewise in all probability a mere variety of the first species.

Found with the foregoing insects.

GENUS CCXCIV.—AMALUS, Schönherr.

Antenna geniculated, 11-jointed, somewhat elongate and slender; funiculus 6-jointed, its basal joint rather long, thick, obconic, the two following also long, slender, the remainder somewhat rounded; club oblong-ovate, quadrarticulate. Rostrum free, elongate, slender, cylindric, curved: thorax convex, narrowed anteriorly, bisinuated posteriorly: scutellum minute: elytra ample, subovate, convex, shorter than the abdomen, with the shoulders obtusely angled: legs rather stout, anterior approximating at the base; femora unarmed; tibia straight, also unarmed.

Amalus differs from Cryptorhynchus and its allies by wanting the groove beneath the thorax for the reception of the rostrum during repose, and also by having the antenna 11-jointed only.

Sp. 1. scortillum.  
Niger, subitus allido-squamosus, pedibus rubris, elytris profundâ punctato-striatis, apice rustis, suturâ basi albo-squamosâ.  
(Long. corp. 1 lin.)
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Black, beneath whitish: head slightly pubescent, thickly punctured: thorax sparingly pilose, with its lateral margins and beneath densely clothed with whitish scales: its disc rather deeply and somewhat thickly punctate; elytra anteriorly black; posteriorly rufous; with the base of the suture whitish, the disc deeply punctate-striated, with the interspaces nearly smooth: legs rufotestaceous, coxae black; antennae rufo-piceous.

The red at the apex of the elytra varies in extent in different specimens.

Not uncommon in June in the neighbourhood of London, especially in Battersea-fields, and at Ripley.

Sp. 2. castaneus. Rufo-piceus, subtus albido-squamosus; elytris dilutius castaneo-rufis, apice pallidioribus; pedibus rufis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Rufo-piceous, beneath whitish: head and thorax as in the last: elytra of a pale rufous, inclining to castaneous, with the apex indeterminately paler; the disc punctate-striated, with the suture concolorous: legs pale rufous.

Although this is esteemed distinct from the foregoing, I cannot believe it to be otherwise than an immature state thereof.

Found near London, and in Norfolk.

GENUS CCXCV.—TYCHIUS, Germar.

Antenna geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and stout; funiculus 7- rarely 6-jointed, with two or three basal joints rather long, obconic; the first incrassated; the remainder short, with the apex truncate; club oblong-ovate. Rostrum elongate, bent, rather thickened, with the apex a little attenuated; eyes large, rounded: thorax transverse, narrowed anteriorly, with the sides more or less rounded: elytra suboval, moderately convex: legs rather stout and short; tibia short, compressed, the apex truncate, excavated, angulated within, and furnished with a minute hook: body densely squamose.

The attenuated rostrum, and densely squamous, elongate-ovate, body, combined with its globose rounded thorax, sufficiently distinguish this genus; and from Cryptorhynchus it differs by wanting the pectoral groove.

A. With the femora dentate.


Black, clothed above with purplish-gold or ashy-silvery scales, beneath with compact white ones; thorax with its lateral margins rounded and much dilated, with a snowy-white dorsal line, somewhat evanescent in front: **elytra with the suture and four spots**—two at the base and two near the apex—white or snowy; femora black, or rufo-piceous; tibiae and tarsi deep ferruginous: antennae rufo-ferruginous.

Rare; I have seen but two specimens: of which the one that I possess was taken “Near South Creek, Norfolk.”—*Rev. F. Skrimshire.*

**Sp. 2. venustus. Niger, cinereo-squamosus, thorace elytrisque albido-lineatis, rostri apice, antennis tibiis tarsisque rufo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)**

**Cu. venustus. Fabricius.—Ty. venustus. Steph. Catal. 159. No. 1621.**

Black, densely clothed above with cinereous scales, and beneath with white: head immaculate; thorax with the lateral margins rounded, a longitudinal dorsal line and the sides whitish: elytra punctate-striated, with the suture whitish; the fourth and sixth interstices the same, and the second occasionally so, as well as the outer margin: femora obsolesly dentate, piceous; tibiae and tarsi dusky-ferruginous: antennae and apex of the rostrum ferruginous.

Variable in colour.

Abundant on the Broom (*Spartium scoparium*) at Darenth and Coombe Woods: found also in other places. “Occasionally found near Swansea.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

**Sp. 3. nervosus. Ater, griseo-tomentosus, elytris striatis, interstitiis alternis pallidis, rostro pedibusque rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)**


Black, covered with griseous scales: thorax with a pale dorsal line, and the lateral margins rather broadly cinereous: elytra striated, the alternate interstices pale ashy; rostrum and legs rufo-testaceus.

Rather variable in hue; and not improbably a variety of the foregoing species.

Found near London, and in Norfolk and Suffolk.

B. With the femora simple.

a. **Funiculus of the antenna 7-jointed.**

**Sp. 4. Melloti. Rufo-piceus, pube flavescenti tectus, rostro piceo, femoribus nigricantibus. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)**


Rufo-piceous, densely clothed with a flavescent down; beneath whitish: thorax immaculate, with a slight dorsal impression: elytra striated, the interstices
of uniform colour, flavescent: femora dusky; tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceous: rostrum piceous.

Found on the melilot near London and in Suffolk.

Sp. 5. flavicollis. Rufo-piceus, thorace pube flavescenti tectus, elytris grisescentibus, antennis pedibusque testaceis. (Long, corp. 1½ lin.)

Rufo-piceous, or dusky, clothed with dense pubescence, grisescent on the head and elytra, and yellowish on the thorax; beneath ashy: thorax with the lateral margins flavescent-ash: elytra rather deeply striated, the interstices of uniform colour: antennae and legs entirely testaceous: rostrum piceous.

Taken within the metropolitan district in June; also in Suffolk.

Pitchy-black, clothed with an uniform olivaceous glossy silken pubescence above, beneath ashy-white: head piceous: thorax immaculate, somewhat cinerascent: elytra moderately striated, the striae slightly punctate, the apex sometimes rufescent: antennae, legs entirely, and apex of the rostrum, rufous.

Not uncommon in corn-fields near London: found on the Trifolium pratense. I have taken it at Ripley in plenty.—"Not common near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Rather larger than the foregoing: black, clothed with a pale pubescence, somewhat griseous on the thorax, which is immaculate: elytra simply striated; the interstices uniform: antennae and legs rufo-testaceous: rostrum piceous at the apex, the base black.

Not common near London, where it occurs in corn-fields in June.

Piceous; clothed with a hoary pubescence: head immaculate: eyes black; thorax with a narrow dorsal line, and the sides obsoletely cinerascent: elytra rufo-piceous, striated, with the suture dusky or black; abdomen pitchy: legs and antennae rufo-piceous.

Found in Devonshire, and near London.


*Piceous, sparingly clothed with an olivaceous pubescence, with the base of the suture rufo-fuscous; the antennae and legs entirely rufous.*

Not very common: found within the metropolitan district in the summer: also, I believe, in Suffolk.

b. *With the funiculus of the antenna 6-jointed.*

Sp. 10. cinerascens. *Nigricans, parcius cinereo-pubescent, antennarum clavâ, femoribusque fusco-piceis.* (Long. corp. 1 ½ lin.)


*Slender: dusky; sparingly clothed with a cinereous pubescence, paler beneath: thorax immaculate: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices somewhat densely clothed with pubescence; the apex concolorous: femora black or dusky; tibiae and tarsi ferruginous; antennae with the club fuscous; the funiculus six-jointed.*

Apparently not very uncommon within the metropolitan district in June. I have taken it abundantly in a corn-field near Ripley, on the first of January.

Sp. 11. lineatulus. *Fusco-niger, vellere plumbeo tectus, suturâ alba; pedibus rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Fuscous-black: clothed with a lead-coloured or olivaceous pubescence; with the sides of the thorax, and a narrow dorsal line, pale: elytra simply striated, with the suture white: legs and antennae rufous.*

Obs.—This and the preceding insect belong to Schönherr's subgenus *Micco-trogus,* differing from *Tychius* by having the funiculus of the antennae 6-jointed, and the rostrum broader at the apex:—they might therefore be advantageously detached.

Found in Devonshire; I believe by Mr. Spence: also in the New Forest.

**GENUS CCXCVI.—SIBINIA, Germar.**

*Antennae geniculated, 11-jointed, rather short and stout; funiculus 6-jointed, its three basal joints somewhat elongate, obconic, the first stoutest, the remaining three short, with the apex truncate; club rather stout, oblong-ovate. Rostrum elongate, free, a little bent, and somewhat attenuated towards the apex: eyes large, lateral, rounded: thorax much narrowed anteriorly, the base obsolesce...*
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

bisinuated: scutellum minute: elytra short, broad, depressed on the back, each rounded at the apex, and a little shorter than the abdomen: legs rather short and stout; femora unarmed; tibiae slightly compressed, truncate at the apex, which is a little spinose.

This genus chiefly differs from Tychius by its depressed back, and the produced posterior margin of the thorax; and by the structure of the antennae, the funiculus of which is always 6-jointed: like Tychius, the body is very densely clothed with compact short pubescence:—the species appear rare in Britain.


Rare near London; but more abundant in the New Forest, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. primita. Nigra, pube squamulose supra ferrugineo-aureis, subtus albidis, omnino tectus, elytris lituris media fuscis albaceis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)
Cu. primitus. Herbst.—Si. primita. Steph. Catal. 160. No. 1632. Black, clothed throughout above with a golden-ferruginous squamose down, and beneath with whitish: rostrum with the apex naked and black: eyes brown: thorax distinctly bisinuated behind; with a somewhat distinct transverse impression within the apex: elytra obsoletely punctate-striated, with a common obsolete fuscous blotch, edged posteriorly with whitish, on the back: legs dusky, with the tibiae and tarsi somewhat ferruginous: antennae black, piceous at the base.

I possess a single example taken in the vicinity of the metropolis in June.

Sp. 3. Viscariae. Nigra, pube densa depressa, supra cinereo-virescente, subtus albidis tectus, thorace postice subangulato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Cu. Viscariae. Linne.—Si. Viscariae. Steph. Catal. 160. No. 1632. note. Black, deeply clothed above with a greenish-ash pubescence, and beneath with whitish: thorax with the anterior margin elevated, with a rather deep transverse impression within, the sides and posterior angles rounded, the base produced in the middle into an angle: elytra slightly convex, and faintly
punctate-striate, immaculate; legs black; antennae piceous at the base, black towards the apex.

In June, 1827, I discovered a single specimen near Ripley, which is the only indigenous example I have hitherto seen.

**Genus CCXCVII.—Orecthes, Illiger.**

Antennae geniculated, 11-jointed, rather short and slender, funiculus 6-jointed, its first joint large, obconic, second and third oblong, obconic, the remainder subequal, short, truncate at the apex; club thick, oblong-ovate. Rostrum inflexed, elongate, rather stout, and rounded, bent, free: eyes large, round, prominent, approximating: thorax small, subconic, bisinuated or subtruncate behind: elytra oblong-ovate, broader than the thorax, the apex obtusely rounded: pygidium sometimes exposed: legs stout, anterior approximating, posterior longest: femora clavate, posterior generally very much incrassated, formed for leaping, sometimes denticulated.

The saltatorial hinder legs of the insects of this genus, combined with their approximating eyes, inflexed rostrum, and 6-jointed funiculus of the antennae, at once point out their distinctions from the other genera of this extensive family: the larvae are subcutaneous, and the imago sometimes exists throughout the winter.

A. With the hinder femora denticulated.


Rufo-testaceous, pubescent: eyes pitchy-black: thorax bisinuate at the base, with an obsolete dorsal channel: scutellum whitish: elytra punctate-striated, with a large triangular common blotch extending from the shoulders to beyond the middle of the suture densely clothed with a pale pubescence, the rest of the surface being less densely clothed, and the pile of a ferruginous hue: breast black; basal joints of the abdomen dusky, or black; apex ferruginous; four anterior femora, each with a minute spine in the middle, the posterior with a double series of six or seven spines on each.

Not uncommon on oaks during the summer in England.

Sp. 2. scutellaris. Oblongus, rufo-ferrugineus, oculis, rostrei apice, pectore abdo-mineque nigris, scutello albido-piloso, femoribus posticis unidentatis. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Oblong, rufo-ferruginous, with the eyes and tip of the rostrum black: thorax bisinuated at the base, with a dorsal groove; the disc rugose-punctate; scutellum rounded, clothed with dense shining whitish pubescence: elytra deeply crenate-striate, with the interstices somewhat rugose, irregularly pilose; breast and abdomen black, obsolutely rugose-punctate; anterior femora unarmed; posterior with a single small tooth in the middle.

Far from uncommon in woods in the vicinity of London; especially at Coombe and Darenth, frequenting the alder and hazel. “Dalston.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Common on Alnus glutinosus, particularly about Sketty-bog.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. semirufus. Oblongus, niger, pubescens, scutello albido-piloso, elytris, antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineus. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Rh. semirufus. Gyllenhal. iv. 597.

Oblong, black, pubescent: head with griseous pubescence, punctured: eyes brown: rostrum black, smooth: antenna rufo-testaceous, with the club fuscescent: thorax bisinuated at the base: thickly and deeply rugose-punctate, clothed with depressed cinereous hairs: scutellum whitish: elytra large, deeply punctate-striate, entirely rufo-ferruginous, with ashy-white depressed hairs: breast and abdomen entirely black, with griseous-white down: legs dull rufo-testaceous, with the joints and hinder femora sometimes dusky, the latter armed with several denticulations.

Amongst my series of this genus I have recently detected a single example of this insect, caught by myself near London.

Sp. 4. ferrugineus. Ferrugineus, rostro capite abdomine antici genibusque aterrime. (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Ferruginous, villose: rostrum and head black: thorax slightly bisinuated at the base, the disc somewhat rugose: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices granulated: breast and base of the abdomen black, the apex of the latter and the sides ferruginous: legs ferruginous, with the joints dusky or black; posterior femora spinulose.

Abundant in woods throughout the metropolis district: also found in Devonshire and Somersetshire, on the oak. “Near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. atricapillus. Testaceus, capite sterno abdominisque basi subtus nigris. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rather narrow, oblong: pale testaceus: the head and eyes black: thorax slightly scabrous: elytra punctate-striated, pale immaculate testaceus: breast and
abdomen at the base black, the apex testaceous: legs testaceous; hinder femora slightly spinose: rostrum black.

The disc of the thorax is sometimes dusky.

Occasionally found near London, on the oak, in June and July.

Sp. 6. nigricollis. *Nigro, antennis elytris ano pedibusque ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Oblong, pilose, black; head and thorax immaculate: elytra crenate-striated, ferruginous, with the disc rather obscure: body beneath black, with the apex rufous: antennae and legs ferruginous; posterior femora with two rows of denticulations: apex of the rostrum ferruginous.

Found on elms within the metropolitan district, not uncommon.


Black, pubescent: thorax with the base bisinuated, rufo-testaceous, sometimes with an abbreviated black fascia in the middle of the disc: scutellum black: elytra testaceous, rather deeply punctate-striated, with an oblong black spot at the base, and a second large rounded one in the middle of the disc towards the suture: margin of the abdomen testaceous at the apex: legs black, tarsi testaceous: posterior femora angulated beneath, with a tooth in the middle, and a series of rigid cilia behind it.

Variable in colour; being more or less rufo- or pale-testaceous, and the apical spots on the elytra being sometimes united transversely: rarely wanting, but frequently very obscure.

The most abundant species of the genus throughout the south of England, and I believe also found in the north: it is not uncommon in Norfolk and Suffolk. "Not unfrequent on elms (near Swansea)."

—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Brown-black; sparingly clothed throughout with very short fuscous hairs: thorax bisinuated, with an obsolete dorsal channel: elytra broad, depressed,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

rather deeply striated, immaculate, the scutellum concolorous: tibia and tarsi rufescent: hind femora multi-dentate; antennae rufescent: rostrum rufous.

Taken occasionally in woods near London; and I possess one specimen from Somersetshire.


Oblong-ovate, black, densely clothed with a cinereous pubescence: rostrum black: antennae pale testaceous, with the club fuscous-black: thorax somewhat transinated at the base, with an evident dorsal channel: scutellum whitish: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices flat, irregularly clothed with depressed cinereous hairs, forming five somewhat denuded spots, of which one is at the base of the disc of each elytron, another on the suture, and one on each near the apex: sides of the breast whitish: legs black; tarsi somewhat ferruginous: posterior femora angulated beneath, and armed with a minute tooth.

Not uncommon on oaks and birch in the woods throughout the metropolitan district: also frequent in Somersetshire, Devon, the New Forest, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. “On oaks (near Swansea) not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Oblong-ovate, black: head pubescent: rostrum black, rugose-punctate: thorax rugose-punctate, pubescent, with an irregular whitish dusky-pubescent patch; scutellum densely whitish: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices flat, sub-rugose, variegated with a ferruginous and whitish-ash pubescence, with an oblong white streak at the base of the suture; the suture posteriorly and the alternate interstices obsoletely tessellated with whitish hairs and denuded spots: four anterior femora with a single tooth in the middle; posterior ones with a tooth in the middle and a series of small spines: tarsi and antennae entirely testaceous.

Very abundant on oaks in the woods and copses throughout the metropolitan district. “On oaks (near Swansea) not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. Fagi. Oblongus, niger, immaculatus, tenui pubescent, antennis tarsisque pallide testaceis, femoribus omnibus unidentatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Oblong, black, immaculate, slightly pubescent: head closely punctured: rostrum
CURCULIONIDÆ.—ORCHESTES.

black, rugose-punctate: thorax with the base somewhat trisinuated, the disc obsoletely channelled, and the apex with a transverse impression: elytra rather long, finely punctate-striated, the interstices flat, nearly smooth, sparingly clothed with a fuscous pubescence; legs short, black; tarsi pale testaceous; the four anterior femora with a small straight spine in the middle; the posterior angulated, with a stouter spine, and ciliated.


Sp. 12. rhodopus. Rugosus, fuscus, subpubescens, antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris obsoletisimis striatis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oblong, rugose, fuscous; slightly pubescent: rostrum rufio-piceous; head finely punctured: eyes brown: thorax faintly punctured, the base obscurely bisinuated: elytra very faintly striated, somewhat rugose and but slightly pubescent; legs dull rufous; tarsi palest: antennae also rufous.

Whether this be synonymous with the Rh. Populi of Fabricius, I am doubtful.

Obtained from the Marshamian cabinet: I am uncertain of its locality, but it has been taken within the metropolitan district.

B. With the posterior femora simple.


Oval, luteo-ferrugineus: head pale: eyes brown: thorax truncate, the sides rounded; disc obsoletely punctate, opaque: elytra broad, with the shoulders somewhat rectangular, deeply sulcate-punctate; the interstices narrow, elevated: on the humeral callius a round fuscous black spot, and an irregular narrow fascia in the middle, both sometimes fuscous: breast and abdomen black; legs luteo-testaceous: posterior femora with a black ring towards the apex: antennae pale.

Specimens of this insect have long been in the collection at the British Museum. "Found on the Lonicera Xylosteum at Spitchweek."—Dr. Leach.

MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST MARCH, 1831.


*Ovate, black:* head opaque, slightly pubescent: eyes dusky brown: rostrum Mack, substriated: antenna; pale testaceous, with the club dusky: thorax rather broad, with whitish pubescence, more densely clothed in front: *elytra* obscure black, punctate- striate, *with a large lobate common patch*, composed of two lunules of whitish hairs at the base, and extending down the suture to the middle; and beyond this towards the apex is an *abbreviated white transverse narrow fascia*, and at the apex itself are some ferruginous hairs: femora black; *tibiae and tarsi* testaceous.

Donovan’s name was published at least six years before Creutzer’s, consequently has the priority, although my inadvertence has again been implicitly followed.

Found abundantly on hazels within the metropolitan district, especially in Coombe and Darentli Woods: also near Bristol.

Sp. 15. X-album. *Ovatus, niger, coleoptris striatis lunulis duabus coadunatis albidis bascos, tibiis tarsisque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


*Ovate, black,* slightly pubescent: *elytra* striated, each *with a lunular whitish spot at the base,* united in the centre, and *forming an Italian X,* the apex immaculate: *tibiae and tarsi* obscure testaceous.

Probably a variety of the foregoing insect, wanting the posterior fascia on the *elytra,* and having a black spot near the scutellum within the pale lunules at the base.

Found in the vicinity of London, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 16. bifasciatus. *Ovatus, niger, antennis tarsisque testaceis, elytrorum suturis basis fasciisque dualis macularibus, approximatis, albido-pilosis.* (Long. corp. 1—1 1/4 lin.)


*Ovate, black:* head opaque, slightly pubescent: eyes dusky brown: thorax with the base somewhat bsinuated, the disc rather glossy, deeply punctate and irregularly clothed with whitish pubescence: *scutellum* black: *elytra* a little shining, moderately punctate- striate, the interstices slightly convex and smooth, *with an elongate densely pilose white stria near the scutellum,* a slightly bent fascia of whitish spots towards the middle, and a little behind another nearly straight, which is sometimes ochraceous: legs black; *tarsi* alone testaceous: *antennae* pale testaceous.
CURCULIONIDÆ.—TACHYERGES.

Less abundant than Or. Avellanae, but far from rare within the metropolitan district: in woods in June. "Taken in the woods at Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 17. decoratus. Ovalis, niger, antennis tarsisque rufo-testaceis, scutello albo, elytris fasciis duabus obsoletis e lineolis albidis compositis. (Long. corp. \(1\frac{3}{12}\) lin.)


Oval, black: head finely punctate: eyes large: thorax very short, the base truncate, disc depressed, obsoletely punctate, pubescent: scutellum elevated, whitish: elytra broad, the shoulders high, the back depressed anteriorly, moderately punctate-striate, insterstices flat, subcoriaceous: pubescent: with two dorsal, abbreviated, approximating fascia of distinct whitish pubescent spots, one a little before, the other behind, the middle: legs black, tarsi rufo-testaceus: posterior tibia angulated, with a tooth-like fascicle of hairs without: antennæ rufo-testaceus: with the club dusky.

The name Or. confinis of Kirby, employed in my Catalogue, is a mere typographical error; confusus being the term employed by him: the insect has been, however, described by Germar, whose name of course I have adopted.

Found, but not commonly, within the metropolitan district in June.

Sp. 18. affinis. Ovatus, niger, subpubescens, antennis tarsisque ferrugineis, scutello albo, elytris immaculatis. (Long. corp. \(1\frac{3}{12}\) lin.)


Rather larger than the last: ovate: black: head a little pubescent: eyes brown: thorax with the base obscurely bisinuated, the disc slightly punctate, convex: scutellum whitish: elytra punctate-striate, slightly depressed, immaculate: femora and tibia black; the latter all simple; tarsi ferrugineous: antennæ entirely ferruginous.

This may probably be a variety of the last, but it is larger, and of a deeper colour, &c.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

GENUS CCXCVIII.—TACHYERGES, Schönherr.

Antennæ geniculatæ, 12-jointæ, rather short, and slender; funiculus 7-jointæ, its basal joint large, obconic; second and third oblong, obconic; the four following short, truncate at the apex; club thick, oblong-ovate. Rostrum as long as, or longer than, the head, rather stout, a little bent, somewhat rounded and inflexed: eyes larger, nearly united on the forehead: thorax...
small, subconic; the base subtruncate: elytra subovate, with the shoulders obtusely angulated: legs stout, with the hinder femora more or less incassated, unarmed, and formed for leaping; tibiae externally obliquely truncate and grooved.

Exclusively of the difference between Tachyerges and Orchestes in the structure of the funiculus of the antennae, the former genus is generally less pubescent, more depressed, with the femora less incassated, and always simple.

Sp. 1. Salicis. Ovatus, niger, scutello fasciisque duabus elytrorum undato-flexuosis albido-pilosis. (Long. corp. \( \frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4} \) lin.)


Deep-black, ovate: head deeply and thickly punctate; eyes brown: thorax opaque, thickly rugose-punctate, with a slender pilose-griseous dorsal line: scutellum small, densely clothed with niveous pile: elytra slightly convex, deeply striated, the stria subcrenate, the interstices somewhat smooth, the disc anteriorly with a common unequal bent, pilose, white fascia, not touching the margins, broader within, and reaching on the suture to the scutellum; in each elytron is a small anterior twig, and another pointing backwards near the suture; in the middle of this fascia, near the suture, is a rufo-ferruginous patch, and towards the apex is another abbreviated fascia of whitish spots, bent outwards at the tips: legs black: antennæ rufo-piceous, with the club dusky: rostrum rugose-punctate.

Abundant in woods on willows, throughout the metropolitan district, in the summer. "Cummersdale."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Sometimes on nettles (near Swansea), and in salices not uncommon, particularly about Crwmlyn-bog."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Oblong-ovate, black, slightly pubescent: head opaque, finely punctate: rostrum delicately punctured: thorax transversely convex in the middle, depressed at the base and apex, thickly punctulate: scutellum whish: elytra a little convex, deeply punctate-striate; very sparingly clothed with a short ashy pubescence: breast entirely covered with a dense ashy-white pubescence: femora black: posterior slightly thickened: tibiae pale testaceæ; tarsi a little obscure: antennæ testaceæ, with the club fuscos.

Not very uncommon on willows and poplars near London: also found in Norfolk and Somertsetshire.
Sp. 3. scutellatus. **Oblongo-ovatus, niger, subpubescens, antennarum basi pedibusque rufo-fuscis, tibia dilutioribus, scutello albido.** (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, black, slightly pubescent: head and thorax, as in the foregoing: elytra moderately crenate-striated, the interstices a little rugose, and elevated; scutellum whitish: legs dull rufo-fuscous, with the tibiae pubescent, the hinder femora dusky: antennae dull rufo-fuscous at the base, the club dusky. Probably a variety of the foregoing insect.

Taken near London, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 4. Populi. **Oblongo-ovatus, niger, antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis, femoribus posticis fascis nigris, pectore albido-pubescente.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Rh. Populi. Fabricius, Eleut. ii. 495?

Resembling Orchestes Fagi: oblong-ovate; black: head finely punctate; eyes brown, meeting on the forehead: thorax transversely convex, depressed towards the base and apex, finely and thickly rugose-punctate: scutellum whitish: elytra a little depressed, deeply crenate-striated, the interstices flat, finely rugose: breast densely clothed with a whitish pubescence: legs pale testaceous, the hinder femora with a black ring: antennae pale testaceous.

I possess a single example of the above insect, which I obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet.

Sp. 5. rufitarsis. **Oblongo-ovatus, niger, nitidus, scutello concolore, antennis tarsisque rufo-testaceis.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, rather depressed, black, shining: rostrum short, rugose at the apex: thorax narrowed anteriorly, with an obsolete transverse impression: scutellum black: elytra rather long, faintly punctate-striate, with the interstices a little elevated: legs black, with the tarsi alone rufo-testaceos: antennae entirely pale rufo-testaceos.

Of this distinct species I have also a single specimen, taken by myself near London several years since.


Oblong-ovate, convex, black: head punctured: eyes dusky, united in front: rostrum thickly rugose-punctate: thorax very narrow anteriorly, the disc moderately convex, thickly rugose-punctate, covered, especially on the sides and beneath, with fine cinereous down: scutellum elevated, densely clothed
with white pubescence: elytra moderately convex, with a transverse impression before the middle, deeply punctate-striated, the interstices convex, somewhat rugose transversely: legs entirely black.


Frequently taken within the metropolitan district: also found in Norfolk and Somersethshire. “Not uncommon on willows and alders (near Swansea).”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

**Genus CCXCIX.—Balanius, Germ.**

*Antennae* geniculated, 12-jointed, long, slender, inserted behind the middle of the rostrum; funiculus 7-jointed, its two basal joints longest, subclavate, or obconic, the remainder short, obconic; club oblong-ovate, distinctly articulated, or ovate and subsolid. *Rostrum* very long, filiform, and slender, bent: eyes depressed, large: *thorax* oblong, subconic: *scutellum* rounded, elevated: *elytra* united, somewhat triangular, or subcordate, the apex of each rounded: *legs* stout, rather long: *femora* clavate, sometimes dentate; *tibiae* with the apex rounded-truncate, excavated, the anterior armed with a very minute hook within.

The very long, slender, bent rostrum of the insects of this genus, combined with their subtriangular, pubescent body, the structure of the articulations of the antennae, slight armature of the anterior tibiae, form the more prominent characters of the genus; the larvae of which are nucivorous.

A. The pygidium, or apex of the abdomen, not covered by the elytra.

*Sp. 1. Nucum. Nigir, subdepressus, dense flavescenti-villosus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, rostro extrorsum rufo.* (Long. corp. 3—5 lin.)


Slightly depressed, black, densely clothed with flavescent or griseous pubescence, with deeper shades and irregular fascia: head furnished with a very long and slender rostrum, which is outwardly rufous; thorax subcarinated: scutellum flavescent or whitish: elytra punctate-striated, the interstices thickly rugose: body beneath also pubescent, with the pubescence very dense on the anterior angle of the breast: legs dull ferruginous, with the joints somewhat piceous; femora acutely dentate: antennae dull ferruginous.

Very variable in the colour of the pubescence, but the rostrum in both sexes appears longer than in the following species.
Very abundant during the summer on hazels in Coombe and Darenth Woods: I have also taken it at Hertford, Ripley, and near Dover: the larva feeds upon the nut, is fleshy-white, with a brown scaly head. “Black Hall Wood.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Not unfrequent on Corylus avellanus (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. glandium. *Ater, subdepressus, densi cinereo-tomentosus, scutello albido, rostro pedibusque rufis, femoribus acute dentatis.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Black, somewhat depressed, densely clothed with a cinereous pubescence, which is variegated with darker shades on the elytra: scutellum whitish, or pale cinereous: elytra striated, the striae punctate; interstices somewhat rugulose: legs, antennae, and rostrum rufous, the latter about the length of the body or shorter: anterior angles of the breast whitish.

The resemblance between this and the foregoing insect I conceive too close to admit of their being distinct: both are extremely variable in the colour of the pubescence; this species appears, however, to have a rather shorter rostrum, and to differ slightly in form from the preceding.

Found in oaks in the woods within the metropolitan district. “Probably near Swansea, acorns being frequently found with a larva within, apparently of this genus.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. villosus. *Niger, subdepressus, parciiis griseo-pubescentes, antennis ferrugineis, rostro nigro, scutello elytrorumque fascia postica lutescentibus.* (Long. corp. 2½—4 lin.)


Black, slightly depressed, sparingly clothed with griseous pubescence: rostrum black, very long and slender: thorax with a whitish dorsal line: elytra punctate- striated, irregularly varied with flavescent down, with a somewhat distinct, abbreviated, broad, transverse fascia of the same hue behind the middle; scutellum also flavescent: legs black, with griseous pubescence; femora slightly dentate.

There is again far too great a resemblance between this and the following insect to warrant their separation as distinct species, were it not from the evident dissimilarity of length in the rostrum: and amongst my series of specimens there are evidently four lengths of that part, whence one cannot but presume that (other characters considered) they must belong to two distinct species*.

* Sexual dissimilarities are sometimes totally overlooked by writers: witness a recent reference to my male *Ægeria stomoxyformis*, with ciliated antennae, as the female of *Æg*, culiciformis!!
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Not very common: found on oaks within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 4. tenuirostris. Niger, subdepressus, pubes albidd variegatus, rostro longissimo nigro, antennis rufis, scutello elytrorumque fasciâ posticâ albidis. (Long. corp. 2½—3½ lin.)


Smaller than the foregoing: black, slightly depressed; variegated with a whitish pubescence: rostrum very long, black, shining: antennae rufous, with the club ashy: thorax with some scattered whitish hairs, and a distinct line of the same on the back: scutellum whitish: elytra slightly punctate-striated, varied with whitish, or cinerescent, pubescence, with a distinct, abbreviated, somewhat curved, whitish fascia behind the middle: legs black, femora slightly dentate.

Somewhat local within the metropolitan district, but found in plenty on the oaks in Epping-forest, near Laytonstone, Wanstead, &c. in June and July. "Has been taken in the neighbourhood (of Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. Betuleo.—PLATE xx. f. 4.—Rufo-brunneus, subdepressus, pubesflavescenti variegatus, scutello albido, rostro rufo, longitudinaline corporis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus obsolete dentatis. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Red-brown, slightly depressed, variegated with a pale yellowish or lutescent pubescence: rostrum as long as the body, rufous, glossy, the base a little striated: thorax with a slight transverse impression in front, and a small impressed fovea towards the middle of the base, on each side; the disc rather obsoletely punctulate, with a faint dorsal line and the lateral margins flavescent: scutellum whitish: elytra delicately punctate-striate, varied with irregular undulated, flavescent, pilose fasciae: legs rufo-testaceus, with the femora clavate, and each with a rather obsolete tooth: antennae long, rufo-ferruginous.

Slightly variable in colour, and in size:—I have retained the name which I applied to this insect several years since, although it has been previously described by Herbst, by the name of Rh. Cerasorum; but as Fabricius has also described an insect by that name, (which he states is English—one of the foregoing insects—) and his name has probably the priority, the present appellation will therefore prevent confusion; and Herbst's name is obviously inapplicable, as it resides upon the birch.

Rare: in June, 1816, I met with several examples on a birch in Coombe-wood, where it has once or twice occurred since. "Lord Spencer's park, near Wimbledon."—Mr. G. Waterhouse.
CURULIONIDÆ.—BALANINUS.

B. With the pygidium nearly covered by the elytra.

Sp. 6. Salicivorus. *Niger, supra cinereo subpubescens, scutello corporisque subts albo-squamosus, antennarum articulo primo obscure ferrugineo, rostro longissimo atro.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{13}{4}\)–\(\frac{8}{2}\) lin.)


Black; above slightly clothed with cinereous pubescence, with the scutellum snow-white, and the under surface white: head finely punctulate: rostrum very long, glossy-black, a little striated at the base: antenna with the basal joint obscure ferruginous; the rest fuscous-black, pilose: thorax punctured: elytra somewhat deeply punctate-striate, the interstices each with a double series of minute depressed cinereous scales: legs black; femora clavate, all acutely dentate.

Not uncommon on willows and pot-herbs within the metropolitan district; and I believe in other parts. “At times plentiful (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. curvatus. *Ater, supra cinereo subpubescens; subts albo-squamosus, antennis rufis, cludi fuscescente.* (Long. corp. lin.)


Black: above slightly clothed with cinereous, beneath with white scales: rostrum very slender, bent, about two-thirds the length of the body, glabrous and polished: head slightly punctate: thorax opaque, slightly rugose: elytra punctate-striated, the interstices with cinereous down: antennae pale rufos-ferruginosus, with the club alone dusky.

Abundant in hedges and gardens within the metropolitan district. “Not uncommon in hedges (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 8. pyrrhoceras. *Ater, supra subcinereo-pubescens, subts albus, antennis rostrique apice rufis.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{13}{4}\)–\(\frac{8}{2}\) lin.)


Black: above slightly clothed with cinerascent pubescence, beneath with white: head with a whitish patch of scales round the eyes: rostrum rather short, villose at the base, black; the apex glabrous, rufous: antennae testaceae, with the club slightly fuscescent: thorax very thickly punctured: elytra deeply striated, the interstices slightly clothed with hoary pubescence: legs black; femora rather acutely dentate.

Less abundant than some of the foregoing insects, but far from uncommon in hedges within the metropolitan district in June.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 9. scutellaris. _Ater, supra cinereo subpubescens, subitus albus, scutello niveo, antennis nigris._ (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black; slightly clothed above with cinereous pubescence, beneath white: _scutellum_ snow-white: _elytra_ rather faintly punctate-striated, the interstices a little rugulose, and slightly pubescent: _legs_ and _antennae_ black, the former with the femora acutely dentate.

This insect, which I formerly received by the above _MSS._ name, appears evidently to belong to the present genus.

Taken in June near London, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 10. intermedius. _Ater, supra cinereo subpubescens, subitus albus, rostro thorace breviore, antennis testaceis._ (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Less than either of the foregoing species: black, above slightly clothed with cinereous pubescence; beneath white: _rostrum_ entirely black, smooth, glossy, a little bent, shorter than the thorax; the latter somewhat opaque and slightly scabrous; _elytra_ punctate-striated; the interstices slightly cinereous: _legs_ black: _antennae_ entirely testaceous.

Far from rare within the metropolitan district in June, on willows and in thick hedges. "On willows and alder (near Swansea), not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, _Esq._

Sp. 11. brunneus. _Nigro-piceus, subpubescens; thorace scabro, elytris profundi punctato-striatis, pedibus totis testaceis._ (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Pitchy-black; slightly pubescent, whitish or cinerascent beneath: thorax with the disc scabrous, with numerous elevated points: _elytra_ deeply striated, the striae composed of impressed points: _legs_ entirely testaceous: _femora_ obsoletely dentate: _antennae_ piceous.

Seemingly very rare: I possess one specimen only, which I obtained from the Marshamian collection: it is very distinct from any others of the genus:—Marsham inadvertently places it in a wrong division, from the dentations of the _femora_ being very obscure.

**GENUS CCC.—ANTHONOMUS, Germar.**

_Antennae_ geniculated, 12-jointed, long, slender, inserted behind the middle of the _rostrum_; _funiculus_ 7-jointed, its two basal joints rather long; the remainder short, obconic, equal; _club_ elongate, rather narrow, acuminated at the apex.
Rostrum long, slender, filiform, a little bent; eyes rounded, prominent; thorax subconic, truncate anteriorly, somewhat bisinuated posteriorly; deeply emarginated in front beneath; scutellum elevated, distinct; elytra generally ample, oblong-ovate, convex, especially behind; legs somewhat elongate, the anterior longest and stoutest; femora robust, dentate; anterior tibia dilated within in the middle, and furnished at the apex with a minute tooth, all obliquely truncate at the apex.

The insects of this very pretty genus are generally found feeding upon flowers—whence their name: the typical ones may be at once known from all the other genera of this family by their dilated anterior tibiae, exclusively of their other characters: from Balaninus they differ by having the rostrum shorter, the elytra behind very convex and somewhat dilated towards the apex, and covering the tip of the abdomen:—the species of the first division are extremely variable.

A. With the femora acutely dentate.


Pitchy-brown, with cinereous pubescence; head and rostrum black: thorax black, with the anterior margin elevated and ferruginous; the sides and a longitudinal line in the middle whitish pubescent: scutellum snowy: elytra black, with the shoulders and sides ferruginous; an oblique, somewhat duplicated, pubescent white fascia behind the middle on the back; sometimes with a few flavescent hairs: femora rusty-piceous, strongly dentate: tibiae and tarsi pale ferruginous: antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky.

Not common near London: I have taken it at Coombe-wood in June: but apparently not very scarce in the vicinity of Bristol, whence I have received many examples.


Fusco-piceus; clothed with cinereous pubescence: head pitchy-black, densely pubescent, with an impression on the forehead: thorax rufo-piceous; the disc more obscure, with a broad line in the middle, and a bent one on
MANDIBULATA. — COLEOPTERA.

each side of dense ashy-villi: scutellum snowy: elytra dusky ferruginous, punctate-striate, with an oblong brownish spot near the scutellum, a denuded very oblique fascia of the same colour in the middle, and behind another somewhat transverse, obsolete one, the space between the fasciae densely covered with whitish pubescence: legs rufo-ferruginous; femora dusky in the middle; anterior with a very stout tooth: antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky: rostrum piceous.

Not uncommon on the blossoms of whitethorn, and on other plants, in June and July, in woods and gardens.

Sp. 3. Ulmi. Rufo-testaceus, subpubescens, capite, rostro tenue arcuato elongato, pectoreque nigro-piceis, thoracis linéa mediá, scutello elytrorumque fasciis posticis, transversis, albis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{12}-\frac{7}{6}\) lin.)


Testaceus-red: slightly pubescent: head pitchy-black, with a frontal impression: thorax thickly punctured, with a slender, whitish pubescent, dorsal line: scutellum snowy-white: elytra with an obsolete transverse impression near the base, moderately punctate-striated; each elytron before the middle with a large oblong-quadraté fusco-brown patch, and behind it a transverse whitish one: body beneath ferruginous: legs rufo-ferruginous: antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky: rostrum black.

Less abundant than the foregoing species: found during the summer on the elm and service trees, within the metropolitan district, and near Bristol.

Sp. 4. fasciatus. Fusco-piceus, subpubescens, rostro antennis pedibusque ruifis, elytris fusco-ferrugininis, albido-fasciatis, scutello albo. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Pitchy-brown; clothed with ashy pubescence: thorax dusky-ferruginous, with a white dorsal line: scutellum white: elytra brunneo, with the base and apex paler, and with two very irregular whitish pilose fasciae, one near the base, the other behind the middle, the latter scarcely touching the suture; the disc slightly punctate-striate: breast and abdomen pitchy-black: legs, antennae, and rostrum rufo, the latter sometimes fusco-brown at the apex. Immature specimens are sometimes entirely testaceus.

Common on the flowers of the whitethorn and apple in the hedges and woods throughout the metropolitan district. "On hedge-roses, and particularly on the flowers of Rosa spinosissima on Sketty-burrows, not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
Sp. 5. pedicularius. Ruber, subpubescens; elytris griseis, obsolete albido-fasciatis, antennis pedibus rostroque subrecto testaceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Curculionidae.—Anthonomus. 75


Rufous, slightly pubescent: head ferruginous: thorax with a slight dorsal line: elytra finely punctate-striated, rufo-testaceou or griseous, with a whitish obsolete fascia behind the middle, and variegated with whitish clouds towards the apex: legs, antennae, and nearly straight rostrum, testaceous, the tip of the latter sometimes fuscescent.

Occasionally taken on flowers during the month of June, in woods and hedges near London; also in the New Forest, Devonshire, near Bristol, &c.—"Not uncommon among grass in woods (near Swansea.)"—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Testaceous-red, clothed with griseous pubescence: head slightly pubescent, finely punctured, with a small frontal impression: thorax much narrowed anteriorly, clothed with rather long, ashy-yellow pubescence: scutellum ferruginous: elytra ample, very convex, punctate-striate, the interstices coriaceous, covered with a dense depressed ashy-yellow pubescence, with an obscure fascia in the middle, and another posteriorly somewhat denuded, and dentate on either side: legs pale rufescents; femora bidentate, the interior tooth large, the other small: antennae pale testaceous, with the club obscure: rostrum somewhat straight, rufous.

Not very abundant within the metropolitan district, but apparently more so in some parts of Somersetshire.

B. With the femora very obsoletely dentate.


Pitchy-black, slightly pubescent, and a little shining: beneath a little cineraceous: head and thorax scabrous, the latter somewhat opaque: scutellum black: elytra deeply crenate-striated, the interstices somewhat rugose and convex: femora black, obsoletely dentate, tibie rufo-piceous; tarsi obscure: antennae with the basal joint rufo-piceous.

Two of my specimens of this species were captured by myself near London in June; others I have received from the vicinity of Bristol.


Black, slightly pubescent, somewhat cinereous beneath: head rather glossy, finely punctured: thorax opaque, somewhat rugose, with a transverse impression within the anterior margin: scutellum black: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices convex and a little shining: antennae totally and legs black: rostrum opaque, elongate, somewhat scabrous, slender.

Found near London in gardens and meadows where willows abound. "I believe it has been taken (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq.

Sp. 9. Rubi. Niger, tenue pubescens, scutello albo, antennarum basi, genubus, tarsisque piceis, thorace conflerissime subtiliter punctulato. (Long. corp. $\frac{14}{16}$—$\frac{15}{16}$ lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent, beneath somewhat cinereous: head slightly punctate, with a frontal impression: thorax a little narrowed in front, opaque, finely granulate-punctate, clothed with a short cinereous pubescence: scutellum white: elytra opaque, deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices sparingly clothed with ashy down: legs black, with the base of the femora, the joints, and the tarsi fusco-piceous: antennae with the base ferruginous or piceous, the apex and club black: body beneath with the apex sometimes piceous; and the pubescence on the thorax occasionally disposed in three obsolete lines.

Not uncommon in gardens upon willows and potherbs, throughout the metropolitan district: also found in Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

Sp. 10. clavatus. Niger, subpubescent, elytris striatis, scutello atro, rostro clavato, claud compressa. (Long. corp. $\frac{14}{16}$ lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent: head small: thorax large, somewhat globose, the sides rounded, opaque, scabrous: scutellum black: elytra opaque, striated, the interstices somewhat flat, and clothed with ashy pubescence: legs black: body beneath clothed with silvery scales: rostrum slender at the base, the apex abruptly clavate, the club compressed; palpi large, exposed, testaceous.

Marsham considered the exposed palpus of my example of this odd insect (the only one I have seen) to be a sort of hook attached to the rostrum, the singular structure of which one might suppose originated in a monstrosity, were it not that there is no other indigenous species to which it could possibly belong; I therefore conclude that it is one of those unique productions that nature so constantly throws in the way of the naturalist.

I know not the locality of this insect.
**CURCULIONIDÆ.—HYDRONOMUS.—GRYPIDIUS.**

**GENUS CCCI.—HYDRONOMUS, Schönherr.**

*Antenna* geniculated, 12-jointed, stout, rather short; *funiculus* 7-jointed, its first joint obovate, thick, second elongate, obconic, remainder nodose, considerably thickened towards the club, which is large, and short-ovate. *Rostrum* rather short, somewhat stout, and a little bent: *eyes* lateral, ovate, depressed; *thorax* slender, very much emarginated anteriorly, and lobate behind the eyes, truncate behind: *scutellum* small: *elytra* oblong, attenuated at the apex, covering the abdomen, the shoulders obtusely angulated: *legs* elongate, slender, the anterior approximating: *femora* incrassated in the middle, unarmed: *tibiae* all curved, the interior apex armed with a stout hook.

Closely resembling the genus Bagoïs in habit, but readily known therefrom by the absence of the pectoral groove: like the insects of that genus, they frequent damp and marshy places, and float about on the water: from the other allied genera the curvature of the tibiae, combined with the attenuated elytra and deeply emarginated thorax, sufficiently distinguish it.

**Sp. I. Alismatis.** *Niger, squamis cinereo-albidis variegatus, thorace utrinque impresso, tibiis testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Black, variegated with cinereous scales: head with a deep impressed groove between the eyes: *thorax* with an obsolete transverse impression within the apex, the disc with an obsolete dorsal line, and towards the middle of the margin on each side a faint-impressed *fovea*: *elytra* slightly convex, obsoletely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, coriaceous, irregularly clothed with ashy-white scales, the latter forming an oblique conspicuous spot rather beyond the middle of the elytra near the suture: *legs* obscure testaceous: *femora* with the apex dusky, *tarsi* fuscescent.

Not very abundant near London: I have taken it in boggy parts of Wimbledon-common, and also in the ditches in Battersea-fields. “Common on Alisma Plantago (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

**GENUS CCCII.—GRYPIDIUS, Schönherr.**

*Antenna* geniculated, 12-jointed, rather long and slender, the basal joints touching the eyes: *funiculus* 7-jointed, its two basal joints rather long, obconic, the remainder short, nodose, equal; club oblong-ovate. *Rostrum* elongate, slender, curved, cylindric: *thorax* globose, truncate at the base and apex, its sides equally rounded, and distinctly lobed behind the eyes, which are depressed: *scutellum* small, oblong: *elytra* subovate, tuberculate, the
mandibulata.—coleoptera.

shoulders a little prominent anteriorly, and obtusely angled, the back anteriorly somewhat convex, posteriorly gibbous, declining: legs stout, subequal, anterior approximating: femora unarmed; tibiae nearly straight, the apex angulated within, the anterior armed on the inner margin with a minute bent hook.

Grypidius, which resembles the insects of the three following genera in several respects, may be readily known therefrom by the gibbosity of the elytra, which are tuberculated, deflexed at the apex, and somewhat acute—by the small oblong scutellum, the structure of the antennae, and slight dissimilarity in the anterior legs. The only indigenous species is found in damp fields and hedges.


Black, variegated, with whitish scales: head small, thickly punctured; eyes dusky-brown: thorax black, somewhat opaque, very thickly rugose-punctate, with an impression in the middle of the base, its under surface and sides densely clothed with whitish and dirty-flavescent scales; scutellum whitish: elytra faintly punctate-striate, the interstices finely coriaceous, the alternate ones tuberculate, with the outer margin from the shoulder to the middle unequally, and the apex broadly, clothed with scales as on the sides of the thorax, the disc with a few whitish spots, of which one towards the middle of the suture is largest: femora black, with a white ring; tibiae dull ferruginous; tarsi dusky-black.

Not uncommon in June, in some of the hedges in Battersea-fields, and near Coombe-wood; also at Hertford, Ripley, &c. „ On Equisetum arvense, not uncommon (near Swansea).” — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus CCCIII.—Eriphinus, Schönherr.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, elongate, somewhat slender; funiculus 7-jointed, its two basal joints rather long, obconic; the remainder also short, nodose; club oblong-ovate. Rostrum very long, curved, subfiliform: head short, broad: eyes depressed: thorax subtruncate at the base and apex: scutellum rounded: elytra oblong, with the shoulders obtusely angulated, the apex moderately convex and rounded: legs moderate, anterior approximating; femora incrassated, simple; tibiae slightly curved within at the apex, and armed with a minute hook.
In employing the term Erirhinus for this genus—in which particular, however, I have been followed—I feel scarcely justified, according to the correct principles of nomenclature, inasmuch as the type of Erirhinus of Schönherr is Rh. aethiops of Fabricius, con-generous with Notaris acridulus, thus previously named, though not published, by Germar; but as the insects included in this genus form the second section of Schönherr's Erirhinus, and no other generic name had been applied, I left his name in my Cata-logue to designate them, not choosing to augment the immense host of generic names already so extensively proposed:—the present genus may be known from Notaris by the difference in the struc-ture of the antennae and by its elongate body, and from Grypidius by the latter character, as well as the absence of tubercles on the elytra, the rounded apex of the latter, and the rounded scutellum:—the species all frequent marshy situations, subsisting upon aquatic plants.


Oblong, fuscous, densely clothed with ashy scales: head with minute punctures, and thickly covered with griseous scales and pubescence: eyes brown: thorax above opaque brown; beneath, and the lateral margins, clothed with minute ashy-white scales; the back with a few griseous hairs: scutellum whitish; elytra obsolescently punctate-striate, the interstices finely coriaceous, with minute whitish scales, more or less denuded, so as to appear variegated, with a distinct ovate spot in the middle of the base, and another oblique one a little behind the middle, more densely squamose: sides of the breast and abdomen clothed with compact whitish scales: legs and rostrum rufo-testaceus: anten-ne piceous, with the club pubescent.

Found on the flowers of Carex acutus and other aquatic plants: rare in England.


Linear-elongate, fuscous, above obscure ferruginous, densely clothed with ashy scales: head piceous, subglabrous: thorax thickly punctulated, with the sides...
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

and beneath densely squamous, the back somewhat glabrous and convex: scutellum black: elytra obsoletely crenate-striate, with the sides and apex obscure ferruginous and densely squamose; the back anteriorly at the base of the suture somewhat denuded and pitchy-black: legs and suture rufo-ferruginous: antennae dusky-ferruginous, with the club obscure.

Much more abundant than the last described; but, nevertheless, somewhat rare within the metropolitan district: it occurs in Norfolk, and in Oxfordshire. "Among herbage in the moist parts of Crwmlyn-burrows and other similar situations: sometimes plentiful in summer."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. inquisitor. Oblongus, ater, cinereo-squamosus, thoracis disco, pedibusque piceis, elytris cincreo-variegatis, antennis rufo-fuscescentibus. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Oblong, rather broad, black, with cinereous scales above: thorax punctulated, the disc piceous, with an obsolete, pale ashy dorsal line, and the sides broadly cinereous: elytra obsoletely punctate-striate, piceous, the entire surface variegated with cinereous scales, the middle of the sides somewhat dilated: legs piceous: antennae reddish-brown: base of rostrum piceous, apex rufescent.

Closely resembling the foregoing, but distinguished chiefly from its being broader, though of the same length, with the elytra not subglabrous anteriorly, &c.

Also occasionally taken within the metropolitan district in June, frequenting aquatic plants.


Linearis-elongate, piceous, above dull ferruginous, densely clothed with cinereous scales: thorax with the disc rather denuded, punctured, the sides densely squamose: elytra faintly punctate-striated, variegated throughout with ashy scales, with a larger patch of the same on the disc, behind the middle, towards the suture: rostrum and legs rufo-piceous: antennae rufo-ferruginous, with the club dusky.

Rare near London: found in damp hedges in June: also found in Suffolk.
Genus CCCIV.—Notaris, Germar.

Antenna geniculated, 12-jointed, inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, rather stout; funiculus 7-jointed, its two basal joints slightly elongate, obconic; the remainder short, nodose, subequal; club oblong-ovate, acuminate at the apex. Rostrum very long, bent, cylindric; head small, convex; eyes depressed; thorax somewhat globose, slightly truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, lobate behind the eyes; scutellum small, triangular; elytra oblong, rather convex, the apex simple; legs moderate, stout, anterior approximating; femora simple; tibia straight; anterior a little bent at the apex, and armed within with a minute hook.

From the preceding insects, Notaris may be known by its shorter and stouter body, the thorax being somewhat globose, the antennae placed nearer towards the apex of the rostrum, with the basal joints of the funiculus longer, the terminal ones more truncate, the body less squamous, and in other less evident distinctions; and from Dorytomus the simple femora distinguish it:—the species frequent damp and humid situations.

Sp. 1. Acridulus. Niger, griseo-subpubescens, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, elytris profundi punctato-striatis, interstitiis rugosis. (Long. corp. 1\frac{3}{4}—2\frac{1}{4} lin.)


Black, slightly clothed with griseous pubescence; head deeply punctate; eyes brown; rostrum shining black, punctulate; striated in the males: thorax rather deeply punctured, with an obsolete dorsal carina: scutellum piceous: elytra rather deeply crenate-striate, the interstices finely rugulose transversely: body slightly glossy beneath, the apex piceous: legs pale rufo-testaceous, with the femora sometimes dusky: antennae rufo-ferruginous, with the club more or less dusky.


—With a round patch of whitish or ashy hairs on the elytra, a little behind the middle, towards the suture.

Variable in colour; being sometimes dull pitchy-black.

As it is probable this may be only a variety of the foregoing (as indicated in my Catalogue), I have ceased to distinguish it as a species.

Found in plenty in the marshes within the metropolitan district, especially in Battersea-fields, in the spring and summer months, and occasionally during the winter. "Rather common among herbage (near Swansea) throughout the summer: var. β. on Crwmg 2.


Black, clothed with fusco pubescence: head shining, very finely punctate: eyes brown: thorax thickly and coarsely rugose-punctate, clothed with griscous down, with a slightly elevated, slender, smooth carina in the middle, and on each side a somewhat curved oblique line of compact griscous hairs: scutellum fuscos: elytra obsolete striated, the interstices thickly rugulose transversely, the disc with a small, distinct, whitish spot behind the middle, towards the suture: femora black: tibiae and tarsi pitchy-brown: antenna piceous.

Rare near London; found in boggy places; occasionally on Wim-bledon-common: also in Norfolk, and near Bristol. “On nettles about the borders of Crwmlyn-bog, not uncommon; and Mr. Jefferys has taken several on the barren sand-hills.’’—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Cardew-mire.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

**Genus CCCV.—Dorytomus, Germar.**

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, inserted towards the apex of the rostrum; slender, long; funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joint very long, slender, clavate; second elongate, but shorter than the first, obconic; the remainder short, sub-nodose; club oblong-ovate. Rostrum very long, slender, curved, the apex slightly incrassated: eyes depressed: thorax short, transverse, a little constricted anteriorly, the sides rounded; scutellum small: elytra elongate, rounded at the apex, simple: legs moderate, anterior sometimes elongate; femora slightly incrassated, dentate beneath; tibia straight, the anterior a little curved towards the apex, and armed within with a minute hook.

The Dorytomoi (especially the typical species) differ from the insects of the two foregoing genera by having the anterior legs—which approximate at the base—considerably elongated, the femora but slightly incrassated, and dentate, the thorax coarctate anteriorly:—the species usually frequent trees of the willow and poplar kind, and occur during the summer.

A. With the anterior legs elongated.

CURCULIONIDÆ.—DORYTOMUS.

83


Pitchy-brown, with ashy pubescence: head small, rounded, punctulated, densely pubescent: eyes dusky-brown: thorax with an obsolete transverse impression in front, densely pubescent, with a dorsal and two lateral streaks somewhat denuded: elytra punctate-striate, dull ferruginous, variegated with irregular united black spots and dense cinereous pubescence: sides and apex of the abdomen beneath pale ferruginous: legs dull ferruginous, with the joints fuscescent; anterior very long in the male, rather shorter in the female.

Found sometimes on poplars and willows near London: I have taken it at Coombe-wood, but not very frequently: it is far more abundant in Norfolk, and has been found in Suffolk and Warwickshire. “Netley.”—Rev. F. W. Hope. “Dalston-hall.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 2. ventralis. Dilute rufo-testaceus, immaculatus, pedibus pallidioribus, rostro pectorisque fuscis. (Long. corp. 4—1 lin.)


Pale rufo-testaceous, slightly clothed with pale ashy pubescence: head punctulate: eyes black: thorax with a faint transverse impression in front, the disc immaculate testaceous: elytra faintly punctate-striate, immaculate testaceous: breast dull fuscous; abdomen pale rufo-testaceous; legs somewhat ferruginous: antennae the same; rostrum fuscescent.

My examples of this insect I obtained from the north of England: it is not found, to my knowledge, near London.

B. With the anterior legs not elongated.

Sp. 3. Tortrix. Pallide testaceus, subnitidus, immaculatus, tenuissime pubescens, pectorisque fusco, rostro medio apice fuscescenti, elytris convexioribus. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Pale testaceous, slightly glossy and pubescent, immaculate: forehead impressed: eyes dusky-brown: thorax suddenly contracted anteriorly, with a transverse impression, rather deeply punctate, and slightly carinated: scutellum rounded: elytra convex, entirely pale testaceous, punctate-striate, with all the interstices obsoletely punctulate: breast pitchy-brown, densely clothed with pubescence, obsoletely punctulate: legs pale testaceous yellow, with the femora slightly clavate and dentate.

The colour is sometimes of a deeper hue.

Not uncommon formerly on some aspen-trees at the London entrance of Coombe-wood, but of late I have not taken it in that locality: the insect has been found in other parts, but not abundantly, I believe. “Cardew-mire.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.
Sp. 4. arcuatus. Pallide testaceus aut flavescent, pectore nigricante, rostro longiori, apice fusco, elytris profundè punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Pale testaceous or flavescent, slightly pubescent: thorax rather obscure, punctate: elytra shining, deeply punctate-striate, immaculate; breast dusky; rostrum rather long, fuscos at the tip: femora rather acutely dentate.

Panzer, in his description of this insect, says "femora mutica;" but as his figure represents them dentate, I have little hesitation in referring it to this insect:—its vastly superior size manifestly distinguishes it from the following, which it at first sight greatly resembles.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district in June on willows.

Sp. 5. pectoralis. Rufo-testaceus, cinereo-pubescent, pectore nigricante, rostro longiori punctato, apice fusco, elytris cinereo fuscoque variegatis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Rufo-testaceus, slightly cinereo-pubescent: forehead impressed: eyes dusky-black: thorax abruptly coarctate, rather coarsely punctate: elytra somewhat deeply punctate-striate, variegated with a dense ashy-white pubescence, and with obsolete fuscescent denuded spots on the disc: breast dusky-black or piceous, abdomen dull ferruginous, sometimes fuscescent at the base: legs rufo-testaceus, femora robust, with a stout tooth: rostrum rather slender, long, punctate, with the apex fuscos.

Taken near London in June and July, but not abundantly, on the willow.


Rufo-testaceus, with ashy pubescence: head ferruginous: eyes black: thorax a little coarctate anteriorly, the disc very finely punctulate: elytra ferrugino- nous, slightly pubescent, punctate-striate, somewhat convex, and oblong-ovate: breast, abdomen, and legs ferruginous, with whitish, or hoary, pubescence; all the femora slightly dentate: rostrum filiform, bent, the apex somewhat fuscescent; antennae ferruginous, with the club concolorous.

Far from uncommon within the metropolitan district, frequenting willows and poplars. "Taken in the neighbourhood (of Swansea) by Mr. Jeffreys."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. affinis. Niger, densius cinereo-pubescent, antennis pedibusque obscuri
**Curculionidae.**—*Dorytomus.*

**ferrugineis, rostro crassiori rugoso, elytris ferrugineo cinereoque variegatis.**

(Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, rather densely clothed with cinereous pubescence; head rounded, thickly punctulate, the forehead rather densely villose; eyes dusky-black: *thorax* rather faintly and thickly punctate, clothed with a longer pubescence, with a slight dorsal carina, and three denuded dorsal lines, and an obscure spot on each side without: *scutellum* black: *elytra* black, punctate-striate, varied with irregular denuded spots and blotches; legs dull ferruginous, or pale rufescent, femora anteriorly dentate, with the base of the tibia blackish. Sometimes pale variegated with fuscous; or with the shoulders, suture, and sides of the elytra ferruginous, and the margins of the abdomen rufous.

Not common, but found within the metropolitan district: frequenting the flowers of willows. “Among herbage (near Swansea).”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

**Sp. 8. Tremula.** *Fusco-ferrugineus, cinereo-pubescens, rostro tenui atro, substriato, elytris cinereo fuscoque variegatis, genibus nigricantibus.*

(Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Dusky-ferruginous, clothed with cinereous pubescence; head rounded, with a frontal impression: eyes brown: *thorax* with an obsolete transverse impression; the disc posteriorly convex, dusky-testaceous, more or less blotched with fuscous, finely punctured, with the disc nearly smooth, densely pubescent, with three denuded lines: *scutellum* dusky-testaceous: *elytra* somewhat convex, punctate-striated, dusky-ferruginous, marbled with various misshapen denuded fuscous or black spots, and pubescent ashy ones more or less confluent: breast rather obscure: legs with the joints dusky: rostrum slender, black, slightly striated: antenna pale testaceous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district, and found occasionally in other parts. “Among grass in woods (near Swansea), not common.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

**Sp. 9. fumosus.** *Obscure fusco-ferrugineus, pubescens, capite, thoracis fascia media, elytrorum disco, pedibusque fusco-piceis.*

(Long. corp. 2½—2½ lin.)


Obscure dusky-ferruginous; pubescent; head fusco-piceous: *thorax* the same, with the anterior and posterior margins broadly rufo-testaceous, the disc obscurely punctured, the sides more distinctly so: *elytra* marbled with cinereous and pitchy-brown, with the suture and margin fusco-ferruginous, with two whitish spots towards the apex of the disc, one behind the other: breast and base of the abdomen fusco-piceous: legs rufo-ferruginous, with the joints sometimes fuscous.

Rather variable in the colour of the elytra and in the disposition of the spots.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Very abundant within the metropolitan district, appearing so early as March, upon willows in blossom. "In fields about Sketty, and on alders in June; and beneath the bark of old trees of the same kind."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Cardew-mire."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Willows, Knockholt, Kent."—Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 10. teniatus. Fusco-piceus, pedibus testaceis, thorace posticì subangustiori, basi apiceque testaceo, elytris pallidis fusco-maculatis, rostro crassiori rugoso. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Fusco-piceous: head punctate, clothed with cinereous pubescence; forehead impressed: rostrum rather stout, rugose, carinated: thorax a little contracted anteriorly, the lateral margins rounded and somewhat narrowed posteriorly, the disc transversely fusco-piceous, obsoletely punctate; the anterior and posterior margins unequally testaceous: scutellum piceous: elytra punctate-striate, pale testaceous, with depressed cinereous pubescence, variegated with irregular denuded fuscous spots: apex of the abdomen dull ferruginous: legs pale, immaculate, rufo-testaceous: antennae ferruginous.

Sometimes black, with the thorax rufous, spotted with fuscous, the elytra rufo-ferruginous, variegated with ash-colour and fuscous; legs rufo-ferruginous.

Inhabits willows, not very abundantly, in the vicinity of London.


Black, nearly glabrous; elytra rufous, with the margins and anterior half of the suture black; rostrum rather long, stout, and striated.

Said by Berkenhout and others to inhabit Britain; but I have not hitherto seen an indigenous example.
Rather variable, like its congeners; the thorax sometimes having a black spot on the disc; or the general colour being pale flavescent or testaceous.

Taken in the spring on the flowers of willows.

Genus CCCVI.—Pissodes, Germar.

Antenna geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and stout; funiculus 7-jointed, with basal joint obconic, rather short, the remainder very short, truncate at the apex, and gradually increasing in diameter to the club, which is oval, acuminate at the apex. Rostrum elongate, slender, curved, and rounded; eyes distant, depressed: thorax considerably narrowed in front, bisinuated posteriorly, slightly convex; scutellum small, rounded at the apex: elytra oblong, with a collar towards the apex, the shoulders obtusely angulated: pygidium covered: legs stout; femora unarmed; tibiae rounded, armed within at the apex with a subhorizontal stout hook; tarsi short, broad: body oblong, head variegated with pale scales.

The prettily spotted surface of the insects of this genus renders them very conspicuous: all the species frequent pines and resinous trees: they are rare in the south of Britain, but appear to be more abundant in the north:—from Hylobius, which resembles them in their colouring, they differ by having the femora simple: the basal joint of the funiculus of the antennæ is comparatively short, the thorax narrowed in front, and the body of a very hard texture.


Rufo-piceous, with pale lutescent scales: rostrum ferrugineus: head dusky, with an impression between the eyes: thorax dark piceous, very thickly rugose-punctate, with an obsolete dorsal carina, and two large, somewhat remote foveæ on the disc, densely filled with flavescent scales, and a similar impression, also squamous, before the scutellum,—which is whitish yellow: on the margin on each side is an interrupted oblique line of scales, with a pale dot without, placed in a line with the two dorsal foveæ: elytra deeply striate, the striae composed of oblong-quadrate punctures; the disc, especially towards the apex, with some smaller lutescent scales, with an oblique abbreviated fascia of squamous spots before the middle, and a second broader transverse one behind: legs pale rufo-piceous, tibiae with a narrow ring of whitish scales.

I have hitherto seen but about four specimens of this handsome
species, all of which were captured in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; but even there it does not appear to be abundant. "Near Dunkeld in Perthshire, about September."—Dr. Leach.


*Rufo-piceous*, with pale lutescent scales: *rostrum* pitchy-black, with the base paler; head as in the last; thorax thickly punctate, with an obsolete dorsal carina, with four whitish transverse spots: scutellum niveous: *elytra* modestly punctate-striate, the stria composed of small oblong-quadrate punctures, the alternate interstices elevated; the disc before the middle with an indistinct transverse fascia, and behind with a broad transverse anteriorly dilated one, both composed of whitish or flavescent scales: body beneath piceous, with whitish scales: legs rufo-ferruginous, with a whitish squamous ring on the tibia.

A pair of this species, which belonged to Mr. Sparhall, I was informed was captured in some fir-trees in the neighbourhood of London—at Coombe-wood, I believe; but as the information was obtained through an interested dealer, some deception (as is too frequently the case) might have been practised as to its exact location: the insect has been several times taken in Scotland. "Rivestone-wood."—Dr. Leach.


Elongate, *rufo-piceous*, with pale lutescent scales: *rostrum* rusty-piceous, slender: thorax coarsely punctured, a little glossy, with a distinct dorsal carina, and four transverse lutescent spots on the disc, as in the former species: scutellum lutescent: *elytra* elongate, not very deeply punctate-striate, the alternate interstices not elevated, the disc sparingly sprinkled with minute flavescent scales with an interrupted fascia towards the base, and a second slender one behind the middle, of similar scales: legs dusky-piceous, with an indistinct whitish ring of scales round the tibia.

Specimens of this beautiful insect are in the collection of the British Museum: they were captured in Scotland—"Rivestone-wood, near Edinburgh, by Mr. Wilson."—Dr. Leach. "Jedburgh, Roxburghshire."—Rev. W. Little.
GENUS CCCVII.—GRONOPS, Schönherr.

Antenna geniculated, 12-jointed, short, rather stout, the scape not touching the eyes; funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joint somewhat elongated, obconic; the five following very stout, nodose, coarctate, gradually thickened; the seventh very thick; club long, stout, ovate. Rostrum somewhat elongate, robust, deflexed: eyes oblong, large, lateral: thorax subcylindric, deeply emarginate anteriorly, somewhat bisinuated at the base, lobate behind the eyes: elytra oblong, slightly convex, deflexed posteriorly, costated, the costae terminating in a callus, the apex rounded, covering the pygidium, the shoulders angulated: legs rather long, stout, approximating at the base; femora clavate, unarmed: tibiae rather short, straight; the apex with a minute hook; tarsi slender.

This singular genus may at once be known from all the indigenous genera by its costated elytra and deeply emarginated anterior edge of the thorax: it greatly resembles the genus Bogoisis; but from that genus it differs by having the tibiae straight, with a minute hook at the apex, and the rostrum differently constructed: —the species frequent sandy places.

Sp. 1. lunatus. Plate xx. f. 5.—Niger, dense cinereo-squamous, thorace tri-punctato, elytris lineis tribus elevatis, calibque didymo. (Long. corp. 2—3½ lin.)


Black, densely clothed with cinereous scales; head retracted; eyes brown: thorax with three somewhat transverse and rather deep impressions within the apex, with the disc obseolutely carinated, and thickly punctate: scutellum fuscous: elytra obseolutely punctate-striate, the alternate interstices from the suture narrow, elevated, and united behind into a duplex callus, covered with cinereous scales, with a lighter lunular fascia in the middle: legs fuscous, variegated with cinereous.


Frequents sandy lanes and hedges in June within the metropolitan district, but rare: it also occurs in Suffolk and Norfolk. “In a lane near Richmond.”—Fabricius, l. c. “South Creek, Norfolk.”—Rev. T. Skrimshire. Var. a. “In corn-fields at Livermere, by Mr. Lathbury.” Var. β. “In sandy places near Barham, by Mr. Sheppard.”—Marsham MSS.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

GENUS CCCVIII.—ORTHOCHÆTES, Müller.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, inserted between the base and the apex of the rostrum: the scape reaching the base of the latter, and a little incrassated at the tip; funiculus 6-jointed, slender, its basal joint rather largest, clavate; remainder lenticular, setose, subequal; club thick, ovate-globose, subsolid. Rostrum as long as the thorax, rather stout, a little bent, rugose, carinated above: eyes small, globose: thorax cylindric, coarctate towards the apex, slightly emarginate beneath: scutellum wanting: elytra oblong-oval, united: legs short, subequal; femora unarmed; tibia within a little sinuated, with the apex truncate, unarmed.

The extraordinary insect which forms the present genus may be known from its allies by its elongated apterous body—the elytra being connate, or united—covered throughout with erect, somewhat rigid setae: the thorax is cylindric, coarctate; the scutellum is wanting: the antennæ have a six-jointed funiculus;—by which character it evidently differs from the genus Styphlus of Schonzerr, which that writer says has seven joints, but the indigenous species agrees with Germar's definition.

Sp. 1. setiger. Rufescens, elytris subpunctato-sulcatis, interstitiis alternis elevatoribus, carinatis, seriatis setosis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Dull ferruginous, with the abdomen dusky: thorax with an obsolete dorsal channel, sparingly clothed with compressed decumbent griseous setae: elytra deeply sulcate, the sulci obscurely punctate, the interstices convex, the alternate ones and the suture elevated, forming ribs, each bearing a simple series of erect griseous setae: legs also clothed with griseous setae.

I have thrice picked up examples of this extraordinary insect in the neighbourhood of London; once in a flooded cart-rut on Epping-forest, near Walthamstow, under some aspen-trees, in March; and a second time near Hertford, and again near Ripley: it likewise occurs in Norfolk, so that it appears pretty widely dispersed. "Near Fakenham."—Rev. T. Skrimshire.

GENUS CCCIX.—PROCAS * mihi.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, somewhat elongate, slender; funiculus 7-jointed, the two basal joints elongate, obconic, subequal; remainder short, nodose.

* Procas: nomen viri.
subtruncate, gradually increasing in breadth; club oblong-ovate, acuminate. 

Rostrum long, subclavate, rounded, and slightly bent: eyes depressed, lateral: thorax with the sides rounded, the base bisinuated, disc convex; scutellum minute, rounded: elytra oblong-ovate, glabrous; the shoulders obtusely angulated: legs rather slender; femora subclavate, unarmed; tibiae straight truncate, unarmed.

Although the insects in this genus considerably resemble those of the succeeding one, from which they chiefly differ externally by being nearly destitute of the squamous covering, that forms generally so prominent an ornament of the insects in this family, I have adhered to the separation proposed in my Systematic Catalogue: the rostrum is, however, considerably longer; the thorax more globose, and evidently sinuated behind; the legs longer and more slender, pilose; and the antennae slightly different in structure, and more slender.


Black, obscure: rostrum rugose, slightly carinated: head finely punctured: thorax with a smooth dorsal carina; the disc very thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate: elytra punctate-striated, the interstices thickly and transversely rugose, granulated, obsolescently clouded with a few cinereous hairs: legs black or pitchy-black, pilose, with pale griseous hairs on the tibia; tarsi rufo-piceous: antennae rufo-lichen, villose.

Rare near London: it has, however, been taken several times in Battersea-fields in June:—it occurs in Norfolk, and in Somersetshire.

Sp. 2. pyrrhodactylus. Niger, obscurus, elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis subpunctatis, antennarum basi, ungulisque rufis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, obscure: rostrum rather short: head pubescent: thorax slightly pubescent, with an obsolete dorsal carina, the disc punctured: elytra clothed with a slight olivaceous pubescence, deeply striated, the interstices finely punctured: legs black, with cinereous hairs; claws rufo-lichen: body beneath clothed with cinereous scales; antennae rufo-lichen at the base, the terminal joints and club dusky-black.

Very rare: my specimens (which are the only examples I have seen) I obtained from the Marshamian cabinet.
Genus CCCX.—Hypera, Germar.  

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, somewhat slender; the scape clavate, nearly reaching to the eyes; funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joints incrassated and elongated; second obconic, also slightly elongate; remainder short, nodose: club oblong, oval. Rostrum about as long again as the head, somewhat incrassated, rounded, a little curved: eyes lateral, placed obliquely, somewhat depressed, and oblong: thorax generally with the sides rounded, the base and apex subtruncate; rarely subcylindrical: scutellum minute, subtriangular: elytra oblong or short ovate, densely squamous, with the shoulders obtusely angulated or somewhat rounded: legs moderate; femora elongate, unarmed; tibiae straight, truncate at the apex, unarmed.

There is considerable diversity of appearance amongst the insects at present associated in this genus, notwithstanding I have lopped off the genus Procas, and have reverted to the succeeding genus (Ellescus) of Megerle; and with respect to some of the species hereafter given as new I may be mistaken, for it is probable they may be elsewhere described, it being obviously impossible, in a general work, to collate every insect with the nicety of a monograph. The larvae of this genus are found upon plants, and form a beautiful reticulated cocoon about the size of a large pea, in which they change to pupae.

A. With the body short, ovate: the rostrum short and stout.


Dull black, densely clothed with griseous scales: head rounded: eyes brown; thorax a little widened in front, slightly convex, thickly punctulated, with the under surface and sides clothed with cinereous and fuscous scales and pubescence, the disc somewhat denuded, with a slender, more or less obsolete dorsal line of ashy scales: elytra ovate, deeply punctate-striate: the dorsal stria disposed in pairs, the alternate ones being broadest and somewhat elevated, densely squamous, with a row of dusky or black fascicles of scales; body beneath varied with ashy-white and fuscous scales: legs dusky-black, with ashy pubescence, the femora with a whitish ring at the tip; rostrum shorter than the thorax, stout, black: antennae piceous.

The colour of the pubescence on the surface varies considerably.

Not uncommon in hedges, &c. throughout the metropolitan district.


Black, densely clothed with white and fuscous scales: head short, with the forehead depressed, covered with white scales: thorax slightly depressed, the sides rounded, the disc thickly punctured, clothed with brassy-brown scales and hairs, with three lines of silvery white ones, united anteriorly, the spaces between white, and the sides variegated with black fascicles: elytra ample, obsoletely punctate-striate, densely clothed throughout with scales, of which those towards the suture are dusky-brown, the outer ones whitish, all with rows of whitish hairs; suture white, tessellated with quadrate black fascicles; the alternate interstices also fasciculated with black; at the base are two abbreviated velvety black streaks, and towards the middle of the disc a curved line of the same, beyond which, on the shoulder, is a large white, nearly immaculate patch: legs piceous, variegated with cinereous: tibiae and antennae dull ferruginous.

Rare: it has been taken several times in Norfolk, and in the Isle of Thanet. "Deal."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

B. With the body oblong. a. Winged.

Sp. 3. Polygoni. Niger, pubescens, thorace lineis tribus albis, elytris cinereosquamosis, suturâ dentata, lineisque tribus abbreviatis nigris. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Oblong, black, pubescent, head fuscous, with a delicate griseous pubescence; forehead impressed, with a whitish pilose line reaching from the middle of the rostrum to the vertex: thorax very thickly punctured, clothed with dusky-ash scales and hairs, with three distinct testaceous white or greenish lines: scutellum whitish: elytra punctato-striate, interstices densely covered with cinereous scales, the suture anteriorly white, posteriorly dentated with black and white, disc with three abbreviated black lines, alternating with elongated white ones: legs cinereous: antennae ferruginous, with the club fuscous.

Not common in the neighbourhood of London, and I believe elsewhere: I have received specimens from the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 4. arator. Fuscus, pubescens, thorace lineis tribus testaceis, elytris testaceis, suturâ nigra dentata lineisque brunneis. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)

MANDIBULATA. — COLEOPTERA.

Fuscous, clothed with griseous pubescence: thorax deep fuscous, with three narrow testaceous lines, the lateral ones a little curved: elytra testaceous, punctate-striate, the interstices finely coriaceous, the suture pale, immaculate at the base, the apex strongly dentate with black and white, the disc with an abbreviated black streak at the base, towards the scutellum, faintly edged externally with ashy; a second black streak towards the apex, strongly edged within with testaceous ash; and a third, abbreviated at each extremity near the outer margin, bordered without with a pale line: antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky.

Very closely allied to, if not a variety of, the foregoing species.


Sp. 5. canescens. Niger, squamis canescentibus omnino tectus, thorace trilineato, antennis piecis claud fusci. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, densely clothed throughout with hoary scales: head small, with a deep frontal impression: thorax hoary testaceous, with three rather obscure pale cinereous lines: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices slightly elevated, and all uniformly clothed with hoary scales: body beneath and legs black, with hoary scales; the tarsi somewhat piceous.

Some examples are a little inclined to fuscous or testaceous; but all have the elytra immaculate, and of an uniform colour.

Taken in the vicinity of London, and also near Bristol; but not very abundantly.


Black, clothed with cinereous scales: head slightly pubescent: forehead with a depression: thorax slightly depressed, with the sides considerably dilated, and densely squamous, the back somewhat denuded, with an obscure whitish line in the middle: scutellum griseous: elytra entirely clothed with ashy-white scales and hairs, with five rows of denuded fuscous spots: body beneath densely clothed with silvery-white scales: legs rather long, black, with an ashy pubescence: antennae black, piceous at the base.

Rather variable in the colour of the scales, which are sometimes teneceous, or of a golden hue:—the breast, abdomen, and elytra are sometimes testaceous, with brassy-yellow scales, and the head, thorax, and legs of a dull fuscous-brown, with the rostrum black; probably immature.

Not very common: found in June within the metropolitan dis-
strict, and in the New Forest. I believe I have also received specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Sp. 7. alternans. **PLATE XX.** f. 6.—Nigra, olivaceo squamulosa, thorace trilineato, elytris striatis, interstitii alternis fusciscentibus. (Long. corp. 2½—3 lin.)


Black, densely squamous; head punctulate, covered with olivaceous or ashy scales, with a deep frontal impression: thorax with the sides broadly olivaceous, the disc somewhat denuded, with a very obsolete dorsal line: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices clothed alternately with fuscous and olivaceous scales, and the outer margin of the latter colour: legs black, delicately covered with olivaceous scales, the tarsi slightly rufescent: antennae piceous, with the club fuscous.

Variable: in some examples the pale lines on the thorax and on the elytra are of a bright testaceous-ash, or of a griseous hue.

Herbst having a Curculio lineatus which is synonymous with one of the foregoing species, it becomes necessary to change the name of this beautiful insect which may possibly be the **Hy. parallela** of Sturm, an undescribed species.

Also found near Bristol, but apparently uncommon: I have also specimens from the neighbourhood of London and from Suffolk.

"Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 8. picicornis. Atra, tenue cinereo-squamosa, thorace obsolete trilineato, antennis omnibus piceis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Black, slightly clothed throughout with cinereous: head with a slight frontal impression: thorax with the lateral margins obscurely cinereous, the back with a faint line of the same: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices somewhat rugulose, and slightly clothed with immaculate ashy scales: legs black: tarsi with the terminal joint piceous at the base: antennae entirely piceous.

Of this large species I possess a single example, which was captured near Bristol.


Black, variegated with shining ashy-white scales: head small, thickly punctured: thorax subcylindric, with the sides a little rounded and ashy; the disc black, with a more or less distinct pale streak, leaving two dark or fuscous lines: elytra striated, densely clothed with ashy-white scales, with a subquadrate spot round the scutellum, and some minute scattered dots, fuscous or black; a patch on each elytron towards the suture being immaculate ashy-

**MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST JULY, 1831.**
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

white: rostrum short, rather straight: antennae dull ferruginous, with the club obscure.

Extremely variable in tint, some examples having the scales of an olivaceous hue, others testaceous, greenish or brownish: the dorsal spot is sometimes large, at others small.


Sp. 10. palustris. Atra, squamulis cinereo-albidis nitentibus subtessellata, rostro longiori subrecto, thoracis lateribus cinereo-albidis, paulo dilatatis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Black; somewhat tessellated with ashy-white scales: head finely punctured and slightly squamous: thorax with the sides a little dilated and cinereous, the disc fuscous, or black, immaculate: elytra punctate-striate, irregularly tessellated with ashy-white or somewhat testaceous scales: legs and antennae black: rostrum rather long, and straight.

Extremely abundant in grassy banks in Battersea-fields: I have also received specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. sublineata. Nigra, squamulis fusco-cinereis tecta, rostro breviori subcrasso, thorace disco fusco lineis tribus obsoletis albidis, antennis tibiis tarsisque rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black; rather densely clothed with ashy scales: head finely punctulated, with the forehead pilose: thorax with the sides rather dilated and cinereous, the disc fuscous, with three obsolete whitish lines, one central, the others lateral, united to the ashy border: elytra punctate-striated, clothed throughout with fuscous-ashy scales, with a subquadrate patch at the base surrounding the scutellum: femora black: tibiae, tarsi, and antennae dull rufo-piceous; rostrum rather short and stout.

Rather variable; in some instances the elytra have each one or more of the interstices slightly paler than the others.

Found in Suffolk, near London, and in the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 12. nebulosa. Atris, squamulis cinereis nebulosa, rostro breviori subcrasso, antennis rufo-piceis, clava obscuriore, pedibus nigris. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, clouded with cinereous scales: head broad, faintly punctured between the eyes: thorax with the sides slightly dilated, each with a faint streak of shining ashy scales; the disc immaculate: elytra deeply punctate-striate, clouded with
cinereous: legs black, with a slight tinge of rufous at the apex of all the tibiae and beneath the tarsi: antennae dull rufo-piceous, with the club rather obscure.

I possess a single example taken in the vicinity of London.


Black, variegated with shining ashy-white scales: head finely punctured: thorax with the sides dilated and rounded, fuscescent, with three pale streaks: elytra punctate- striate, the interstices densely squamose, and irregularly tessellated with subquadrate denuded and blackish spots, the fifth at the base and the seventh and ninth being of a whitish hue: body beneath and legs black, with the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi somewhat ferruginous: antennae dull ferruginous, with the club dusky: rostrum rather short, a little bent.

The colour of the scales varies a little.


Black, densely villose, and clothed throughout with ashy-white scales: head with a slight longitudinal carina between the eyes: thorax with the sides slightly dilated and a little rounded, bright shining ashy-white, the disc fuscescent, with a very obscure central pale line: elytra finely punctate-striate, and densely clothed throughout with ashy-white scales, immaculate: legs black, tarsi rufo-piceous, antennae the same: rostrum rather long, a little incrassated, and straight.

Slightly variable in the colour of the scales, but in all the varieties the elytra are immaculate.

Also found within the metropolitan district, in Norfolk, Suffolk, and in Somersetshire. “Bottisham.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 15. picipes. *Angustior, atra squamulis albo-cinereis sparsim tecta, thorace subtrilineato, antennis obscure ferrugineis, pedibus atro-piceis, tibiis tarsisque pallidioribus.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Rather narrow; sparingly covered with whitish-ash scales: head finely pitted, pubescent between the eyes: thorax with the sides a little rounded, each with a faint pale line and a more obscure one on the disc: elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices obsolescently dotted with fuscous, but of uniform
tint: body beneath black; femora dark piceous; tibiae and tarsi rather pale piceous; antenna dull ferruginous.

The back has sometimes a longitudinal somewhat denuded patch at the base of the elytra.

Found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 16. murina. *Nigra, densi griseo-squamosa, antennis tibialisque ferrugineis, thorace subdepresso rotundato, elytris stris albidis nigro punctatis.* (Long. corp. 2½—3½ lin.)

Black, densely clothed with griseous scales: head finely punctured, pilose between the eyes: thorax a little depressed, the sides rounded, with a broad ashy-white line, the disc with a very glossy, but slender, silvery-green one; the space between sparingly covered with rather dull scales: *elytra* puncate-sтратie, the interspaces coriaceous, with a common broad patch on the back rather fuscous: the third, fifth, and seventh interspaces rather paler than the rest, and somewhat spotted with fuscous, and on the shoulder is frequently an abbreviated striga of the same hue: body beneath and femora black, clothed with metallic scales: *tibiae* and *tarsi* ferruginous or testaceous: *antenne* ferruginous.

Not common; found near London and Bristol. “Common on the sand-hills (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Pitchy-black, clothed with green scales: rostrum black, rather short, glabrous and slender: head finely punctured: thorax slightly elongate, the sides rounded, adorned with three green stripes, of which the central one is narrowest: *elytra* punctate-sтратie, entirely clothed with clear rich green scales, sometimes a little spotted with fuscous: legs and antennae rufo-testaceous.

Variable: in some examples the ground colour is testaceous, and the scales pale green or brassy-bronze, the antennae and legs pale testaceous: probably immature.


Sp. 18. fulvipes. *Atra, squamis virescentibus sparsim tecta, rostro antennis pedibusque rufo-fulvis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, sparingly clothed with greenish scales: head slightly punctured: thorax with the sides rounded, a faint central greenish line, and the lateral margins
edged with the same; elytra pitchy-black, sparingly clothed with greenish scales, punctate-striate; immaculate: antennae, legs, and *rostrum rufo-fulvus*. It is not impossible that this may be only a variety of the foregoing species.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

b. **Apterous.**


**Black,** clothed with ashy scales: head convex, finely punctulated, with an impression between the eyes: thorax short, with the sides considerably rounded, dilated, and obsoletely angular, above slightly depressed, black, very finely punctulated, with the under surface and sides ashy-white, sometimes a little metallic; the disc with a distinct silvery or greenish line: *elytra* blackish-brown, rather obsoletely punctate-striate, densely clothed with ashy-white scales, with a large oblong denuded patch on the disc of each, placed somewhat laterally, bordered without by a series of fuscescent spots; and at the apex of the suture an abbreviated black line: legs stout, rufo-ferruginous: femora piceous: antennae rufo-ferruginous, with the club dusky.

Slightly variable in bulk, and considerably so in colour; the latter the probable result of immaturity.

Very abundant in clover-fields near Darenth-wood, and in other parts of the metropolitan district: also in the vicinity of Bristol. "Bottisham."—**Rev. L. Jenyns.**


**Black,** with cinereous pubescence: head small: thorax short, depressed, with the sides considerably dilated, a little convex above, with a slender central line, and a somewhat curved one on each side of whitish or virescent squamous hairs: *elytra* slightly convex, black, delicately punctate-striate, sparingly clothed with small scales and hairs and whiter fascicles of hair, more or less variegated with abbreviated streaks and denuded obscure spots, with the suture fuscous anteriorly, and whitish, spotted with fuscous posteriorly: body beneath thickly punctured, with the breast densely clothed with silvery or greenish scales: legs moderate; femora dusky or black, *tibiae* and *tarsi* for the most part ferruginous or dull testaceous: antennae ferruginous, with the club cinereous.

Less common than the last, but not unfrequent within the metropolitan district: also found in Norfolk and Suffolk.
Sp. 21. straminea. Testacea, cinereo-pubescens, antennis tibiisque ferrugineis, thorace supra ferrugineo, lineis tribus pallidis, rostri apice nigro. (Long. corp. 1\text{\ 3/4} lin.)


Testaceous, clothed with cinereous pubescence: eyes black: thorax above ferruginous, with three longitudinal pale lines, of which the central one is most slender: elytra faintly punctate-striate, with obsolete ferruginous streaks and points, and short pubescence; with the suture obscurely elevated: antennae and tibiae ferruginous: rostrum testaceous, with the tip black.


Sp. 22. postica. Nigra, parum cinereo-pubescens, antennis, tibiis, elytrorumque apice ferrugineis, rostro breviusculo, thorace brevi depresso, pectore albido-squamoso. (Long. corp. 2\text{\ 1/2} in.)


Black, sparingly clothed with an ashy pubescence: rostrum rather short, punctured, glabrous, black: antennae ferruginous: thorax short, depressed, with the anterior margin often rufo-piceous, the sides rather densely clothed with ashy scales or hairs: elytra with the apex compressed, slightly attenuated, more or less rufo-piceous; the base pitchy-black, rather deeply punctate-striate, and sparingly clothed with cinereous hairs and scales: body beneath slightly pubescent, with the apex testaceous or pitchy, the breast clothed with an ashy-white down: legs rather stout, with the femora pitchy-black, the tibiae and tarsi ferruginous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also found near Bristol. "Raeills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 23. pheoepa. Angustior, nigra, parum cinereo-pubescens, antennis ferrugineis, pedibus piceis, femoribus fuscis. (Long. corp. 2\text{\ 1/4} lin.)


Rather narrow: black, slightly clothed with ashy down; head obscurely punctured, with a depression between the eyes; thorax rather short, with the sides considerably dilated, thickly punctured, fuscous: elytra somewhat deeply punctate-striated, the punctures remote; the apex concolorous: femora fuscos; tibiae and tarsi dull piceous; antennae ferruginous: rostrum rather short and stout.

Taken near Darenth-wood in June.

Sp. 24. rufipes. Angustior, atra, punctata, parum cinereo-pubescens, antennis pedibusque totis piceo-rufis; rostro longiori. (Long. corp. 2\text{\ 1/4} lin.)

Rather narrow; black, sparingly clothed with an ashy pubescence: head very obscurely punctulated: thorax finely punctured, immaculate; elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, with the apex immaculate: body beneath clothed with ashy pubescence: legs entirely and antennæ pitchy-red: rostrum rather long, and a little attenuated.

Found near Coombe-wood, and in other places near London.

Sp. 25. variabilis. Nigra, cinereo squamulosa, antennis tibiusque ferrugineis. thorace subdepresso lateribus rotundato, linis duabus dorsalibus, punctisque utrinque fuscis, elytris fuscis punctatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, clothed with ashy scales: head short, slightly pubescent, and obsolescently punctured, with a faint depression between the eyes: thorax slightly depressed, with the sides equally rounded, fuscous, with a broad pale streak on the sides, and a narrow one in the middle, frequently with a metallic gloss, and a little before the middle with a denuded fuscous spot: elytra fuscous-brown, punctate-striate, with a large denuded common patch at the base, the alternate interstices whitish, interrupted with denuded fuscous spots, especially behind: beneath black-brown: legs moderate; femora pitchy-black, with the tibia and tarsi ferruginous: antennæ pale ferruginous.

Slightly variable in tint, some specimens being of a pale ferruginous hue; evidently the result of immaturity.

Very abundant within the metropolitan district in June; also in Somersetshire and in Devonshire.


Black, densely clothed with compact lutescent scales: rostrum rather long, black, pubescent, with the apex glabrous: head convex, punctured with a longitudinal impression between the eyes: thorax subcylindric, with two fuscous longitudinal stripes, separated by a very narrow line: elytra faintly punctate-striated, densely clothed with lutescent scales, which are brightest on the sides; and at the apex of the suture is a small common fuscous spot: body beneath also lutescent: legs black, sparingly clothed with an ashy-down: antennæ black, with the base piceous.

Rare; taken in marshy places near Exeter, and I believe in Norfolk.

Sp. 27. elongata. Atra, cinereo-pubescent, rostro breviori arcuato, thorace rotundato subtrilineato, elytris elongatis, obsolete fusco-maculatis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Black, clothed with cinereous pubescence: head short, slightly pubescent, flat between the eyes: rostrum rather short, slightly thickened and curved, with an obsolete carina, and a little pubescent: thorax rounded, somewhat trilineate, obsoletely channelled in the middle: elytra rather elongated, a little depressed anteriorly, the apex declining, moderately punctate-striate, the lateral interstices obsoletely marked with fuscous and cinereous: legs elongate, stout, ashy-pubescent: antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky black.

Also rare: my specimens were from the Marshamian collection, but I have seen several that were captured near Edinburgh. "Rae-hills, rare."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 28. pedestris. Nigra, pube squamulisque cinereis cequaliter obducta, rostro breviori arcuato, thorace convexo utrinque rotundato. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black: regularly and rather sparingly clothed with cinereous scales and a slight pubescence: rostrum rather short, curved, with the apex glabrous: thorax slightly pubescent, immaculate, convex, rounded on both sides: elytra also sparingly pubescent, punctate-striate, without denuded spots: body beneath clothed with silver-ashy scales: legs black.

Also rare, and found near Edinburgh: I possess a pair from the Marshamian cabinet:—the insect has been taken within the metropolitian district.

Sp. 29. Miles. Atra, dense cinereo-pubescentis et squamulosa, rostro breviori arcuato, thorace convexo utrinque rotundato, elytris fuscis-punctatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black: densely clothed with an ashy pubescence and scales: head thickly punctured, with a channel between the eyes: rostrum rather short, curved, pubescent, punctured, with the apex glabrous: thorax moderately convex, rounded on both sides, which, with the inner surface, are clothed with short hair-like shining metallic scales, and on the back a narrow longitudinal streak of the same: elytra rather short, broad and convex, slightly depressed from the middle to the apex, striated, the striae evidently punctate; the interstices rather convex, clothed with ashy or metallic-brown scales, the alternate ones with a series of denuded spots: body clothed with silver scales beneath: legs short, black, with ashy pubescence; the claws ferruginous.

Genus CCCXI.—Ellescus, Megerle.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, rather incrassated; funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joint longer than the second; the remainder short, nodose, club oblong-oval. Rostrum deflexed, rather elongate and slender, a little curved: eyes slightly prominent: thorax narrowed anteriorly, with the sides a little rounded, the base truncate, densely squamous: scutellum rounded: elytra rather oblong, densely squamous, with a denuded central spot: legs moderate; femora clavate, unarmed; tibiae straight, with the apex truncate, also unarmed.

The genus Ellescus, which Schönherr reunites to Hypera in his admirable work, is nevertheless very different in habit to the one last mentioned, and exclusively of its densely pubescent body, it may be known by the third joint of the antennæ being shorter than the second, whereas in Hypera the third is longer than the second.


Black, densely clothed with an ashy pubescence: head somewhat griseous: rostrum shining black, punctulated: thorax thickly punctured, the pubescence immaculate: elytra slightly convex, rather deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices somewhat smooth, the pubescence rather long, with a large denuded black spot in the middle of the disc, towards the suture, emarginate behind; slightly pubescent beneath, and punctured: femora black, tibiae and tarsi testaceous.

My specimens were taken in the New Forest by Mr. D. Bydder nearly twenty years since, where the insect has subsequently been frequently taken: in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh it appears more abundant. "Raehills, and Whim, Peebles-shire, not rare."

—Rev. W. Little.

Genus CCCXII.—Plinthus, Germar.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, rather stout; the scape incrassated at the apex, and nearly touching the eyes; funiculus 7-jointed, the two basal joints obconic, and a little elongate, the remainder short, nodose, and gradually increasing in breadth; club short, subovate. Rostrum deflexed, elongate, rather thickened, rounded, a little bent, and rather incrassated at the apex: eyes small, oblong, immersed: thorax with the sides rounded, a little convex above, and carinated down the back, with a small lobe behind
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

the eyes: scutellum wanting: body oblong, hard: elytra oblong-ovate, united, the shoulders slightly prominent: femora slightly clavate, dentate: tibiae obliquely truncate at the apex, and furnished with a stout hook within.

Plinthus has the body oblong, glabrous, hard, and apterous: the elytra are united, scutellum wanting, the tibiae furnished at the apex with a stout hook, the antennae with the club short, &c., by which characters it may be known from the two preceding and the following genera:—in the indigenous species the elytra are deeply punctured, the punctures divided by elevated lines, which produce a net-like appearance.

Sp. 1. caliginosus. Fuscus, thorace variolosa carinato, elytris striis elevatis, punctis inter strias impressis. (Long. corp. 4.—5 lin.)


Deep fuscous, or black: suture longitudinally rugose at the base; head obscurely punctured; thorax with deep excavated spots and a distinct elevated line or carina: elytra with four elevated strigae, the interstices each with a double series of large excavated punctures, and between the punctures obsolete transverse lines: legs pitchy-black: antennae piceous, with the club cinereous.

Apparenty very rare, but widely dispersed. “Charlton-wood.”

—Marsham MSS. “On paling, between Highgate and Hampstead.”—Dr. Leach. “Near Dover.”—Mr. B. Standish.

GENUS CCCXIII.—MOLYTES, Schönherr.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short, thickened, with the scape not touching the eyes, the funiculus 7-jointed, the two first elongate, obconic, the five following short, transverse, somewhat rounded, the last thicker, cup-shaped, applied to the club, which is oblong-ovate. Rostrum deflexed, rather long, and thick, smooth, convex, with an obsolete stria on each side above the eyes, which are oblong and depressed: thorax oblong-rounded, coarctate anteriorly at the sides, the base and apex truncate: scutellum minute, triangular: body ovate, hard, apterous: elytra united, ovate, thickly punctured, but not striated: femora clavate, dentate; tibiae slightly compressed, bisinuated within; the apex obliquely truncate, and furnished within with a large horizontal hook.

Liparis, a name which has been with propriety restored to a genus of fishes, differs too slightly in sound from Liparbus, and the more recent appellation Lipara, to be retained for the present genus, of which I am not positive that either of the indigenous
species form the type; I have therefore, in order to prevent confusion, adopted the term proposed by Schönerr:—the broad ovate form of body, with the hardness of the latter, united to its glabrous surface, minute scutellum, large horizontal hook at the apex of the tibiae, which are bisinuated within, sufficiently point out some of the more remarkable characters of the genus.


Black: thorax very deeply punctured, with the sides rounded, rugulose, with dull-yellowish hairs disposed in three irregular spots on each side: elytra unequal, finely rugulose, the surface thickly impressed with obsolete round foveole, and adorned with numerous dull-yellow spots composed of depressed lines: anterior femora shady smooth, the posterior furnished with an obsolete tooth.

This magnificent species appears to be peculiar to chalky districts, and I believe has hitherto been found only in the counties of Kent and Sussex:—near Dover I have found it, formerly, in plenty; and it has also occurred near Hastings, Sandgate, Ashdown, &c. "Maidstone."—T. Marshall, Esq.

Sp. 2. anglicanus. Niger, nitidus, thorace subtiliter punctulato, lateribus parum rotundato, elytris aequalibus concinni coriaceis, femoribus acute dentatis. (Long. corp. 6—9 lin.)


Shining black: thorax very finely punctured, with a narrow smooth line in the middle; the base and apex fringed with flavescent cilia, the sides slightly rounded and finely granulated, each with two flavescent spots: elytra prettily coriaceous, glossy, in fine specimens with a few flavescent hairs: abdomen on both sides with a series of flavescent spots, and the breast with yellowish hairs; femora all armed with an acute tooth.

Not uncommon also in chalky districts, and in various places within the metropolitan district in June: at Darenth and Hertford I have very frequently taken it; also in Copenhagen-fields. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea), not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
GENUS CCCXIV.—Leiosoma, Kirby.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and stout, the scape not reaching to the eyes; funiculus 7-jointed, the basal joint elongate, obconic, second rather shorter, also obconic, the remainder very short, transverse, gradually increasing in width to the club, which is oblong-ovate, rather acute. Rostrum deflexed, stout, rather long, longitudinally striated: eyes ovate: thorax oblong-rounded, with the base and apex truncate: scutellum very minute, triangular: elytra united, ovate, deeply punctate, the punctures disposed in striae: femora clavate, with an obscure tooth: tibia with a small horizontal hook at the apex within: body ovate, hard, apterous.

Exclusively of the punctate-striate elytra of this genus, the articulations of the antennae are slightly different from those of Molytes, and the minute bulk of the only species evidently points out its distinction from the genus last mentioned; like which the exterior integuments of the body are extremely hard, so as with difficulty to be pierced with a fine pin.

Sp. 1. punctata. Ater, thorace punctato, elytris punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Deep shining black: thorax thickly and deeply punctate: elytra striate, the striae composed of large impressed points, the disc immaculate: antennae and tarsi beneath rufescent: anterior fuscous, slightly dentate: body beneath immaculate.

It varies in having the thorax and legs entirely pale rufo-ferruginous, with the rostrum pitchy.

Not uncommon in weedy banks within the metropolitan district; in profusion at Ripley; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, and not uncommon in the north. "Raehills, common."—Rev. W. Little. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

GENUS CCCXV.—Hylobius, Germar.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and slightly thickened; the scape not reaching to the eyes; funiculus 7-jointed, the two basal joints rather long, obconic; four following short, subrounded, with the apex truncate, and gradually increasing in breadth, the terminal one being widest; club closely united, oblong-ovate. Rostrum elongate, somewhat rounded, with an impressed stria reaching to the middle of the eyes, which are oblong and slightly prominent: thorax with the sides rounded: scutellum distinct, the apex
CURCULIONIDE.—HYLOBIUS.

rounded: _elytra_ oblong-ovate, with a callous towards the tip; shoulders obtusely angulated: _femora_ clavate, more or less unidentate: _tibiae_ with the apex furnished with a hook within.

Hylobius differs from the foregoing genus, to which it is allied, by having the _elytra_ free and the body winged, exclusively of its other distinctions: all the known species delight in the sap of fir-trees of various kinds.


_Pitchy-black, opaque:_ head thickly rugose-punctate, with an impression between the eyes, and a tuft of flavescent hairs near the latter: thorax thickly and deeply rugose-punctate, with an obsolete central carina, and some scattered yellowish hairs on the sides and dorsal line: _elytra_ with cancellated striae, the interstices ruggedly tuberculate, with several spots composed of yellowish depressed hairs, and disposed in irregular fasciae, varying somewhat in different individuals; an abbreviated one towards the base, near the suture, but not touching it, and an oblique one laterally rather behind, are most constant and distinct: the sides of the abdomen have also some tufts of similar hairs, forming a row of spots: _legs_ pitchy-black.

Rarely found in the south of England, but apparently very abundant in the north, whence I have seen hundreds of specimens: how far south it extends in plenty I am not aware, but it has been frequently captured in the fir plantations in Norfolk. "Brompton." _Mr. G. Waterhouse._

†Sp. 2. Pinastri. _Nigro-piceus, subnittidus, cinereo-pilosus, thorace lateribus rotundato, elytris profunde cancellato-striatis, interstitiis subtillius rugosis, fasciis macularibus albido-pilosus, pedibus rufos._ (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


_Pitchy-black, slightly shining:_ head, rostrum, and antennae rufo-piceous: thorax with the sides rounded, sparingly clothed with cinereous hairs: _elytra_ rather deeply cancellate-striated, with the interstices finely rugose, adorned with two rather distinct fasciae of whitish hairs, and other scattered irregularly placed ones: body beneath slightly clothed with ashy hairs: _legs_ elongate, _rufo-ferruginos._ _femora_ acutely dentate.

I believe there is a specimen of this insect in the collection at the British Museum, which was taken in Scotland.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Genus CCCXVI.—Tanysphyrus, Germar.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, slightly attenuated, the scape nearly touching the eyes; the funiculus 7-jointed, its basal joint thick, short; second obconic; four following minute, transverse, coarctate; club large, subglobose, with the articulations closely united. Rostrum elongated, stout, round, curved, the apex slightly depressed: eyes oblong, depressed: thorax convex, with the sides a little rounded: elytra oblong-ovate, attenuated at the apex, which is deflexed, the shoulders somewhat rectangular: legs elongate, stout, anterior approximating at the base: tibiae rounded, the apex furnished within with a stout acute tooth.

This very minute genus differs from Hylobius by having the second joint of its antennae short and thickened, as well as by its general structure and habit:—the only known species is found on the leaves of the common duckweed.

Sp. 1. Lemnae. Nigro-piceus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, elytris ovatis, profunde punctato-striatis, cinereo-nebulosis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)


Pitchy-black: bead finely punctured; rostrum punctulated at the base: thorax thickly punctate, and generally with a line of cinereous pubescence on each side: scutellum very minute: elytra very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices somewhat smooth; towards the base and on the disc are several cinereous patches, composed of delicate pubescence, that is readily abraded; body beneath punctated and finely pubescent: legs and antennae rufo-piceous.

Not uncommon in several of the ponds round London, especially on Wandsworth-common:—it also occurs near Darenth, in the vicinity of Bristol, and in Devonshire, and I believe also in Norfolk.

Genus CCCXVII.—Alophus, Schönherr.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, rather slender, the scape clavate, nearly touching the eyes; funiculus with the two first joints rather long, obconic, the remainder somewhat rounded; the club oblong, subovate. Rostrum rather long, rounded, incrassated towards the apex: eyes lateral, subovate, depressed: thorax somewhat oblong, convex, with the sides slightly rounded, and lobate behind the eyes: scutellum minute, but distinct: elytra oblong-ovate, convex, united: body oblong, apterous: legs moderate: femora incrassated in the middle, unarmed: tibiae rounded, anterior sinuated within, all dilated at the apex, truncate, but not hooked; tarsi elongated.
Alophus is distinguished from the foregoing genera not only by its form and structure, but by its habits; the present insects affecting dry and arid sandy heaths: the rostrum is shorter, the scutellum, although small, is very distinct, the elytra are attenuated to the apex, and the antennæ rather more slender; the apex of the tibiae is not furnished with a hook, and the tarsi are longer, and the body is apteros.

Sp. 1. triguttatus. Nigricans, coleopteris griseis, maculis tribus albidis, posteriori majore cordata communi. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Blackish; clothed with pale griseous hairs: head obscurely punctured: thorax with a deep dorsal line, fuscous, immaculate: elytra slightly striate, the striae composed of remote impressed dots, each with a rounded white spot towards the base, and an arcuated one near the apex, reaching to the suture, and forming by the union of the two a distinct V: legs piceous, with the tarsi dull and ferruginous: antennæ also dull ferruginous. Rather variable: in some cases the elytra are thickly varied with whitish or cinereous clouds, at others they have only the white spots.

Very abundant in the sand-pits on Hampstead-heath; also near Charlton in Kent, and at Hertford. "Rachills, common."—Rev. W. Little. “Sand-hills (Swansea), common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Oblong, griseous, clothed with cinereous pubescence: rostrum thick, rather short: thorax with a deep puncture on the disc anteriorly: elytra rather faintly striate, the striae composed of remote punctures; the disc of each with a white spot behind the middle, and an oblique one towards the apex, the latter forming by the union of the elytra a V-like mark: legs piceous, with the tarsi rufescent: antennæ also rufescent.

Found with the preceding insect, of which I suspect it may be only a variety of the female.

Sp. 3. trinotatus. Niger, cinereo-pilosus, elytris fulvescentibus striatis maculis obscuris albidis. (Long. corp. 34 lin.)


Black, with cinereous pubescence: thorax densely clothed with cinereous, without an impressed point in the front of the disc: elytra attenuated, rather clavate-striate, with the interstices punctate, the punctures slightly impressed; clothed with dull fulvescent scales; with an obscure whitish spot on each
elytron towards the middle: body beneath pitchy-black: antennae dull ferruginous.

Taken in Cornwall, and also near London.

**Genus CCCXVIII.—Barynotus, Germar.**

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, slightly gracile; the scape clavate, reaching to the eyes; the two basal joints of the funiculus rather long and obconic, the remainder short, subnodose, scarcely increasing in breadth towards the apex; club oblong-ovate, acuminate. *Rostrum* rather short and a little thickened, round and carinated, the apex slightly incrassated: eyes lateral, round and depressed: *thorax* somewhat transverse, with a longitudinal carina; truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, with the sides rounded: *scutellum* minute: *elytra* subovate, with the base emarginate anteriorly, the shoulders slightly prominent, the suture towards the apex elevated: *legs* moderate, stout, equal: *femora* clavate, smooth: *tibiae* rounded, the apex with a very minute hook at the apex.

Barynotus has the body apterous, the elytra being connected or united, with an emargination at the base within, by which it may be known from *Alophus*; from *Merionus* it differs in having the rostrum and thorax carinated, and the body ovate.

**Sp. 1. Mercurialis.** *Niger, squamulis fusco-cupreis adspersus, elytris punctato-striatis, suturā posticā interstitiisque alternis elevatis, antennis tibiisque rufopiceis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, clothed with dull golden or brownish-copper scales: eyes brown: head with a small fovea between the eyes: thoraxobsolete punctate, the dorsal carina very slightly elevated; *elytra* moderately punctate-striate, the lateral striae deepest; the alternate interstices and the suture posteriorly rather elevated, the surface densely clothed with golden or cupreous scales, with obscure dusky spots: *femora* black, with metallic hairs; *tibiae* and *tarsi* rufo-ferruginous; antennae rufo-piceous, with the club dusky.

Not uncommon in chalky districts, especially in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. "Has been taken in the neighbourhood (of Swansea)."—_L. W. Dillwyn, Esq._

**Genus CCCXIX.—Merionus, Megerle.**

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, moderate, a little incrassated, the scape clavate and reaching to the eyes; the two basal joints of the funiculus rather long, obconic, the second most slender, the remainder subnodose, slightly increasing
in thickness to the club, which is very distinct and oblong-ovate. Rostrum rather short, thick, incrassated at the apex, with a longitudinal groove: eyes lateral, depressed: thorax nearly transverse, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, the sides rounded, the back with a longitudinal channel: elytra subovate, slightly emarginate at the base interiorly, the shoulders prominent anteriorly, the suture a little elevated behind: legs moderate: femora clavate, curved; tibiae armed with a very minute hook at the apex within.

Merionus, which Schönherr unites with Barynotus, differs from that genus by having the middle of the rostrum and of the back longitudinally grooved instead of carinated, and the contour of the insects, as well as their habits, are evidently dissimilar.

Sp. 1. obscurus. Nigro-piceus, squamulis fuscis cinereisque variegatus, rostro glabriori unisulato, foveolis oblongis ruguloso, elytris oblongis ruguloso, elytris obsoletis punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. $4\frac{3}{4}$—5 lin.)


Pitchy-black, variegated with fuscous and cinereous scales: rostrum rather glabrous, with a single longitudinal groove and oblong rugulose punctures: thorax punctured anteriorly, with the sides and hinder portion obsoletely granulated: elytra rather obsoletely punctate-striate, the interstices thickly and finely coriaceous, the alternate ones and the suture posteriorly slightly elevated, and clothed with minute scales, and a row of cinereous hairs towards the apex, the fifth and seventh striae connected near the shoulder: legs black, with the tibiae and tarsi sometimes ferruginous.

Not uncommon in dry sandy places among grass or beneath stones, throughout the metropolitan district. "Under stones on Crwmlyn-burrows; and on the sand-hills not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Raehills, frequent."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. elevatus. Nigro-piceus, squamulis cinereis unicoloribus tectus, rostro squamulosu quinque-sulcato, elytris profundis punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 4—4$\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


Pitchy-black, clothed with uniformly coloured cinereous scales: rostrum scaly, with five sulci, a deep central one and two oblique shorter ones on each side: thorax punctured: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, clothed with uniform ashy scales, with the alternate interstices and the apex of the suture elevated, the fifth and sixth striae united near the shoulders: legs black, with the tibiae and tarsi pitchy.

Var. & with the antenne ferruginous, and the legs rufo-piceous.

Somewhat rare: found in dry stony hedges, or in fields among grass, within the metropolitan district, and also in Norfolk, Suffolk, Mandibulata. Vol. IV. 31st August, 1831.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


GENUS CCCXX.—LEIOPHLEUS, Germar.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather long and slender, with the scape clavate and reaching beyond the eyes; funiculus with the three basal joints rather long, obconic; the fourth shorter, also obconic; the remainder gradually shorter, turbinated; the club elongate-ovate, acuminate. Rostrum nutant, short, rounded, rather thick, with the apex stouter: eyes rounded, a little prominent: thorax transverse, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, with the sides considerably rounded, the disc transversely convex: scutellum triangular, distinct: elytra ample, very convex, equal, not emarginated anteriorly, the shoulders obtusely angulated: body apterous: legs rather long, stout: femora clavate, armed with a small tooth: tibiae rounded, dilated at the apex, truncate, unarmed: tarsi ciliated.

Leiophlebus may be known from its allies by not having the elytra emarginated within at the base, combined with its distinct scutellum, moderately long and thickened rostrum, and ample elytra: the species are always apterous.


Black, opaque, densely clothed with ashy-scales: head with a small impression between the eyes: rostrum finely coriaceous: thorax finely granulate-coriaceous, clothed with narrow, depressed, ashy scales, especially on the sides and beneath, and with an obsolete, abbreviated, elevated dorsal line: scutellum ashy: elytra punctate- striate, clothed with cinereous scales, the alternate interstices tessellated with fuscous spots: body with ashy-white scales beneath: legs black.

Male smaller, with the scales of the elytra of a whiter hue, and the tessellations consequently more apparent.

Sp. 2. **maurus.** _Niger, subopacus, elytris punctato-striatis._ (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


**Black,** somewhat opaque, without scales: head with a deep impression between the eyes: thorax somewhat rough, with a small abbreviated central carina: _elytra_ distantly punctate-striate, of an uniform dullish-black: antennae and legs also black.

Taken in the hedges near Coombe and Darenth Woods, not very abundantly. "On the sand-hills, and not uncommon among grass and the roots of grass about Crwmlyn and Sketty Burrows: Mr. Millard has most commonly found it at the roots of the sea pink at Tenby."—_L. W. Dillwyn, Esq._

**GENUS CCCXXI.—OTIORHYNCHUS, Germar.**

_Antenna_ geniculated, long, generally slender, rarely stout, 12-jointed, the scape reaching beyond the eyes; _funiculus_ with its two basal joints rather long, obconic; the remainder rather short and obconic, or robust and lenticular; the club narrow oblong, or subovate, acuminate. _Rostrum_ incrassate at the apex, dilated, emarginated, the apex divaricating: _eyes_ rounded, moderately or but little prominent: _thorax_ with the sides rounded, convex above: _elytra_ united, ovate or oblong-ovate: _body_ apterous: _scutellum_ minute: _abdomen_ concave towards the base in the males: _legs_ moderate, stout: _femora_ clavate, sometimes dentate, at others unarmed; _tibia_ sometimes crenulated within, the apex dilated, truncate, furnished with a minute horizontal denticulation, or unarmed.

_Otiorhynchus_ to the present day contains a multitude of dissimilar insects, which however may generally be known by having the groove for the antennae nearly straight, the rostrum somewhat longer than the head, dilated at its apex and furnished on each side with a kind of lobe or winglet; the body usually ovate, glabrous, and always apterous.

A. With the femora dentate. a. _Body ovate._

Sp. 1. **Ligustici.** _Niger, griseo-squamosus, thorace granulato, elytris scabris, versus margines punctato-striatis._ (Long. corp. 6—7 lin.)


**Black,** clothed with griseous scales and scattered hairs: head rugose-punctate: antennae pitchy-black: _thorax_ with the sides considerably rounded, the disc a little convex, with an obsolete longitudinal dorsal impression, and having
throughout elevated rounded tubercles, which are largest and most thickly placed on the back: scutellum wanting: elytra very convex, opaque, thickly granulate-tuberculate, roughly punctate-striate towards the margins: body beneath dusky, clothed with whitish scales: legs black, with ashy pubescence; femora with a small tooth towards the apex: rostrum rugose-punctate, with a carina from the base to beyond the middle, slightly bifid at the apex.

Rare; but found in the vicinity of the metropolis. "Between Godstone and Hartfield in May."—Dr. Leach. "In a gravel-pit near Barham."—Rev. W. Kirby. "Southend."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

b. With the body oblong.

Sp. 2. sulcatus. Oblongus, niger, antennis piceis, thorace scabro, elytris profundis sulcatis maculis sparsis pallido-pilosis, rostro sulcato. (Long. corp. 4½—6 lin.)


Black: head finely punctured, pubescent, with an impression between the eyes: rostrum rugose-punctate, with a deep broad channel: thorax with an obsolete dorsal groove, slightly glossy, with numerous thickly planted tubercles throughout, and some scattered pale-ashy hairs: scutellum black: elytra somewhat deeply sulcate, with the interstices and sulci very ruggedly tuberculate, and irregularly spotted with depressed pale ferruginous hairs: legs rather long, with the femora obtusely dentate: antennae piceous.

Very abundant in gardens within the metropolitan district; in my own garden, and at Hertford, I have seen the insect in great abundance: also at Ripley, Darent, Dover, &c.; it likewise occurs in Norfolk, Somersetshire, and Devonshire. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea), not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. notatus. Piceus, thorace granulato, elytris striatis, ocellato punctatis pedibus rufo-piceis, femoribus subdentatis. (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)


Piceous: head with a faint impression between the eyes, the forehead slightly rugose: thorax globose, granulated, with an obsolete longitudinal channel, and the sides rather densely squamous: elytra thickly clothed with fuscous and ashy scales and a few hairs, striate, the stria composed of small annular impressions, and the interstices with a series of elevated, piceous, glabrous tubercles: legs rather long, rufo-piceous, or rufous, with the femora slightly dentate: antennae fuscous.

Sp. 4. singularis. *Fuscus*, thorace granulato, elytris striatis, squamulis albidis serieatim dispositis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


_Fuscous_: head slightly rugose: thorax globose, thickly granulated, the sides clothed with whitish scales: _elytra with ten strie_, the strie smooth, but broadly excised, with rows of whitish and fuscescent scales, and rigid hairs between: body blackish-brown, with whitish hairs: _legs rufous_, the anterior femora slightly dentate: antennae fuscous.

Common in weedy hedges throughout the metropolitan district. “Common (near Swansea).”—*L. W. Dillwyn*, Esq.


_Testaceous_: head fuscous, punctate, with whitish hairs: thorax globose, with elevated tubercular points, sides with pale scales: _elytra striated_, with about six elevated interspaces, bearing some rigid setae, and clouded throughout with whitish and testaceous scales: body beneath testaceous, with short pale hairs: _legs moderately long_: _femora clavate_, very obsolescent dentate.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district. “Occasionally (near Swansea).”—*L. W. Dillwyn*, Esq.

Sp. 6. scaber. *Atro-cinereus*, thorace granulato, elytris striatis squamulis albidis, pedibus rufis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


_Dark cinereous_: head obscurely punctured: thorax granulated: _elytra rugose_, with whitish scales, punctate-striate: antennae and _legs rufous_.

Probably a variety of the following insect.

_Rarely taken within the metropolitan district._


_Black_, opaque, with a slight cinereous pubescence: head with the vertex smooth, the forehead and rostrum flat above, irregularly marked with several slender elevated lines, with a few scattered hairs: thorax thickly and coarsely punctate, the sides somewhat tuberculate: _elytra a little depressed anteriorly_, striated with oblong-quadrate points, with the interspaces rugulose tuberculate, with rows of fine cinereous hairs: _legs rather long_: _femora black_, with a minute tooth near the apex: _tibiae and tarsi piceous_: _antennae black_.

_Rare near London; found on the banks of the Severn; also in the “Isle of Arran.”—Dr. Leach. “Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little._


Black, slightly glossy: head with the vertex smooth, the forehead and rostrum flat and finely rugulose-punctate, with a few cinereous hairs: eyes brown: antennae rufo-ferrugineae: thorax very convex, subglobose, thickly crowded with elevated tubercles, frequently united and forming longitudinal wrinkles in the middle of the back, and having a few ashy-hairs: elytra above convex, with the back slightly depressed anteriorly, coarsely punctate-striate, with the interstices rugose-granulate and sparingly pubescent: legs rather long, stout, rufo-ferrugineus: femora clavate, especially the anterior; all with a stout, elongate, acute tooth.

Extremely abundant in hedges, &c. throughout the vicinity of London; also in Devonshire and near Bristol. "On thistles on Crwmlyn-burrows."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*


Dusky-ferruginous, slightly shining: head dull, ferruginous, punctate: eyes black: thorax globose, with numerous more or less crowded shining elevated tubercles, and a little sprinkling of downy pubescence: elytra subglobose, gibbous, punctate-striated, the apex slightly acuminate: legs testaceous, rather long, stout: femora clavate, acutely and strongly dentate: body beneath glossy ferruginous: antennae testaceae.

Probably an immature state of the foregoing species, but its form and sculpture appear slightly dissimilar.

Taken within the metropolitan district.


Black, obscure: head obsoletely punctured, and transversely wrinkled between the eyes: rostrum longitudinally rugose: thorax very thickly granulated, subgloboso, with the centre distinctly rugose: elytra punctate-striate, the punctures rather large and deep, the interstices convex, and slightly scabrous, especially on the sides: legs and antennae pitchy-black: femora rather acutely dentate.

The only examples I have seen of this insect were captured in the vicinity of Swansea; where they were discovered by my friend, *L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.,* to whom the species is dedicated.
B. Femora unarmed. a. Elytra not distinctly striated.

sp. 11. Lima. Oblongo-ovatus niger totus, punctis prominulis scaber. (Long. corp. 8 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, entirely black; covered throughout with scabrous elevated points, placed somewhat regularly on the thorax, and disposed in slightly transverse wrinkles on the elytra, especially on the sides: rostrum with a longitudinal carina: abdomen ovate, rather acute behind.

Of this very remarkable insect I have hitherto seen but one specimen, which I obtained from the Marshamian collection: of its locality I am not aware.

Sp. 12. tenebricous. Niger, subnitidus, pedibus elongatis rufo-piceis, elytris oblongo-ovatis, obsoletissime striatis, apice attenuatis, thorace angusto. (Long. corp. 4-6 lin.)


Cur. maritimus, var. Donovan, xv. pt. 533. f. 2.

Black, slightly shining: head and thorax finely coriaceous: the latter narrow, subeylindrie, with the sides very slightly dilated, the d so very convex, and in recent perfect specimens, sparingly clothed with a few delicate hairs. elytra oblong-ovate, attenuated posteriorly, but the extreme apex rounded: above very convex, with some very obsolete striae composed of minute punctures, the interstices transversely, but obsolescely, rugulose, and in fine specimens more or less clothed with cinereous hairs, sometimes united into minute patches: legs elongate, rufo-ferruginosus or rufo-piceous, with the tarsi dusky: the femora slender at the base and clavate towards the apex: antennae black: rostrum thickly rugose-pectinate, with a carina in the middle, obsolescely bifid in front, the apex of the rostrum deeply emarginate.

Slightly variable in colour, being sometimes rufo-piceous, with the legs paler: the result of immaturity.

Very abundant in hedges, &c. throughout the metropolitan district, and not uncommon in the metropolis itself: also found in Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea), common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, slightly shining: head short, finely punctured, with a small impression between the eyes: thorax with the sides rounded and dilated, above convex and slightly pulvinated, with a transverse impression at the base and apex,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

the disc finely punctured, and having some minute griseous hairs: elytra ovate, obtuse, very convex, obselelty sulcate, and the entire surface covered with minute elevations, and some delicate cinereous hairs: legs rather long, stout, rufo-piceous: femora very stout: rostrum thickly rugose-punctate, with an elevated carina not reaching to the apex, which latter is scarcely emarginated: antennae black.


Black; head very finely punctured, with the forehead depressed: rostrum thickly and finely punctulate, with the apex a little emarginate, above with an elevated carina, bifid at the tip: thorax narrow, finely rugose-punctate, with a delicate pubescence on the sides: elytra very obselelty sulcate, the sulci with slightly impressed broad punctures, and the interstices narrow and transversely rugose, especially towards the sides: legs rather long, stout, rufo-piceous; femora stout, clavate, with the apex black; tarsi also black: antennae black, with ashy down.

Less abundant than the last, but found also on several of the coasts. "On the coast of Cornwall, by Mip-hill."—Marsham MSS. "Common on the sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Sea-shore, Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 15. lsevigatus. *Niger nitidus, antennis pedibusque piceis, thorace subtilliter punctulato, elytris subtillissimé punctato-striatis posteriis angustatis, rostro non carinato.* (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Black, shining: head glabrous, finely punctate: suture thickly rugose-punctate, not carinated, with the apex emarginated: thorax rounded and dilated on the sides, the disc very convex, glossy, glabrous, thickly punctate, the sides and beneath finely granulated: elytra very convex, shining, and glabrous, very delicately punctate-striate, with the interstices flat and very obscurely, but thickly and irregularly punctured: legs elongate, black, or dull rufo-piceous; tibiae curved and scabrous: tarsi slightly pubescent.

Apparently rare: I possess three examples from the coast of
Curculionidae.—Otiorynchus.


b. Elytra deeply striated, glabrous.

Sp. 16. piceus. Piceus, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufescintibus, abdomine ovato. (Long. corp. ½—2 lin.)


Piceous, very shining and glabrous: head finely punctured: thorax subglobose, coarsely and rather thickly punctured: elytra glabrous, deeply punctate-striate; the interstices narrow and smooth: abdomen ovate: antennae, femora, tibie, and tarsi beneath rufe-ferruginous.

Variable in colour, according to the state of maturity.

Extremely common in hedges and on heaths throughout the metropolitan district, and I believe in other parts. "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope. "Near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

c. Elytra striated, more or less scabrous.

Sp. 17. scabrosus. Oblongo-ovatus, scaber, thorace fusco, elytris striatis antennis pedibusque brunneis, femoribus subdentatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, rough: head punctate between the eyes; vertex smooth: thorax fuscous, thickly granulated: elytra rufo-piceous, striated, the stries composed of coarse punctures; the interstices transversely rugose, and very sparingly furnished with short ashy hairs: antennae and legs dull rufe-ferruginous: femora very slightly dentate.


Black, or piceous: head very thickly but finely punctured: thorax globose, thickly and coarsely granulated: elytra rather convex, piceous, somewhat deeply punctate-striate; with the interstices slightly rugose transversely, and rather thickly studded with short griseous hairs: femora black, clavate: tibia and tarsi, as well as the antennae, pitchy-black, or dull rufous.

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Ovate, black, opaque: head smooth posteriorly, between the eyes and the rostrum thickly and closely wrinkled longitudinally: thorax globose, thickly and rather coarsely granulated, the centre longitudinally wrinkled, with a moderately deep channel: elytra ovate, scabrous, obsolete striated, the striae punctate and most visible on the sides; the interstices having fine, short, pale hairs: legs and antenna deep black.

The only example I have seen of this very distinct species I captured at Dover in June, 1819.


Black, slightly shining: head with the vertex smooth, the forehead sparingly punctate: rostrum rugose-punctate, with a bifid elevated carina: thorax with the sides rounded and dilated, the disc moderately convex and thickly covered with rounded granular elevations, and a few cinereous hairs: elytra ovate, with the apex obtusely rounded, very convex, regularly, but not deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices slightly rugose, or nearly smooth, sometimes a little pilose: body opaque beneath, the breast deeply, and the abdomen obsoletely punctate: legs and antenna rufo-piceous, pubescent, femora slightly dilated.

Two of my specimens of this insect (which appears rare) were captured in Yorkshire, I believe near Scarborough; the other in Wales.


Black: head with the front slightly punctate and pilose, the vertex smooth, glabrous: rostrum thickly rugose-punctate, with a few griseous hairs, and an obsolete, abbreviated carina: thorax with the sides rounded and dilated. above moderately convex, black, opaque, thickly rugose-punctate, with a few rigid griseous hairs and an abbreviated narrow central carina: elytra ovate, with the shoulders rounded, deep and coarsely punctate-striate, with the interstices narrow and finely coriaceous, the suture posteriorly elevated, and the surface rather densely clothed with griseous and fuscous hairs intermixed;
legs moderate, pubescent, rufo-ferruginous; the femora sometimes deep pitchy-black, with the apex paler.

Not very uncommon in the chalky lanes near Darenth and Greenhithe in Kent. "Among herbage and on nettles (near Swansea); and sometimes, early in summer, is plentiful on the naked sandhills."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Genus CCCXXII.—Trachyphleus, Germar.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and thick, the scape very thick and reaching beyond the eyes; the funiculus with its basal joint thick, short, obconic, the second shorter, less incrassated and obconic, the remainder very short, transverse, subcoarctate, lenticular, the club 4-articulate, small, ovate. Rostrum as long as the head, linear, rather flat above, with an elongate, nearly straight deep groove for the reception of the antennæ: eyes rounded, somewhat depressed: thorax transverse, with the base and apex truncate, the sides considerably expanded and rounded: scutellum wanting: elytra ample, united, subovate, moderately convex: body ovate, rostrum deflexed, &c.

Trachyphleus differs from the insects of the foregoing genus by having the upper surface of the body more or less hispid or setose, the thorax shorter, generally constricted in front, the rostrum and antennæ slightly dissimilar, the body ovate, rostrum deflexed, &c.


Fuscous-black: head and thorax covered with fuscous scales, the anterior margin of the thorax whitish: elytra deeply striated, the interstices setose and irregularly tessellated with fuscous and ash-coloured scales: body beneath and legs dull rufous: antennæ fuscous.

Not very common; found near London and in Somersetshire; also in Norfolk.

Sp. 2. confinis. Nigro-fuscus, elytris substriatis, squamulis griseis aut fuscescentibus omnino tectis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Deep fuscous, clothed with lighter scales: head and thorax very obscurely punctured, the latter unequal: elytra rather faintly striated, clothed throughout with uniform fuscous or griseous scales, and a few dusky or cinereous hairs,
especially behind: antenna rufescent at the apex: legs black, with the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi rufescent.

Taken near London and in Norfolk.

Sp. 3. ventricosus. Griseo fusque varius, thorace canaliculato, coleoptris sulcatis breviter setosis, rostro sulcate. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Varied with griseous and fuscous: rostrum deeply sulcated, griseous; antenna; piceous: thorax transverse, griseous, rugose, with a slight dorsal channel: elytra globose, as broad again as the thorax, deeply sulcate, with the interstices convex, varied with griseous and fuscous, and irregularly armed with short setae: body beneath and legs griseous.

Found near London and in Somersetshire.


Black, densely clothed with fuscous scales: head depressed, thickly rugose-punctate; rostrum rather broad, also rugose-punctate, with a deep groove in the middle: thorax with a transverse impression near the apex, the base slightly bisinuated, and towards each side an oblong fovea, the disc finely rugose-punctate, with a few scattered whitish setae: elytra punctate-striate, with the interstices slightly convex and thickly rugose-punctate, each with a series of broad, erect, whitish, scales, larger and more closely placed posteriorly: body piceous beneath: legs dusky-ferruginous, pubescent: femora generally obscure, setose.

The most abundant species of the genus within the metropolitan district, frequenting sandy and gravelly places. "Moss, Coombe-wood, in March."—Mr. Ingpen. "Found occasionally on the sand-hills (near Swansea), not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. hispidulus. Niger, dense squamosus, antennis pedibusque piceo-fuscis, elytris fusco cinereo obsoletae tessellatis, posterius tantum muricatis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, densely clothed with fuscous scales: head depressed, finely rugose-punctate; thorax transversely impressed near the anterior margin, and a small fovea on each side: elytra obsoletely tessellated with fuscous and cinereous, with a few scattered sete, and muricated behind: antenna and legs pitchy-brown.

Also found within the metropolitan district.
CURCULIONIDÆ.—PHILOPEDON.

Sp. 6. spinimanus. *Nigro-fuscus, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis, elytris sub-
titer striatis vague setosis, tibias antecis extus bidentatís.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Fuscous-black, clothed with an ashy-brown substance: rostrum above flat, very
obsoletely channelled: *antennæ piceous*, with the club paler: thorax with the
sides constricted towards the base, then considerably rounded, the anterior
margin elevated, and the disc somewhat depressed, with a very obscure groove,
and most obsoletely rugulose: *elytra* moderately convex, *finely striated, irregularly armed with stout, erect, whitish sete in the interstices, which are
broad and flat: legs piceous, with the *anterior tibiae acutely bidentate* at the
apex without.

Rare: I have taken the insect in the sand-pits on Hampstead-heath.

Sp. 7. digitalis. *Brevior, ovatus, indumenta denso cinereo tectus, antennis pedi-
bisque ferrugineis, thorace depresso, vix canalicular, tibiis antecis externis
duabus longioribus, acutis, armatis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Short, ovate, densely clothed with cinereous, with the *antennæ* and *legs* ferru-
ginous: rostrum flat above, obsoletely channelled: *thorax* very short, trans-
verse, much narrowed anteriorly, with the sides constricted and considerably
rounded; above slightly depressed, with a very obsolete channel, and towards
the margin with a few erect mucricated scales: *elytra* generally covered with
a thick pigment as to appear very obsoletely striated, with a few scattered
whitish erect scales, especially towards the apex: body beneath piceous, with
whitish scales: legs stout, ferruginous: *tibiae* slightly ciliated, the *anterior
towards the apex with two long acute denticulations.

Also rare: found near London.

**GENUS CCCXXIII.—PHILOPEDON, SCHONHERR.**

*Antennæ* geniculatæ, 12-jointed, rather short and stout, pilose; *funiculus* with
the two basal joints rather long, obconic; the remainder short, nodose; the
club short, ovate. *Rostrum* very short, rather broad, stout, flat above, with the
apex emarginate: *eyes* small, rounded, slightly prominent: *thorax* transverse,
suborbiculate, with the base and apex truncate, a little narrowed anteriorly:
*scutella* very small, triangular: *elytra* short, ovate, convex above, obtuse:
*legs* simple: *tibiae* nearly straight, unarmed.

Philopedon is distinguished from the foregoing genera by the
remarkable rotundity of its elytra, compared to its short transverse thorax: the rostrum is broad, short, obsoletely channelled and divided from the head, as it were, by a transverse suture: the species mostly frequent the coast, but one occurs in plenty in sandy inland districts.


Black, densely clothed with fuscous scales, and *lineated with cinereous* or hoary: head varied with cinereous or fuscescent scales, and a slight concolorous pubescence, the forehead somewhat depressed; thorax finely rugulose, punctate, very densely squamose, with its under surface and two broad, curved, dorsal lines ashy-white, the rest obscure fuscous, with a grisous pubescence: scutellum black: elytra very globose, faintly punctate-striate, with the interstices flat, finely coriaceous, densely clothed with fuscous or ashy scales, varying considerably in different individuals; sometimes they are of an uniform ash-colour or vice versa; at others they are alternately fuscous and cinereous, and sometimes the colours are partially tessellated, and in general the edges are more or less indented; the surface is also sparingly clothed with an ashy rigid pubescence, especially towards the apex: antenna fusco-ferruginous. Extremely variable in the disposition of the coloured scales, as well as in size.


Black; head finely punctured, clothed with fuscous scales: thorax the same and slightly pilose: elytra fuscous, punctate-striate, *with the sides* and some irregular spots white; the interstices slightly depressed, and having a few cinereous hairs, especially towards the apex: body beneath and legs black, with a whitish pubescence: rostrum black, punctate: antenna rufous.

Less abundant than the foregoing, of which I suspect it may be a mere variety. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea), not uncommon." L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
Sp. 3. exaratus. *Fuscus, elytris cinereis sat profundè striatis, striis punctatis.*
(Long. corp. 2½–4 lin.)


_Fuscous, clothed with ashy scales: rostrum rather broad, and with the head and thorax deep fuscous, immaculate: elytra paler or cinereous, with moderately deep punctate-striae, of which the six dorsal ones are the most evident, the three lateral ones on each side being rather faint: body thickly clothed with short whitish or cinereous hairs beneath: legs fuscous.

Extremely variable in size and slightly so in colour.


Sp. 4. plumbeus. *Plumbeus, oculis antennisque rufis, pedibus nigro-piceis, tibiis tarsisque pallidioribus.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


_Black, thickly clothed with an ashy down: head and thorax immaculate, the latter finely granulated: elytra large, rather deeply striate, the striae punctate, the interstices convex and slightly punctured: eyes rufous, with a brilliant fiery splendour: antennae rufous: femora deep pitchy-black: tibiae and tarsi paler, with a rufescent tinge.

The brilliant phosphorescent or fiery lustre of the eyes of this species still exists in both the specimens which I obtained from the Marshamian collection, although thirty years have elapsed since they were described by Mr. Marsham.

"Taken near Hastings in August."—Marsham l. c. in Syst. Catal.

**GENUS CCCXXIV.—STROPHOSOMUS, Billberg.**

_Antennae_ geniculated, 12-jointed, rather long and slender, the scape clavate, reaching to the upper margin of the eyes; funiculus with the two basal joints rather long, the second longest, obconic, the remainder short, rounded: club oblong-ovate, acuminate. _Rostrum_ short, broad, frequently divided from the head at the base by a transverse suture, the apex deeply emarginate: head short, broad, often with a longitudinal impressed frontal line: eyes globose, very prominent: _thorax_ short, transverse, narrowed anteriorly, with the sides a little rounded, convex above, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, the base sometimes bisinuated: _scutellum_ minute: _elytra_ ample, ovate, convex: _legs_ rather short, simple: _tibiae_ nearly straight, truncate, unarmed.
The extremely prominent eyes of the insects of this genus distinguish them from all the allied genera, except Philopedon, from which they differ by having the third joint of the antennæ longer than the second, as well as by the less globose form of body, general habit and manner:—they form a portion of the genus Thylacites, as originally proposed, but from the type of that genus being widely dissimilar, Billberg's name is here employed.

A. With the thorax truncate at the base.

a. Rostrum divided, as it were, from the head by a transverse striga.


Black, variegated with fuscous and cinereous scales: rostrum black at the apex, unequal, rugose and canaliculated: head short, and considerably wrinkled longitudinally, with a deeper impression in the middle: eyes very prominent: thorax thickly rugose-punctate, with three obscure fuscescent dorsal lines: elytra pubescent, more or less variegated with fuscous and cinereous, and a few whitish scales, with the basal half of the suture black, rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, and nearly smooth: body beneath piceous, with white scales: legs stout, rufo-ferruginous: antennae the same.


Sp. 2. rufipes. Niger, squamulis densis fuscis cinereisque variegatis, antennis piceis, pedibus rufis, fronte haudd sulcato, puncto impresso. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, densely squamose: head rather deeply punctate-rugose: rostrum with a deep impressed fovea, not sulcate: thorax finely and not very thickly punctured: elytra rather deeply punctate-striated, the interstices flat, densely clothed with fuscescent scales, more or less variegated or tessellated with cinereous; the suture concolorous: antennae piceous: legs rufofuscous.

Found in woods in the vicinity of the metropolis, not very common.

Sp. 3. Asperifoliarum. Niger, densē cinereo squamosus, thorace lineis tribus fuscis; elytris striatis albidō fuscoque marmoratis, antennis piceis, pedibus rufofuscacentibus. (Long. corp. 2—2¼ lin.)
Black, densely clothed with cinereous scales: rostrum with an obsolete abbreviated groove: head finely punctured: thorax rather coarsely punctured, with a dorsal and two lateral fuscous stripes: elytra ample, moderately punctate-striate, marbled with fuscous and cinereous, with a small quadrato black spot at the base of the suture: legs rufescent, densely clothed with ashy scales: antennae piceous, with the funiculus and club rufescent.

Found in the neighbourhood of London, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. obesus. Brevior, crassus, fusco-cinereo squamosus, elytris obsolete punctato-striatis, pedibus rufescensibus, antennis piceis; rostro obsolete sulcatu. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Short, stout, black, clothed with ashy-brown scales: rostrum with a very obsolete channel, the surface slightly rugose: head faintly punctate: thorax with the side slightly rounded, somewhat granulated: elytra obscurely striated, the striae composed of minute impressions: legs dull rufescent, with cinereous scales: antennae piceous.

Taken in woods in June, within the metropolitan district; also near Bristol. "Not uncommon (near Swansea), particularly in woods."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. cognatus. Augustior, niger, fusco squamosus, thorace punctato, elytris distinctu punctato-striatis, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, rostro haud sulcatu. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Rather narrow: black clothed throughout with fuscous scales: rostrum obscurely rugose, with a central channel: thorax rather coarsely punctured: elytra somewhat deeply punctate-striate and slightly hispid, the interstices obscurely rugose: antennae and legs pitchy-red, with ashy-brown scales on the latter.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 6. atomarius. Griseus, atomis maculisque minutis fuscis, pedibus rufis, elytris tenuis striatis. (Long. corp. 1½—1⅔ lin.)


Entirely of a deep rufo-griseous, sprinkled throughout with minute fuscous or blackish spots, especially on the thorax, which last is somewhat ruggedly punctate: elytra faintly striated, the striae composed of elongate punctures: legs rufous: antennae rufo-ferruginous.

Not very common: found in woods among thick herbage within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Somerset-Mandibulata. Vol. IV. 30th Sept. 1831.
shire. "Not unfrequent among herbage (near Swansea), and in clover-fields towards the end of summer."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. subrotundus. Griseus, antennis pedibusque rufescensibus, abdomine ovato subrotundo, thorace ovato. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Cu. subrotundus. Marsham.—St. subrotundus. Steph. Catal. 175. No. 1789. Griseous, uniformly clothed with cupreous or fuscous scales; head moderate, and, with the rostrum, having a longitudinal channel: thorax ovate, thickly puncturred, with a longitudinal groove: elytra somewhat gibbous, rather faintly punctate-striate, with the interstices a little rounded: legs and antennae dull rufescens.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district, and in Somersetshire. "In woods (near Swansea) not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

b. With the rostrum not divided from the head by a transverse striga.

Sp. 8. nigricans. Niger, squamulis cinereo-fuscis obtectus; thorace scabriusculo elytris obsolete striatis, pedibus rufescensibus. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


The Marshamian specimen of this insect is the only one I have yet seen: of its locality I am not aware.

Sp. 10. squamulatus. Fuscus, dense albo-squamosus pilosusque, antennis tibiiis tarsioque testaceis, thorace brevissimo, equali, elytris tenui striatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Cu. squamulatus. Fabricius.—St. squamulatus.—Steph. Catal. 176. No. 1792. Subglobose, fuscous, densely clothed with whitish scales and hairs: rostrum rather broad, emarginate, head above flat: eyes small, prominent: thorax very short, transverse, slightly convex, equal: elytra ample, very convex, slightly striated, the striae obsolete punctuate, the interstices with whitish scales and short erect
hairs: beneath fuscous: legs moderate: femora fuscous at the apex: tibiae, tarsi, and base of the femora pale testaceous: antenna testaceous, with the club dusky-brown.


Black, clothed with cinereous scales, tinted or glossed with cupreous: head flat above: thorax short, round, rather thickly granulated: elytra slightly striated: abdomen ovate, robust: legs and antennae rufescent: eyes very prominent.

Frequent in the sand-pits on Hampstead-heath, in May and June. "At times rather plentiful on Crwmlyn Burrows."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq.

Sp. 12. nebulosus. Fuscus; squamulis cinereis fuscisque nebulosus, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitionis alternis subelevatis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Fuscous; clouded above with fuscous and cinereous scales: head rather depressed: rostrum with a deep longitudinal sulcus: eyes moderate, not very prominent: thorax short, slightly granulated: elytra punctate-striate, the striae not very deep; the alternate interstices slightly elevated: antennae and legs entirely rufo-testaceous.

Found by myself near London; but I do not remember its exact locality. I possess one specimen which I found near Ripley, in June, 1827.

B. With the thorax bisinuated at the base.

Sp. 13. chaetophorus. Subglobosus, niger, squamulis cinereis pilisque griseis dense obtectus, thorace postice transverse impresso, elytris obsolctissime striatis, antennis pedibusque atris. (Long. corp. 3 3/4 lin.)


Subglobosus, black, densely clothed with ashy scales and short rigid griseous hairs or setae: head with a longitudinal sulcus; thorax with a faint longitudinal channel, and a deep transverse one near the hinder margin, the disc uniformly clothed with ashy scales: elytra very obsoletely striated, the striae scarcely punctured: interstices thickly and irregularly clothed with short griseous hairs: legs and antenna deep black.

Taken near London; in Dorsetshire, and near Bristol.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Black, shining, nearly glabrous: head coarsely punctured: eyes brown: thorax short, punctured, with a dorsal channel: elytra ovate, coarsely punctate-striate, the lateral margins broadly clothed with silvery scales; base at the suture the same: legs pitchy-black: antennae piceous.


Black, clothed with griseous hairs and scales: head slightly coriaceous, forehead depressed, with a rather deep longitudinal channel: rostrum with an obsolete transverse fovea at the base: thorax very short, fuscous, with four longitudinal cinereous stripes and a faint dorsal channel, united to a transverse impression near the base: elytra coarctate at the base, rather deeply punctate-striate, the alternate interstices a little narrowed, the broader ones having a row of compact ashy scales: legs short, black: antennae piceous.

Very abundant within the metropolitan district in June.


Reddish-brown, variegated with ashy-white scales: head rather narrow, thickly punctured, with an impression between the eyes, which are black: thorax very convex, thickly granulated: elytra attenuated posteriorly, somewhat deeply, but remotely striate, with the suture and alternate interstices elevated, and having a series of close, erect, short, piceous setae: legs and antennae, the last rather long, rufo-ferruginous.

Occasionally found within the metropolitan district.

GENUS CCCXXV.—SCIAPHILUS, Schönherr.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather long and slender: scape elongate, clavate, sometimes extending above the eyes: funiculus with its two basal joints rather long, obconic; the remainder sensibly shorter, subnodose; club elongate-ovate, acuminated.  "Rostrum scarcely longer than the head and a little nar-
rower, somewhat flat above, with the apex emarginate: eyes small, rounded, but little prominent: thorax gently transverse, with the sides slightly rounded: body oblong-ovate, winged: elytra large, oblong-ovate, setose, convex above, especially behind, with the apex slightly acuminated: legs rather long, slender: femora strongly clavate, and slightly dentate: tibiae straight, with the apex unarmed.

Sciaphilus differs from Strophosomus and the following genus, not only by having the elytra free, and in possessing wings, but by the texture and form of body, dissimilarity in the structure of the antennae, dentate femora, &c.


Fuscous-ash, densely clothed with shining ashy scales: head somewhat rugulose: rostrum with the apex glabrous and black: thorax cinereous, with the sides and a narrower dorsal line whitish: scutellum piceous: elytra pale rufopiceous, punctate-striate, the interstices rather smooth, more or less distinctly varied with ashy and fuscescent scales, and each with a series of compact ashy-brown hairs: legs elongate, generally rufo-ferruginous, sometimes with the femora fuscescent: antennae rufescent, with the club dusky.


Sp. 2. asperatus. Obscure-cinereus, fusco-maculatis, thorace lineis tribus cinerascentibus, antennis pedibusque fusco-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Dull cinereous, clouded with fuscous: head immaculate: thorax fuscous, with three cinerascent lines, one dorsal, the others lateral and broader: elytra faintly striated, the interstices spotted with fuscous, and having short scattered hairs or setae: antennae and legs reddish.

Although darker in colour than the preceding, the antennae and legs are paler: the insect may nevertheless be only a variety.


Sp. 3. pusillus. Griseo-cinereus, haud variegatus, elytris tenui striatis, interstittis subhispidis, antennis rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Griseous-ash, not variegated or spotted: head slightly rugulose: thorax piceous, immaculate: elytra faintly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly clothed with a series of cinereous or grisescent hairs: legs rufescent: antennae rufo-piceous.

Found near London.

Genus CCCXVI.—Brachysomus, Schonherr.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, slightly elongated and thickened, setose; scape a little incrassated towards the apex, and slightly curved, reaching to the eyes; funiculus with the two basal joints rather long, subconic; the third stoutest: the remainder short, subequal truncate at the apex; club ovate. Rostrum very short, above flat, smooth, the antennal groove short, small, curved, deep at the base; obsolete at the apex: eyes rounded, slightly depressed: thorax small, short, the sides a little rounded, above rather convex: body small, ovate, apterous: elytra ample, united, above convex, subglobose: legs rather short.

The singular little insect which forms the type of this genus may be known from the species of the preceding genus by having the elytra united, and the body consequently apterous, the antennae stouter, the antennal groove less distinct, and the body very much rounded.


Black-brown, pubescent; head black, clothed with whitish hairs: forehead flat: thorax punctulated, with the anterior margin, sides and a faint dorsal line whitish-ash, and clothed throughout with erect, stout hairs: elytra punctate-striate, with ashy-white scales on the interstices, and rigid, erect, spinelike hairs throughout: body beneath clothed with cinereous scales: antennae and legs rufo-testaceos.


Genus CCCXXVII.—Sitona, Germar.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and slender; the scape elongate, clavate, reaching to the middle of the eyes; funiculus with the first and second
joints rather long, obconic; the remainder short, nodose; club elongate-ovate, acuminate. *Rostrum* short, nearly horizontal; the apex emarginate, above flat, with an impressed longitudinal line or groove: *eyes* rather large, sometimes rounded, moderately prominent, or oblong and very prominent: *thorax* rounded, with the sides a little dilated beyond the middle, or dilated in the middle: *scutellum* minute, rounded: *elytra* elongate, with the apex rounded, the shoulders obtusely angulated: *legs* moderate: *femora* incrassated in the middle: *tibiae* truncate at the apex, unarmed.

Sitona, as at present constituted, contains two very distinct groups, or probably genera, one of which is characterized among other particulars by having the eyes of moderate size and round, the thorax rounded behind the middle, &c.:—the other by having the eyes very prominent and oblong, the thorax considerably dilated in the middle, the rostrum longer, &c.:—the last group, or the subsequent section B., forms the subgenus Charagmus of Schönherr.

A. With the eyes small, somewhat depressed.

   **Sp. 1. Ulicis.** *Atra, squamulis cinereis variegata, thoracis lateribus lineisque medio pallidis, elytris haud lineatis, humeris lituris pallidis.* (Long. corp. 2½—3½ lin.)

   **Si. Ulicis. Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 177. No. 1803.**

   *Black*: variegated with ashy scales, tinted with a greenish-copper on the head and thorax: the *rostrum* broad, with a deep groove: *thorax* with the sides considerably dilated and pale, the disc with a slender pale line, and finely punctured: *elytra* rather obsoletely punctate-striate: the interstices broad, varied with ashy scales, and the shoulder with a pale streak: *legs* black, with the tibiae and tarsi somewhat piceous: *antennae* piceous with the club dusky.


   **Sp. 2. Spartii.** *Nigra, squamulis virescentibus variegata, thoracis lateribus pallidiis, elytris tenuis punctato-striatis, antenarum basi, tarsisque atro-piceis* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)

   **Si. Spartii. Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 177. No. 1804.**

   *Black*, variegated with greenish scales: *rostrum* moderate, with a slight longitudinal groove: head and *thorax* thickly and finely granulated, the latter with
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

the margins dilated and pale: elytra rather delicately punctate-striate, the interstices varied with fuscos and greenish, and each with a row of griseous setae or hairs: femora black: tibie and tarsi dark-pitchy: antennae with the basal joint dark-piceous, the remainder dusky.

Found also on sandy heaths throughout the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk and Norfolk. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. femoralis. Nigra, squamulis virescentibus subnebulosa, antennis pedibusque piceis, femoribus magnis atris. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, slightly clouded with greenish scales: head and thorax rather thickly but finely granulated; the rostrum with a deep groove: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and varied with greenish scales, and a few scattered hairs: femora, especially the anterior, large, deep pitchy-black: tibiae, tarsi, and antennae entirely pitchy.

Found near London, and in the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 4. pleuritica. Nigra, squamulis virescenti-cinereis teneo obtecta, elytris cinereo hispidis, pleuribus argento cinereis. (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)

Black, delicately clothed above with greenish-ashy scales: rostrum with a deep channel, and with the head and thorax slightly punctate; the latter immaculate: elytra regularly but slightly clothed with greenish-ashy scales, and rather thickly furnished with ashy hairs, striate, the striae moderately deep and punctured, and placed rather irregularly in pairs: pleura bright silver-ash: legs and antennae dark-piceous, with the tibiae and tarsi rather paler.

Taken in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in Suffolk.

2. Winged.

Sp. 5. hispidula. Nigra, fusco-squamosa, femoribus piceis, tibibus tarsisque testaceis, thorace profunde punctato, cinereo lineato, elytris cinereo-varius, pilis erectis albidis seriatis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)

Black, with fuscos scales: head short, rather deeply punctured with an impressed line between the eyes: thorax deeply punctate, with a narrow dorsal line on the lateral margin ashy-white: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, densely varied with fuscos and ashy scales, and a series of rigid whitish hairs, in each interstice: body black beneath, with the thorax and breast somewhat metallic: legs moderate: femora fuscos: tibiae and tarsi testaceos: antennae ferrugineos, with the club fuscos.


*Black,* with fuscous scales: head slightly punctate, with a faint frontal channel; thorax rather convex, faintly punctate; with the lateral margins pale; elytra not very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices immaculate, fuscous, with a row of ashy-hairs in each; legs entirely and antennae pale testaceous: the club of the last slightly dusky.

Inhabits the metropolitan district, and near Bristol.

b. Elytra pubescent, but not hispid.


*Black,* above clothed with fuscous, beneath with ashy, or silvery scales: head very finely punctured; thorax with a moderately deep transverse impression near the apex, which latter is slightly elevated; on the disc is a slender dorsal pale line, and the lateral margins are also pale: elytra regularly punctate-striate, with the alternate interstices whitish, especially the humeral one; femora black; tibiae, tarsi, and antennae rufescence.

Var. A Si. pisivora. *Steph. Catal. l. c. No. 1810.—Rufescent, with the upper surface clothed with griseous, and the lower with silvery scales; the thorax and elytra with white lines. An extremely variable species; but may be always known by its lineated elytra.


MANDIBULATA. — COLEOPTERA.

Black, clothed above with griseous and beneath with cinereous scales: thorax with three whitish lines: elytra striated, immaculate, not lineated: femora dusky: tibiae, tarsi, and antenna rufescent.


Black, slightly shining: head faintly punctured: thorax ovate, punctured, rather narrower than the elytra united; the latter faintly punctate-striate, the interstices immaculate: femora black: tibiae and tarsi pale rufous: antennae entirely of the latter colour.

Not very common; found within the metropolitan district, and near Bristol. "Among herbage on Crwmlyn Burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 10. nigriclavis. Nigra obscura, antennis tibiis tarsisque rufis, antennarum clava nigra. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate: dull black: thorax ovate, slightly punctured, and about as narrow again as the elytra united; the latter rather faintly punctate-striate, immaculate: femora black: tibiae and tarsi rufous: antennae rufous, with the club black.

Also rather uncommon; found throughout the metropolitan district, and in Somersetshire and Devonshire; also, I believe, in Norfolk and Suffolk.—"On a quince-tree at the Willows (near Swansea), in June."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. canina. Nigra, dense fusco squamosa, thorace longiori subtilissimè punctulato, obsolete trilineato, antennarum basi tibiisque ferrugineis. (Long corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Black, densely clothed above with fuscous scales: head very finely punctured, slightly glossed with coppery; with the eyes blackish: thorax rather long, with the lateral margins slightly dilated, the disc moderately convex, with a narrow dorsal line and the margins whitish, marked with four small yellowish white dots between, sometimes obsolete: elytra punctate-striate, entirely clothed...
with dusky-testaceous scales, sometimes variegated with whitish in the alternate interstices; femora black; tibiae, tarsi, and base of the antennae ferruginous; club of the latter dusky.


Sp. 12. flavescens. Flavescens, oculis nigris, thorace punctis lineisque albidis obsoletissimis, elytris atomis nigris. (Long. corp. 2—21 lin.)

Yellowish, with black eyes: head small, faintly punctate; throat rather elongate, with four or six whitish spots, and the lateral margins pale; elytra yellowish, with a few scattered black dots; antennae and legs entirely pale yellow.

Apparently rare: I possess two examples from the Marshamian Collection; of their locality I am not aware.

Sp. 13. puncticollis. Nigra, dense fusco aut griseo squamosa, thorace trilineato punctisque duabus pallidis, antennis tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)

Black, densely clothed with fuscous or griseous scales; thorax with three pale ashly, or griseous lines, between which are two pale or round spots placed transversely; the disc is obsoletely punctured, and the sides slightly rounded; elytra rather faintly and somewhat distantly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, clothed with fuscous or griseous scales, two of them very frequently with an interrupted fuscescent streak, and towards the shoulder is generally a paler line; femora pitchy-black; tibiae, tarsi, and antennae ferruginous.


Black, densely clothed with griseous scales; thorax somewhat cylindric, the sides not dilated, and having three very obsolete pale streaks of scales; elytra faintly punctate-striate, the interstices immaculate; legs entirely pitchy ferruginous; antennae the same at the base; the club elongate and black.

Less abundant than the last; found within the metropolitan district.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 15. suturalis. Atra, squamulis cinereis aut virescentibus obtecta; thoracis lateribus, suturā, linearēque longitudināli elytrorum pallidioribus, antennarum basi pedibusque ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Black, not very thickly clothed with ashy or greenish scales: rostrum and forehead with a slightly impressed longitudinal line: thorax with the lateral margins—and in some instances with a narrow central line—pale; the suture and a streak down the centre of each elytron also pale; the elytra faintly punctate-striated: legs and base of the antennae ferruginous; club of the latter, and sometimes the femora, dusky or black.

Taken near London; but more abundantly in the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 16. subaurata. Nigra, squamulis subauratis tenue obtectis, thorace subtilissime punctulato, obsolete trilineato, antennis pedibusque testaceo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, slightly clothed with cupreous or golden scales; thorax very finely and thickly punctured, with three very obscure pale lines, one central, the others lateral: elytra punctate-striate, the striae rather close, and the interstices a little varied: legs and antennae rusty-testaceous: the femora and club of the antennae are sometimes dusky; in which it closely resembles the following species, of which (were it not from its smaller size) it might seem to be a variety.

Common throughout the metropolitan district, and at Dover. “Raehills, rare.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 17. tibialis. Nigra, parcius cupreo squamulosa, thorace subtilissime punctulato, supra trilineato, pectoris lateribus lineā argenteā utrinque, tibiis testaceis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Black, sparingly clothed with coppery scales: head and thorax very finely punctured, the latter with three rather obsolete silvery-white lines, the lateral ones continued to the margins of the breast: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, the interstices clothed with coppery-brown scales; femora generally black; tibiae, and frequently the tarsi, pale ferruginous: antennae pale ferruginous, with the club rather dusky.

Abundant, not only in the vicinity of the metropolis, but in other places in the south of England.

Sp. 18. humeralis. Nigra aut fusca, griseo aut cinereo squamulosa, thorace obsolete trilineato, elytris tenue punctato-striatis, scutello, lineolōque humerali pallidis; antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1½—2½ lin.)

Black or fuscous, clothed with griseous or cinereous scales: thorax with three rather obsolete pale lines, one narrow in the centre, the others lateral, broader, and more distinct: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, with a distinct abbreviated streak at the shoulders, continuous with the pale lateral lines on the thorax, and the scutellum whitish or ashy: legs entirely and the antennae pale rufo-ferruginous: club of the latter and femora sometimes a little suffused with dusky.

Common within the metropolitan district; also near Barham and in other parts. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.


Black, rather densely clothed with cinereous scales: thorax with the lateral margins pale; the disc fuscous and finely punctured; scutellum pale: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate; the interstices immaculate, the shoulders sometimes with an obsolete pale dash: femora black: tibiae and tarsi pale rufo-testaceae: base of the antennae the same: club black.

Found in gardens within the metropolitan district, frequenting peas.

B. With the eyes large, prominent.

a. Elytra hispid.

Sp. 20. crinita. Rufo-griseis, squamulis cinereo-albidis tecta, thorace trilineato, elytris maculis minutis nigris, tibis tarsisque rufo- (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Rufo-griseous, clothed with ashy-white scales: thorax slightly punctured, short, with three pale lines, one central, the others lateral; elytra faintly punctate-striate, the interstices variegated with small rounded black or deep fuscous spots, and furnished with griseous hairs: femora dusky or black: tibiae, tarsi and antennae rufous, the club of the latter dusky.


Sp. 21. lineella. Nigra, squamulis setisque fuscis tecta, thorace albido lineato, elytris lineis utrinque unicae inaequali, albidâ nigro-maculata. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, clothed with fuscous scales and hairs: head and thorax rather deeply punctate, the latter with three pale or whitish hairs, one dorsal, the others
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Lateral: elytra punctate-striate, clothed with short, erect, ashy-brown setae, and with an irregular white streak from the base of the shoulders to the apex, in which are some black spots placed somewhat at random: femora black, with a whitish ring at the apex; tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceous; antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky.

Less common than the foregoing; found near London and in Suffolk. “Neighbourhood of Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 22. albecens. Nigra, squamulis albido-cinereis tecta, thorace sublineato elytris immaculatis, pedibus rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, clothed with whitish scales and pale cinereous hairs: head and thorax moderately punctured; the latter with three faint lines: elytra punctate-striate, immaculate; legs entirely rufo-testaceous; antennae pale ferruginous, with the club concolorous.

Not common; found within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.


Sp. 23. cambrica. Nigra, immaculata, supra pauci cinereo-fusco subtus cinereo squamosa, antennis pedibusque concoloribus. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Black, immaculate, above slightly clothed with ashy-brown scales, beneath with cinereous: head and thorax obsoletely rugulose, the latter with the margins a little dilated: elytra rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interspaces sometimes faintly rugulose, and the scales occasionally a little clouded with a deeper hue, producing an obscure tessellated appearance; legs and antennae entirely black, with ashy pubescence: body beneath rather densely clothed with ashy scales.

Found occasionally in gravel pits near London: I have frequently taken it at Hertford, and once or twice at Ripley. “Not uncommon on Crwmlyn-burrows.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

2. Body elongate, sublinear.


Black-brown, clothed above with fuscescent and beneath with whitish scales: rostrum with a narrow and rather deep, elongate channel: thorax somewhat convex, with a faint longitudinal groove, and an obscure fovea on each side towards
the anterior edge: *elytra* not very deeply punctate-striate, the suture with a broad *pale*, *common streak*: legs deep black, with a pitchy tinge, especially on the tibia and tarsi, clothed with a fuscescent pubescence: antennae similar: anterior femora rather stouter than the rest.


**GENUS CCCXXVIII.—POLYDRUSUS, Germar.**

Antenna geniculated, 12-jointed, rather long and slender, the scape clavate, sometimes extending beyond the eyes; the two basal joints of the funiculus elongate, obtuse, the others variable, sometimes very short and obtuse, at others nodose; club ovate, acuminate, 4-articulate. Rostrum short, rather thick, slightly rounded, narrower than the head; antennal groove linear, curved. united beneath: eyes rounded, slightly prominent: thorax small, short, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly: *elytra* convex above, especially behind: the shoulders obtusely angulated: legs moderate: *femora* sometimes with an obtuse tooth, or unarmed: *tibia* with the apex unarmed, of the posterior dilated.

Polydrusus differs from the foregoing genera by having the body more densely clothed with scales, and elongate or oblong; and by having the second and third joints of the antennae nearly of equal length.:—the species are all furnished with wings and inhabit trees: they differ slightly in habit, but are evidently dissimilar to the Phyllobii and Nemoici, with which genera they have recently been reunited.

A. With the femora dentate.


Black, clothed throughout with glaucous-silvery scales: thorax convex, rather deeply punctate-rugose: *elytra* very convex, especially behind, moderately punctate-striate, the interstices flat, nearly smooth: body black beneath: with the apex obscure testaceous: legs elongate, dull testaceous, with whitish pubescence: *femora* clavate, the clava black, or fuscous: and of the posterior *femora*, armed with an obtuse stout tooth: antennae rufo-testaceous, with the club dusky.
Rare near London, and I believe not common in other parts. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea), not common."—L. W. Dilkyn, Esq.


Black, slightly clothed with ashy-silver scales, a little varied on the elytra: head and thorax slightly punctate, the latter somewhat globose, with the lateral margins densely squamous: elytra moderately punctato- striated, the interstices rather broad and flat: legs slightly elongate: femora black—the base sometimes pale—all dentate; tibiae and tarsi testaceae: antennae the same, with the club occasionally dusky.

Rare: taken near London, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 3. marginatum. Rufo-griseus, squamulis piliformibus cinereo-griseis tectus, thoracis elytrorumque lateribus albidis. (Long. corp. 1¼—2½ lin.)


Rufo-griseous, clothed with hair-like griseous-ash scales: thorax slightly globose, with an obsolete impressed transverse line at the base, the scales on the lateral margins, and on a narrow line in the centre, rather whitish, and more densely placed: elytra rather deeply punctato-striate, clothed on the back with griseous ash, and on the sides with whitish-ash scales: legs entirely pale rufo-testaceous: femora clavate, and all dentate: antennae also pale rufo-testaceous.

The tips of the posterior and intermediate femora are sometimes slightly suffused with dusky externally.

Found at Birch-wood in May and June, frequenting juniper bushes.

Sp. 4. pulchellus. Ater, squamulis aureo-griseis, parcius tectus, elytris lineis duabus marginibusque pallidoribus, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)


Slender, black, clothed rather sparingly with golden-griseous scales; rostrum short: head broad: thorax with an impressed transverse line within the anterior margin, the disc subglobose: elytra slightly punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, the second and fifth from the suture and the marginal one densely clothed with pale griseous scales, the remainder rather sparingly so: antennae and legs entirely of a pale dull griseous-testaceous: femora slightly dentate.

Of this beautiful species I possess a single example, which I captured at Darenth-wood many years since.
Sp. 5. cervinus. 

*Niger, squamulis cinereis aut aureis undique adspersus, elytris maenus denudatis fuscis, antennarum basi rufescente, tarsiis rufs.* (Long. corp. 21—23 lin.)


Black, clothed throughout with glossy cinereous or golden—sometimes virecent—scales: thorax with a transverse impression within the base and the apex, the lateral margins and a narrow line in the middle sometimes more densely squamous than the rest: *elytra* with the shoulders prominent, rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices varied with unequal denuded fuscous spots: body beneath clothed with silvery-ash scales: legs black, with cinereous pubescence: *tarsi* rufous: all the femora with a small, acute tooth: *antennae* slender, rufescence, with the club black.

Extremely variable in the colour of the scales, and also in size.

Not uncommon in hedges in the vicinity of woods, during the month of June, within the metropolitan district. "In woods (near Swansea), not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Kingsmoor."—I. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 6. melanotus. 

*Niger, squamulis virescentibus adspersus, elytris immaculatis, antennarum basi rufascens, capitulo atro.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, clothed with shining greenish scales: thorax with the disc somewhat convex, the apex with a transverse impression, from the centre of which an obscure abbreviated dorsal carina arises; the base simple: *elytra* immaculate: legs, including the *tarsi*, entirely black, with an ashy-pubescent: *antennae* rather slender, with the capitulum black.

Found in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 7. sericeus. 

*Niger squamulis viridibus opacis tectus, antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis, femoribus subdentatis.* (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Black, clothed throughout with opaque greenish scales: head porrect, with deep green scales and an impression between the eyes: thorax rather convex, obscurely impressed transversely within the base and the apex: *elytra* large, with the suture slightly elevated behind, rather faintly punctate-striate, the interstices clothed with opaque greenish scales and immaculate: legs pale testaceous, with the *femora* rather thickened, armed with an obsolete tooth, slightly dusky, and clothed with greenish scales without: *antennae* rather slender, pale testaceous, with the club dusky.

Apparently rare: I have found it near London: but most of my...
specimens were received from the vicinity of Bristol. "In woods (near Swansea), not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

B. Femora unarmed, posterior sometimes slightly dentate.


Not uncommon in woods and thick hedges within the metropolitan district. "Taken in oaks at Briton Ferry, by Mr. Millard; and among herbage in the Penllergare woods, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Raehills and Roxburghshire."—Rev. W. Little.


Red-brown, clothed with ashy-scales: rostrum rufo-ferruginous, rather shorter than the head: thorax small, with the sides unequal, the disc transversely convex, with minute ashy-hairs and scales, and on each side behind the middle an abbreviated, slightly impressed, line: elytra ample, moderately punctate-striate, clothed with small scales, and short ashy-white hairs, having three denuded fascis: legs elongate, slender, pale reddish: antennae slender, reddish.

Rare; but found occasionally within the metropolitan district in June.

Sp. 10. micans. *Niger, squamulis aurco-cupreis, aut virescentibus adspersus, antennis pedibusque rufis, femoribus posticis subdentatis.* (Long. corp. 3—5 lin.)

Black, clothed with narrow brilliant coppery-gold or greenish scales: head and
thorax punctured, the latter small, and the punctures rather coarse: *elytra ampis*, rather deeply *crenate-striate*, with the interstices smooth, and clothed with *liriform* scales of variable hue: *legs* entirely *rufo-testaceus*, with the *femora* slightly *clavate*, the posterior ones armed with a minute tooth: *antennae* pale testaceous, with the club dusky.

Extremely variable in the colour of the scales, and in some examples—probably immature—the ground colour is pitchy-red.

Not very abundant within the metropolitan district, frequenting the flowers of various trees. "(Near Swansea) not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Davidson's-bank."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

**Sp. 11. flavipes.** *Niger, squamulis viridi-sericeis, pilisque fuscis tectus, antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis, femoribus omnibus muticis.* (Long. corp. 3–4 lin.)


Black, densely clothed with brilliantly glossy grass-green or bluish-green scales and short fuscous hairs: *rostrum* very short: head rather large, eyes globoso brown: thorax very short, transverse, finely granulated: *elytra* ample, punctate-striate, the interstices smooth, squamous, and having a few short green-brown hairs: legs elongate, slender, entirely testaceous or flavescens, except the apex of the claws, which is black: *antennae* also entirely testaceous, and very slender.


**Sp. 12. speciosus.** *Niger, impubis, squamulis viridi-sericeis tectus, antennarum basi pedibusque rufo-testaceis, elytris punctato-sulcatis.* (Long. corp. 3–4 lin.)


Black, *glabrous*, densely clothed with brilliant silky-green scales—sometimes tinted with bluish: *rostrum* moderate, with an impression at the base: head moderate: thorax slightly elongate, with a faint dorsal carina, the disc punctured: *elytra* oblong, rather deeply *punctate-striated*, or somewhat *sulcate*, the *sulci* naked, the interstices densely clothed with scales: *legs* entirely *rufo-testaceus*: *femora* unarmed: *antennae* moderately slender, pale testaceous, with the club *black*, or dusky.

Excepting in having the club of the antennae black, and the disc of the thorax not transversely convex, this elegant species closely resembles *Po. corruscus* of Germany.

This beautiful insect was discovered by my friend the Rev. G. T. Rudd, near Kimpton, in Hants, and to him I am indebted for a fine series.
Genus CCCXXIX.—Nemoicus, Dillwyn.

*Antenna* geniculated, 12-jointed, rather slender, the basal joint reaching beyond the eyes; the two basal joints of the funiculus of nearly equal length, somewhat elongate, the remainder shorter and slightly obconic, the club elongate-ovate. *Rostrum* short, rather stout, with the tip rather narrowed: eyes rounded, prominent: *thorax* small, slightly elongate: *body* pilose, winged: *elytra* elongate, slightly convex, clothed with a few hair-like scales, the apex rounded: *legs* rather long, stout, subequal: *femora* rather thick at the apex, and armed with a stout tooth: *tibiae* curved.

Nemoicus differs from the preceding and the following genera by having the body more elongate, and scarcely clothed with scales; the elytra oblong, somewhat cylindric, and rounded at the apex: the legs rather long and slender, with the femora all acutely dentate.


Black, with the antennæ and legs entirely of a rufo-ferruginous hue: head thickly punctured, clothed with depressed, elongate, ashy hairs: rostrum with the apex rufo-piceous: thorax with a transverse impression within the base and apex, pilose like the head: elytra punctate-striate, deep ferruginous, or brown; or pale testaceous, with the lateral margin black or dusky, the surface clothed with an ashy pubescence: legs stout, rufo-ferruginous, or pale testaceous: antennæ pale testaceous, with the club dusky.

Variable in colour; sometimes brunneous, or of a very pale testaceous, according to its state of maturity.


Genus CCCXXX.—Phyllobius, Schönherr.

*Antenna* geniculated, 12-jointed, moderately stout, the scape nearly reaching to the thorax, and distinctly incrassate towards the apex: funiculus with the two basal joints elongate, obconic; the remainder short, sometimes obconic, at
CURCULIONIDÆ.—HYLLOBIUS.  147

others nodose: club elongate, narrower or subovate, acuminate. *Rostrum* short, somewhat rounded, the apex deeply notched: *eyes* round, prominent: *thorax* small, somewhat coarctate anteriorly, the sides rounded, the disc above transversely convex: *body* squamous, winged: *elytra* oblong, broader than the thorax, with the apex somewhat rounded: *legs* stout, subequal; *femora* robust, frequently armed beneath, at the apex, with a stout tooth: *tibiae* rounded: *tarsi* rather long.

Phyllobius differs from the foregoing genus, not only by having the body densely clothed with scales, but by the dissimilarity of its form, the structure of its antennæ, &c.

A. *Femora dentate.*


Oblong, black, clothed with narrow silken-green scales: head procerct, with hair-like scales; furnished with an obsolete carina, and an oblong impression between the antennæ: thorax clothed like the head: *elytra* moderately punctate-striated, clothed with minute short, golden or satiny-green, scales, obsolētely varied with darker ones, and towards the tip of the suture a few short hairs: apex of abdomen piceous: *legs* rufo-ferruginous, with the *tarsi* obscure: antennæ with the basal joint rufo-ferruginous, the rest dusky. The femora are sometimes dusky: and the colour of the scales varies considerably.

Frequently taken in woods within the metropolitan district, but not very common: also near Bristol, and in Norfolk. “Sometimes rather common about midsummer in the sands at Penllergare.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*  “Raelills, very abundant.”—*Rev. W. Little.*  “Epping.”—*Mr. Doubleday.*  “Bristol.”—*G. Waring, Esq.*


Black, clothed rather densely with narrow green scales, somewhat resembling hairs on the head and thorax: *elytra* faintly punctate-striate, clothed throughout with bright green or bluish scales: *legs* and antennæ entirely rufo-ferruginous. It is probable that this may be a mere variety, or the opposite sex, of the preceding.

Taken in hedges within the metropolitan district.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Black, clothed with narrow, blue-green, or golden scales, most densely on the elytra, the latter faintly punctate-striate, and immaculate: legs entirely black: antennae dusky or piceous.

Variable in the tint of the scales:—this species is evidently very distinct from either of the foregoing.


Sp. 4. maculicornis. Oblongus niger, carulescenti vel viridi-squamosus, alboque subsetosus, antennis ferrugineis, clavés, scapique apice nigro, pedibus nigris tarsis piceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Oblong, black, clothed with blue or greenish scales, and a few whitish hairs: head and thorax obsolescently punctate: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices with a few whitish setae; and blue-green rounded scales: body beneath also with blue-green scales, with the abdomen glabrous: legs black, with bluish scales: femora acutely dentate: tarsi pitchy: antennae rufous, with the apex of the scape and the club black.

Apparently rare: I have one specimen captured by myself near London, and a pair taken near "Inverness."—Mr. Waterhouse. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.


Black, densely clothed with rounded, brilliant, silvery, or blue-green scales and a few pale hairs: head oblong, thickly but finely coriaceous: thorax with an impression within the base and apex, the disc transversely convex: elytra not very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat, smooth, densely clothed with green scales and pale hairs, immaculate: legs stout: femora, thick clavate, sometimes black, with green scales, and armed with a short, acute tooth: tibiae and tarsi pale or yellowish; antennae also flavescent, or pale-testaceous.

Variable in the tint of the scales, with which the upper surface of the body is clothed.


Oblong, black, clothed with scattered, narrow, golden-cupreous scales, sometimes greenish: head thickly rugose-punctate, with the forehead depressed, clothed with griseous hair-like scales, tinted with golden and coppery hues in certain lights: thorax similar, depressed anteriorly and posteriorly: scutellum white: elytra rather narrow and very convex, delicately punctate- striate, rather irregularly clothed with broader and brighter coloured scales than the head and thorax: legs rufo-testaceous: femora clavate, all with a moderate acute tooth: antennae also rufo-testaceous, with the club sometimes rufescent.

The femora are sometimes piceous at the apex, and the colour of the upper surface varies considerably.

Abundant on trees in woods within the metropolitan district, and near Bristol. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

B. Femora unarmed.


Black, with green scales: head oblong, and with the thorax densely squamous; thorax short, the sides but little rounded, narrow from the middle to the apex: elytra convex, with the apex acuminate, punctate-striate and densely squamous: breast and abdomen also densely squamous: legs ferruginous: femora obscure: antennae rather slender, with the five last joints of the funiculus lenticular.

Variable in colour, the scales being of different tints of green and bluish; sometimes pale or griseous.

Not common; found on trees within the metropolitan district.

Black, clothed with opaque pale green scales: rostrum with the apex nearly glabrous, the base and head rather densely squamous: thorax short, with the sides moderately rounded, and obsoletely impressed within the base and apex, thickly squamous: elytra slightly convex, the apex rounded, punctate-striate, the interstices flat, densely clothed with scales: body beneath squamous, the abdomen somewhat naked: legs moderate: femora pitchy-black, with green scales: tibiae and tarsi testaceous.

Variable in the colour of the scales, which are sometimes whitish or blue-green.


Sp. 9. albidus. Ater, squamulis albidis opacis dense obtectus, antennis tenuibus tibiis tarsisque testaceis, femoris pitchy. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, rather densely clothed above with opaque whitish scales: rostrum piceous at the apex: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices uniformly clothed with whitish scales: abdomen beneath less densely squamous: femora pitchy: tibiae and tarsi testaceous: antennae rather slender, also testaceous.

Found also not uncommonly in the neighbourhood of London.


Black, densely clothed with green scales: head and thorax with the scales rather elongate, the latter with an obscure impression within the base and apex: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices squamosse: abdomen rather slightly squamous, and piceous at the apex: femora dusky or fuscous: tibiae testaceae: tarsi somewhat obscure: antennae entirely pale testaceous.

Also common in the vicinity of the metropolis.


Black, rather densely clothed with bluish-green scales: head and thorax somewhat glossy, the latter very short, somewhat coarctate in front, transversely convex behind: elytra moderately punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and squamous: body beneath densely clothed with glossy scales: femora fuscescent: tibiae and tarsi pitchy-ferruginous: antennae the same, but paler.
Slightly variable in the colour of the scales.

Found within the metropolitan district.


Black, shining: head rather large, thickly rugose-punctate, and sparingly clothed with hair-like greenish scales: thorax with the sides rounded, the disc moderately convex, thickly rugose punctate, and sparingly clothed with narrow silvery-green scales, the sides densely clothed with the same, as well as the under surface: elytra with the apex acuminate, above convex, shining black, nearly glabrous, and rather deeply punctate- striate, the interstices flat and smooth: breast densely squamous, abdomen pitchy, sparingly clothed with scales: femora black, tibia and tarsi ferruginous: *antennae* rather short; also ferruginous: with the club obscure.

Apparently rare, at least inland; I possess a single specimen only of whose locality I am not certain: it frequents the coast, and is found on the Artemisia maritima, according to Gyllenhal. "Newcastle."—*J. G. Children, Esq.* "Near Edinburgh, not rare."—Rev. W. Little.

**Genus CCCXXXI.—** *Tanymecus,* Germar.

*Antennae* geniculate, 12-jointed, moderate, rather slender, the scape reaching to the upper margin of the eyes; funiculus with the two basal joints obconic, the second shortest, the remainder shorter and subturbinated, club oblong, ovate, acuminate. *Rostrum* short, rather thick, with the antennal groove curved and abbreviated before the eyes; the latter rounded, and somewhat depressed: thorax oblong, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, with the sides moderately rounded, and the hinder margin a little elevated: elytra elongate, with the apex acuminate: legs rather long, and stout: femora unarmed: tibia truncate, also unarmed: tarsi rather long.

*Tanymecus* not only differs from *Phyllobius* by the greater elon-

**Genus CCCXXXII.—** *Brachyderes,* Schönherr.

*Antennae* geniculate, 12-jointed, slender, longer than the thorax, the scape extending beyond the eyes; funiculus with the basal joints elongate, the second joint longer than the first, the remainder shorter, all obconic; club narrow, oval. *Rostrum* very short, stout, above somewhat flat: eyes rounded, prominent: thorax very short, with the sides rounded: elytra subovate: legs rather long, stout: femora unarmed.

gation of its body, but by the dissimilarity in the structure and position of its antennae; its longer thorax, &c.


Black, densely clothed with short hairs and scales, above fuscous, beneath and on the sides whitish-ash: rostrum with an obsolete longitudinal impression: thorax with an obscure abbreviated channel in front, and an obsolete impression on the middle of each side: scutellum clothed with whitish scales: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate: legs and antennæ black, clothed with grizzous-white scales.

Var. $\theta$. Ta. affinis. *Steph. Catal. l. c. No. 1853.—With the body more elongated and narrowed in proportion, with the sides concolorous: this may probably be the male.

Not common; found occasionally within the metropolitan district, at Darenth, in Epping-forest, &c.—"Bottisham."—*Rev. L. Jenyns.

On nettles, near Walthamstow."—*A. Cooper, Esq.

**Genus CCCXXXIV.—Cleonus, Schönherr.**

*Antennæ* geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short, moderately slender; the scape not touching the eyes: the basal joint of the funiculus rather longer than the remainder, subobconic, the second to the sixth short, the seventh stouter, closely applied to the club, which is somewhat oblong-ovate, acuminate. *Rostrum* very short, rather thick, generally carinated or having a channel above: *eyes* oblong, depressed: *thorax* subconic, obsoletely constricted towards


Elongate, black, clothed with fuscous pubescence: antennæ slender and ferruginous.

Said by Berkenhout to be indigenous, but I have never seen a specimen.

**Genus CCCXXXIII.—Brotheus mihi.**

*Antennæ* not geniculated, 12-jointed, curved, the basal joint, or scape, slightly elongate, robust, clavate, the following joint also a little robust and subglobose-conic, the next smaller, somewhat obconic, the remainder of the funiculus short, subnodose, the eighth joint being transverse: club large, ovate, acuminate. *Rostrum* very short and robust, inserted during repose in a deep, short groove on the anterior margin of the *thorax* beneath, the latter oblong-
the apex, the anterior margin slightly bisinuated, the base more deeply so: elytra elongate, generally with a protuberance near the apex, the latter rounded: legs short, subequal: femora unarmed: tibiae with the apex slightly widened, and furnished within with a short horizontal hook.

The insects of this genus are of large size, and are distinguished by their elongated pubescent body, united to the stout, short rostrum, bearing the antennae towards the apex, and having the basal joint of the funiculus longer than the second, the thorax sub-conic, obsoletely constricted towards the apex, the elytra with a callosity behind, &c.:—their larvae subsist upon the roots of plants, to which they are at times very injurious.

A. With the rostrum carinated.


Black, varied with cinereous pubescence: rostrum with two deep sulci, divided by a longitudinal carina: thorax with an obscure dorsal carina, the sides with a whitish flexuous, interrupted streak, most distinct on the anterior portion: the base with an irregular transverse black fascia: elytra obscurely striated, with several obscure rows of elevated ashy hairs, and each with two distinct white spots, behind the middle, the anterior of which is somewhat divided: towards the base are some paler dashes: on the breast are some fascicles of ashy down, and the margins of the abdominal segments are pale: legs black, with cinereous pubescence.

I have seen but two examples of this rare insect, one of which is in the collection of N. A. Vigors, Esq., the other in my own cabinet: the latter was captured near Coombe-wood, about twenty years since.

quadrate, with the disc longitudinally porcate, the anterior margin lobate behind the eyes; these last depressed, concealed? during repose: elytra broad, convex, the apex abruptly retuse, the disc unequal: legs short, stout: femora unarmed: tibiae straight, with a hook at the apex within: tarsi broad, stout, setose, armed at the tip with two long, distant claws.

This singular genus of Curculionidae, named as above from its deformity, the most conspicuous of all the indigenous groups of the family, approaches closely to the genus Cryptops of Schonherr, but from that genus there are many points of dissimilarity, especially in the structure of the antennae, the porcate thorax, and elytra; though it agrees in having the anterior under surface
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Elongate, black, densely, but irregularly clothed with an ashy pubescence: rostrum uniformly pubescent, with a naked longitudinal carina: thorax coarsely rugose-punctate, with an abbreviated central carina, and on each side a flexuous series of glabrous, tubercular granules, curved outwardly in the middle, and bending inwards at the base; on the outer edge thereof is a whitish streak: elytra acuminated, moderately punctate-striate, the interstices irregularly clothed with patches of cinereous hairs, having several denuded spots and two distinct oblique fasciae; the tubercle towards the apex is also denuded: legs and antennæ black, with ashy pubescence.

The pubescence on the head and on the sides of the thorax, as well as upon the legs, is frequently of a bright griseous, or brilliant red:—there are also occasionally one or two pale reddish lines on the elytra, and the suture of the latter is sometimes of similar hue.

Rare near London, but very abundant in some parts of the

of the thorax grooved to receive the rostrum: the legs very stout, with the tarsi robust, setose, and furnished with long distant claws:—at first sight it remotely assimilates with Cryptorrhynchus, but the straight antennæ and totally dissimilar legs at once point out its discordancy with that genus, with which it has lately been associated, merely from the circumstance of my having improperly placed the genera in juxta-position, in my Catalogue.

Sp. 1. porcatus. *Ater thorace porcis duabus elevatis crenatis, thorace femoribus tibiisque cinereo-albido squamosis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Deep velvety black; with the thorax, femora beneath, and tibiae densely clothed with rounded ashy-white scales; the thorax porcate and irregularly and very deeply foveolate, the bases of the foveae black: elytra very irregular, gibbous, the disc with two considerably elevated, longitudinal crenated ridges, of which the interior is curved inwards, and interrupted at the apex, and the exterior is nearly straight; these ridges extend about two-thirds of the length of the elytra, and the apex from their terminations, and also the sides from the outer ridge, are very suddenly deflexed, the latter bear four rows of very deeply impressed subquadrate impressions: the femora above, and the tarsi are deep black: claws and antennæ piceous.

Of this extraordinary insect I have hitherto seen only my own specimen, which was taken "at the roots of an Ornithogalum, in his garden at Hammersmith, by Mr. Lee,"—*Mar sham:* which has induced me to place its description in a note, as the group to which it belongs is probably South African.
country, especially in the New Forest, Hants, whence I have received numerous specimens from J. C. Dale, Esq. "Wimledon-common."—Mr. Waterhouse. "Martlesham-heath, Suffolk."—Marsham MSS.

Sp. 3. glaucus. Brevior, niger, vellere cinereo-brunescente tectus, elytris sub-acuminatis, profunde punctato-striatis, fasciis arcuatis nudioribus. (Long. corp. 7 lin.)


Short, black, clothed with an ashy-brown down: rostrum as in the foregoing: head with two round impressions between the eyes, and a naked carina: thorax deeply rugose-punctate, with a considerably abbreviated carina in front, terminating in a fovea, and various dorsal impressions, and two flexuous striae as in the foregoing insect: elytra slightly acuminated, rather densely and regularly clothed with pale ashy, or bruneous down, having two transverse, anteriorly curved fasciae, as well as the posterior tubercle, somewhat denuded: legs and antennæ black, with ashy pubescence.

This insect is decidedly a rare species. In June, 1815, seven examples were taken by Mr. Neale on the common between Cobham and Ripley, one of which I possess, and although I have diligently searched that spot during many succeeding years, I have hitherto been unsuccessful in my researches to capture specimens.

B. With the rostrum grooved.

Sp. 4. sulcirostris. Niger denscé cinereo-pubescent, elytris tenué punctato-striatis, fasciis obliquis denudatis, rostro sulcis tribus subequalibus. (Long. corp. 7—10 lin.)


Black, densely clothed with ashy down: rostrum with three deep subequal channels, the ridges between naked: thorax granulated, with a densely pubescent slender longitudinal dorsal line, impressed anteriorly and posteriorly, and marked in the middle with a naked, short elevation; on each side is a double ashy pubescent streak: elytra delicately punctate- striate, with the interspaces transversely rugulose, and densely clothed with ashy or hoary down, excepting two very oblique streaks and the posterior tubercle: legs and antennæ black, with ashy pile.

Local, but not uncommon: I have taken it in plenty on a chalk hill near Hertford, in September, and in other places in the spring.

**Genus CCCXXXV.—Bothynoderes, Schönheyr.**

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short and stout; the scape slightly touching the eyes, with the apex incrassate; funiculus with the basal joint short and stout; the second as long again as the first, subobconic; the four following short, coarctate; the seventh broader, receiving the club, which is sub-fusiform. Rostrum longer than the head, rather thick and linear, deflexed and carinated: eyes ovate, subdepressed: thorax narrowed anteriorly, the sides slightly rounded, the base bisinuated, and with an impression in the middle: elytra oblong, with a tubercle towards the apex, which is obtuse: legs moderate: femora unarmed: tibia with a short horizontal claw within: tarsi elongate.

There is evidently very close resemblance between the insects of this and the preceding genus, but the present may be known by the dissimilarity in the structure of the antennae, the two basal joints of the funiculus being short and thick, and the remaining ones coarctate, and very short:—the pubescence on the body is very different, and the species are of much smaller size, the rostrum dissimilar, &c.


Black, variegated with whitish pubescence: head with the forehead rugose-punctate, the vertex smoother, with a slightly fulvessent pubescence: thorax coarsely rugose punctate, with an obsolete carina in the middle and a deep impression behind; the sides and under surface clothed with a dense whitish pubescence, including a rounded naked spot near the apex: elytra moderate, punctate-striate, densely clothed with a white or snowy pubescence, except a humeral spot, a central waved fascia, and a small patch including the apical tubercle, nearly denuded: legs black: femora with a whitish ring at the apex: antennae black, with the base ferruginous.

Very rare, but widely dispersed. "Taken by Mr. Hooker in a gravel pit at Hilsdon, near Norwich, and by the Rev. R. Sheppard in a similar situation near Ipswich."—Marsham MSS. "Portobello, near Edinburgh."—Dr. Leach.
GENUS CCCXXXVI.—LIXUS, Fabricius.

Antenna geniculated, 12-jointed, rather short, deflexed, slender, inserted behind the middle of the rostrum; funiculus with the two basal joints elongate, obconic; the four following short, truncate at the apex; the next stouter, closely applied to the club, which is oblong, fusiform. Rostrum elongate, moderately robust, rounded or cylindric, nearly straight, or very little curved: thorax oblong, conic, a little coarctate on the sides anteriorly, the base bisinuated: elytra oblong, cylindric, sometimes attenuated and gaping at the apex: legs long, slender: femora cylindric, unarmed: tibiae with a hook within at the apex.

From the foregoing genera, of this group of the Curculionidæ, the present may be known by the greater length and tenuity of the rostrum, and by having the antennæ placed towards the base thereof; the body elongate, pubescent, and not varied,—the larvae are destructive to the roots of plants.

A. With the elytra acuminated at the apex.


Cylindric, black, clothed above with yellowish powder: rostrum glabrous, black: head with two whitish streaks before the eyes: thorax slightly convex in front, with a depression in the middle of the base, the lateral margins a little rounded and bluish-white: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, with the apex slightly mucronated, and the lateral margins bluish-white: body beneath densely clothed with hoary pile, with some denuded spots: legs black, with whitish pubescence; antennæ the same.

I have seen a British pair of this species, I believe in the possession of J. Sparshull, Esq. of Norwich, but I do not well remember.

Sp. 2. paraplecticus. Fusco-cinereus pubescens, lutescente-farinosus, elytris apice mucronatis, antennis ferrugineis clavi nigri. (Long. corp. 8—9 lin.)


Fusco-cinereus, pubescent, more or less sprinkled with a lutescent or greenish powder: head small, obsolete punctured: rostrum a little thickened, the apex black and glabrous: thorax oblong, with an obsolete dorsal carina: the base with two broad longitudinal flavescent streaks: elytra subcylindric, with the apex attenuated, and terminating in a short mucro, the disc punctate-striate, the stria disposed in pairs, the alternate interstices more densely clothed.
with lutescent down than the intermediate, and the lateral margins more densely than the back: legs black, clothed with yellowish-ashy down: antennae ferruginous, with a black club.

Very rare in Britain: I possess a pair captured about thirty years since in the Isle of Ely: the larva, which feeds on plants of the genera Phellandrium and Sium, is said to be very injurious to cattle, when they happen to swallow it with their food. “Brugh-marsh.” — T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 3. productus. Elongatus, fusco-cinereus pubescens, virescenti-farinosis, elytris lateribus luteis, apice mucronatis, mucrone in spinam productis, antennis pallide ferrugineis, clavd fusae.


Elongate, ashy-brown, clothed with a cinereous pubescence and a greenish or dull flavescent powder: head very small; rostrum long, rather slender; thorax elongate, with the sides and two dorsal lines densely clothed with lutescent down: elytra elongate, cylindric, regularly punctate-striate, the lateral margins clothed with rather bright luteous down; the apex attenuated, produced into an elongate more or less diverging acute spiniform mucro: legs rather slender, clothed with an ashy pubescence: antennae pale ferruginous, with the club fuscous.

Local; and, at times, very plentiful near London, especially on the banks of the Thames, between Fulham and Barnes, in the autumn. “Common in the fens about Ely, the larvae inhabiting the hollow stems of the Sium latifolium.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

B. With the elytra rounded at the apex.

Sp. 4. angustatus. Cylindricus ater, flavescenti pulverulentus, thorace scabro, elytris obtusis, punctato-striatis, rostro sulcato. (Long. corp. 6—9 lin.)


Cylindric, black, powdered with yellowish: head rounded, finely punctured; rostrum rather short, a little curved, somewhat coarsely punctured, with an interrupted longitudinal channel: thorax rugose, the anterior margin somewhat smooth: elytra subcylindric, with a transverse impression at the base; the apex obtuse, with several rows of shallow points disposed in striae: legs black, with an ashy pubescence: antennae ferruginous, with the club dusky.

I possess a pair of this rare species, one from the collection of Mr. Marsham, the other taken in July, 1818, at Hickstead, in Sussex. I have seen a third specimen in the collection of Mr. Ingall, who informs me that it was captured in the neighbourhood of Sydenham.
Sp. 5. lateralis. Angustatus, niger, castaneo-fusco pollinosus, thoracis lateribus flavo-albidis, elytris punctato-striatis basi impresso. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black, clothed above with a fulvous-chestnut powder, especially on the sides: rostrum glabrous and black, with a carina: thorax with an abbreviated obscure carina in front, terminating in an impression behind, the disc slightly granulated, the lateral margins rather broadly yellowish-white: elytra subcylindrical, punctate-striate, the apex rounded, the lateral margins somewhat dusky: body clothed with ashy down beneath: legs black, with ashy pubescence: antennae with the base piceous, the club dusky.

Taken in the Isle of Thanet in June.

Genus CCCXXXVII.—Larinus, Schüppel.

Antennae geniculated, 12-jointed, short, deflexed, rather stout, funicular 7-jointed, its two basal joints somewhat elongate subconic, four following short, half rounded, the next thicker, the club oblong-ovate, acuminate. Rostrum rounded, shorter than the thorax, rather thickened, carinated at the base, straight: eyes ovate, depressed: thorax conic, with the base deeply bisinuated, the sides coarsely in front, with a minute lobe behind the eyes: elytra broad, ovate, rather flat on the back, the apex rounded; the shoulders obtusely angulate: scutellum minute: legs stout: tibiae armed at the base within with a stout hook.

Larinus differs not only in the robustness and length of the rostrum from Rhinobatus, but in habit and form: its antennae are situated towards the base of the rostrum, while in the allied genus they are placed towards the apex; their structure is also slightly dissimilar, the club being more acuminate in Larinus.


Black, thorax rugose-punctate, its lateral margins unequal, and ashy-white; the disc with an irregular transverse impression: elytra punctato-striata, the interstices transversely rugose, with fascicles of griseous hairs; the third interstice from the suture with an interrupted whitish longitudinal fascia, and the lateral margins irregularly whitish: legs black, with ashy pubescence: antennae piceous, with the club dusky.

Of this insect I have seen but two examples, one of which was captured many years since, in the vicinity of Merton, in Surrey:—the other, I believe, is in Mr. Haworth's cabinet.

Genus CCCXXXVIII.—Rhinobatus, Megerle.

Antennæ geniculated, 12-jointed, short, moderately stout, placed towards the apex of the rostrum; the two basal joints of the funiculus slightly elongate, obconic; the remainder short, subnodose, the last being broadest; club elongate ovate, subacute. Rostrum rather slender, longer than the thorax, obscurely bent: thorax conic, with the base very much bisinuated, the centre produced opposite to the scutellum: elytra broad, ovate, slightly convex, obtuse: scutellum minute: legs rather stout: femora thickened, unarmèd: tibiae with a minute hook at the apex within.

Rhinobatus differs from Larinus in having the rostrum more slender and longer in proportion to the bulk of the insect, with the antennæ placed towards the apex, and having the club rather obtuse at the tip:—the proportions of the articulations of the antennæ are somewhat dissimilar, and the general habit is different:—the larvae of the insects of this and the next following genera are said to possess great efficacy in the cure of the tooth-ache.


Black: rostrum punctate, the base obscurely carinated: head obscurely punctured: thorax with the lateral margins oblique, faintly rounded, clothed with a griseous pile; the disc thickly rugulose with confluent punctures, and in fine specimens slightly pulverulent: elytra with the sides straight, rather deeply punctato-striate, the interstices finely coriaceous, and having fascicles of griseous cinereous down; which also clothes the body beneath: antennæ dull piceous.

Rare in Britain: I have found it at Dover; and it has occurred in other parts of Kent, and in Sussex near Brighton. "Weston-super-Mare."—G. Waring, Esq.

Genus CCCXXXIX.—Rhinocyllus, Germar.

Antennæ not geniculated, 12-jointed, very short, thick; the articulations transverse, subperfoliated, somewhat coarctate, increasing in breadth to the club, which is 4-articulate ovate, the joints closely united. Rostrum short, stout, angulated, deflexed, a little bent, the base bicornate: eyes oval, narrowed beneath: thorax subconic, deeply bisinuated behind: scutellum very minute:
ELYTRA OBLONG, SUBLINEAR, CONVEX, WITH THE BASE OF EACH ROUNDED, THE Apex OBTUSE: LEGS STOUT; TIBIAE ARMED WITHIN AT THE TIP, WITH A MINUTE HOOK.

The straight antennae of this genus at once points out its great discrepancy from any of the foregoing genera;—the rostrum is also very short and incrassated, with the antennae inserted towards the apex, &c.


Black, clouded with cinerous: rostrum carinated above, and an abbreviated carina on each side at the base, adjacent to which are two oblong small tubercles: thorax obsolescently granulated, clothed with rather long ashy-brown hairs; the lateral margins whitish: elytra striate, the interstices obscurely punctured, and furnished more or less with ashy pile, disposed in waved lines: legs clothed with whitish down: antennae piceous-black.

More abundant in England than the foregoing species, but nevertheless not very common: it appears to occur most frequently on the southern coast, at no great distance inland, as at Brighton, Bognor, the Isle of Wight, Weymouth, the New Forest, &c. "Near Canterbury."—Mr. Ingpen.

GENUS CCCXL—CHLOROPLANUS, Dalman.

Antennae not geniculated, 12-jointed, inserted towards the apex of the rostrum; the basal joint elongate, the joints of the funiculus obconic, gradually shortening; club ovate, acuminate. Rostrum short, with a longitudinal carina in the middle, the apex deeply notched: eyes rounded, moderately prominent: thorax oblong, narrowed anteriorly, the base bisinuated: scutellum small, triangular: elytra ample, ovate, the apex with a small pilose mucro: legs elongate: anterior tibiae curved within, the apex with a small hook.


Black, above sparingly clothed with green scales; with the body beneath and sides densely clothed with yellowish-green.

Introduced by Stewart as an indigenous insect, but apparently without sufficient authority.
Genus CCCXLI.—Magdalis, Germar.

Antennæ moderate, placed in the middle of the rostrum, slightly geniculated, 12-jointed, curved; the basal joint elongated and touching the eyes, slightly clavate and a little curved; the second short, stout, obconic; the third smaller; the five following short, coarctate, somewhat cup-shaped, the exterior ones largest; club 4-articulate, oblong-ovate, acuminate. Rostrum as long again as the head, curved, cylindric; eyes large, approximating; thorax bisinuated behind, the anterior edge acuminate at the angle; elytra subcylindric, convex, each produced anteriorly and slightly concealing the base of the thorax; legs moderate; femora more or less dentate; tibiae with a stout hook within.

Magdalis not only differs from Rhinodes by the form of the thorax, but by the dissimilarity in the structure of the antennæ, rostrum, and femora, the latter of which are always more or less dentate, and the lateral margins of the thorax are generally furnished with a spine-like process at the anterior angle, and are sometimes crenulated.

Sp. 1. carbonaria. Atra, subnitida, glabra, thorace profunde punctato, opaco, elytris sulcato-striatis, striis punctatis. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, glabrous; antennæ with the club fuscenscent; thorax thickly and deeply punctate, the surface entirely opaque, the anterior angle of the lateral margin produced into a spiniform process; elytra rather deeply punctate-sulcate, the interstices slightly convex and smooth; femora with a denticulation towards the apex.


Ma. carbonarius. Curtis, v. pl. 212?

Black, slightly shining and glabrous; head obsolescely punctured; thorax transversely depressed, thickly and deeply punctured, opaque, with an abbreviated line in the front of the disc; the lateral margins crenulated, and terminating on both sides in a short, more or less distinct, tooth; the hinder angles
acute: elytra more glossy, deeply striated, the striae crenate, the interstices somewhat smooth, or obsoletely wrinkled transversely: femora armed with a stout tooth: antennae pubescent, the club fuscos, most robust in the male, and placed more towards the apex of the rostrum, which is shorter and broader than in the females.

Less abundant than the foregoing, frequenting similar trees, and also the birch and hazel, within the metropolitan district, and elsewhere. "Has been taken near Swansea in a birch tree, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. aterrima. Atra, opaca, thorace subquadrate, antice utrinque dentato parcius punctulato, elytris satiis profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis subtilissime coriaceis. (Long. corp. 11—$\frac{3}{2}$ lin.)

Black, opaque, glabrous: head very obsoletely punctured: thorax subquadrate, with the sides nearly straight, and produced into an acute tooth anteriorly the hinder angle nearly prominent; the disc rather sparingly, but finely punctured; elytra moderately punctate-striate, the interstices flat and very finely coriaceous: femora with a stout, acute, tooth: antennae short, piceous, with the club black.


Black, opaque, glabrous: head obsoletely punctured: thorax subquadrate, the lateral margins slightly rounded in the middle, and terminating anteriorly in a strong acute tooth; the disc very thickly and rather coarsely punctured, with a rather obsolete carina in the middle: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex, and very minutely punctured: legs black, pubescent; anterior femora with a very strong acute tooth towards the apex, the rest with a smaller one: antennae pale rufo-ferruginous at the base, the club pitchy.

Rare: I have seen but a pair, one of which, a male, I found at Ripley, in June, 1827: the other I have possessed many years; it was captured in the west of England.
MANDIBULATA. — COLEOPTERA.

Genus CCCXLII.—Rhinodes, De Jean.

Antennæ not geniculated, 12-jointed, arising from the middle of the rostrum, curved, the basal joint elongate clavate, the second short, robust, obconic, the third smaller, the five following short, somewhat cup-shaped, gradually thickening to the club, which is 4-articulate, elongate-ovate, acuminate. Rostrum scarcely longer than the head, nearly straight, cylindric; eyes large, approximating; thorax posteriorly subtruncate; elytra somewhat cylindric, convex, subtruncate anteriorly; legs moderate; femora simple, or obsoletely dentate; tibiae with a minute hook at the apex within.

In the dissimilar form of the thorax, and diversity of structure in the antennæ, as well as of that of the elytra and general habit, the femora being simple, &c. the present genus differs from the foregoing:—the larvae are sluglike and glossy, and found upon the leaves of trees of the cherry and plum kind.

Sp. 1. Pruni. Niger, subopaeus, antennis ferrugineis, thorace bituberculato, elytris crenato-striatis. (Long. corp. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)—1\(\frac{3}{4}\) lin.)


Black, nearly opaque; head large, thickly but obsoletely punctured, with a narrow impressed line between the eyes: thorax with the hinder angles prominent, above slightly convex, closely punctate-granulate, with a few scattered lines, with an obsolete channel in the middle of the anterior margin, and on each side, in the middle of the lateral margins, an elevated obtuse tubercle: elytra elongate, crenate-striate, with the interstices narrow, convex, and ruggedly punctate: antennæ ferruginous.

Var. With the club of the antennæ dusky or black.


Sp. 2. Cerasi. Ater, opacus, thorace antice punctatissimo, elytris striatis, interstitis orberrimé granulato-coriaceis. (Long. corp. 2—2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, opaque: head obsoletely punctured, with a faint impression on the forehead: thorax short, coarctate and depressed anteriorly, the sides very much rounded, and the hinder margin deeply bisinuated, with the outer angles acuminated, the disc rather deeply and thickly rugose-punctate: elytra rather
deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and very closely granulate-coriaceous; legs rather long, moderately stout; femora incrassated, with a very obscure rudimentary tooth towards the apex; antennae black, with the apex fuscescent; rather stouter in males, and the rostrum shorter and slightly incrassated in the same sex.

Not uncommon on cherry and pear trees, as well as the sloe and hazel, within the metropolitan district.

**GENUS CCCXLIII.—**Panus, Schönherr.

Antennæ not geniculated, 12-jointed, curved, rather stout, the basal joint reaching to the eyes, clavate, and a little bent, second short, thick, suborbiculate; third smaller, obconic, four following very short and coarctate, subequal, eighth stout and broader, perfoliate; club very large, equal to half the length of the antennæ, robust, subcylindric, with the apex subacuminate, composed of four closely united joints. Rostrum as long as the head, rather thick, and a little bent; eyes large, somewhat approximating: elytra subcylindric, convex, with the base and apex of each rounded; legs moderate; femora unarmed.

The immensely disproportioned pubescent club of the antennæ of this genus, exclusively of other discordant characters, sufficiently point out the necessity of separating it from the two foregoing genera.

Sp. 1. barbicornis. *Niger, subopacus, antennis inferne ferrugineis, clava longissimā nigro-fusca, thorace super planiusculo, foveolato, elytris nitidioribus sulcato punctatis, interstitiis convexis, subtilissime strigosis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, somewhat opaque: head thickly, but finely, punctured: thorax above somewhat flat, the anterior margin slightly elevated and a little emarginate; the lateral margins very much rounded, the base narrowed, with the posterior angles acute, the base with three obsolete impressions; the disc very thickly punctate, with an abbreviated smooth carina in front: elytra rather glossy, sulcate, the sulci obscurely punctate, with the interstices convex, delicately strigose: legs black; tarsi piceous: antennæ ferruginous beneath, with the club fuscescent.

Rare: I have taken a specimen at Ripley in June:—it is found, however, in various parts of the country, as I have received specimens from Norfolk and Somersetshire.
Genus CCCXLIV.—Apion, Herbst.

Antennae not geniculated, 11-jointed, inflexed beneath the head, towards the middle, or at the base of the rostrum, the basal joint slightly elongate, clavate, the second somewhat obovoid, the six following very short, equal, conic-rounded, or somewhat turbinated, the remainder united, and forming an oval, acute, triarticulate club. Rostrum porrect, slender, cylindric, more or less curved; the base sometimes thick, with the apex subulate: head elongated behind: eyes lateral, rounded, prominent: thorax conic or subcylindric, with the base and apex truncate: elytra ovate, arched, covering the apex of the abdomen: legs elongate, unarmed: tibiae rounded, and thickening to the apex:—body somewhat pear-shaped, winged.

Of the insects of this singularly neat and pretty genus, an admirable paper is given in the 9th volume of the Linnean Transactions by Kirby, to which a supplement appeared in the 10th:—of these valuable observations and descriptions I have availed myself in the following pages, as well as from those contained in the 3d and 4th parts of Gyllenhal, and the 2d and 3d volumes of Germar’s Magazine:—the genus may be well known from its subporrect rostrum, straight antennæ, and pear-shaped body: there is considerable diversity of appearance amongst the species, and I have in some measure followed Germar’s subdivisions, in order to get more readily at any given insect.

A. With the rostrum subulated at the apex.

a. Rostrum short.


Obscure, black, with a slight hoary-white pubescence: head punctured, rugulose between the eyes: rostrum compressed, with the base incrassated and rugulose, the apex subulate: antennæ testaceæ at the base, with the club shining: thorax somewhat rounded and finely punctured, with a dorsal line abbreviated at each end, the anterior margin slightly notched: coleoptra subglobose, sulcate-striate, the stria punctate, with the interstices somewhat flat.

Not very uncommon; found in June on the Vicia Cracca, within the metropolitan district as well as in Norfolk. “Dorking, in July.”—Mr. Waterhouse.
Sp. 2. ruficorne. *Atrum villoso-inicanum, rostro crassiusculo, apice subulato, antennis totis testaceis, coleoptris subglobosis.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\) lin.)


_Black, obscure, with hoary pile: head rather densely pilose, with an intermediate glabrous line: rostrum rather short, clothed with cinereous pile, with the base thickened, the apex subulated: antennae rather slender, entirely testaceous: thorax very minutely punctured, with an obsolete dorsal line, abbreviated in front: coleoptra subglobose, sulcate-striate: the striae punctate, with the interstices rather flat.

Found with the preceding, of which it is most probably the opposite sex.

Sp. 3. Pomone. *Atrum villoso-subincanum, rostro crassiusculo, apice subulato, coleoptris obovatis, atro-ceruleis.* (Long. corp. \(1\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{3}{4}\) lin.)


_Black, with a slightly hoary pile: head punctate, rugulose between the eyes: rostrum punctured, thick, with the apex subulated, deflexed, the middle dilated beneath: antennae basal: thorax behind with a short impressed line before the scutellum: coleoptra obovate, bluish, sulcate-striate, the sulci punctate, the interstices flat.

Male with the sulci between the eyes, and the first joint of the antennae rufous at the base.

Abundant on fir trees in the neighbourhood of Hertford: Mr. Kirby says that it inhabits the white-thorn. “Southend.”—Mr. Waterhouse. “Common everywhere in Cambridgeshire.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

b. With the rostrum elongate.

Sp. 4. subulatum. *Atrum, subpilosum, rostro apice attenuato, coleoptris sub-globosis.* (Long. corp. \(1\frac{3}{4}\) lin.)


_Black, opaque, with a delicate hoary pile: head punctured, striated between the eyes: rostrum moderate, the base incrassate and obscure, the apex subulated, glossy: antennae placed behind the middle, with the basal joint obscurely rufous, the club rather large: thorax punctured, with an abbreviated line in front: coleoptra ovate-subglobose, punctate-striate, with the interstices flat.

Not common: found in July on the Lathyrus pratensis in the vicinity of the metropolis, as well as in Suffolk.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 5. Marshami. Carruleo-atrum, subpilosum, rostrum elongatum, apice attenuato, coleoptris subglobosis, thorace scabriusculo. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Obscurely-bluish-black, slightly pilose; head obscurely punctured; deeply striate between the eyes; rostrum elongate, with the apex attenuated; antennae somewhat basial; the basal joint dull picaceous, the club moderate; thorax very rugose, with an obsolete abbreviated dorsal line behind; coleoptra subglobose, punctate-sulcate, the interstices flat.

I possess a pair of this species, which appears to be intermediate between the preceding and following, which I captured many years since in the vicinity of the metropolis. “Dorking”—Mr. Waterhouse.

†Sp. 6. Platalea. Atrum, grisco-subpilosum, thorace cylindrico, punctulato, canaliculato, coleoptris oblongo-ovatis, punctato-sulcatis, rostro ante epimem plano, dilatato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, with fine griseous pile; head punctate, striated between the eyes; rostrum rather long, depressed, and a little dilated before the apex; antennae with the two basal joints reddish; thorax cylindric, finely punctulated, with an abbreviated dorsal line; coleoptra oblong-ovate, punctate-sulcate.

Recorded as British, but I have not seen a specimen: the above notice is from Germar.

B. With the rostrum filiform, or subcylindric.
   a. Rostrum short. 1. Antenne placed about the middle of the rostrum.

Sp. 7. Limonii. Æneum supra purpurascendi-cupreme, coleoptris obovatis, rostro crassiusculo. (Long. corp. 1—2 lin.)

Brassy, with extremely short, decumbent pile, above purplish-copper or violet; head smooth behind, punctured between the eyes; rostrum stout, punctulate, beneath black; antennae and eyes black; thorax somewhat cylindric, finely and distinctly punctured, with a large puncture behind, opposite to the scutellum; coleoptra globose-ovate, punctate-striate, the interstices rather flat; legs obscure purplish-coppery; abdomen the same, obscurely punctured, with the first segment brassy.

Variable in the colour of the upper surface: in some examples it is of a rich purplish copper, others violaceous, or bright golden-green, or brassy-black.

Found on the Statices Limonium, and apparently not uncommon.
on the coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk, especially in the northern part of the latter about Clay, and in the neighbourhood of Burnham Market; from the last locality I have received a beautiful and extensive series from the Rev. T. Skrimshire.


Black, subglobose, shining: head short, punctured: rostrum short, rather stout, also punctured: antennae rather long, with the club thickened: thorax distinctly punctured, with a short impressed line behind: coleoptera obovate, dark violet, obtuse, punctate-striate, the interstices rather flat. Sometimes found entirely of an obscure bluish-black, with the rostrum thicker and shorter.

Not uncommon: taken on the Rumex obtusifolia in June, in the neighbourhood of London, and in Suffolk. *“Dorking.”—Mr. Waterhouse.*


Black, glabrous, slightly shining: head rather large, punctuated: rostrum short and thick, subfiliform: antennae moderate, with the club a little thickened: thorax somewhat rounded, globose, with large punctures, and before the scutellum an impressed line: coleoptera globose-ovate, greenish, with the apex obtuse; punctate-striate, with the interstices flat:—the other sex has the rostrum more slender.

Not common within the metropolitan district. *“Near Botingham.”—Rev. L. Jenyns. “Southend.”—Mr. Waterhouse.*


Black, glabrous, slightly shining: head broad, faintly punctured between the eyes: rostrum moderate, rather short, punctured: antennae moderate: eyes rather prominent: thorax slightly elongate, subcylindric, finely punctured throughout, but without a dorsal fovea or line: coleoptra obovate, a little obtuse, deep blue or greenish, punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex.

I possess a pair of this species captured near London;—it has been found in Norfolk:—probably A. brevirostre, Herbst.
Black, very smooth, slightly shining: head rather broad, punctured between the eyes, the punctures confluent: rostrum moderate, filiform, a little glossy, punctate its entire length: antennae moderate: thorax scarcely broader than the head, subcylindric, distinctly and slightly punctate, with a larger puncture before the scutellum: coleoptra deep blue, obovate, rather gibbous behind, punctate- striate, the interstices slightly convex.

Not very abundant; found on the common broom within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk. "Dorking, July."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 12. curtirostre. Atrum, obscurum, subpilosum: coleoptris subovatis, rostro breviori crassiusculo. (Long. corp. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)
Black, obscure, with a delicate hoary pile: head punctate, the punctures confluent and rugulose between the eyes: rostrum rather short, thickened, punctate, with the apex glossy: antennae rather long, with the club somewhat thick: eyes scarcely prominent: thorax subcylindric, rather deeply punctate, with a short dorsal line: coleoptra subovate, sulcate, the sulci punctated, the interstices rather flat.

Not very uncommon in the neighbourhood of London. "Dorking, July."—Mr. Waterhouse. "Among herbage, and on nettles (near Swansea), and not uncommon on the naked sand-hills."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 13. humile. Nigrum, griseo pilosum, thorace cylindrico, punctato, postice impresso, coleoptris oblongo obovalibus, punctato-sulcatis, rostro brevi. (Long. corp. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)
Black, with a griscous pile: head broad, punctured, slightly rugose between the eyes: rostrum short, as long as the head in the male, punctate, opaque, with the apex shining: antennae short: thorax cylindric, punctate, with an impressed elongate line behind, before the scutellum: coleoptra oblongo, oboval, punctate-sulcate.
Closely allied to the preceding, but rather different in form.

Also found within the metropolitan district; not very abundantly. "Dorking, July."—Mr. Waterhouse.

CURCULIONIDÆ.—APION.


Black, slightly obscured, with a whitish pile: head with confluent wrinkles between the eyes: rostrum short, thick, smooth: antennæ rather long, placed behind the middle of the rostrum, with a whitish pubescent club: eyes rather large, somewhat prominent; thorax rounded, rather widened in the middle, confluent punctured, with an obsolete dorsal line behind: coleoptera of a glabrous, obovate form, punctate-sulcate, the sulci broader than the interstices.

Frequent in some places near London, especially at Coombe-wood, on willows. "Dorking, July."—*Mr. Waterhouse.*

Sp. 15. simile. *Atrum, coleoptiris obovatis anco-nigris, subserico nitidis, rostro femineo longiore.* (Long. corp. 1—1¼ lin.)


Black, with a slight obscure pile: rostrum rather long, filiform, slightly curved, with the apex shining, a little thickened in the middle: antennæ moderate, placed behind the middle of the rostrum: eyes large, somewhat incurved: thorax slightly cylindric, with confluent punctures, and a dorsal line behind: coleoptera obvate, black, brassy, faintly adorned with a satiny gloss, striate, the striae somewhat punctate, with the interstices flat.

Male with the rostrum shorter and stouter than in the female.

Not common: I have taken specimens at Ripley and at Hertford. "Taken near Hunstanton in Norfolk."—*Kirby, l. c. "Dorking, July."—Mr. Waterhouse.*

Sp. 16. tenue. *Aterimum angustum subglabrum nitidiusculum, coleoptris oblongis, rostro mediocri.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Very slender, deep black, rather glossy, with a very delicate black pile: head rather shorter than the thorax, punctate, the punctures confluent: rostrum moderate, shining: antennæ rather long, placed a little behind the middle of the rostrum: eyes moderate, prominent: thorax cylindric, scarcely broader than the head, punctulate, with a larger puncture behind, in front of the scutellum: coleoptera oblong, striate, the striae somewhat punctate, the interstices somewhat flat.


MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Slender, black, clothed with whitish decumbent pile: head shorter than the thorax, scarcely punctate between the eyes: rostrum rather long, shining: antennae moderate, placed behind the middle of the rostrum: eyes large, prominent: thorax rather broadest behind, the anterior margin with some slender white hairs, the disc finely punctured, with a larger puncture before the scutellum: coleoptra oblong-ovate, finely striated, the interstices somewhat flat.

Rare in England: I possess a pair which I captured near Ripley. "Long-parish, Hants."—Mr. J. H. Griesbach.

Sp. 18. plebeium. Nigrum, griseo pilosum, angustum, thorace cylindrico, postice canaliculato, coleoptris elongato-ovalibus punctato-subsulcatis. (Long corp. lin.)

Slender, black, with a delicate griseous pile: head short and small, finely punctured: rostrum rather long, opaque, glossy at the tip: antennae long, placed a little behind the middle; club small: thorax cylindric, thickly punctured, with an impressed line before the scutellum: coleoptra elongate-ovate, subsulcate, the sulci punctured.

Rather less than the preceding, of which it may be a variety.

Also found at Ripley, and in other parts of the metropolitan district.


Black, very glabrous: head rather shorter and narrower than the thorax, wrinkled with confluent punctures, and obsoletely channelled between the eyes: rostrum short, very stout, punctulate, with the extreme tip smooth and very glossy: antennae somewhat basal, a little elongate, the club rather stout: eyes slightly prominent: thorax nearly cylindric, very much punctured, with a larger puncture before the scutellum: coleoptra oblong-ovate, fine violet, with a very delicate obscure pile, sulcate-striate, the striæ punctate, the interstices a little convex.

Variable in the colour of the elytra: and the head and thorax are sometimes tinted with aeneous.


*Black*, very glabrous: head nearly as broad as the thorax, punctate, the punctures confluent and disposed in striae between the eyes: *rostrum extremely short*, very much punctured, obscure, rather flat above: antennae seated a little behind the middle of the rostrum, hairy, with the club stout: eyes somewhat prominent: *thorax subcylindric, thickly punctured, with a dorsal furrow*, most deeply impressed behind: *coleoptera oblong-ovate, blue or green*, rather glossy, punctate-striate, interstices rather flat.

Found abundantly on the dock (Rumex Lapathus) throughout the metropolitan district, and in other parts. "Etterby."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Near Ely, abundant on Rumex maritimus.”—Rev. L. Jenyns. “At times very plentiful (near Swansea.)”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


*Black*, glabrous, slightly shining: head very coarsely and thickly punctured, obsoletely striated between the eyes: *rostrum rather long*, punctured, the apex shining: antennae somewhat basal: eyes slightly prominent: *thorax coarsely punctured, with a dorsal channel reaching from base to apex: elytra oblong-ovate, blue*, punctate-striate; the interstices convex.

Taken in January, 1824, near Ripley, beneath moss.


*Black*, clothed with whitish decumbent hairs: head finely punctured: *rostrum short*, rather thick, villose, with the apex glabrous: *antenna long*, placed rather behind the middle of the rostrum, *testaceus*, thickish, with the club somewhat large: *thorax rather broadest behind: coleoptera oblong, testaceus*, striated, the striza scarcely punctured, each elytron with the inner edge of the base obliquely dusky: *legs testaceus*: coxa black; trochanter testaceus. Male with the rostrum rather stouter and thicker.

Sp. 23. haematodes. *Rufum, oculis nigris, rostro brevissimo.* (Long. corp. \(1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{6}\) lin.)


Dull *rufous*: head punctulated: *rostrum very short*, rather stout, punctulate, the apex glossy: antennae somewhat long, medial, the club rather large: eyes black, prominent; thorax subculindric, finely punctured: coleoptra somewhat oblong, punctate-striate: interstices convex, scarcely broader than the striae.

I possess a specimen lately given to me by Mr. Ingall, that appears to be totally distinct from the above; its form being more slender, the rostrum considerably elongated, slender, and bent, the colour paler, and the surface rather thickly pubescent:—I presume that it belongs to a distinct species, having the sexes of *A. haematodes*.

Not uncommon on heaths amongst furze, in various places within the metropolitan district. "Cummersdale."—*T. C. Heysham, Esq.*


Sp. 24. frumentarium. *Sanguineum, oculis nigris, thorace subgloboso, postici canaliculato, rostro breviori.* (Long. corp. 2—2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


*Clear sanguineous*: head short, punctulate: *rostrum also short*, rather stout, with the base punctulate, the apex smooth and glossy: antennae rather long, placed a little behind the middle of the rostrum; the club with the joints somewhat distinct: thorax subglobose, margined anteriorly, punctulated, with a channel behind: coleoptra oblong-ovate, sulcate, the sulci punctured, the interstices convex, scarcely broader than the sulci.

Slightly variable in tint; being occasionally of a pale testaceous-red.


2. Antennae placed towards the base of the rostrum.

Sp. 22. vernale. *Fusco-nigricans, cinereo villosulum, elytris fasciis duabus fuscis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Rather slender, dusky-*fuscous*, with whitish pile: head with ashy pile: rostrum moderate, filiform, slightly bent, glabrous, shining, thickened behind the antennae: antennae moderate, testaceous: eyes prominent, encircled with dense
whitish hairs: thorax with ashy pile, the sides whitish, rather broadest behind, and with a short channel behind: coleoptera oblong-ovate striate, the striae subpunctate; with decumbent ashy pile, with two oblique, undulated, fuscous, glabrous, fascie: legs testaceou. with the joints of the tarsi black: coxae black. Male smaller, with the rostrum shorter and clothed with an ashy pile.


Black, slaty, rather shining: head short, punctate, elevated behind, depressed in front, rugulose, with confluent punctures between the eyes: rostrum moderate, with the apex shining, a little incrassate behind the antennae: the latter rather long, with the club ovate: eyes prominent: thorax subcylindric, rough, with very large excavated confluent punctures, and a deeper short dorsal line:coleoptera ovate, shining brassy-green or blue, sulcate, the sulci subpunctate, interstices rather flat.


Sp. 27. rugicolle. Atro aeneum, glabrum, nitidum, thorace punctato-rugoso, lateribus rotundato, coleoptoris ovalibus punctato-sulcatcis, interstitis striato punctatis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)
Brassy-black, glabrous, shining: head short and small, punctate, obscurely striated between the eyes, which are rather prominent: rostrum short, round, moderately stout: antennae stout, moderate: thorax with the lateral margins rounded: the disc very coarsely punctured, the punctures confluent and slightly wrinkled: coleoptera ovate, punctate-striate, with the interstices faintly punctate, the punctures disposed in striae.

My specimens of this species I captured several years ago in the vicinity of London.

Sp. 28. penetrans. Atrum, grisco pilosum, thorace oblongo, postice canaliculato, coleoptoris oblongo-ovalibus, punctato-sulcatcis. (Long. corp. 1 ½ lin.)

MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST OCT. 1831.
Mandibulata.—Coleoptera.


*Black, with griseous pile: head punctate, striated between the eyes: rostrum rather long, rounded, punctured, with the apex glossy: antennae long, naked, the first joint long, club ovate: eyes slightly prominent: thorax oblong, coarsely punctate, with a posterior channel: elytra oblong-oval, punctate-striate.*

The elytra are sometimes obscurely tinted with blue.

Found near London, but not common.

Sp. 29. bifoveolatum. Atrum, glabrum, vertice bifoveolato, fronte striata, thorace subcylindrico punctato, coleoptris oblongo-ovatis atra cerulescentibus. (Long. corp. 1 ¼ lin.)


*Black, glabrous: head broad, punctured, striated between the eyes; the vertex with two foveae: rostrum long, shining, filiform, obscurely striated at the base: antennae rather long: eyes moderately prominent: thorax subcylindric, punctured, with a larger impression behind: coleoptra oblong-ovate, deep blue, punctate-striate, the interspaces slightly convex, and obscurely punctate-striate.*

The rostrum is much longer in this species than in any other of this section; in habit, at first sight, it closely resembles Ap. Onopordi, excepting in the length of its rostrum.

Of this remarkable species I also possess specimens captured many years since by myself near London.


*Black, shining, slightly pilose; shuttle-shaped: head wrinkled between the eyes: rostrum moderate, shining, punctuated: antennae long, basal: eyes rather prominent: thorax delicately punctured: coleoptra ovate, acute, brassy-black, or bluish, sometimes green, striate, the striae obscurely punctured; the interspaces slightly convex.*


Sp. 31. nigrescens. Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris ovatis acutis nigris, antennis posticis, rostro longiori. (Long. corp. 1 ¼ lin.)


*Black, glabrous: head broad, obscurely striated between the eyes, which are slightly prominent: rostrum somewhat elongate, glossy: thorax a little
attenuated in front, faintly punctured, with a larger impression behind: *coleoptera acute*, deep black, striate, the striae obscurely punctate, the interspaces a little convex.

Found in hedges near London.


Lanceolate, very glabrous, smooth, black: head with four or five striae between the eyes: rostrum rather long: antennae rather long, shining, with the club rather small: thorax cylindric, with the back smooth, the sides punctate: *coleoptera obovate*, fine violet, slightly striated, the stria delicately punctured: legs with a slight whitish pile.

Apparently very rare: I possess a pair found within the metropolitan district:—it has been taken also in Suffolk.


Black, very glabrous and rather shining: head very smooth behind, punctulated between the eyes, with a deep intermediate furrow: rostrum rather short, a little thickened, and very much punctulated, tumid on both sides near the insertion of the antennae; the latter rather long, placed behind the middle of the rostrum: eyes rather prominent: thorax finely and thickly punctulate, somewhat margined in front, with an impressed line behind: *coleoptera ovate*, acute, shining brassy, striated, the stria impunctate, with the interstices rather convex.

Var. a. *Steph. Catal.* l. c.—With the rostrum shorter, the thorax with an impressed fovea behind, the elytra greenish-blue.


Sp. 34. *Carduorum*. *Atrum, coleoptris ovatis obscuris viridescentibus caruleis, rostro basi utrinque gibbo*. (Long. corp. 1 3/2 lin.)


Black, with a very obscure pile: head rugulose striate between the eyes, with a smooth fovea anteriorly: rostrum rather long, punctulate, with the apex shining, the base broad, with an acute tubercle on each side, on which the
Mandibulata.—Coleoptera.

Antennae are placed, which are rather long and basal: eyes slightly prominent: thorax cylindric, slightly punctured, with a short impressed line behind: coleoptera oblong-ovate, bluish or greenish, striate, the striae punctate, with the interstices very flat.


b. With the rostrum long, or moderate.

Sp. 35. rufirostre. Atrum cinereo-subvillosum, subtus piloso-albicans, pedibus rufo-testaceis, plantis nigris, coleoptris ovatis nigro-ceneis. (Long. corp. i½—1½ lin.)

Black, with a slight cinerescent pile, with the under side, especially on the sides, whitish: head finely punctulate: rostrum punctulate, shining, the base a little thickened: antennae black, or piceous, short: eyes slightly prominent, with a whitish belt beneath: thorax somewhat globose, finely punctured, with a very obsolete, abbreviated impressed line behind: coleoptra ovate, rather glossy, black brass, striated, the striae slightly punctured, the interstices rather flat: legs testaceus, with the coxae and tarsi black. The female has the rostrum shorter, rufous at the apex, the antennae testaceous, and the legs also entirely testaceous, with the two apical joints of the tarsi also black.


Sp. 36. pallipes. Nigrum, pedibus testaceis, plantis nigris, fronte canaliculata, coleoptris oblongo-ovatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, rather obscure, pilose: head broad, punctulate, with a channel between the eyes: rostrum moderate, glabrous, shining, a little dilated at the apex: antennae rather long, the base dull rufous: eyes prominent: thorax somewhat globose, very thickly punctured, with a very obsolete line behind; coleoptra oblong-ovate, punctate-striate, the interstices rather flat: legs testaceus, with the tarsi black.
Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.


Black, slightly pilose: head broad, forehead with three impressed striae: rostrum moderate, shining, filiform: antennae testaceous, long, the basal joints incrassated: eyes slightly prominent: thorax subcylindric, rather coarsely punctured, with a short deep line behind: coeloptera subovate, punctate-sulcate, the interstices obscurely punctured: femora and anterior tibiae testaceous: intermediate and posterior tibiae and tarsi black, the former with a pale ring at the base.

Taken “in Hants, by Mr. Griesbach.”—Mr. *Waterhouse.*


Black, slender, with a fine hoary pile: head rather smooth, with two deep approximating sulci between the eyes, forming a roman V: rostrum moderate, shining: antennae rather long: eyes prominent: thorax scarcely broader than the head, delicately punctured, with a faint impressed line behind: coeloptera oblong-ovate, a little shining, very finely punctate-striate.

Found in Suffolk and near London, but rare.


Black, with dull griseous pubescence: head small: rostrum long, filiform, obscure: antennae rather long, basal: club stout: eyes slightly prominent: thorax broad at the base, the apex attenuated, and the sides rounded: elytra obovate, punctate-sulcate.

Occasionally taken near London, but not common.


Black, rather shining, clothed with whitish pile: head a little shorter than the thorax, rather smooth between the eyes: rostrum moderate, filiform, slightly curved: antennae moderate, basal: eyes large, prominent: thorax short, rounded, rather broad behind, punctulate, with an impressed line before the scutellum: coeloptera ovate, striated, the striae slightly punctured, with the
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

interstices rather flat. Male with the rostrum shorter, stouter, and less curved.

Rare: I have taken it within the metropolitan district, at Ripley. "Southend."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 41. vicinum. Atrum, subpilosum, antennis totis nigris, fronte punctata, thorace postice lineæ exavato, coleoptris subglobosis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, somewhat pilose and obscure: head rather short, punctate between the eyes: rostrum rather long, filiform, slightly bent, with the base a little thickened: antennae black: eyes prominent: thorax short, punctured, with a very short and scarcely visible impressed line before the scutellum: coleoptra oblong-globose, deeply striate, with the interstices rather flat. Female? with the rostrum longer: thorax broader and elytra more gibbous, with the surface more pubescent.

Rare: I possess one specimen from the Marshamian collection, and one that I caught in June, 1827, at Ripley.

* * With the thorax subglobe.


Black, with a very delicate pubescence: head very short, and rather smooth between the eyes: rostrum moderate, a little thickened behind the antennae, which are moderate: eyes rather depressed: thorax globose, very much punctated, with a rather obsolete impressed line behind: coleoptra rather oblong, in certain lights obscurely tinted with greenish, punctate-striate, with the interstices flat.

Apparently very rare in England: it has been taken in Norfolk, and in the New Forest.

2. Antenna near the middle of the rostrum.

* Coleoptra subglobe.

Sp. 43. Pisi. Atrum, piloso-subincanum, coleoptris globosis sulcatis, thorace canaliculato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, with an obscure whitish pile: rostrum moderate, rather shining, finely punctured: antennae moderate: eyes slightly prominent: thorax punctulate, with an impressed dorsal line, narrower than the coleoptra, which are globose, deeply sulcate, the sulci punctured, with the interstices rather flat.
Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district.


Sp. 44. atratum. *Atrum, opacum, thorace cylindrico, punctato, canaliculato, coleoptris obcuneatis, punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis convexis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{2}$—1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, opaque, obscurely pilose: head short, finely punctured: rostrum moderate, dull, the apex shining: antennae rather long: thorax cylindric, thick, punctate, with an elongate impressed dorsal line: coleoptera very broad, obconic, punctato-sulcata, with the interstices convex: legs slender, rather long.

Not very abundant: I have occasionally met with specimens near Ripley, in June. "Southend."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 45. immune. *Atrum piloso-subincanum, coleoptris globoso-cuneiformibus sulcatis, capite striato.* (Long. corp. 1—1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, with a fine obscure whitish pile: head striated between the eyes: rostrum moderate, finely punctured and shining: antennae moderate: eyes slightly prominent: thorax somewhat globose, punctulate, the punctures somewhat united, with a larger one behind, opposite to the scutellum: coleoptera of a somewhat globose-wedge shape, very obtuse behind, punctate-sulcata, with the interstices moderately convex.

Taken on the broom and furze within the metropolitan district. "Southend."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 46. carbonarium. *Atrum, nitidulum, thorace subcylindrico punctato-rugoso, postice canaliculato, coleoptris subglobosis, striatis, interstitiis planis.* (Long. corp. 1$\frac{1}{3}$ lin.)


Black, obscure, slightly shining: head long and small, obscurely punctured between the eyes: rostrum rather long, punctured, thickened behind the antennae: thorax subcylindric, rugose-punctate, with a larger dorsal impression behind: coleoptera subglobose, striate, the striae slightly punctate, with the interstices flat.

Found in June near Hertford, and also in the vicinity of Ripley.

Sp. 47. Sorbi. *Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris globosis virescenti-caeruleis, rostro longissimo.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, glabrous, and shining: head very short, rugulose—sometimes bistriated—between the eyes: rostrum long, a little dilated at the apex, and tumid on each side at the insertion of the antennae, which are moderate: thorax sub-globose, punctulated, the punctures confluent, with a deep dorsal channel behind: coleoptra globose, greenish-blue, striated, the striae subpunctate, with the interstices broad and flat. Rostrum shorter in the male, and stouter: elytra black, sometimes tinted with brassy.

Taken in the spring, but apparently not very common.


Black, with obscure whitish pile: head striated between the eyes: rostrum rather long, with the base obscure, the apex glossy: antennae rather long, inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, pale testaceus, with the club black: eyes slightly prominent: thorax subcylindric, with an impressed line behind: coleoptra somewhat obovate, globose, slightly sulcate, the sulci punctured: tibiae rather slender.

Rather scarce: I have taken specimens at Hertford and near Ripley, in July. It was found on Lathyrus pratensis in Suffolk, by Mr. Kirby. “Long-parish, Hants.”—Mr. Waterhouse. “Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 49. sulcifrons. *Atrum, glabrum, thorace vagè punctato, dorso foveolato, coleoptris ovato globosis, caeruleis, striatis, interstitiis planis, fronte trisulcatâ.*


Black, glabrous: head with three deep sulci between the eyes: rostrum long, rather thickened towards the apex and behind the antennae, which are rather long and stout: thorax subcylindric, longer than broad, with a deep fovea on the disc, which is thickly punctate: coleoptra bluish, ovate globose, striated, the striae finely punctured, with the interstices broad and flat: legs long and slender.

Not very abundant: I have found it within the metropolitan district.—“Wood Ditton, on Vicia Sepium.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 50. punctigerum. *Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris subglobosis caeruleis, rostro mediocris, basi crassiori, capite inter oculos trisulco.* (Long. corp. $\frac{13}{3}$ lin.)


Black, glabrous: head with about three somewhat sulcate striae: rostrum moderate, rather thickened and obscure behind the antennae, the apex shining: antennae moderate, rather behind the middle of the rostrum, with the club
stout: thorax subcylindric, moderately punctate, with an obsolete dorsal channel: coleoptera blue-black, globose obovate, punctate-striate, with the interstices a little convex. Female with the rostrum longer.

Taken on the Vicia Sepium in the spring, near London and in other places, not very uncommonly. "Near Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.


Black, with an obscure whitish pile: head with three shallow channels between the eyes: rostrum rather short, incrassate, and more pilose than the rest of the body: antennae long, placed behind the middle of the rostrum: eyes large, oval, prominent: thorax short, narrowed anteriorly, somewhat globose, punctate, the punctures somewhat confluent, with a dorsal channel, terminating in an obscure fovea behind: coleoptera oblong-ovate, deep-blue, striate, the stria punctured, with the interstices flat.

Not uncommon; found in the north: I have taken a single example near Ripley. "Hants."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 52. subcaeruleum. Atrum, glabrum, nitidulum, fronte rugulosd, thorace cylindrico, punctata, coleoptris obovalibus, caeruleo atris, punctato-sulcatis, inter-stitiis planiusculis. (Long. corp. l½ lin.)


Black, glabrous, shining: head punctured, rugose between the eyes, which are slightly prominent: rostrum rather long, slender, punctured, glossy at the apex: antennae long, with the two basal joints rather stout: thorax cylindric, punctate, the punctures distinct: coleoptra oboval, deep blue, punctate-sulcate, with the interstices rather flat.

I possess a single specimen of this distinct species, which I found beneath moss on Jan. 1, 1820, near Ripley.

Sp. 53. unicolor. Atrum subpilosum, coleoptris oblongis, rostro mediocri sub-crassiori, puncto gemino elevato. (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Black, slightly pilose: head short, punctulate, with two approximating stria between the eyes: rostrum moderate, rather thick, finely punctulate, more pilose than the rest of the body, with the apex glossy, the middle a little thickened, and swollen beneath, with a geminated elevation between the antenna: eyes slightly incurved: thorax as broad as the head in front, trans-
versely depressed and broader behind, thickly punctate, with a slightly excavated line before the scutellum: coleoptra oblong, with the apex obtusely subacuminated, sulcate-striate, the stria punctate, with the interstices convex.

Rare: I have only a single example in my collection, which I obtained from that of Mr. Marsham.

** Coleoptra ovate.**

Sp. 54. virens. *Atrum, coleoptris oblongo-ovatis caruleis viridescentibus striatis, stria suturalis profundiori, thorace leviusculo.* (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)


Black, rather glabrous and a little shining: head scarcely punctate, rugulose between the eyes, and in the living insect slightly tinted with brassy: *rostrum moderate,* shining: *antennae moderate,* eyes slightly prominent: thorax black, brassy during life, very obsoletely punctulated, with a larger puncture before the scutellum: *coleoptra oblong-ovate,* blue, or greenish, sulcate, the sulci punctured, with the interstices slightly convex, the sulcus next to the suture most deeply impressed.

Not very uncommon within the metropolitan district. “Woodbank.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.


Black, glabrous, shining: head with three obsolete sulci between the eyes: *rostrum short,* rather thick: *antennae long,* eyes prominent: thorax subcylindric, finely punctulate, with a larger dorsal impression behind: *coleoptra oblong-ovate,* deep-blue or greenish, sulcate, the sulci punctate, with the sutural sulcus occasionally deeper in the middle.

Male with the rostrum shorter, but not stouter than in the female.

Also found not uncommonly, in hedges, within the metropolitan district.


Brassy, or greenish-brass, glabrous, shining: head rugose between the eyes: *rostrum moderate,* black, shining: *antennae moderate,* medial: eyes scarcely prominent: thorax distinctly punctured, with a longitudinal dorsal channel: *coleoptra ovate,* blue, violet, or bright green, punctate-striate, the interstices scarcely convex: tarsi black.

This beautiful insect is rare, and very local: it has been taken
in Yorkshire on the Astragalus glycyphyllus, and more recently by Mr. Kirby on the same plant in Suffolk.


Black, slightly shining, with a slight hoary pile: head punctate, with two or three wrinkles between the eyes: rostrum rather long, curved, filiform, very glossy: antennæ moderate; eyes somewhat immersed: thorax somewhat glossy, with confluent punctures, and a larger excavation in the middle behind: *coleoptra obovate, punctate-striate, the interstices convex.*

Found on the Lotus corniculatus, not very abundantly: I have taken specimens beneath moss, in January, near Ripley. "Taken in July, by Mr. Jeffreys, on Antirrhinum Linaria, in St. Helen’s-lane (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, with a delicate griseous pile: head broad, a little rugulose between the eyes: rostrum rather long and slender, punctate, glossy at the apex: antennæ rather long: eyes a little prominent: thorax broader than long, irregularly punctured, with an abbreviated channel in the middle behind: *coleoptra oblong-oval, punctate-sulcate, the interstices slightly convex.*

Occasionally met with in the vicinity of London in June. "Dorking."—Mr. Waterhouse.


Brassy-black, slightly pilose: head obscurely punctured between the eyes: rostrum moderate, slender: antennæ moderate, black: thorax slightly depressed, punctured, with a fovea at the base: *coleoptra oblong-oval, dull blue, punctate-sulcate.*

My specimen of this insect was taken in the neighbourhood of London, I believe, at Coombe-wood.

Sp. 60. pavidum. *Nigrum griseo-pubescent, thorace subcylindrico, punctato, postice canaliculato, coleoptris obovalibus, punctato-sulcatis, obscuré viridibus, antennis basi rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Black, with a delicate giseous pile: head short, small, striate between the eyes, which are prominent: rostrum long, rounded: antennae moderate, rufous at the base; thorax subcylindric, punctured, with a dorsal channel behind: coleoptera obscure dull greenish, or bluish, oboval, punctate-sulcate.

Apparently rare: I possess three specimens only, which I captured several years since in the neighbourhood of London.

Slender, black, with an obscure hoary pile: head striated between the eyes: rostrum long, filiform, curved, slightly attenuated before the eyes, with the apex itself a little dilated: antennae short, placed behind the middle, shining: eyes immersed: thorax rounded, a little narrowed anteriorly, confluentely punctured, with a channel before the scutellum; the latter longer than usual in this genus: coleoptera oblong-ovate, punctate sulcate, the interstices slightly broader and flat.

Rare: my specimen of this insect I found several years since in a sand-pit near Woolwich.

Black, with ashy-white pile: head deeply punctured between the eyes; the punctures confluent: rostrum rather long, thickened behind the antennae, which are seated a little behind the middle, black, with the basal joint obscure rufous: thorax punctured, the punctures confluent and deep, with an abbreviated dorsal line behind: coleoptera globose oblong, very obscure brassy-black, striated, the striae slightly punctured, with the interstices flat: four anterior legs dull rufous, with the joints black.

The two specimens of this insect mentioned by Mr. Kirby are the only examples that I have seen; of these one is in my cabinet.

Sp. 63. flavipes. Atrum, glabrum, pedibus flavis, plantis nigris, antennis basi rufis, coleoptris ovatis. (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)
Black, slightly glossy and somewhat glabrous: head rather long, punctured, striated between the eyes: rostrum short, glossy, the base and apex a little thickened: antennae rather long, placed rather behind the middle, with the base testaceous: eyes slightly prominent: thorax slender, subcylindric, very much punctured, with a faint dorsal line behind: coleoptera globose-ovate,
punctate-striate, the interstices rather flat: legs yellow, with black coxae and tarsi.

The tibiae are sometimes piceous; and the anterior coxae are occasionally yellow.


Black, glabrous, with the exception of the head, which is covered with whitish pile, and punctulate between the eyes: rostrum moderate, pale testaceus before the antenae, which are rather long, medial, pale testaceus, with the club black: eyes prominent: thorax minutely punctured, with a channel behind: coleoptra oblong-ovate punctate-striate: legs, the anterior coxae, and all the trochanters pale testaceus, with the tarsi black. The other sex has the rostrum entirely black, with the four anterior coxae yellow.


† Sp. 64. Fagi. * Atrum, glabrum, antennis basi femóribusque pallidís, coleoptrís oblongís nigricantibus. (Long. corp. 1 2/8 lin.)


Black, very glabrous: head punctured: rostrum long: antennae long, pale at the base: eyes large, slightly prominent: thorax subcylindric, punctulated, with an obsolete channel behind: coleoptra rather oblong, pitchy-black, with a violet tint: punctate sulcate: femora, and sometimes the tibia, pale.

Said by Berkenhout to inhabit England, but I have not hitherto seen an indigenous specimen, agreeing with the above description, and with Mr. Kirby's figure.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Rather slender, black, glabrous, somewhat obscure: head striated between the eyes: rostrum moderate; punctuated, the apex shining, the base rather thickened: antennæ long, medial, piceous at the base: eyes somewhat immersed: thorax narrow, subcylindric; very much punctulate, the punctures confluent, a slight dorsal channel behind: coleoptra very black, somewhat elliptic, slightly striated, the striae obsoletely punctured, interstices rather flat, legs black, with all the femora and the anterior coxae and tibiae dull rufotestaceus. Rostrum longer, and the thorax more distinctly sulcate behind in the other sex.


Black, glabrous; head punctulate; wrinkled between the eyes: rather long, filiform, shining, punctured, a little thickened in the middle: antennæ moderate, medial, with the base testaceus: eyes slightly immersed: thorax punctulated, with an impressed dorsal line behind: coleoptra subglobose, or globoso-ovate, somewhat gibbous, rather glossy, black, sometimes a little tinted with brassy, punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex: legs black, two anterior coxae, all the trochanters and femora and anterior tibiae rufo-testaceus.


Black, shining, glabrous: head scarcely punctured, with about three sulci between the eyes: rostrum rather moderate, a little thickened and somewhat incrassated in the middle, obsoletely rugose-punctate: antennæ moderate, placed a little behind the middle of the rostrum: thorax cylindric, very delicately punctulate, with a slight impressed fovea before the scutellum: coleoptra subglobose, gibbous, striated, the striae somewhat punctate: all the femora, with the trochanters, and two anterior coxae, pale-testaceus: anterior tibiae rufous, with
the base paler, the four posterior pitchy black, with a pale-testaceous ring at the base: tarsi black.

Evidently a scarce species: I have never taken it, but am indebted to Mr. Waterhouse for my specimens. “St. Leonard’s, near Windsor.”—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 69. astivum. Antennis unicoloribus mediis, nigrum, nitidum, femoribus tibiisque anticus rufis, thorace cylindrico punctato, coleoptris ovalibus, punctato sulcatis. (Long. corp. 1—1/3 lin.)


Black, shining, glabrous: head obscurely punctured between the eyes: rostrum long, punctate; antennae long, medial, black; the basal joint sometimes a little reddish beneath: thorax cylindric, punctate, with a fovea behind: coleoptra ovate, punctate-sulcate: legs black, with the anterior coxae and tibiae, all the femora and the tibiae within, pale yellow-testaceous: joints black, &c.

Not uncommon in several places within the metropolitan district. “Dorking.”—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 70. ruficrus. Nigrum, antennis unicoloribus, femoribus anticus medio rufis, thorace oblongo, cylindrico punctato, coleoptris oblongo-ovalibus, punctato sulcatis. (Long. corp. 1—1/3 lin.)


Black, slightly shining: head finely punctured: rostrum moderate, filiform, thickened behind the antennae, which are long, medial, and black: eyes moderately prominent: thorax oblong, cylindric, punctate, with a faint central channel: coleoptra oblong-ovate, punctate sulcate: legs black, the anterior femora rufous, and the other femora slightly tinted with the same.

Less abundant than the foregoing species within the metropolitan district.


Black, shining: head broad, striated between the eyes: rostrum long, curved, smooth: antennae rather long, reddish at the base, the club black: eyes prominent: thorax subeylindric, coarsely punctate, with a deeper puncture behind: coleoptra oblong-oval, sulcate, the suli punctured: legs stout: femora entirely fulvus: anterior tibiae pale rufo-testaceus within.

Somewhat allied to, but apparently rather smaller than Ap. Ononides, Gyllenhal.

Taken within the metropolitan district. “Windsor.”—Mr. Waterhouse.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 72. Gyllenhalii. Atrum subangustum, coleoptris oblongiusculis, antennis piceis, rostro longiori. (Long. corp. 1\frac{3}{8} lin.)


Rather narrow, black, with a fine cinerous pile: head very narrow, scarcely broader than the rostrum, elongate, confluentely punctured, with wrinkled stria between the eyes, behind transversely elevated: rostrum rather long, filiform, a little curved and punctured: antennis moderate, medial, pitchy-black, with the base reddish: eyes immersed; thorax rather short, nearly cylindrical, deeply punctured, the punctures confluent, with an impressed line in the middle behind: coleoptris oblong-ovate, striated, the striae punctate, with the interstices flat.

Elytra sometimes deep bluish-black.

Not common; found occasionally in the neighbourhood of London.

Sp. 73. varipes. Nigrum, nitidum, femoribus tibiarumque annulo rufis, thorace oblongo, subcylindrico, coleoptris oblongo-ovalibus, punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{4} lin.)


Black, shining: head rugulose between the eyes: rostrum short, especially in the male, filiform, punctured, curved: antennis rather short, with the basal joint rufescent, the rest black, with the club stout: eyes somewhat immersed: thorax oblong, cylindric, punctured, with a dorsal line behind: coleoptris oblong-oval, punctate-striate: legs yellow-testaceus, with the joints, lower half of the hinder tibia, and all the tarsi black.


† Sp. 74. difforme. Atrum, nitidum, antennis femoribus omnibus tibiisque antice medio fulvis, tibiis quatuor posticis annulo fulvescente. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{2} lin.)


Shining, blackish-green: head punctured between the eyes: rostrum long, stout: antennis inserted rather beyond the middle, fulvous, with the base and apex black, second joint minute, third transverse: eyes prominent: thorax subquadrate, coarsely punctured, with a channel behind: coleoptris oblong-ovate, striate, the striae slightly punctured: femora fulvous, with the base and apex black: anterior tibiae the same; four posterior tibiae and all the tarsi black, the former with a fulvescent ring towards the base: anterior tarsi (of the male?) with the basal joint long, produced internally at the apex, which is brown; posterior tibiae at the apex and basal joint of tarsi also dilated.

Rare; but widely distributed, having been found in Kent, Surrey, and in the north.
Sp. 75. filirostre. Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris subglobosis, rostro pedibusque elongatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, very glabrous, and scarcely glossy: head striated between the eyes: rostrum long, nearly filiform, shining, very delicately punctured, slightly attenuated before the antennae, which are short, and inserted behind the middle: eyes slightly immersed: thorax somewhat cylindric, delicately punctured, with an obsolete impressed line before the scutellum: coleoptra globose-ovate, striated, the striae somewhat punctate, with the interstices flat: legs elongate.

The other sex has the rostrum shorter and the antennae medial.

Of this rare species I have a single specimen only, which I captured at Little Blakenham, in Suffolk, in Sept. 1821.

Sp. 76. glabratum. Nigrum, glabrum, nitidulum, capite punctato-rugoso, thorace oblongo, cylindrico, punctato, postice canaliculato, coleoptris oblongo-obovalibus, punctato-sulcatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, glabrous, rather shining: head punctate-rugose: rostrum long, thickened behind the antennae and finely punctured: thorax oblong-cylindric, punctate, with a short dorsal line behind: coleoptra oblong-oboval, punctate-sulcate: legs black.

Found near Exeter, but apparently rare.

Sp. 77. ebeninum. Aterrimum, nitidum, thorace lateribus subgibbosis, postici profundi canaliculato, coleoptris ovatis, punctato-sulcatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Deep-black, shining, very glabrous: head very delicately striated between the eyes, the striae composed of punctures, with a transverse elevation behind: rostrum moderate, with the apex and middle slightly dilated, a little curved, and very minutely, but obscurely, punctulated throughout: antennae rather short, medial: eyes somewhat immersed: thorax narrow, a little narrowed in front and behind, the lateral margins anteriorly gibbous, distinctly punctured, with a rather deep channel before the scutellum: coleoptra ovate, punctate-sulcate, the interstices very convex and scarcely broader than the sulci. The male has the rostrum shorter and more robust.

Not very abundant: I have taken the insect at Coombe-wood, and near Hertford. "Southend and Sheppy."—Mr. Waterhouse.


MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31st OCT. 1831.
Black, with a griseous pubescence: head short, small, rugose between the eyes: rostrum long, punctured, with the base pilose: antennae long, rather before the middle of the rostrum: eyes prominent: thorax cylindric, very deeply punctate, with a deeper fovea behind: coleoptra oblong-obovate, punctate-sulcate, with the interstices flat: legs short, naked.

"Taken in the west of England, on furze."—Dr. Leach.

** Coleoptera oboval.

Sp. 79. Vicia. *Atrum, villoso-canescens, subitus niveo-pubescens, antennis pedibusque testaceis, coleoptris ovatis.* (Long corp. 1⁄2 lin.)


Black, with a whitish pile above and snowy beneath: head faintly striated between the eyes: rostrum short, with a niveous pile, the apex glabrous and shining: antennae long, medial, entirely pale testaceous: eyes slightly prominent: thorax rather short, somewhat globose, delicately punctured, with a short impressed line behind: coleoptra globose-ovate, punctate-sulcate, with the interstices rather flat: legs pale testaceous, with the four posterior tibiae and all the tarsi dusky-red: coxae black, the four anterior trochanters rufous.

Found on the Vicia Cracca, but not common.

Sp. 80. Ononis. *Atrum, piloso-subincanum, antennis totis nigris, fronte striatuló, thorace canaliculato, coleoptris subglobosis.* (Long. corp. 1⁄2 lin.)


Black, with a slight hoary pile, rather obscure: head somewhat long, slightly striated between the eyes: rostrum rather long, filiform: antennae medial, rather long, black: eyes slightly prominent: thorax nearly cylindric, slender, with a dorsal channel: coleoptra oblong-globose, punctate-sulcate, with the interstices rather flat. Male with the rostrum shorter, a little stouter and more pilose.

At times abundant on the Ononis within the metropolitan district.

"Plentiful on the flowers of Ononis arvensis (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq.

Sp. 81. Lathyri. *Atrum, antennis totis testaceis, clavá distincte articulatá, coleoptris subglobosis.* (Long. corp. 1⁄2 lin.)


Black, with a somewhat scattered whitish pile: head with two striae between the eyes: rostrum rather short, pilose, with the apex shining: antennae long, submedial, entirely of a pale testaceous, with the club rather slender, with the joints somewhat distinct: eyes slightly prominent: thorax with longitudinal dorsal channel: coleoptra of an obovate, subglobose form, slightly sulcate, with...
the sulci punctured. Male with the rostrum scarcely pilose; the club of the antennae longer and with its articulations more closely united: thorax with an impressed point behind, in lieu of a channel.

Found on Lathyrus pratensis, not uncommonly. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 82. vorax. *Atrum, villosa canescens, antennis basi testaceis, tibiis anticus femininis subflexuosis, coleoptris oblonga atro-ceruleis.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)


Black, entirely clothed with whitish decumbent pile: head rather long, with two striæ between the eyes: rostrum long, glossy before the antennæ, obscure at the base: antennæ moderate, subcylindricæ, testaceæ at the base: eyes slightly immersed, large: thorax delicately punctured, with a short impressed line behind: coleoptera oblong, deep blue, slightly sulcate, the sulci punctate. Rostrum of the female moderate, and the anterior femora somewhat flexuous.


*** Coleoptera subglobose.

Sp. 83. punctifrons. *Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris subglobosis ceruleis rostro mediocri, capite latiusculo inter oculos punctulato.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)


Black, very glabrous: head broad, shining and smooth behind, deeply punctured between the eyes: rostrum moderate, punctulate, and a little thickened: antennæ moderate, medial: eyes prominent: thorax distantly and deeply punctate, with a dorsal channel behind: coleoptera subglobose, blue, punctulate-sulcate, with the interstices slightly convex.


Sp. 84. subsulcatum. *Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris subglobosis ceruleis rostro mediocri capite inter oculos ruguloso.* (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Black, very glabrous, obscure: head rather long, wrinkled between the eyes: rostrum moderate, filiform, delicately punctured: antennæ moderate, medial, slender, the club rather long: eyes somewhat immersed; thorax slender, short, nearly cylindric, deeply punctured; with a very obsolete dorsal channel:
coleoptra subglobose, blue, somewhat sulcate, the sulci posteriorly punctured, with the interstices rather flat.

Slightly variable:—the thorax is sometimes more distinctly channelled, or the channel is entirely obliterated.

Frequents the Vicia Sepium, not only within the metropolitan district, but in other parts, but not very abundant. “Hants.”—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 85. foveolatum. Atrum, glabrum, coleoptris subglobosis caruleis, rostro mediocri, fronte impressâ striatâ, thorace canaliculato. (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Black, obscure, subglabrous: head with a deep fovea between the eyes, the fovea faintly striated: rostrum moderate, rather thick, punctured: antennae moderate, medial, with the club rather thick: eyes slightly prominent: thorax slightly emarginate anteriorly, deeply punctured, with a dorsal channel behind: coleoptra blue, of an obovate subglobose form, faintly pilose, and punctate-sulcate, the interstices rather flat.

Rare; found occasionally within the neighbourhood of London, and in Suffolk.

† Sp. 86. intrusum. Nigrum albido-pubescens, fronte impressâ striatâ, rostro crassiore, subarcuato, coleoptris gibbosis caruleis, subglabris, sulcato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Black, with a whitish pile: head elongate, constricted behind, deeply impressed between the eyes, with three or four striae: rostrum rather stout, a little bent: antennae longer than the rostrum, black, with the base pitchy: eyes prominent: thorax little narrowed in front, but not coarctate, thickly but obsolescently punctate, with a slight dorsal furrow: coleoptra gibbous, blue, nearly glabrous, sulcate-punctate.

Found near London, and in Suffolk, but rare.

Sp. 87. columbinum. Nigrum, subpubescens, fronte impressâ sulcatâ thorace subcylindrico profunde punctato, postice canaliculato coleoptris ovalibus, punctato sulcatis, cyaneis. (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Black, somewhat pubescent: head oblong, punctured, a little constricted behind, forehead depressed, with a deeper furrow: rostrum elongate, curved: eyes prominent: thorax somewhat cylindric, deeply punctate, with a posterior dorsal
CURULIONIDÆ.—

RHYNCHITES. 195

Channel: coleoptra oval, moderately broad, blue, or bluish-black, punctate-sulcate.
Rather different in form from the foregoing species.

Found at Ripley in June, 1827, not common.


Black, rather slender, with a scattered pile: head punctulated, rugose-striate between the eyes, and with a delicately impressed fovea; rostrum long, filiform; very much curved, and shining: antennæ moderate, medial: eyes slightly prominent: thorax punctulate, with a dorsal channel behind. coleoptra obovate, greenish-blue, or black, punctate-sulcate, with the intestines rather flat.

Not common; the only locality where I have observed the species being in a sand-pit near Charlton-wood. “Windsor.”—Mr. Waterhouse.

GENUS CCCXLV.—OXYSTOMA, Dumeril.

Antennæ not geniculated, 11-jointed, inserted at the base and beneath the rostrum, the basal joint rather long and stout, the two following subglobose, the five next smaller, subglobose, the remainder forming a compact ovate subacute club. Rostrum elongate, slightly curved, deflexed: head broad: eyes large: thorax subglobose, conic, broadest at the base, densely pubescent: elytra rather elongate, convex, pubescent: legs long, unarmed: tibiae shorter than the femora, attenuated at the base: tarsi short, rather broad, with the terminal joint deeply bilobed.

The species of this genus differs from the true Apiona, not only by having the rostrum more or less deflexed, elongate, with the antennæ seated at the base beneath, and slightly dissimilar in structure to those of Apion, but by having the body densely pubescent.


Dusky, with an ashy pile, whitish beneath: rostrum rather short, filiform, slender, smooth, shining, a little bent, and obscurely thickened behind the antennæ; the latter rufous, with the club dusky: eyes large, slightly prominent: thorax dusky, rather widened behind, the sides densely pilose, the pile whitish:
coleoptra oblong, somewhat brassy, punctate-striate, with an oblong whitish striga from the base to the lateral margin: legs rufous, with the femora at the base and the tarsi black.

Not very common in the vicinity of the metropolis.


Black, clothed with decumbent ashy hairs: rostrum nearly as long as the body, slender, filiform, a little curved, black, shining: antennae short, with the base rufous: occiput black, glabrous: eyes large, prominent: thorax sub-glabrous, rather broader behind, with a dorsal channel, slightly margined in front: coleoptra rather oblong, convex, punctate-striate: anterior legs ferruginous, with the base of the femora, and the four posterior legs black, with the tibiae dull rufous.
The four anterior legs are sometimes ferruginous; and occasionally all are black.


Black, clothed with decumbent whitish hairs: head slightly pilose: rostrum moderate, filiform, a little curved, shining, and thickened behind the antennae, which are moderate, black, with the basal joint rufous: eyes large, prominent: thorax sub-globose, anteriorly waved, deeply but distinctly corrugated, with a dorsal line behind: coleoptra oblong, striated, yellowish-ash, with a broad, straight, whitish-ash streak on the disc of each elytron nearly reaching to the apex, and the lateral margin also whitish: legs rufous, with the coxae, trochanters, and tarsi black.

Scarce near London; but it has been found abundantly in some localities.

Genus CCCXLVI.—Ramphus, Clairville.

Antennae not geniculated, 11-jointed, inserted beneath the eyes in the sinciput, slender, the two basal joints, especially the second, thicker than the following, the five next nearly globose, the remainder closely united, and forming an oval acute club. Rostrum elongate, inflexed, closely applied to the breast,
CURCULIONIDÆ.—DEPORAUS.

197

depressed: *eyes* large, rounded, united in the forehead: *thorax* short, with the sides rounded, the base and apex truncate: *elytra* obovate, truncate anteriorly, with the apex slightly rounded: *legs* moderate: *femora* unarméd, and considerably incrassated, the posterior formed for leaping.

This singular little genus contains one rather variable species only, which is perhaps the most minute one of the family: it may be readily known by its elongate, filiform, inflexed rostrum, having a pair of short straight antennæ at its base, and by the hinder femora being considerably incrassated, and the legs consequently formed for leaping.


(Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, slightly shining: head minute, finely punctured; eyes concolorous: *thorax* with a transverse impression near the anterior margin, and an obsolete dorsal furrow, very finely punctulate: *elytra* rather convex, shining, regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices flat and smooth: antennæ pale testaceous, with the club black.

Var. Rh. flavicornis. *Steph. Catal. l. c. No. 1965.—With the antennæ entirely pale testaceous, the club somewhat fuscoscent.*

Found occasionally at Coombe and Darenth Woods, on the birch and willow, in May and June. "Near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

**GENUS CCCXLVII.—DEPORAUS, Leach.**

*Antennæ* not geniculated, 11-jointed, the two basal joints short, robust, subglobose, the third joint elongate, slender, the five following shorter, obconic, the remainder forming an elongate, acuminated club. *Rostrum* deflexed, short, straight, dilated at the apex: *head* elongate, large, a little narrowed behind: *eyes* globose: *thorax* rather narrow in front, the sides dilated beyond the middle: the base and apex truncate: *elytra* elongate-subcylindric, each rounded at the apex and a little gaping, leaving the *pygidium* exposed: *legs* rather slender: *femora* slightly incrassated, the posterior in the male very robust: *tibiae* unarmed.

The males of Deporaus are readily known from the other straight horned Curculionidæ, by the very stout posterior femora, and both sexes by having the antennæ differently constructed from those of Rhynchites, the basal joints being stouter and more robust, the
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

intermediate more slender, and the club more elongate and acute: the rostrum is short, considerably dilated, and somewhat depressed at the apex.

Sp. 1. Betule. *Ater, nitidus, tenuissime pubescens, elytris profunde punctato-striatis.* (Long. corp. 1\(\frac{2}{3}\)—2\(\frac{1}{3}\) lin.)


Shining black, with a very delicate dusky pubescence: head thickly punctate: eyes brown: thorax very thickly punctured, with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra above convex, a little depressed anteriorly, glossy, regularly and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices with a very obscure series of impressed punctures.

Abundant throughout the metropolitan woods, where the common birch abounds, upon the leaves of which tree it subsists, as well as upon the hazel and oak. "Davidson's-bank."—*T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Raelills."—Rev. W. Little. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

**Genus CCCXLVIII.—Rhynchites, Herbst.**

Antenna not geniculated, 11-jointed, with the basal joints rather long, sub-cylindric, the following shorter, somewhat obconic or rounded, the remainder stout, remote, and forming a subperfoliated oval club. Rostrum deflexed, elongate, sometimes filiform, more or less curved, or straight and slightly dilated at the apex: head elongate, not constricted behind, but inserted into the thorax by a robust neck: eyes lateral, sometimes approximating: thorax conic-cylindric, the lateral margins occasionally with a spine on each side: elytra slightly convex, with the back anteriorly depressed: legs robust, the anterior approximating: femora unarmed: tibiae rounded, truncate at the apex, and unarmed.

This genus, which embraces some insects of remarkably lively colours, contains also a series that appears to require more than usual investigation into their specific differences, as it is evident much confusion occurs in regard to their synonomy, which I propose more particularly to point out hereafter: from the allied genera the present may be known by having the rostrum more or less dilated at the apex, the antennæ 11-jointed, the head elongate behind, but not produced into a neck, the thorax conic-cylindric, and the body somewhat depressed.
A. Rostrum short, broad, dilated at the apex.
   a. Body subcylindric, glabrous.


Black, glabrous, shining: rostrum with the apex piceous; head finely punctured; thorax somewhat rugose and coarsely punctured, with an abbreviated dorsal furrow behind: elytra irregularly but deeply punctate-striate: legs black, with a very short cinerascent pubescence: antennae also black.

Not very common; found occasionally on the birch at Coombe-wood; it also inhabits other parts. "Raehills."—*Rev. W. Little.*

Sp. 2. laevicollis. *Ater, glaber, nitidus, rostro apice piceo, elytris cyaenis profundè punctato-striatis, thorace leviusculo, polito.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Rh. laevicollis *mihi.*

Black, glabrous, shining: rostrum piceous at the apex: head very finely punctulate: thorax glossy, smooth, with very fine, somewhat distinct punctures, the lateral margins a little dilated behind the middle, and the base with a faint transverse impressed line: elytra blue, with a very delicate, short, ashy pile, deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex: legs and antennae black.

Found near London, and at Darenth.

Sp. 3. cyaneopennis. *Ater, glaber, nitidus, rostro apice piceo, elytris cyaenis profundè crenato-striatis, thorace scabro, punctuloque.* (Long. corp. 2½—3 lin.)
Rh. cyaneopennis *mihi.*

Black, glabrous, shining: rostrum rugose, piceous at the apex: head finely punctured, rather narrow behind: thorax rough, irregularly punctured, somewhat attenuated posteriorly: elytra blue, or greenish, deeply and rather coarsely crenate-striate, the interstices obsolescent punctate: legs and antennae black.

Found within the metropolitan district, but rarely; apparently more abundant in the north. "Raehills, not common."—*Rev. W. Little.* "Midgley-moor."—*Mr. Gibson.*

b. Body pubescent.

Sp. 4. pubescens. *Violaceus, longiis fusco pubescens, rostro atro, bisulcato.* (Long. corp. 3½—4½ lin.)

Violet, shining: densely clothed throughout with fine long fuscous hairs: rostrum black, with two sulci at the base, under the origin of the antennae: head obscurely punctured: thorax cylindric, with the sides gibbous, the disc slightly
rugose-punctate, with a faint longitudinal furrow; elytra punctate-striate: 
legs pubescent.
Slightly variable in colour; being greenish or bluish-violet.

Not very uncommon in woods within the metropolitan district, 
on the oak and hazel. "Monk's-wood, Huntingdonshire."—C. C. 
Babington, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 5. ophthalmicus. **Vivlaceus, brevius fusco pubescens, rostro concolor bre-
vissimo, basi trisulcato.** (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\)−2 lin.)


Violet, shining, rather densely clothed with short fuscous hairs: rostrum very 
short, violet, the base with a sulcus on each side, and a deeper one in the 
middle: eyes prominent: head rather coarsely punctured: thorax also deeply 
punctured, with a somewhat larger fovea behind: elytra coarsely punctate- 
striate: legs violet, slightly pilose: antennae black.

Also found within the metropolitan district, but apparently rare. 
"Raehills, not common."—Rev. W. Little.

B. Rostrum elongate.  a. Body oblong, narrow, naked.

Sp. 6. nanus. **Caruleo-virescens glaber, thorace profunde punctato, elytris punc-
tato-striatis, interstitiis impunctatis.** (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\)−1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)

1971.**

Oblong-glabrous: head obscure bluish-green, shining: thorax cylindric, thickly 
and deeply punctured, of a glossy obscure bluish-green: elytra subcylindric, 
convex, very finely punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate: legs bluish-
black, or greenish: antennae and rostrum dusky.

With a strong lens the surface appears to have a very short cinerescent pubes-
scence. The slender form of this species, exclusively of its other characters, 
evidently proves its identity with the Attelabus nanus of Paykull:—Gyllenhal 
suspects that it may be the Cu. Alliarise of Linne, from its greater frequency 
in Sweden than the species next described—as Linne takes no notice of the 
pubesence.

Taken at Coombe-wood, and occasionally at Darenth on the 
birch:—also found near Bristol.

b. **Body ovate, usually pubescent.**

1. Elytra distinctly striated; body pubescent: (thorax unarmed in both sexes).

Sp. 7. Alliarie. **Cyaneus nitidus, longius pubescens, thorace punctatissimo, 
elytris profundè punctato-striatis, interstitii subtilissimè seriato-punctulatis.** 
(Long. corp. 1\(\frac{2}{3}\)−2\(\frac{1}{3}\) lin.)

Blue, sometimes greenish, clothed with long, fuscous, pubescence: head thickly punctured: thorax slightly convex, and closely and rather coarsely punctured: elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices each with a row of minute impressed points: body beneath blue, punctulated: femora the same: tibia; rather fuscous, very pilose: tarsi dusky: antenna; dusky-black: rostrum as long as the head and thorax, a little bent and pitchy-black.


Blue, or greenish, shining, slightly pubescent: head thickly punctured: thorax somewhat granulated, and very closely, but not coarsely punctured, with an obscure smooth abbreviated dorsal line: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices with a series of minute impressions: legs and antenna dusky-black.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of London.


Ovate, greenish-blue, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head very thickly punctulate: thorax also very thickly and finely punctured, and somewhat obscure: elytra more shining, deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices narrow and totally impunctate: legs bluish: tibia; slightly pubescent: antenna and rostrum dusky-black.

This insect is decidedly not the Cu. ameovirens of Marsham, hereafter described.

Very abundant in hedges in the metropolitan district: also found near Bristol.

Sp. 10. atrocaeruleus. Ater, ovatus, subnitidus, tenue pubescens, thorace punctulato, elytris atrocaeruleis profundi punctato-striatis, interstitiis impunctatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, ovate, slightly shining: clothed with a short pubescence: thorax punctulate: elytra of a deep blue-black, slightly punctate-striate, with the interstices impunctate: legs bluish: antenna and rostrum black.
This may possibly be a variety of the last-mentioned insect, but as it appears distinct, I have continued it as a species. All the foregoing species of this genus require a more minute investigation than is at present in my power to devote to them, and I have no doubt but that when the subject is earnestly taken up many new species will be shown to exist:—in my own cabinet are three unique insects, neither of which will agree with either of the foregoing definitions: one resembling Rh. Alliariae with a short rostrum, of a bright violet colour (Rh. confinis mihi); a second also resembling the same insect, but broader, less pubescent, with a longer rostrum and a very thickly and finely punctured thorax (Rh. longirostris mihi):—a third very minute one (1 line in length) resembling Rh. minutus, with the elytra transversely rugose (Rh. rugipennis mihi).

Taken in the neighbourhood of London.

Sp. 11. Equatus. 
Obscure ceneus punctatissimus, fusco pubescens, elytris rubris profunde punctato-striatis, thorace canaliculato. (Long. corp. 1½—2½ lin.)

Dull brassy; thickly punctured and clothed with a fuscous pubescence: head short: thorax oblong, subcylindric, with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra ample, deep, rather shining rufous, and coarsely punctate-striate, with the interstices rather smooth: legs elongate; femora brassy; tibiae pitchy-brown; tarsi dusky-black.
Variable in colour as well as in size: the elytra being sometimes pale testaceous, and the femora entirely and tibiae above rufous:—the suture of the elytra is occasionally fuscescent.


Head pubescent, violaceous: thorax and elytra also pubescent, shining and testaceous, the former cylindric, the latter punctate-striate: body and legs violet: rostrum long and slender.

The only specimen I have hitherto seen of this beautiful species was captured in the vicinity of Windsor.

Above brassy-green, clothed with a soft cinerescent down: head short, rounded, finely punctured; rostrum slender, rugulose at the base; thorax closely and rather coarsely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, blue- or green-brassy, or of a coppery hue; legs black, with the femora brassy; beneath black.

The head and thorax are sometimes entirely black.

Not very uncommon on oaks in the neighbourhood of Wanstead, but apparently less abundant in other parts of the metropolitan district. "Raehills." — Rev. W. Little.


Above obscure aeneus, with a slight griseous pubescence, beneath of a dull brassy-black; head thickly punctured; rostrum rather stout, irregularly sulcate at the base; thorax brassy-black, or cupreous, thickly punctured; elytra ample, subquadrate, sometimes dull brass, at others bright rich copper, and glossy, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices transversely rugulose; legs brassy black; tarsi black.

Very rare: I have hitherto seen but the pair that are in my own collection, one of which I obtained from the Marshamian collection, the other I captured at Darenth. "Baron-wood." — T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Epping." — Mr. Doubleday.

2. Elytra punctate, scarcely striated, (thorax in one sex, with an acute porrect spine on each side.)

Sp. 15. Betulae. Supra viridi-sericeus, aut caruloe-violaceus nitisus, glaber, corpore pedibus rostroque viridi-aureis, fronte parum impressâ. (Long. corp. 3½—4½ lin.)


Glabrous, above of a brilliant glossy silky-green or bright violet-blue, with all intermediate tints: beneath of a golden, or blue-green, sometimes blue: legs and rostrum the same; the latter somewhat wrinkled; head oblong, punctured with a fovea on the forehead; thorax very convex, shining, thickly but rather finely punctured, with an obsolete dorsal channel; elytra thickly and somewhat deeply punctured, the punctures irregularly dispersed in striae, giving a wrinkled appearance.

Extremely variable in colour, every tint of blue and green occurring: the sides
of the thorax and of the elytra are frequently tinted with gold or rich copper: the thorax is sometimes green, and the elytra blue, and vice versa.

Occasionally abundant in some of the metropolitan woods, especially at Darent and Coombe, in June, on the birch. "Baronwood."—*T. C. Heysham, Esq.* "In woods (near Swansea), not common."—*L. W. Dilkeyn, Esq.*

**Sp. 16. Populi.** *Supra viridi-aneus nitidus, glaber, rostro pedibus corporque subitus caruleo-violaceis, fronte profundius canaliculatâ.* (Long. corp. 2—3½ lin.)


Oblong, above brassy-green, shining, body beneath, legs, and rostrum violet-blue; the latter greenish at the base: head oblong, punctured, with a deep furrow between the eyes: thorax finely punctured, with an obscure dorsal channel: elytra brassy-green, rather deeply punctured, the punctures somewhat regularly disposed in striae: tarsi and antennae black. The upper surface is sometimes a little tinted with coppery.

Much less abundant, and more local than the preceding species: I have frequently taken it in an old aspen that formerly stood at the entrance of Coombe-wood. "Abundant on young aspen, Lee-wood, Surrey."—*A. Cooper, Esq.* "On aspen in a wood near Blenden in Kent."—*Mr. Ingpen.* "Epping."—*Mr. Doubleday.*

**Sp. 17. Bacchus.** *Oblongus, aureo-cupreus nitidus, longius pubescens, antennis tarsisque nigris, elytris rugoso-punctatis, obsolete striatis.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Oblong, of a shining golden-copper, clothed with a long pubescence: head convex, rather deeply punctate: rostrum with impressed striole and punctures, with the apex black: thorax considerably narrowed in front, thickly and coarsely punctured: elytra rounded at the apex and gaping, entirely of a golden-copper or rich purple, with deep excavated punctures, and transverse, elevated wrinkles, obliterating, as it were, the stria: legs elongate, femora clavate, bright golden copper: tibiae fuscescent-copper: tarsi and antennae black.

This splendidly beautiful insect is not only variable in tint, the colours being sometimes bluish or greenish, but the hues change according to the position in which the insect is held, in respect to the light.

Very rare: I believe Kent is the only county in which specimens have occurred. "Near Birch-wood."—*Mr. Weatherhead.* "Taken
in numbers on the Prunus spinosus at Crayford in Kent, by myself.”—Marsham MSS.

GENUS CCCXLIX.—ATTELABUS, Linné.

Antenna not geniculated, 11-jointed, short, inserted in the middle of the rostrum, the basal joint longest and stoutest; the seven following short, subobconic: the three remaining united, perfoliated, and forming a cylindric-oval club. Rostrum shorter than the head, deflexed, robust, with the apex considerably thickened: head oblong, subcylindric, not narrowed posteriorly, inserted in the thorax without a distinct neck: scutellum large: elytra subquadrate, above convex, the apex slightly gaping; tip of abdomen exposed: legs long: femora clavate, unarmed: tibiae denticulated within, the apex with a double hook.

Exclusively of the 11-jointed antennæ, Attelabus differs from Apoderus by its oblong, subcylindrical head, which is not inserted into the thorax by a constricted neck; the thorax is large, sub-quadrate, the rostrum considerably incrassated at the apex, and the body of a more globose form, &c.


Black, glabrous: head slightly rugose between the eyes: thorax glossy, extremely delicately punctured, light rufo-testaceus: elytra also rufo-testaceus, shining, with the lateral margins somewhat fuscescent, finely punctate-striate, with the interstices remotely punctured.

The abdomen, some of the basal joints of the antennæ, and the anterior femora, are occasionally somewhat piceous or dull reddish.

Found abundantly on oak and hazel throughout the metropolitan district, and not uncommon in other parts. “Baron-wood.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday.

GENUS CCCL.—APODERUS, Olivier.

Antennæ not geniculated, 12-jointed, robust, inserted in the middle of the rostrum; the basal joint thickened, obconic: the second short, nodose; six following obconic, a little increasing in width; the remainder united and forming a cylindric-oval, quadriarticulate club, of which the terminal joint is minute and acuminated. Rostrum shorter than the head, robust, with the apex scarcely
dilated: head oblong, somewhat obconic, narrowed posteriorly, and united by a slender neck to the thorax, which is much narrowed in front: elytra oblong-quadrate, convex above, gaping at the apex: tip of abdomen exposed: legs long: femora clavate, unarmed: tibiae with a single hook at the apex within.

Apoderus differs from the preceding genus by having the antennae 12-jointed, the head obconic and inserted by a slender collar, or neck, into the thorax, which is somewhat triangular; the rostrum is short and scarcely dilated at the apex.

Black, glabrous: forehead with a slight impressed furrow: thorax shining rufous, with a deep dorsal channel: elytra slightly glossy, rufo-testaceous, moderately crenate-striate, with the interstices slightly rugose: legs elongate: femora clavate, rufous, with the base and apex black: tibiae rufous in the middle, each extremity black: tarsi and antennae black.
The thorax has sometimes an abbreviated black line in front.


**Family XLIII.**—BRUCHIDÆ, Leach.

Tarsi triarticulate: palpi distinct, filiform: labrum exserted: head inserted, deflexed, produced anteriorly into a depressed, generally broad and short, rostrum: antennæ 11-jointed, sometimes clavate, the club formed of somewhat remote joints; or nearly filiform, with the apex slightly thickened, or finely serrated or pectinated: elytra shorter than the abdomen.

Of this family there are evidently two groups, of which the first has the antennæ distinctly clavate, and the second more or less filiform, serrated or pectinated; the species of the first division

Black; elytra rufous, with crenate striae.
Indicated by Turton as a native of Britain, but apparently without authority.
frequent decayed trees or flowers, and those of the second subsist upon seeds of the leguminous kinds, to which they are sometimes exceedingly destructive, especially the common pea, which is sometimes destroyed in vast quantities by the larvæ of Bruchus Pisi, hereafter described. The larvæ of others are supposed to be parasitic upon insects.

In Britain the following genera have been detected, which may be thus cursorily characterized:

**Antenna clavata.**
**Rostrum elongatum, angustum:** breve, latum.
**Clava antennarum angusta, subacuminata:** abrupte-incrassata, subcompressa.
**Oculi integres:** corpus oblongum.
**Antenna acr. 2-bus basilibus brevibus:** elongatis:
**integres:** corpus breviter ovatum:
**emarginati:** antennae graciles:
**Antenne filiformes, serratae aut pectinatae:**

351. **Rhinomacer.**
352. **Anthribus.**
353. **Platyrhinus.**
354. **Tropideres.**
355. **Brachytarsus.**
356. **Pliothus.**
357. **Bruchus.**

**Genus CCCLII.—Rhinomacer, Fabricius.**

**Antennae** curved, long, inserted in the middle of the sides of the rostrum, 11-jointed, the basal joint slightly robust and a little elongate; the second shorter, subnodose; the six following slightly elongate and obconic; the remainder forming a loose slender club. **Rostrum** longer than the head, the base narrowed, rounded, the apex dilated; **head** transverse; **eyes** large, prominent; **thorax** oblong, subcylindric; **elytra** rather soft, elongate, sublinear, moderately convex, the apex of each rounded; **legs** slender, unarmed; **femora** slightly incrassated; **tibia** rounded, anterior a little curved; **tarsi** rather long.

From the other genera of this family, Rhinomacer may be known by the greater length and tenuity of its rostrum, of which the apex is considerably dilated; the elongate, sublinear, soft, pubescent, elytra; transverse head; elongate tarsi, different structure of the antennæ, and general habit.

†Sp. 1. **Attelaboides.** **Plate XXI.** f. 3. —Æcreo-niger, dense cinereo-aut flavescente villosus, antennis, pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

* I may here take the opportunity of remarking that amongst the numerous discoveries of species which have taken place during the last few months, the following new British genera of Coleoptera have been communicated to
Brassy-black, densely clothed with ashy or yellowish pubescence: head thickly punctured: thorax thickly and very finely punctulate: elytra very thickly and somewhat coarsely, but irregularly, punctate: legs and antennae testaceous: the tarsi dusky at the apex.

The only indigenous example of this interesting species that has come beneath my observation—from which the accompanying figure was designed—was taken near "Inverness."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Genus CCCLII.—Anthribus, Fabricius.

Antennae inserted beneath the sinus of the eyes; of the males longer than the body, with the two basal joints short; six following longer, somewhat obconic and nearly equal; the remainder broader, compressed, forming an elongate-ovate acuminate club; of the females very short, of similar proportions, but more distinctly clavate, with the terminal joint very short, acute. Rostrum short, broad, deflexed, with the apex deeply emarginate: eyes emarginate anteriorly: thorax ample, tuberculated, narrowed anteriorly, with the base subtruncated, the sides slightly rounded, and margined posteriorly: elytra oblong, subcylindric, convex, truncate anteriorly, rounded at the apex, which nearly covers the annus: legs stout, unarmed: tarsi elongate.

The males of this genus are remarkable for the great length of the antennae, the club of which, in both sexes, is rather slender and acute: the rostrum is very short, the eyes prominent, notched anteriorly, the elytra subcylindric, &c.:—the only indigenous species frequents decaying trees, especially oaks, willows, and birch.

Sp. 1. albinus. Oblongus, nigro-fuscus, fronte, rostro, elytrorum maculae disci apiceque albo pilosis. (Long. corp. 3½—6 lin.)


Oblong, dusky-brown, or black: rostrum and forehead clothed with a snowy pile: antennae with the eighth and base of the ninth joints snowy: thorax with three tubercles, finely rugose-puncate, the anterior margin slightly nivous: elytra deeply punctate-striate, with the apex irregularly clothed with snowy pile, with a fuscous spot on the apex itself; the disc anteriorly me, viz. Dryops Dumerillii, Spharites glabatus, Limnichus sericeus, Colydium elongatum, Rhyncolus chloropus; and amongst other rarities, Cicones Capini and Osphya (Nothus) femorata, have occurred in tolerable plenty.
with a lobate snowy spot, and within with a series of black silken tufts: legs annulated with snowy and brown pile.

Rare: specimens have occasionally been found in the vicinity of Darenth-wood, and near Gravesend, and also in other parts of the country. "Kensington-gardens."—*Marsham MSS.* "Gussage, Dorset."—*Mr. Ingpen.*

**Genus CCCLIII.**—*Platyrhinus, Clairville.*

*Antenna* rather short, inserted beneath the middle of the rostrum, the two basal joints short, stout; the two following longer, obconic; the four next somewhat rounded; the remainder large, compressed, somewhat remote and forming a triarticulate club. *Rostrum* perpendicular, broad, oblong-quadrate, slightly truncate; *eyes* lateral, rounded, prominent; *thorax* subquadrate, a little narrowed in front, with the sides dilated into a somewhat bilanciate lobe beyond the middle, and an interrupted subtransverse elevated carina within the base; *elytra* oblong, linear, flat above, and covering the anus: *legs* short; *tarsi* slightly elongate.

*Platyrhinus* differs from *Anthribus* not only by the diversity in the structure of its antennae, but in the form and width of the rostrum, the eyes being entire, the thorax of dissimilar form, &c.

Sp. 1. *latirostris.* Oblongus, niger, rostro rugoso, fronte elytrorum apice ab- 
domineaque cinereo-pilosis. (Long. corp. 5—6 ½ lin.)


Oblong, black: rostrum rugose, ashy-white, with the apex black: thorax unequal, deeply wrinkled and punctured: scutellum ashy: elytra black, with interrupted punctate striae, the apex clothed with a dense ashy pile, in which are two black dots, and sometimes two or three fuscescent striae: abdomen white, with the sides black: legs black, variegated with ashy-pile.

Local; but occasionally found in plenty in the districts it inhabits:—it frequents the *Sphaeria Fraxinea,* and is found upon the trunks of the ash, alder, birch, &c. "Occasionally found on ash-trees (near Swansea), not common."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.* "Bath, in Sphaeria Fraxinea, May, 1830."—*C. C. Babington, Esq.* "Near Bristol."—*G. Waring, Esq.* "Salisbury."—*Mr. Ingpen.* "Netley."—*Rev. F. W. Hope.*
Genus CCCLIV.—Tropideres, Schonherr.

Antennae slender, rather long, placed in the middle of the sides of the rostrum: the two basal joints robust, slightly elongate; five following slender, elongate, obovoid; the eighth short, subtruncate: the remainder forming a triarticulate, elongate, distinct, club. Rostrum perpendicular, broad, flat, with the apex more or less dilated, and subtruncated: eyes large, entire, somewhat depressed and sometimes approximating in front: thorax considerably narrowed in front, the sides somewhat oblique, the base slightly bisinuated, with an entire transverse carina a little within: elytra rather broader at the base than the thorax, the sides straight, moderately convex, with the apex rounded: body oblong.

Tropideres differs from Platyrhinus by having the two basal joints of the antennae somewhat elongate and stout, the five succeeding ones very slender, and also elongate: the eyes less prominent: the rostrum of dissimilar form, and the bulk of the body comparatively small.


Dusky-black: rostrum elongate, with a white pile: eyes somewhat approximating on the forehead: antennae black: thorax with an elevated nearly straight line at the base, moderately punctate, with four dorsal foveae: elytra deeply punctate-striate, with a lobate whitish spot at the base, and a large snowy patch at the apex, which last is varied with black, and towards the suture a series of black velvety fascicles: legs variegated with whitish rings.

Very rare: it has been captured on paling near Norwich.

Sp. 2. niveirostris. Nigro-fuscus, antennis ferrugineis, elytrorum apice anoque niveo-pilosis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Dusky-black: antennae ferruginose: rostrum clothed with a dense snowy pile, very short: thorax black, with a white dot opposite the scutellum, which is white: elytra moderately punctate-striate, with the alternate interstices tesselated with fascicles of whitish and black velvety pile, and the apex entirely immaculate white: legs obsoletely variegated with whitish: tibiae and tarsi somewhat ferruginous.

Occasionally beaten out of the hedge in the lane leading to Coombe-wood from the Robinhood, in June:—also found in the
wood itself, upon the hazel. "New Forest, June, 1831."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

**Genus CCCLV.—Phloeobius, Schönherr.**

Antennæ rather long, slender, inserted beneath the sinus of the eyes, the basal joint stout, short, the second minute, the six following elongate, slender, subcylindric, the eighth being shortest, the three terminal ones large, head compressed, forming an elongate obtuse club. Rostrum short, broad, deflexed, with the apex deeply notched: eyes lateral, prominent, deeply emarginate: thorax simple, narrow anteriorly, truncate behind, the base within and the sides posteriorly elevated: elytra elongate, subcylindric, convex, with the apex rounded, and nearly covering the anus: legs moderate, slender: tarsi elongate, slender.

The elongate, slender antennæ of Phloeobius, combined with its deeply emarginate, prominent eyes, slender legs and elongate slender tarsi, at once point out its distinction from Brachytarsus, with which genus it has lately been united for the first time, but evidently without regard to form or structure—the only known indigenous species appears to be parasitic upon insects.

Sp. 1. griseus*. Plate xxxi. f. 2. Fusco-griseus, antennarum basi, pedibusque ferrugineis, elytris striatis, striis subtilissime punctatis. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Griseous-brown; clothed with a griseous pile: elytra striate, the strie with minute punctures, the interstices with pale griseous spots: legs anteriorly and antennæ, except the club, which is fusious, ferruginous.

Rare: I have taken a specimen in London; and others have occurred in Suffolk and in Devonshire.

**Genus CCCLVI.—Brachytarsus, Schönherr.**

Antennæ rather short and stout, inserted beneath the eyes; the two basal joints slightly incrassated, the six following very short, obconic, the remaining three large, forming an obtuse compressed club. Rostrum short, broad, deflexed, with the apex subtruncate: eyes large, rounded, prominent: thorax short,

* Whether this species be truly indigenous is doubtful; it does not appear to be known on the continent, and I have seen it in profusion alive in a box of New Holland insects, received direct from that country.
transverse, broadest behind, with the hinder angles acuminated, above convex, the sides rounded, with the anterior angles compressed: *elytra* oblong-qua\-drate, with the apex obtusely rounded, above very convex: *legs* short: *tarsi* short, stout: *body* short, ovate, stout.

The abbreviated, stout, tarsi of *Brachytarsus*, combined with its short, abruptly clavate antennae, acuminated posterior angles of the thorax, of which the disc is very convex, exclusively of other characters and general habit, sufficiently distinguish the genus from its allies:—the species appear to be parasitic.

Sp. 1. *scabrosus*. *Niger*, *elytris* punctato-striatis rujis, interstitiis alternis elevato\-toribus, fasciculis atro-holosericeis albidisque alternantibus tessellatis. (Long. corp. 1\textfrac{1}{2}—2\textfrac{1}{4} lin.)


*Black*, head opaque: forehead rugose-punctate: thorax varied with fuscous: *elytra* rufous, punctate-striate, the *alternate interstices* slightly elevated, *tessellated* with oblong silken black and ashy-white spots, the suture and outer margins fuscescent: *antennae* and *legs* pitchy-black.

Rather local, but not uncommon in several places within the metropolitan district, where elms abound, especially in Copenhagen-fields, and at Ripley. "Wood Ditton."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Not common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


*Dusky-black*, opaque: forehead rugose-punctate, pubescent: thorax thickly rugose-punctate, with several lines and two spots on the disc of ashy-white: scutellum ashy-white: *elytra* punctate-striate, with the interstices flat and very finely rugose, the alternate ones varied with *alternate spots* of subquadrat\-e black and ashy pile disposed in rows: *legs* pitchy-black, pubescent.

Very rare near London; I possess a pair captured on some firs near Ripley: it appears to be more frequent in the north.

**Genus CCCLVII.—*Bruchus*, Geoffrey.**

*Antenna* curved, stout, filiform, a little thickening towards the apex, compressed, sometimes serrated, inserted in the sinus of the eye; the basal joint striate, the second and third small, the remainder gradually increasing in size. *Head* exserted, deflexed, slightly produced in front, a little narrowed behind: *palpi* unequal: *eyes* lunate, prominent: *thorax* transverse, subtrapeziform, with the
anterior angles rounded, truncate behind, with a lobe in the middle, opposite to the scutellum, which is subquadrate: elytra oblong-quadrate, shorter than the abdomen, slightly convex: pygidium large, rounded, descending: legs short: femora sometimes dentate, posterior incrassate: tibiae rounded; tarsi rather short.

The filiform, curved, and compressed antennæ, of which the inner edge is more or less distinctly serrated; the equal palpi, incrassate posterior femora, exserted head, &c. are the more manifest external characters of this genus, the species of which subsist in their larva state upon seeds *, to which in some cases they are very destructive, especially in pea warehouses.

A. Femora dentate.


Black, with the four basal joints of the antennæ, the anterior tibiae and tarsi, the apex of the intermediate tibiae and their tarsi rufo-ferruginous: thorax with a griseous spot in the middle of the base, the lateral margines unidentate: elytra striate, with griseous spots, some of which are disposed in transverse foveæ: anus of the male whitish, with two dusky spots: posterior femora with an acute strong spine.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district, but I suspect not a truly indigenous species: it sometimes abounds in depositories of peas to a very destructive extent.


Black; antennæ at the base and anterior legs entirely rufo-testaceos: thorax with the lateral margines a little sinuated, the disc with ash-white hairs, and two whiter spots, and towards the middle of the base a larger triangular one: elytra punctate-striate, with a griseous-white streak near the scutellum, and some scattered whitish spots on the disc: apex of abdomen ash-white, with two oblong fuscous spots.

* Very many species of this genus have been taken in Britain that have evidently been introduced with their food; such I have not thought fit to insert.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Sp. 3. affinis. Ovatus niger, thorace elytrisque albido maculatis, antennarum basi, pedibusque anticus rufo-testaceis, femoribus basi tarsisque nigris. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Ovate, black; head rounded: thorax with the lateral margins unarmed, oblique; disc rugose-punctate, with a few scattered whitish spots, of which the one opposite to the scutellum is most distinct: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, with obsolete spots of whitish pubescence: anterior femora with the apex rufous, the base black: tibiae of the same legs also rufous: tarsi all black: basal joints of the antennae rufous.

Taken in the vicinity of London, chiefly at Darenth.

Sp. 4. Loti. Ovatus niger, griseo pubescens, antennarum basi pedibusque anticus rufo-testaceis, femoribus posticis unidentatis. (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)


Ovate, black, delicately clothed throughout with a fine griseous pile: thorax with the lateral margins entire: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices uniformly clothed with griseous pile, with a dense streak of the same on the suture: apex of abdomen black, immaculate: anterior legs rufo-testaceous, the remainder black: the basal joints of the antennae also rufo-testaceous.

Found near Hampstead on the Lotus corniculatus; also found in Somersetshire.

Sp. 5. Lathyri. Ovatus, niger, tenue grisco-pubescens, antennis basi pedibusque anticus rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, black, immaculate, clothed with a very short griseous pubescence: thorax with the lateral margins rounded: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices immaculate, obsolescently coriaceous: anterior legs and base of the antennae rufo-testaceous: tarsi fuscenscent.

Found, but not commonly, near London; much more abundant in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

B. Femora unarmed.

Sp. 6. seminarius. Oblongo-ovatus niger, pube grisea subvariegatus, antennarum basi, genubus tibialisque anterioribus rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Oblong-oval, black, clothed and somewhat variegated with a griseous pile: head oblong; thorax with the lateral margins entire, oblique; the disc clothed with a griseous pubescence, most dense opposite to the scutellum: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices clothed with a rather long pubescence: four anterior legs slender, rufo-testaceous, with the femora from the base to beyond the middle black: the tarsi dusky-ferruginous: the hinder longer and stouter, entirely black, with the femora unarmed: antennae with the four basal joints rufo-testaceous.

Rare: it has been found near London and in other parts. "Epping."—*Mr. Doubleday.*


Black, delicately clothed throughout with a fine griseous pile: thorax transverse, with the lateral margins oblique, entire, the disc rugose-punctate: elytra black, punctate-striate, sprinkled with a fine griseous pubescence, immaculate: abdomen at the apex, and body beneath black: legs entirely black: antennae with the four basal joints dull ferruginous, their upper edge dusky.

Extremely abundant in some localities within the metropolitan district; especially at Coombe and Darenth Woods in June.

**FAMILY XLIV.—SALPINGIDÆ, Leach.**

Tarsi heteromerous, the four anterior 5-jointed; the two posterior 4-jointed; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is sometimes elongate, with the mouth at the apex; palpi obvious; eyes large, prominent; antennæ elongate, cylindric, subovate; or short, moniliform, thickened exteriorly, the apex forming an evident club.

The insects of this family—with the exception of the first genus, which is somewhat discrepant from the remainder—are usually of small size, and are found beneath the bark of decaying trees, upon which they subsist—those of the first genus are found upon flowers.

The indigenous species may be thus distributed into genera:

*Antennæ filiformes, elongatae:* 358. *Mycterus.*

clavatae, breves.

*Rostrum plus minus elongatum:* 359. *Salpingus.*

breve, latum: 360. *Sphæriestes.*
Genus CCCLVIII.—Mycterus, Clairville.

Antennae filiform, inserted before the eyes on the rostrum, composed of rather short, obconic, slightly serrated articulations, of which the terminal one is acute and apparently articulated, and the second shortest. Rostrum elongate, slender: palpi with the terminal joint compressed, somewhat acute: body ovate, covered with a silken down: thorax trapeziform, broadest behind: elytra rigid: abdomen robust: legs rather long, furnished with minute spurs: tarsi with the penultimate joint bifid.

One species only of this genus is known, which is found on flowers, and may be readily known by its elongate rostrum, upon which are inserted rather elongate filiform antennae, the articulations of which are obconic.

Sp. 1. griseus. Plate xxl. f. 4.—Niger, supra griseo-flavescens, infra griseo-argenteeum nitidus, rostro bistriato. (Long. corp. 3½—4½ lin.)


Black, antenna; and legs the same, clothed above with a griseous-yellow pile; and beneath with a shining griseous-silver pubescence: rostrum with two impressed longitudinal approximating striæ.

Extremely rare in Britain; I possess a pair that were captured near Kingsbridge by the late Mr. Cranch: others are in the collection at the British Museum, taken at the same time, in June, 1815.

Genus CCCLIX.—Salpingus, Illiger.

Antennae rather short, clavate, the basal joint robust, globose, the two following of nearly equal length, obconic, the succeeding two rather stouter, nodose, the remainder forming an elongate five-jointed club, the three first joints of which are transverse semi-globose, and the terminal one subovate acute. Palpi filiform, with the terminal joint rather thickened and obtuse: labrum quadrate: head depressed, produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is generally a little elongate, and contracted in the middle: thorax subcordate, narrowed behind, the lateral margins entire: elytra rigid: body oblong-ovate, glabrous, with the head and thorax considerably narrower than the elytra.

Exclusively of the general habit, Salpingus differs from the following genus by having the rostrum more elongate, somewhat slender and contracted in the middle, with the antennae, which are
seated before the prominent eyes, of slightly dissimilar structure to those of Sphæriestes; the palpi are also a little different in form, and the labrum is quadrate, the head depressed, &c.


Pale rufous-yellow, shining, punctate: eyes black: base of the head, and the elytra blue or metallic green, the latter punctate-striate: abdomen rufo-piceous: legs and base of the antennae: pale rufo-testaceous: terminal joints of the antennæ obscure fuscous.

Not common; found occasionally beneath bark, in various parts of the country: I have received specimens from the New Forest, Devonshire, Somersethshire, &c. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)." *L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Pencarrow."—Dr. Leach.*

Sp. 2. bicolor. *Pallidus rufo-flavus, nitidus, punctatus, oculis nigris, capitis basi elytrisque atro-casruleis, elytris punctato-striatis, abdomen rufo.* (Long. corp. 1—1 1/4 lin.)


Pale rufous-yellow, shining, punctured: eyes black: head at the base and elytra dark blue, the latter punctate-striate: abdomen rufous, legs and base of antennae the same, club of the last fuscous.

Found within the metropolitan district, but not common.

Sp. 3. viridipennis. *Pallidus rufo-flavus, nitidus, punctatus, oculis nigris, elytris atro-casruleis punctato-striatis, pedibus testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1—1 1/4 lin.)


Pale rufous-yellow, shining, punctate: eyes black: *elytra* deep blue or greenish punctate-striate: abdomen piceous: antennæ fuscous, with the terminal joints dusky: legs pale testaceous.

Also rather uncommon, but found in various parts of the country.

Sp. 4. planirostris. *Supra fusco-aneus, nitidus, subitus rufo-piceus, rostro brevi lato, pedibusque pallide testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1—1 1/4 lin.)


Brown-brass, shining: beneath rufo-piceous: rostrum short, broad, depressed, pale testaceous, legs and antennæ the same, with the terminal joints fuscous: elytra punctate-striate.
The most abundant species of the genus, taken not uncommonly in the neighbourhood of London. "Not uncommon (near Swansea), on the leaves of elm."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

OBS.—I have recently seen an insect belonging to this genus which was captured near London, that is probably the Sa. æneus of Olivier, but have not the present means of describing it.

Genus CCCLX.—Sphæriestes, Kirby.

Antennæ short, the basal joint rather stout, subglobose, the two following slightly elongate, the fourth, fifth, and sixth, rather stouter, shorter, obconic, the remainder forming a five-jointed club, of which the two basal joints are more or less nodose and small, the remainder distinctly incrassated, and the terminal one obovate and obtuse. Palpi filiform, the terminal joint scarcely incrassated and obtuse: labrum rounded in front: head slightly convex, produced anteriorly into a short, broad, depressed rostrum: thorax subcordate, narrowed behind, the lateral margins sometimes crenulated: elytra rigid: body elongate-ovate, glabrous: head and thorax narrower than the elytra.

Sphæriestes—a genus proposed by Mr. Kirby to embrace the species of this and the foregoing genus,—differs principally from Salpingus by having the rostrum shorter and broader, the head depressed; antennæ with the club less distinctly 5-jointed, with the terminal joint obtuse, the labrum rounded in front, &c.

A. With the sides of the thorax entire.


Black, with a slight brassy tinge, glabrous: head rounded, smooth, piceous; thorax subcordate, very coarsely and thickly punctured, with an ovate, rather large fovea on each side before the middle: elytra slightly convex, with an obscure transverse impression before the middle: the disc rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices with a few smaller punctures, disposed in rows: tarsi and base of the antennæ rufo-piceous.

Apparently very rare: I have hitherto seen but two specimens, one of which was captured in Norfolk.

Sp. 2. immaculatus. Fusco-castaneus, aut ferrugineus, oculis nigris, antennis
pedibusque pallidis, thorace punctatissimo, postice utrinque impresso. (Long.
corp. 1$\frac{1}{4}$—1$\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


*Castaneous-brown, or ferruginous, glabrous, shining: head rounded: eyes black:*
thorax very thickly and coarsely punctate, with an obsolete transverse im-
pression on each side at the base: elytra punctate-striate, with an impression
on the disc towards the base: *legs and antennae pale; club of the latter a little
dusky.*

In my Catalogue I inadvertently transposed this and the following species, and
placed the section B. in the wrong place, indicating the present insect as a
supposed variety of Sp. 4-pustulatus, instead of noting Sp. denticollis as the
variety, a mistake that has been servilely followed by Mr. Curtis in his *original
Guide.*

Extremely common on one fir tree in a plantation on Ockham-heath, in July, 1827; since found near “Norwood.”—*Mr. Ingall;*
and I believe in the neighbourhood of Chelsea.

B. With the sides of the thorax denticulated.

Sp. 3. quadripustulatus. *Plate xxl. f. 5.—Atro-piceus, rostro, thorace pedibus-
que ferrugineis, elytris maculis duabus ferrugineis, abdomine nigro.* (Long.
corp. 1$\frac{1}{4}$—1$\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)

2007.

*Dark piceous, sometimes castaneous: head and thorax ferruginous, the latter*
thickly punctated, with the lateral margins finely crenulated in the middle:
elytra black, striated, with two ferruginous spots, one placed at the base, the
other towards the apex, a little behind the middle: abdomen black: antennae
dusky at the apex: legs ferruginous.

Abundant in whitethorn hedges at Hertford in June and July,
and not uncommon at Ripley, and in Battersea-fields. “Near
Swansea.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

Sp. 4. denticollis. *Fuscus, capite, thorace antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris
basi pallescentibus, thorace punctatissimo.* (Long. corp. 1$\frac{1}{2}$—1$\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


*Fuscous, glabrous, shining: head and thorax luteous, the latter thickly punctured,*
with the lateral margins crenulated, and the base considerably narrowed, with
two obsolete impressions behind the middle: *elytra punctato-striate, fuscous-
brown, with an oblique pale testaceous spot at the base within: antennae and
legs testaceus: eyes black.*

Found in hedges within the metropolitan district, not very un-
common: probably a variety of the foregoing insect.
Subsection II.—LONGICORNES.

Head not rostrated anteriorly: antennae filiform or setaceous, rarely clavate; generally simple and more or less elongate; sometimes very long: mandibles generally large, robust: palpi conspicuous: body more or less elongated, sometimes depressed: tarsi various, mostly tetramerous or obscurely pentamerous.

Of this interesting series of insects, there are evidently two distinct groups:—the first of which has the body considerably depressed, with the tarsi, at least in one sex of some of the species, heteromerous and entire, the legs short, the antennae somewhat clavate:—the other—by far the most extensive—with the body more or less cylindric, elongate, the legs, and especially the antennae long, the latter filiform, the tarsi tetramerous, with the three basal joints pilose, and the penultimate deeply bilobed:—all the species, however, agree in habit; their larvae are destitute of legs, or these parts are very small; the body is soft, whitish, robust anteriorly, with the head scaly and furnished with stout mandibles:—they subsist beneath the bark of trees, or in the interior of their substance, piercing them sometimes to a considerable depth, so as to cause their destruction; some few attack the roots.

The following families appear to belong to this division, which may be distinguished by the subjoined external characters:

Corpus valde depressum: . . . . . 45. CUCUJIDAE.

convexus, aut paulo depressum.

Oculi emarginati.

Labrum minimum, vel obsoletum: . . . . . 46. PRIONIDAE.

excisum: . . . . . 47. CERAMBYCIDAE.

Oculi integres aut subemarginati: . . . . . 48. LEPTURIDAE.

FAMILY XLV.—CUCUJIDÆ mihi.

Body very much depressed, elongate, or oblong: antenna shorter or longer than the body, sometimes incrassate at the apex, or subfiliform, the extremity being slightly attenuated. Labrum exerted, coriaceous or membraneous: mandibles robust, trigonal, the external side sometimes produced, the apex acute, bidentate: maxillae furnished with a single, or with two processes at the base: head porrect, exerted: thorax subquadrate, or subquadrate-truncate, more or less remote from the abdomen: legs short: tarsi various, entire.

The insects of this family, which, as before noticed, may require
subdivision, may be very readily known by their very depressed, elongate body, large porrect head, subfiliform or abbreviated compressed antennae, and by the integrity of the tarsi. They reside beneath the bark of trees; and the indigenous species may be thus divided into genera.

*Antennae extrorsum crassiores, compressæ:* 361. *Trogosita.*

Subfiliformes, corpora breviores; labium plerumque bifidum: 362. *Cucujus.*

Longiores; labium emarginatum: 363. *Uleiota.*

**Genus CCCLXI.—Trogosita, Fabricius.**

*Antennæ* short, moniliform, thickened towards the apex; the four terminal joints largest, compressed, obtusely produced within, and the apical one obtuse. *Palpi* subequal and filiform, with the terminal joint subovate, truncate; *labrum* coriaceous, small, transverse-quadrate: *maxillæ* with a single basal process: *labium* subquadrate, entire: *body* elongate, greatly depressed: *head* anteriorly dentate: *thorax* subcordate, remote from the abdomen: *tarsi* obscurely pentamerous, the basal joint small.

*Trogosita* is distinguished from the true typical Cucujidæ by the brevity of the antennæ, which gradually increase in size to the tips; the integrity of the labium, which is nearly quadrate, and by the remoteness of the thorax from the abdomen; those parts being separated by a space as in the Scaritidæ.


Depressed, black, shining: head punctate: thorax thickly punctured: broader anteriorly than the head, with the angles acute: elytra faintly punctate-striate, the interstices with a double series of impressions: body beneath glossy rufo-piceous, punctured: legs rufo-piceous: antennæ the same.

I have twice captured this insect beneath the bark of pines at Coombe-wood, and it has been elsewhere taken in similar situations; but as it has been more frequently observed in this country in flour, dry bread, or rice, its native origin has been recently questioned, although *Tenebrio molitor,* which is exclusively found in similar substances, is admitted into our Fauna without question; and the present insect occurs, according to Latreille, "dans toute la France;"—and also in Germany, Sweden, Portugal, &c. "In the rotten floor of a malt-house at Cambridge."—C. C. Babington, Esq.
Genus CCCLXXII.—Cucujus, Fabricius.

Antennæ shorter than the body, subfiliform, the articulations short, subtrubinate; the terminal joints sometimes a little thickened. Palpi subequal, with the terminal joints somewhat thickened, obconic, with the apex truncate; labrum membranous, rounded anteriorly, entire; labium bifid; maxilla with a small external process; body oblong, or elongate, very much depressed; head large, prorect, exerted; thorax subquadrate; tarsi in one sex heteromerous, in the other obscurely pentamerous, the basal joint being minute.

There is considerable diversity in the habit and structure of the insects of this genus, at least with regard to the length and form of the antennæ and head, exclusively of the dissimilarity in the trophi and other essential organs: all the species reside beneath bark, or in decayed or decaying wood; most of them are rare in Britain: but like other xylophagous insects, are occasionally found in some plenty:—they may be known from the allied genera by the bifid labrum, and comparatively short antennæ, and from Uleiota also by the palpi being truncate.


Rusty-brown, punctured: head subtriangular; eyes large, black; antennæ rather stout; the seventh, ninth, and two following joints incrassated, the eighth being small; thorax with four impressed foveæ placed tetragonally; scutellum transverse; elytra smooth, testaceus, with the sides margined, the apex rounded: legs pale rufo-testaceus; posterior tarsi in one sex tetramerous.

Very rare, at least near London: I once found a specimen within the metropolitan district, and I have received others from the New Forest:—where several specimens were captured this year by the Revs. F. W. Hope and G. T. Rudd.

† Sp. 1. depressus. *Niger, subnitidus, capite thoracis dorso elytrisque rufis, thorace utrinque denticulato, supra bisulcato.* (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black, rather shining, with the head, disc of the thorax, and the elytra rufous, the thorax denticulated in the lateral margins and bisulcate above.

Inadvertently noticed in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia as a native of England, by Dr. Leach.
Sp. 3. piceus. Rufo-castaneus, nitidus, immaculatus, subtilissime punctulatus, thorace lateribus postice subdenticulato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rufo-castaneus, shining, immaculate, finely punctured: thorax with the base of the lateral margins slightly denticulated: elytra faintly striated.

Taken in Wiltshire, beneath the bark of a decayed elm.

Sp. 4. ferrugineus. Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, immaculatus, subtilissime punctulatus, thorace subquadrato immarginato mutico, obsolete bistriato, elytris substriatis. (Long. corp. 1—lin.)


Rufo-testaceus, shining, immaculate; finely punctured: head as broad as the thorax, the latter subquadrate, immarginate, with the hinder angles rather prominent, the disc on each side with a very delicate stria: elytra pale rufo-testaceus, each with three faint impunctate striae: legs and antennae pale rufo-testaceus; the latter with the basal and three terminal joints largest.

Found at Hertford; several specimens taken flying in a garden there in May, 1826.

†Sp. 5. unifasciatus. Pallide fulvo testaceus, thorace subquadrato lateribus integris, elytris maculâ obsolete fasciâ. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pale fulvo-testaceus; head as large as the thorax, emarginated anteriorly: thorax subquadrate, with a fine depressed line parallel with each lateral margin, which is entire: elytra with several rows of minute punctures, more distinct near the apex; there is also a deeper stria near the lateral and sutural margin of each, and in the centre an obscurely defined brown spot.

Var. β. With a distinct broad brown fascia across the middle of the elytra.

Taken in Hainault-forest, under the bark of hornbeam, by Mr. Bydder. “Var. β. New Forest, June last.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 6. monilicornis. Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, thorace obcordato, subtilissime punctulato, elytris obsolete striatis, capite lato, antennis filiformibus, articulis ulterioribus tribus paulo crassioribus. (Long. corp. 1—½ lin.)


Rufo-testaceus, or pale castaneous, shining: head broad: eyes black: thorax obcordate, very finely and rather sparingly punctured; the disc flat: elytra
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

ombly striated: legs and *antenna* pale testaceous, the latter rather elongate, *filiform*, with the three terminal joints a little incrassated.

Slightly variable in colour and in size.


Sp. 7. testaceus. Plate xxi. f. 6.—*Testaceus, nitidus, thorace subquadrato mutico subtilissime punctulato, femoribus compressis, antennis filiformibus longitudine feri corporis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{2}{3}$—1 lin.)

Cu. testaceus. Fabricius, E. S. i. b. 96.

*Testaceus*, shining: head rather broad: eyes dusky black: thorax very glossy, *subquadrate*, thickly but rather obsoletely punctured: elytra depressed, pale testaceous, faintly striated, *immaculate*: legs rather short, and pale testaceous: femora compressed: *antenna* *filiform*, nearly as long as the body, with the three terminal joints rather elongate, but not stouter than the rest.

Taken near London; and in the vicinity of Norwich, by the late M. A. Griffin, Esq.

**Genus CCCLXIII.—Uleiota, Latreille.**

*Antennae* longer than the body, *filiform*, pilose; the basal joint elongate; the second placed obliquely on the side of the first; the remaining joints elongate, *cylindric*. *Palpi* *subequal*, *filiform*, with the terminal joint *sub-obsolete*, and rather acute: *labrum* rounded: *labium* slightly emarginate in front: *maxilla* short, with the internal process armed with an acuminate hook: *mandibles* in the male furnished on the outer side with an elongate, strong, curved, horn-like process: *body* very much depressed: *head* short, broad: *thorax* transverse: *legs* short, robust: *femora* incrassated in the middle: *tarsi* tetramerous.

From *Cucujus* this genus is characterised by the length of the *antennae*, which is very long and curved, and the

Sp. 8. minimus. *Ferruginus, thorace subquadrato mutico, elytris lavisiminis, pallidis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.)

Br. minimus. Fabricius, S. E. ii. 98.—Cu. minutus? Curtis Guide?

Ferruginous, with the thorax *subquadrato*, the sides entire: elytra pale, very smooth.

Found in America; and taken occasionally in warehouses in England; I have taken three or four examples in London, but amongst foreign wood.
second joint is eccentric, not being placed upon the apex of the first,—the remaining joints are also elongate,—the acuteness of the terminal joint of the palpi, and the slightly emarginated labium:—

the species are found beneath bark, chiefly of the oak.


Dusky or fuscous, obscure: with the antennae, mouth, and legs rufescent: head with two longitudinal impressions on the front: thorax cordate-quadrate, rugulose, with the lateral margins denticulated, the anterior angles produced: elytra punctate-striate, with an elevated carina running parallel with the margins.

The male has the outer side of the mandibles furnished with a strong hornlike process.

The only indigenous specimen I have seen of this singular insect, I found in a mutilated condition in June, 1830, in a window in my own parlour at the Hermitage: it had previously been taken.

**FAMILY XLVI.—PRIONIDÆ, Leach.**

*Body* elongate, convex: *antennae* inserted near the base of the mandibles, moderate, setaceous, sometimes moniliform, or with the articulations cylindric-conic, serrated in the males. *Labrum* minute, or obsolete: *mandibles* stout, horn, sometimes large, porrect and dentate within, with the apex acute, curved: *maxillae* stout, with a single or two small processes at the base: *head* exerted: *eyes* emarginated: *thorax* transverse: *legs* stout, anterior generally longer than the middle: *tarsi* testaceous, the three basal joints spongy beneath, the penultimate bilobed.

The Prionidæ are amongst the largest of the British coleoptera, and in common with the insects of this subsection their larvae subsist in decaying trees:—two genera alone are indigenous *, which may be thus distinguished by external characters:—

Thoraces lateris mutica; *antennae* breves: 364. **SPONDYLIS.**

dentata, aut spinosa: 365. **PRIONUS.**

* The genus *Acrocinus* of Illiger has been captured at large in Britain: but as that genus is exclusively Brazilian, or South American, I shall take no further notice, other than remarking, that the *A. accentifer*, Olivier,—Steph. Cat. 412. No. 2016 * note, was found on Tower-hill, London, about twenty-five years since: it had most unquestionably escaped from on board some South American vessel.
**Genus CCCLXIV.—Spondylis, Fabricius.**

Antennae short, moniliform, compressed, the joints truncate at the apex, the terminal one conic, slightly acuminate. Palpi with the terminal joint somewhat obconic: maxilla very short, with two small lobes, the outer one subcoriaceous, the inner smaller and membranaceous: body very convex: thorax suborbiculate, immarginate, the sides rounded, unarmed: legs short, stout: tibiae crenulated without: tarsi with the penultimate joint distinctly bifid.

From Prionus the convex, unarmed, thorax of this genus, exclusively of its short moniliform antennae, convex smooth elytra, bilobed maxillae, externally crenulated tibiae, will at once enable the student to distinguish it.

†Sp. 1. buprestoides. *Niger, immaculatus, vagi punctatus, elytro singulo lineis duabus elevatis, apicem non attingentibus.* (Long. corp. 7 lin.)


Black, immaculate, thickly and irregularly punctured: each elytron with two elevated lines, which do not reach to the apex.

I have seen but one indigenous specimen of this which was “taken in Windsor-forest, August, 1831.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

**Genus CCCLXV.—Prionus, Geoffrey.**

Antennae longer than the head and thorax, setaceous, distinctly serrated in the males, the articulations triangular conic, the third joint longer than the rest, and the two apical ones united in the females. Palpi with the terminal joint obconic, truncate: maxillae short, cylindric, pilose, with a minute lobe: body slightly convex: thorax with the lateral margins acutely spinose: legs elongate: femora and tibiae compressed, the latter with their outer edge unarmed, with two spines at the apex: tarsi with the penultimate joint deeply bilobed.

The genus Prionus embraces one of the largest of the indigenous coleopterous insects, but in comparison to some of its gigantic exotic brethren its magnitude is not remarkable, some of the South American species being at least six inches in length:—the only British species may be at once recognized by its serrated antennæ, and by the sides of the thorax bearing each three elongate, acute spines, exclusively of other characters.

Sp. 1. coriarius. *Nigro-piceus, thorace utrinque acute trispinoso, elytris rugoso-punctatis, obsolete elevato-lineatis.* (Long. corp. 10 lin.—I unc. 8 lin.)

Pitchy-black; beneath somewhat castaneous: thorax with the lateral margins bearing three acute spines; the anterior and posterior margins bordered with ochraceous hairs: elytra rugose-punctate, with three very obsolete elevated lines on each, the apex obsolescently mucronated: breast rather densely pubescent.

Extremely variable in size.


**FAMILY XLVII.—CERAMBYCIDÆ, Kirby.**

Body elongate, convex, sometimes slightly depressed: antennæ inserted on the inner margin of the eyes, generally setaceous, never serrated; frequently much longer than the body, 11- sometimes 12-jointed. Labrum exserted, transverse: maxilla with two membraneous processes: palpi with the terminal joint largest: labium somewhat heart-shaped: head exserted, mutant, sometimes deeply inserted in the thorax: eyes lunate: thorax subcylindric or suborbicular, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, the lateral margins frequently dentate: elytra rarely abbreviated: legs compressed: femora generally elongate: tibia slender, mostly unarmed: tarsi elongate, spongy beneath, the penultimate joint deeply bilobed.

The family of Cerambycidæ is preeminently distinguished amongst the coleopterous insects by the great length of the antennæ, in some of the species these organs exceeding the body more than five times its length: in habit the various groups are similar; all being found in their larva state in decaying trees, or under bark, but some few appear to prefer sound wood, which they perforate longitudinally: —the perfect insects, which vary extremely in size, are found in the trunks of trees or on flowers, especially of the umbelliferous kind, and in dead hedges. The indigenous genera may be thus distinguished by the subjoined, mostly external, characters:

*Elytra* haud abbreviata; saepe spinigera.
*Oculi* integres, lunati.
*Thoracis* lateribus spinosis aut tuberculatis.
*Tibis* intermediae imminibus.
*Corpus* convexum.
*Antenne* spinosa:
*Corpus* depressum:
*Tibis* interdissim unidentatis.
**MANDIBULATA. COLEOPTERA.**

*Corpus depressum (antennae longissimae)*: plus minus convexum.

*Antennae* corporo longiores.

*Corpus elongatum-cylindricum*: breve; *elytra* variegata: corporo brevior; *corpus* robustum: thoracis lateribus integris.

*Thoraces* lateribus integris.

*Palpi* art. 1°, elongato, apice acuminato.

*Corpus oblongum, latum, dorsu subconvexo*: lineari-cylindricum.

*Femora* vix clavata: abrupte clavata: Palpi art. 1°, incrassata, subobtusata.

*Corpus depressum, latum*: convexum, elongatum: *Oculi* divisi, quasi duplicati.

*Ant. art. 1°, 2-do elongato*: nodoso:

*Elytra* dimidiatae: subulate:

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**Genus CCCLXVI.—IIAMATICHERUS, Megerle.**

*Palpi* with the terminal joint elongate-obconic, *maxillary* rather longer than the labial. *Antennae* longer than the body, the five basal joints very robust, the remainder becoming suddenly more and more attenuated to the apex, and slightly compressed; second joint very short; the rest, except the apical one, nodose at the apex: *head* rounded, nutant: *eyes* lunate: *thorax* rounded, unequal, rugose, the lateral margins each with a single spine: *elytra* elongate, convex, rugose: *legs* long: intermediate *tibiae* simple.

This genus appears to be distinguished from Cerambyx by the superior length of the antennae, and by having the body convex, and the thorax transversely rugose, as well as by the dissimilarity in the proportions of the labial and maxillary palpi to each other:—

I have my doubts whether the species of this genus are truly British; but as both are found abundantly in France, and also in Sweden, and in the intermediate countries, it is likely they may be indigenous.

‡ Sp. 1. *Heros.* *Oblongus, posterius attenuatus, niger, elytris apice piccis sub-spinosis, thorace rugoso glabo, utrinque spinoso.* (Long. corp. 1 unc. 6—8 lin.)


Oblong, attenuated posteriorly, black: head with a deep channel: *thorax* irregularly wrinkled transversely, with an acute spine on each side: *elytra* attenuated towards the apex, which is piceous, the inner angle with a minute spine, the disc rugulose, with three very obsolete longitudinal lines: *legs* and antennae black, the latter with the tibiae and tarsi clothed with an ashy pile.

A pair of this species are, I believe, in the collection at the British Museum, which are said to have been captured in the west...
of England. Mr. Ingpen has a specimen which he is informed was taken at Colney-hatch wood, near London.

‡ Sp. 2. Cerdo. *Oblongus niger, elytris concoloribus muticis, thorace transversim rugoso glabo, utrinque spinoso.* (Long. corp. 1 unc. 4—5 lin.)


Oblong, glossy, black: head rugulose, punctate: thorax rugulose, the wrinkles somewhat regular and placed transversely, the lateral margins each with a short spine: *elytra* very rugose, especially anteriorly, concolorous, the apex a little acuminated, unarmed.

I have seen examples of this insect, which have been taken in the vicinity of the metropolis; but whether it be a truly indigenous species is questionable.

**Genus CCCLXVII.—Cerambyx, Auctorum.**

Pulpi with the terminal joint elongate-obconic; *maxillary* shorter than the labial. *Antenna* longer than the body in the males, shorter in the females; basal joint very robust; second minute; remainder elongate, gradually decreasing in bulk to the apex, which is very slender and acute, the tip of each joint incrassate: *head* oblong, nutant: *eyes* deeply notched: *thorax* rounded, unequal, tuberculated, with a spine on each side: *elytra* elongate, depressed:

*legs* moderate: *tibia* compressed, all simple.

This beautiful genus is well distinguished from the allied genera by its depressed body, and its brilliant metallic (generally green) hues; peculiarities which seem to obtain throughout the numerous exotic species contained therein:—the only indigenous species is remarkable for the fragrant odour that it disseminates during its living state, an odour which has been compared to Otto of Roses, and that is retained for some considerable period after death; it has thence obtained the name of *Musk Beetle*, though improperly, the scent not resembling that of the drug whence its appellation is derived.


Shining green, glabrous: head a little punctured: thorax irregularly tuberculated, the lateral margins with a stout spine: *elytra* sublinear, thickly rugulose,
most coarsely at the base, and each with three very obsoletely elevated lines: legs and antennae bluish.

Extremely variable in tint: sometimes bluish-green above, or bright grassy metallic green; occasionally of a rich coppery or golden green: the legs and antennae are at times tinted with the same hue: and the thorax is occasionally rather coarsely wrinkled, and at other times extremely smooth and glossy.

Abundant on the trunks of willows in July, in many places throughout the metropolitan district, especially in Battersea fields; also found in Devonshire and other parts of the country. “Common near Ely.”—Rev. L. Jenyns. “York, once.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. “Near Penllergare and in Crwmlyn-bog, not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

**Genus CCCLXVIII.—Monochamus, Megerle.**

**Palpi** with the terminal joint elongate-subfusiform; **maxillary** much longer than the labial. **Antenna** longer than the body, especially in the males; basal joint slightly robust; second minute, nodose; remainder gradually decreasing in length and thickness to the apex, which is acute: **head** robust, inflexed: **eyes** elongate, lunate: **thorax** short, cylindric, with an acute spine on each side: **elytra** elongate, convex: **legs** elongate: **tibia** slightly curved, intermediate, with an obtuse denticulation in the middle of the external edge.

From Cerambyx the somewhat cylindric, convex, elongate body, greater slenderness and length of antenna, dissimilarity of palpi, and distinctly unidentate intermediate tibiae, with the curvature of the latter, sufficiently distinguish the present genus.

**Sp. 1. Sutor.** *Niger, supra pallido irroratus, elytris aequilibus undique punctatis, scutello maculo cordato pallido.* (Long. corp. 10—14 lin.)


Black, irrorated with pale pubescence above: antennae very long, black, and scabrous in the male; shorter, with the base of the joints annulated with cinereous in the female; thorax more or less variegated with short flavescent lines, the lateral margins with a stout, acute spine: **scutellum** densely clothed with a yellowish pile, with a central naked line: **elytra** coarsely rugose-punctate, with two or three obsolete elevated lines on each, and the disc more or less varied with flavescent pile, especially in the female.

Very rare: the only locality I am aware of being in the vicinity
of Colney-hatch, where six or eight specimens have been taken at
different periods:—the insect is said to have occurred near Norwich.

†Sp. 2. Surtor.  *Niger*, scutello toto densi; flavo-piloso, elytris fusco-subfuscis,
posticis obsoletissimi punctulatis, dorso impressis.  (Long. corp. 1 unc. 4 lin.)
v. pl. 219.

Black; scutellum entirely clothed with *flavescent* pile; *elytra* attenuated slightly
in the males, and immaculate, sublinear and variegated with *pale pile* in the
females, the *base* coarsely *rugose-punctate*, the *apex* very obsoletely *punctured*,
of a somewhat dusky-brassy hue; *antenna* very long and black in the
male, shorter and annulated with *cinereous* in the female.

Also very rare: I have hitherto seen but five examples, three of
which were taken in the vicinity of London; one in Norfolk, and
the fifth in Devonshire.

*Genus CCCLXIX.—Acanthocinus, Megerlé.*

*Pulpi* short, slender, the *terminal joint* elongate, *subfiliform*, acute at the *apex*:
*maxillary* longer than the *labial*.  *Antenna* more than three or four times as
long as the body in the males, as long again in the females, slender; *basal*
joint slightly robust, subelavate; *second short*; *third rather longer than the
fourth*; the remainder subequal in the females, but gradually increasing to
the *end* in the males, the terminal joint being longest, sometimes half an inch
in length, and very slender: *thorax* transverse, tuberculated, with an obtuse
spine on each side: *elytra* broad, depressed: *legs* moderate, robust: *tibiae*
compressed, intermediate with a tubercle in the middle of the outer edge.

The broad depressed body of this genus, with the transversely
tuberculated thorax, the extremely long and slender *antennæ* of the

Sp. 3.  *denticulatus.*  *Fusco cinereoquae varius, antennis longissimis, tibiis intermedii
unidentatis.*  (Long. corp. 1 unc. 4 lin.)
La.  *denticulatus.*  *Fabricius.—Haworth, Ent. Trans.*  v. i.  pl. 1.  fig. sup. (!)—Mo.

*Varied with fuscous and cinereous:* *antenna* three times as long as the body,
ferruginous, with the base black: intermediate *tibiae* compressed, with a small
tooth on their outer edge.

This beautiful species has been several times found in the vicinity of London,
but it has most probably been imported from North America, where it is not
uncommon.
males, and the exserted ovipositor of the females, readily point out
its distinction from its allies, exclusively of the dissimilarity of the
palpi, &c.

Sp. 1. Edilis. Brunneus, dense griseo-pubescens, thorace punctis quatuor, flavo-
pilosis, elytris fasciis duabus fuscis. (Long. corp. 8—10 lin.—antennis $ 3
unc. 6—10 lin.)


Brownish-ash, with a dense griseous pubescence: eyes black: thorax with four
yellowish pilose tubercles placed transversely on the disc, and an obtuse
tubercle on each side: elytra rather thickly punctured at the base, and with
a few short fascicles of black hairs; before the middle is an obsolete fuscous
fascia, and an oblique abbreviated irregular one behind:—antennae in the
males about five times the length of the body, in the females about twice,
each joint cuneate at the base, and black at the apex: legs brown, with ashly
down: tarsi fuscous: ovipositor of female black.

Rare: specimens have, however, been captured in very many
and distant parts; in Scotland, Suffolk, Devonshire, &c., and in
and about the metropolis. “A fine specimen of this insect is in
the cabinet of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, which was
Hewitson, Esq.

GENUS CCCLXX.—STENOCORUS, Fabricius.

Palpi subfiliform, maxillary longest, with the terminal joint short, subconic,
obtuse. Antenna as long as the body, setaceous, pilose, the articulations,
except the two basal and the apical one, bispinose at the apex within: head
small, rounded: thorax tuberculated, sometimes spinous: elytra elongate,
convex, pilose at the apex: legs slender: intermediate and posterior femora
with a spine at the tip: tibia simple.

Sp. 1. spinicornis. Cinerascens, punctis elevatis fuscis, elytris bidentatis, anten-
navarum articulis bidentatis. (Long. corp. 10—11 lin.)


Cinerascens, densely pilose, with elevated glabrous ferrugineo-fuscous points:
thorax with a longitudinal carina and three tubercles on each side of the
disc glabrous and shining: elytra with irregular glabrous elevations: antennae and
goaso ferrugineous, slightly pilose.

This fine insect has been taken at least a dozen times in the vicinity of
London: I possess a pair that were found in Bermondsey about fifteen years
since: all probably imported in American timber.
Genus CCCLXXI.—Pogonocherus, Megerle.

Palpi with the terminal joint slender, acute at the apex; maxillary longer than the labial. Antennae elongate, pilose, or glabrous, longer than the body in the male, the articulations decreasing in length from the third to the end, the basal joint very robust: head small, rounded, inflexed: thorax short, somewhat transverse, the lateral margins spinose: elytra more or less convex, the apex frequently spinose: the disc more or less variegated: body short: legs moderate: femora clavate: intermediate tibia unidentate without.

Exclusively of the small size of the insects of this pretty genus, they differ from the preceding and following by the union of their convex body with the subfiliform, acute palpi, elongate pilose antennae, variegated, and sometimes spinose, elytra, abbreviated body, unidentate tibiae, &c.:—they frequent dry wood, especially what are termed "dead hedges," in June and July.

A. Elytra dentate at the apex.

Sp. 1. pilosus. Fuscos-brunneus, pubescent, elytris antie late albido-pubescentibus, apice unidentatis, thoracis tuberculis dorsibus acuminatis. (Long. corp. 2—4 lin.)

Sp. 2. quadrimaculatus. Glaber, flavo-testaceus, elytris maculis duabus nitidis flavis, thorace punctis duabus nigris. (Long. corp. 11 lin.)


Glabrous; pale yellow-testaceous: the thorax with an acute spine on each side, and two black tubercles on the disc: elytra with two faint longitudinal elevated lines, arising from a glossy double yellow spot at the shoulders, and passing through a second in the middle of the disc.

"Taken in a field by a countryman in the county of Essex."—Haworth. l.c.; but doubtless imported, being a native of South America.

Sp. 3. litteratus. Cinereus, clytrorum basi punctis elevatis nigris, margine externo brunneo maculis duabus confluentibus atris, exteriore literiforme. (Long. corp. 11? lin.)


"Cinereus: base of the wing-cases with raised black dots; exterior margin brown, with two confluent spots, the posterior one branching into a letter-form band."—Donovan, l. c.

"Taken near Manchester, by J. King, Esq."—Donovan, l. c.: evidently imported.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Fuscous-brown, pubescent: thorax with the dorsal tubercles acuminated, the lateral margins with two acute spines, elytra slightly varied, with a fuscous-white pubescent fascia at the base, and some black marks near the suture: the apex with a single spine on the outer edge: antennae pilose, obscurely annulated with cinereous.

Not very abundant near London; found in June in Darenth and Coombe woods, and in other places within the metropolitan district. “York, under bark.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

Sp. 2. hispidus. Fusco-brunneus, pubescens, variegatus, elytris apice bidentatis, antice lati albo-pubescentibus, posterius atro fasciculatis. (Long. corp. 2—3 1/2 lin.)
Ce. hispidus. Linne.—Don. ii. pl. 64. f. 2, 3.—Po. hispidus. Steph. Catal. 197. No. 2025.
Fuscous-brown, pubescent, variegated: thorax with two dorsal tubercles and a spine on each side: elytra with a broad ashy-white pubescent band at the base, a little clouded on the shoulder, the apex near the suture with some black fascicles of hair, with the apex itself bidentate, the outer tooth largest: legs varied with cinereous: antennae with the base of each joint whitish-ash, the apex black.


B. Elytra not dentate at the apex. a. Antennae pilose.

Sp. 3. fasciculatus. Fusco-brunneus, pubescens, variegatus, elytris apice obtusis, basi fasciis lunata albi, posterius fasciculis elevatis atris. (Long. corp. 3 1/2 lin.)
Fuscous-brown, pubescent, variegated: thorax with an obtuse glossy tubercle on each side of the disc, and a small spine on each of the lateral margins: elytra obtuse, the inner edge of the suture with a very minute acumination, the disc with a longitudinal row of four or five elevated black fascicles of hair, and outwardly towards the shoulders with an arcuated pubescent white fascia, scarcely reaching to the suture: legs black, with the base ferruginous: tibiae fuscous, with the base and a ring in the middle ferruginous: joints of the antennae pale ferruginous at the base, black at the apex.

Apparantly very rare: I have seen only two indigenous examples, both of which, I believe, were captured near Norwich.
b. Antennae slender; not pilose.

Sp. 4. nebulosus. Fusco-niger, cinereo-pubescent, elytris griseis punctis fasciisque nigris, apice attenuatis, antennis cinereo-nigroque annulatis. (Long. corp. $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{4}{4}$ lin.)


Fuscous-black, with a short ashy-pubescence: thorax with a short spine on each side, the disc cinereous, spotted with black: elytra rather convex, with the apex a little attenuated, griseous, the base and apex rather thickly sprinkled with black dots, and sometimes the suture, having a rather distinct pale fascia a little before the middle, which is bordered on each side with a waved black band, most distinct behind: antennae long, slender, glabrous, the articulations rusty-ash at the base, black at the apex.

Extremely variable in the clouding on the elytra, as well as in size.


Genus CCCLXXII.—Lamia, Auctorum.

Pulpi short, the terminal joint of the maxillary subfusiform, truncate; of the labial subovate, acuminate. Antenna shorter than the body, robust, the basal joint very stout, elongate, attenuated at the base, second nodose, third elongate, the remainder gradually diminishing in length to the tip, the terminal joint being somewhat longer than the preceding: head large, nutant, exserted: thorax convex, with a very acute spine on each side: body very convex and robust: elytra rugose, convex, entire: legs stout: intermediate tibiae compressed, with a stout ciliated tooth without; posterior with an obsolete tooth, and ciliated towards the apex.

With the exception of Prionus coriarius, the only indigenous species of the present genus is the most bulky and conspicuous of the family, and may be at once recognized by its abbreviated robust antennae, acutely and stoutly spined thorax, convex rugged upper surface, and uniformly dingy black tint of body, and by its short, stout legs, of which the intermediate tibiae have a strong denticulation on the middle of their outer edge, and the posterior are ciliated towards the apex.


Entirely of an opaque black: thorax with a stout acute spine on each side, the disc thickly rugulose: elytra convex, coarsely granulated, the granules a little glossy: legs and antennæ stout, the latter short.

This large and conspicuous insect has been met with abundantly in some of the western counties of England; it frequents old decaying willows: I have received several specimens from Hampshire, and from the vicinity of Bath. “Bristol.”—G. Waring, Esq.

**Genus CCCLXXIII.—Aplocnemia* mili.**

*Palpi* slender, with the terminal joint subfusiform, of the maxillary subacutus. *Antennæ* pilose within, as long, or longer than the body; the basal joint stout, the second minute, third longer than the fourth, the remainder gradually shortening to the apex, the terminal joint being shortest: *head* short: *thorax* transverse, its lateral margins unarmed: *body* slightly convex, much broader than high: *elytra* convex, punctured, variegated, rounded at the apex: *legs* short, stout: *tibia* simple.

The characters which are said to separate Monochamus from Lamia are still more evident between the present genus and Lamia, notwithstanding which, in a recent illustration of the latter genus referred to below, Aplocnemia is included therewith, and has not hitherto been divided therefrom, nor has any hint of its diversity been given, excepting in my Catalogue; but it is clear, that if the other subordinate genera of the Cerambycidae are to be elevated to a distinct rank, the present has equally just claims;—from Lamia it not only differs by having the antennæ slender and elongate (dissimilar as to length in the sexes) the thorax unarmed at the sides, the intermediate tibias simple, the body determinately brouder than high, and variegated, but the form and proportions of the palpi are slightly different.


Varied with black and ferruginous: thorax ferruginous, with black streaks: elytra punctate, varied with brown shades, and a large ashy patch on the middle of the outer margin: antennæ and legs black, annulated with ferruginous.

*απλόνεια, simplex; ημίς, tibia.
Rare, at least near London, I have once taken it at Coombe; but it has been captured in abundance in "Bewdley-forest."—Mr. Ruddon. "Windsor."—Dr. Leach. "New Forest, June last."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

**Genus CCCLXXV.—*Saperda*, Fabricius.**

*Palpi* terminated by a subfusciform joint, long and rather slender, subfiliform. *Antennae* as long, or scarcely longer than the body, sometimes a little pilose, 12- or 11-jointed, the basal joint stout, not much elongate; the second minute, nodose; third elongate; remainder diminishing in length to the end: *head* deflected vertically, flat in front, sometimes broader than the *thorax*, the latter cylindric, unarmed: *body* cylindric, depressed on the back: *elytra* long, linear, sometimes a little attenuated behind, the shoulders generally prominent: *legs* moderate: *tibia* simple.

This genus as it at present stands is decidedly an artificial one,

**Genus CCCLXXIV.—*Tetraopes*, Dalman.**

*Palpi* short, with the terminal joints subfusciform, truncate. *Antennae* scarcely longer than the body, pilose, robust; the basal joint elongate; second abbreviated, subglobose; third and fourth of equal length; the remainder decreasing in length to the end: *head* narrower than the middle of the *thorax*: *eyes* each divided by the *antenna* into two, one anterior to and beneath the *antenna*, the other superior and behind: *thorax* tubercular: *elytra* convex, broad, entire, round: *legs* short: intermediate *tibia* somewhat emarginate towards the apex.

*Sp.* 1. *tornator*. *Nigro-cinerascens*, *capite*, *thorace* *elytrisque* rubris nigro punctatis. (*Long. corp. 6½ lin.*)

Dusky-ash: head and thorax rufous, the latter with four black spots: *elytra* also rufous, with a small spot at the shoulders, and two large oblique ones on the back ashy-black: scutellum and legs black, base of the anterior and posterior femora rufous: *antenna* fuscous.

This North American insect has been more than once taken in England, and is included in the list of the rare insects contained in Mr. Wilkin's late collection drawn out by Mr. Curtis, although it is omitted in his Guide, which he professes to have been framed from Mr. Wilkin's catalogue, while *Clytus erythrocephalus*, *Stenocorus* 4-maculatus, and other exotic species which have been but once captured at large in this country, are enrolled in the list!
embracing species both with 12- and 11-jointed antennæ, and differing from each other in several particulars: all may, however, be known from the Lamiae and allied genera, by the form of the palpi, added to that of the body, of which the thorax is cylindric and unarmed, the elytra quadrate at the base, flat on the back, and in general linear, or but little attenuated, and all the tibiae are simple. In the first species the antennæ are 12-jointed, the head narrowed, and the general habit of the insect is different from that of the genuine Saperdæ:—in S. carcharias also the antennæ and head are also dissimilar to those of the other species; and a third discordant species appears to exist in S. oculata, in which again the antennæ, habit, and texture of the insect differ from the typical species.

A. Antennæ distinctly 12-jointed.

_Nigro-fusca, flavescent illosa, thorace lineis tribus flavis, elytris atomis villosis flavescentibus, antennis longioribus griseo-nigroque annulatis._

(S. corp. 5—8 lin.)


Dusky-brown, clothed with yellowish down: head small, elongate, narrow, with a yellow longitudinal line on the crown: thorax obscurely rugose, with three longitudinal yellowish lines, the central one being continuous with that on the head: elytra rather coarsely punctate, irregularly sprinkled with minute yellowish down, the shoulders a little rounded, the apex gaping, and slightly acuminated: scutellum yellow: antennæ long, black, with the base of the joints griscous-ash.

Local: found abundantly in some parts of Norfolk, and in Huntingdonshire, in June; but I believe not found in the immediate neighbourhood of London. “Monk's-wood, Huntingdonshire, on Heraclium sphondylium.”—C. C. Babington, Esq.

B. Antennæ 11-jointed.

Sp. 2. carcharias. 
_Nigro-fusca, supra dense grisco-subtus flavescenti-pubescens, undique nigro punctato, elytris apice subacuminatis._

(10—14 lin.)

Sp. 2. carcharias. 
Linne.—Sa. carcharias. 

Dusky-black, densely clothed above with a griscous, and beneath with a yellowish pubescence, and spotted throughout with black: thorax coarsely rugose-punctate: elytra with the shoulders much elevated, rectangular, and slightly attenuated towards the apex, the black dots on the disc rather large, and in the middle of the disc a transverse ovate griscous patch: antennæ with the basal joint large, robust, the next small, both black, the remainder consider-
ably narrower, slightly spinose at the apex, which is black, the base pale grisious-ash.

About six years since three examples of this fine species, which feeds upon the poplar, were captured in the forest of Dean, Gloucs. —but since that period numerous specimens have occurred in the vicinity of "Cambridge." —C. C. Babington, Esq. "Not very uncommon in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, occurring in August: one specimen also taken at Swaffham Prior." —Rev. L. Jenyns.

† Sp. 3. Tremula. Nigra pube depressa ochraceo-virescente undique tecta, elytris punctis duobus nigris. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

"Black, completely clothed with short depressed ochraceous pubescence, with a dull greenish cast: palpi piceous: tips of mandibles and eyes black: antennae subferruginous, except the three first joints: thorax punctured, with a central channel at the base: elytra broadest, and square at the base, each shoulder as if rubbed; there are also two slight black dots at the middle near to the suture, and two further apart, nearer to the apex." —Curtis, l. c.
The true Sa. Tremula has the thorax spotted, and four dots on each elytron.

Of this insect I believe a single example only has hitherto occurred in England; of its locality I am not aware.

Sp. 4. scalaris. Nigra subnita, elytris lineâ suturali dentati punctisque laterealibus flavo-pubescentibus. (Long. corp. 8—10 lin.)

Black, pilose, slightly shining; beneath yellowish: head broad: thorax small, deeply constricted towards the base, the lateral margin densely clothed with flavescent pile, in which is a fuscecent spot, the disc glabrous: elytra with the shoulders very prominent and rectangular, the apex slightly narrowed and rounded, the suture with a dentate flavescent line, and five or six spots of the same colour within the margin, some of them united to the sutural line: antennae black, with the articulations at the base cinerascent.

Found also upon the poplar; very rare in the neighbourhood of London, where, I believe, only the specimen mentioned by Donovan has been found: in the north of England, especially about Cockermouth, it is not very rare, as I have seen numerous specimens from this last locality. "Raehills, rare." —Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 5. populnea. Nigra, pilosa, profunde rugoso punctata, thorace lineis, elytris punctis plurimis flavescenti pubescentibus. (Long. corp. 5—7 lin.)
MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 30TH NOV. 1831.

Black, villose, deeply rugose-punctate: head as broad as the thorax, the latter with three longitudinal flavescent lines, the central one narrowed, and sometimes nearly obsolete; scutellum yellowish: elytra gaping at the apex, irregularly clothed with flavescent pile, with four or five larger patches of the same on the disc, of which the central one is largest and placed transversely towards the suture; these spots vary in size, and are sometimes of a whitish hue: antenna short, annulated with ashy and black.

Not uncommon at Darenth-wood in June, upon young willows and aspens; also upon the hazel. “Monk’s-wood, Huntingdonshire.”—C. C. Babington, Esq.


Black, with pale griseous down: head immaculate, broad: thorax with a faint whitish streak on each of the lateral margins, the disc punctured and slightly glabrous: elytra rather coarsely punctured, of a deep steel blue, sometimes greenish: scutellum pale griseous: legs black: antenna faintly annulated with griseous-ash.

Found in the midland counties of Britain, and apparently rather widely dispersed, having occurred in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Warwick. “Taken on the leaves of Tilia parvifolia in June, 1828, abundantly, and sparingly during the last summer (1829).”—Dr. Howitt. “Sherwood-forest.”—Rev. C. Hey.

Sp. 7. cylindrica. Nigra, subtiliter punctulata, thorace ligneo mediae scutelloque albido-pubescentibus, pedibus antica luteis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Cylindric, black: head very broad, immaculate, and with the thorax finely punc-
tured, the latter with a faint whitish-pubescent central line: scutellum also whitish: elytra clothed with a delicate ashy down; each with an abbreviated elevated central line, and a second within the margin: anterior legs luteous, with the base of the femora black. Head in one sex pubescent, in the other glabrous and punctate in front.

Not uncommon in some places within the metropolitan district: I have frequently captured it in Maiden-lane, Copenhagen-fields, in June, in a hazel bush, on the inner pith of the twigs of which its larva subsists. "Cambridge, Monk's-wood, Hants."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Cowpen, near Cambridge."—Rev. L. Jenyns.


Linear-elongate, narrow: head and antenna black: labrum and palpi, abdomen, legs, scutellum and thorax pale rufous-yellow, or testaceous, the latter with two remote black dots: elytra ashy-black, deeply and somewhat regularly punctured.

Also a local and rare species; found most abundantly in the Isle of Ely: I have two specimens which were captured by Dr. Leach, in Scotland. "Baron-wood."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Once taken at Swaffham Bulbeck on wing."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

**Genus Ccclxxvi.—Tetrops, Kirby.**

Palpi with the terminal joint conic-acute. Antennae rather stout, shorter than the body, pilose, basal joint slightly robust, second a little elongate, third and fourth of equal length, remainder gradually decreasing in length; the eighth, ninth, and tenth being nearly equal, and the eleventh about as long as the seventh, and slightly acuminate: head short, deeply immersed in the thorax, which is small, deeply constricted within the base and apex, cylindric, unarmed: eyes four, superior bent: elytra linear, soft, with the apex subtruncated: legs short: femora simple: tarsi also simple.

One can scarcely conceive that at the present day this genus should continue to be united to Saperda without the slightest allusion to its discrepancies from the type of that genus; such, however, is the case in the most recent illustration of the latter genus; from which the present not only differs by its comparatively minute bulk—being the smallest European species of the family,—but by having the eyes each decidedly broken into two separate
and somewhat remote organs, the structure of the antennae, especially the form of the second joint, the form of the thorax, and of the legs, as well as the texture of the elytra being totally distinct, exclusively of minor differences in the trophi.

Sp. 1. praestuta. *Nigra, villosa, elytris testaceis apice nigris, pedibus testaceis, femoribus quatuor posterioribus nigris.* (Long. corp. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) – 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, villose; eyes brunneous; thorax finely punctured and clothed with fuscous down: elytra pale testaceous, clothed with a pale pubescence, and rather thickly but regularly punctate, the apex more or less stained with black: legs testaceous, with the four posterior femora black.

In some examples the elytra and legs are entirely pale.


**Genus CCCLXXVII.—CLYTUS, Fabricius.**

*Palpi* short, subequal, with the terminal joint stout, obtrigonal. *Antenna* filiform, shorter than the body, in the type subclavate, basal joint robust, curved, second subglobose, third long and slender, the remainder decreasing in length to the apex, the terminal joint subconic: *head* short, nutant: *eyes* lunate: *thorax* globose, or elongate-acute, suborbiculate, unarmed: *elytra* elongate, gaping, scarcely covering the apex of the abdomen in the females: *legs* moderate, anterior shortest, posterior longest: *femora* clavate, more slender in the females: *body* somewhat cylindric.

From all the preceding genera of this family Clytus differs by the form of the palpi, especially of the terminal joints; and from Callicidium by the cylindric body and very globose thorax, as well as by less evident differences:—the species are generally prettily marked with arcuated transverse bands, while in Callidium they are generally destitute of such markings.

Sp. 1. mysticus. *Linearis-elongatus, niger, elytris basi rufis, medio strigis tribus arcuatis apiceque late albito-pubescentibus.* (Long. corp. 3–2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Linear-elongate, black, with a delicate cinereous pubescence: *elytra* rufous at the base, then black, with the apex broadly, and two or three flexuous, bent,
CEHAMBYCIDÆ.—CLYTUS. 243

approximating _striga_, densely clothed with ashy-white pubescence: on the sides of the breast are also some oblique lines of similar hue: legs elongate; tarsi piceous.

It varies in having the flexuous _striga_ united into broad patches of pubescence, and in having the base of the elytra more or less rufous, and sometimes entirely black: this last variety is rare.


Sp. 3. Arietis. _Niger, obscurus, thorace antice et postice flavo marginato, elytris fasciis tribus, secundâ antorsonum arcuatâ, apice scutelloque flavis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis._ (Long. corp. 3—6 lin.)

Black, obscure: thorax with the anterior and posterior margins slightly bordered with yellow: the last frequently interrupted in the middle: scutellum yellow: _elytra with the apex and three narrow fasciae also yellow_, the basal fascia exterior and not reaching to the suture, the second curved anteriorly and united near the scutellum, the third continuous and broader: abdomen annulated with yellow and black: _antenna and legs ferruginei_: the femora sometimes more or less piceous.

The fasciae vary a little, and in some instances, of which I possess a remarkable specimen, are almost totally obliterated.


Sp. 4. arcuatus. _Niger, obscurus, elytris punctis baseos, fasciis tribus retrorsum arcuati disci, lineolique obliqui apice flavis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis._ (Long. corp. 6—10 lin.)

† Sp. 2. plebeius. _Niger, obscurus, elytris macula humerali, litterâ arcuati scutellum attingente, fasciâ posteiore apiceque albido-pilosis._ (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

Black, obscure: _elytra with a humeral spot, a curved fascia reaching to the scutellum, another posterior one, and the apex, as well as two dots on the sides of the breast, and the margins of the abdominal segments, clothed with whitish pile._

Stewart introduces this as a British species, but apparently without authority.
Le. arcuata. Linne.—Don. iii. pl. 84. f. 1.—El. arcuatus. Steph. Catal. 201. No. 2053.

Black, obscure; head with a transverse yellow fascia; thorax very globose, with a more or less distinct transverse flavescent fascia; elytra with four dots and a humeral stripe, three narrow recurved fascia on the disc, and an oblique line at the apex yellow; antennae and legs ferruginous; femora clavate, and more or less saturated with black in the middle.

Rather local: I have taken several specimens at Hertford, and it has also been found abundantly at Chislehurst, and in Hainault-forest, and in Suffolk. "Baron-wood."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Near Newcastle, once taken."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

‡Sp. 6. quadripunctatus. Niger, pube depressa supra flavescenti-subtus cinereo undique tectus, elytris singulo punctis quatuor nigris. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black, densely covered above with a depressed yellowish pubescence, and beneath with cinereous; thorax immaculate; elytra each with four black spots, one placed on the shoulders, the others, nearly equi-distantly, parallel to the suture.

In the cabinet of Mr. Sparshall, found in a window at Norwich, in 1827.

Sp. 7. Upsilon. Rufescens-aeter, elytris fasciis ad basin arcuatâ, maculâ transversali mediâ apiceque rufo-albidis, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


Reddish-black: forehead with a longitudinal sulcus bordered by an elevated line on each side; thorax rugose, with the sides slightly tomentose; scutellum with the apex flavescent; elytra with a broad recurved fascia at the base; a second straight, broader one behind the middle, and the apex, reddish-white; margins of the abdominal segments, especially on the sides, and a large round spot at its base, yellowish-white; antennae and legs rufo-piceous; the femora darkest.

†Sp. 5. detritus. Niger, thoraces fasciis duabus, elytrisque quinque subrectis flavis, antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 7 lin.)


Black: head with an obscure yellow transverse fascia; thorax with two distinct ones, and elytra with five nearly straight, the two first of which are remote and interrupted; antennae and legs rufo-ferruginous.

Turton indicates this as British, but I believe without authority.
Three specimens taken near Norwood about twenty years since: from the Marshamian collection.

**GENUS CCCLXXVIII.—CALLIDIUM, Fabricius.**

*Pulpi* short, subequal, with the terminal joint robust, obovate, truncate: *maxilla* small. *Antenna* generally shorter than the body, subfiliform, rarely elongate and pubescent; basal joint slightly robust; second subglobose; third slender, longest; fourth shorter than the fifth; the remainder decreasing in length from the fifth, the last being suboovate: *head* short: *eyes* lunate: *thorax* transverse, suborbicular, depressed, unarmed, sometimes longer than broad: *body* sublinear, generally depressed: *legs* short: *femora* robust, clavate, especially in the males: *tibiae* simple.

Callidium is evidently very closely allied to Clytus, the last species of which genus partakes almost as much of one genus as the other, and the terminal species of Callidium are again allied to Obrium—this genus may be distinguished in general by the broad depressed form, with the transverse, frequently tuberculated,

†**Sp. 8. erythrocephalus.** *Thorax subspinoso, elytris bidentatis fuscis, strigis quatuor flavis.*


Head, thorax and antennae dull ferruginous: thorax with several elevated acute dorsal tubercles: elytra black, with four straight yellow strigae, the apex bidentate: legs ferruginous, with the femora clavate, compressed.

"Mr. Sparshall's cabinet contains a single specimen of this insect, taken alive a few years since in Epping-forest, by Mr. Doubleday."—*Curtis, fo. 199:*—but the insect being a native of Georgia, is not likely to be indigenous.

‡**Sp. 9. fulminans.** *Thorace globoso maculato, elytris nigris, fasciis undato-angulatis albis.* (Long. corp. 6—7 lin.)


Antennæ short, cinereous: thorax cinereous, with three black spots, the intermediate largest: scutellum black, with the margin cinereous: body fuscous: elytra black, with angulated waved white fasciae.

A specimen of this insect was caught "by a young lady upon some flowers in a garden at Kennington"—*Sowerby, B. M. i. pi. 58.*

—but it is a North American species, and was evidently introduced, most probably in some of the timber used in the construction of the houses of that neighbourhood.
A. With the thorax transverse; antenna short or moderate.

†Sp. 2. striatum. *Elongatum, convexum, nigro, opacum, subtilissimae punctatums, elytris obsolete multistriatis, antennis brevis.* (Long. corp. 8 lin.)


Elongate, convex, dull-black, finely and thickly punctured; forehead with a triangular impression; thorax unequal, with a broad shallow longitudinal furrow and two or more foveae on each side; elytra transversely rugose, each with about six elevated longitudinal lines, of which the alternate ones are less raised; tarsi piceous; antennae short.

This insect, which was once supposed to be *Spondylis bupe-stoides*, has been taken at “Kinnordy, in Scotland.”—*Curtis, l. c.*

—I have never seen it.

Sp. 4. Bajulus. *Fusco-piceum, thorace villoso nigro, tuberculis duobus dorsalis glabris, antennis brevis obscure ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 4—10 lin?)


†Sp. 1. rusticum. *Elongatum, subdepressum, fusco-testaceum, opacum, elytris lineis duabus longitudinalibus elevatis.* (Long. corp. 8—10 lin.)


Elongate, somewhat depressed, of a dull testaceous-brown; elytra paler, with two longitudinal ridges, and a third abbreviated one on the shoulders; thorax with three foveae placed somewhat triangularly; antennae short.

Introduced as British by Berkenhout: I have not seen a specimen.

†Sp. 3. dilatatum. *Latius, depressum, supra virescenti-aneum, thorace subtilissime coriaceo, elytris rude reticulato-rugosis postice latioribus.* (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Broad, depressed, above greenish-brass or coppery; elytra aneous, coarsely reticulate-rugose, and broadest posteriorly; thorax glabrous, rounded, finely coriaceous; antennae and legs brown.

Indicated as British by Turton.
Pitchy-brown, pubescent: thorax villose black, with two glabrous dorsal tubercles: elytra finely shagreened, with some whitish hairs, and a somewhat compact patch of the same in the middle, forming a more or less distinct waved fascia: antenna short, dull pitchy-ferruginous.

The elytra are sometimes entirely of a pale testacean.

Frequent in the vicinity of old posts and rails in the metropolitan district; very injurious to the fir rafters of houses, as I have myself experienced. “Frostenden-hall, Suffolk.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 5. sanguineum. Latius, depressum, nigrum, thorace elytris abdomineque apice sanguineis. (Long. corp. 3—5½ lin.)


Broad, depressed, black: head channelled between the eyes, with some sanguineous hairs on the forehead: thorax with the lateral margins angulated, the disc clothed with a longish depressed shining sanguineous pubescence, having a somewhat naked dorsal line: elytra pale, entirely and densely clothed with a depressed sanguineous down: sides and apex of the abdomen also clothed with sanguineous down: femora thick, clavate, black: tibia and tarsi piceous: antenna pitchy-black.

I possess a fine series of this insect, which was taken in the neighbourhood of Exeter:—the insect has been captured in North Wales, and also in London.

Sp. 6. violaceum. Latius, depressum, supra violaceum, confertim rugoso-punctatum, thorace postice angustiore. (Long. corp. 4—9 lin.)


Broad, depressed, violaceous or purple, sometimes greenish or brassy, slightly pilose: head small, with a faint frontal channel: thorax slightly pubescent, narrowed behind, thickly rugulose-punctate: elytra shining, thickly and coarsely punctured, with the apex rounded: abdomen pitchy-black: legs long, stout, bluish: femora in one sex considerably clavate and the posterior elongate.

Rare: but occasionally found in great abundance within the metropolitan district: it has been taken near Coombe-wood, and Roehampton, in Surrey, and on Epping-forest, as well as in Norfolk, and near Manchester. “Lowestoft, Suffolk.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday.
Sp. 7. variabile. *Lineari-elongatum, rufo-ferrugineum, aut testaceum, tenui pubescens, antennis longitudine corporis, thorace obsolete tuberculato, elytris subtiliter punctulatis, cepi violaceis.* (Long. corp. 4—8 lin.)


*Linear-elongate, rufo-ferrugineous or testaceus, slightly pubescent: thorax obsoletely tuberculated, generally immaculate, sometimes spotted with black: vertex occasionally black: elytra violet, very finely punctured, the lateral margin in rare cases ferruginous: breast and base of the abdomen sometimes black, as is also the club of the femora: antennae as long as the body, rufo-ferruginous, with the tips of some of the lower joints occasionally dusky.*

Extremely variable, both in colour and size: some examples are black, with the mouth, antennae, tip of the abdomen, base of the femora, tibia, and tarsi, ferruginous, with the elytra violet: others have these last luteous, with the apex alone violet, and the legs piceous: and in some instances the entire surface is pale rufo-testaceous: these are probably immature, and form the Cal. testaceum of my Catalogue, No. 2044.

Also rare: I have twice taken specimens near London; once in my own garden, in July last, flying in the evening. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday. "Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.


*Linear-elongate, black, slightly pubescent: thorax rounded, with the disc punctate and tubercular: elytra rather thickly punctured, with the base pale yellow-testaceous, the apex black, with a faint violet tinge, and on the disc a rounded patch of a similar hue: legs rather slender, black: tarsi pale rufo-testaceous: antennae short, deep black: labrum dull luteous.*

Of this beautiful species, which appears to agree with the short Fabrician description of Ca. russicum,—though by its violaceous

† Sp. 8. luridum. *Brevius, subdepressum, thorace nigro nitido subcanaliculato, elytris opacus (serpe testaceis) elevato lineatis.* (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Variable: short, depressed, finely punctured: thorax shining black, a little channelled in the middle, with a more or less obsolete irregular rufescent lateral line: elytra opaque with an elevated line, frequently of a livid testaceous, or fuscous, sometimes black: legs piceous: femora sometimes rufo-ferruginous, and occasionally the tibia and tarsi.

Introduced by Turton.
hue it approximates to C. luridum—I have only seen the specimen which I possess, and which was captured in the north of Devon, in July, 1828.

Sp. 11. Alni. _Brevius, nigrum, elytrorum basi, antennis tibiasque ferrugineis, elytris fasciis duabus arcuatis albis._ (Long. corp. 2—4 lin.)

_Short, slightly depressed, black, a little pubescent and shining: mouth piceous: thorax closely punctured: elytra rufous and punctate at the base, and very obscurely punctured at the apex, each elytron with a white lunule a little behind the red base, and a second, broader and straighter one towards the apex: femora piceous, with the club black: tibiae, tarsi, and antennæ ferruginous._

_In some instances the elytra are black at the base, and the rufous colour is more or less diffused in different individuals._

_Very common in some places within the metropolitan district, especially at Coombe-wood in certain seasons, frequenting the dry wood of hurdles and faggots formed into stacks. “Gibside.”—G. Wailes, Esq. “Rose Castle.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday._

B. With the _thorax_ and _antennæ_ elongate, the latter densely pilose within.

Sp. 12. lutcum. _Rufo-testaceum, tomentosum: oculis nigris, elytris punctatis-simis, antennis corpore parum longioribus, villosis._ (Long. corp. 6 lin.)
_Ce. luteus._ _Marsham MSS._—Cal. luteum. _Steph. Catal._ 201. No. 2052.—Cal. pilicorne. _Fabricius, S. E._ i. b. 327?

_Rufo-testaceus, tomentose: eyes black: thorax elongate, villose: slightly tuberculate, and faintly wrinkled, especially towards the apex: elytra thickly punctured, pale rufo-testaceus: legs concolorous, with the femora clavate: antennæ rather longer than the body, with the inner edge very tomentose._

_My specimen of this singular insect I obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet: of its locality I am not aware; but I have seen a_

† Sp. 10. undatum. _Longius, nigrum, pallido-pilosum, elytris fasciis duabus undatis margineque laterali albo-flavis._ (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

_Black, with pale hairs: elytra with two undulated fasciae and the lateral margin whitish-yellow: thorax slightly tuberculated: antennæ short._

_Also introduced by Turton._
second which was captured flying in the Isle of Dogs: it may not be strictly indigenous.


*Cer. fasciatus*. *Wilkins’ Catalogue.*

Elongate, *fuscous-brown*, finely punctate throughout: head with a short furrow on the front: thorax elongate, with the sides dilated: *elytra with a faint pale fascia* a little behind the middle: legs and antennae pale rufo-fuscous or brown.

I possess several specimens of this remarkable species, which were taken twenty years since in Norwich; whether it be truly indigenous I feel doubtful.

**GENUS CCCLXXIX.—OBRIUM, Megerle.**

*Palpi* unequal, terminal joint elongate, of the maxillary sub fusiform-truncate, of the labial ovate-truncate. *Antenna* pilose, slender, first joint robust, second subglobose, third and fourth slender, of nearly equal length, fifth elongate, sixth and following shorter, and of nearly equal length with each other: *head* broad, trigonal: *eyes* lunate: *thorax* longer than broad, with the sides produced in the middle: *body* elongate, subcylindric: *elytra* rounded at the apex: *femora* abruptly clavate: *tibia* slender, simple.

The pretty little genus *Obrium*, which perhaps is still capable of division, evidently forms the transition from *Callidium* to *Molorchus*, having the elongate slender body and *antennae* of that genus, with their peculiar clavated *femora*, but differing, amongst other particulars, in having the *elytra* nearly as long as the abdomen:—from *Callidium* it differs by the form of the terminal joint of the palpi, and by the structure of the antennae, of which the fifth joint is longest.


*Rufous-brown*, with the *eyes* black: *antennae* as long as the body, *testaceous*: legs pale rufo-fuscous, with the *femora* clavate: *elytra* with an angular elevation in the middle: *thorax* elongate, with the lateral margins dilated: abdomen beneath shining black.

In the female the antennae are slender, and the thorax less elongate.
Very local, but at times found rather abundantly: I have taken it at Ripley from under the bark of elms, and in Leigh-street, crawling about the house— it has been frequently taken, and that in considerable numbers, in old shoes, apparently feeding upon the leather, a fact mentioned in the Introduction to Entomology, and confirmed by Mr. Waterhouse, who took numerous specimens in that article near Old Brompton, as, I believe, Mr. Sparshall once did near Dulwich:—it has been taken in flour, having probably eaten its way from the wooden casks in which the latter material was contained. " Near Cambridge."—Rev. L. Jenyns. " Very abundant on the trellis-work of a garden-seat at Bristol."—G. War- ing, Esq. " Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

†Sp. 2. cantharinum. Rufo-ferrugineum, subpubescent, antennis pedibusque sub-concoloribus, aut piceo-nigris. (Long. corp. 3—½ lin.)

" Male ochraceo-ferrugineous, shining, pilose, head and thorax somewhat more brilliant than the elytra, which are irregularly punctured: eyes black: legs brown, inclining to ferruginous: antennae brown, deepest towards their base. Female twice or thrice the size of the male: head and thorax punctured: antennae and legs black: two terminal joints of the tarsi rufous."—Curtis, i. c.

Three specimens of this pretty species have been taken in Essex, two of them on an apple-tree, near Epping, by Mr. Doubleday, and a third by my late friend, Mr. Blunt. The insect has also occurred near " Brighton."—Mr. Raddon.

Genus CCCLXXX.—Molorchus, Fabricius.
Pulpi subfiliform, equal, the terminal joint stout, ovoid, truncate. Antennae long, second joint minute, subglobose, the remainder long, cylindric, with the apex a little thickened, terminal acute: head smooth, nutant: eyes lunate: thorax elongate, tubercular, with the lateral margins produced in the middle: elytra very short, gaping at the apex, which is rounded: body elongate, narrow: wings exposed, covering the abdomen when at rest: femora elongate, very much clavate: tibiae slender, simple: tarsi short.

The insects of this singular genus are readily known by their long antennae and very much abbreviated elytra, these latter organs not covering above a fourth of the base of the abdomen, and having the wings almost entirely exposed; the femora are very slender at
the base, and are very suddenly and thickly clavate at the apex: —the species frequent umbelliferous flowers, and in their earlier state feed upon decaying wood.


Black, pubescent, shining: elytra testaceus, with an oblique white line towards the extremity: margins of the abdominal segments on each side with a white pubescent line: legs testaceus brown: femora thickly and abruptly clavate: antennae rusty-piceous, much longer than the body in the male; as long as the body in the female.

Rare: it has been taken near Windsor, and I have found specimens at Hertford.

Sp. 3. Umbellatarum. *Niger, pubescens, elytris brunneo-testaceis immaculatis, antennis corpore longioribus fuscis.* (Long. corp. 3—4½ lin.)


Black: with the elytra very short, ferruginous, immaculate; the mouth, base of the antennae and legs rufo-ferruginous, the tips of the hinder femora black.

Another of the numerous species improperly indicated by Turton as indigenous.

**Genus** CCCLXXXI.—STENOPTERUS, Illiger.

*Palpi* with the terminal joint short, obconic, truncate. *Antennae* shorter than the body, second joint minute, transverse, fifth longest, the remainder decreasing to the apex, the last joint being acute: *head* broad: *eyes* lunate: *thorax* subglobose, testaceus: *body* elongate, attenuated, depressed: *elytra* nearly as long as the abdomen, subulated: *legs* dissimilar, anterior and intermediate short, with the *femora* abruptly clavate: *tibia* simple, posterior elongate: *femora* gradually clavate: *tibia* simple, slightly bent: *tarsi* short.

‡ Sp. 1. rufus. *Niger, subpubescens, elytris antennisque rufis, pectoris abdominisque lateribus flavo maculatis.* (Long. corp. 3—5½ lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent: elytra and antennae rufous: the sides of the breast and of the abdomen with silky yellowish-white spots: *femora* clavate.

Also improperly indicated by Turton as British.
Black, pubescent: elytra testaceous-brown, immaculate: legs testaceous-brown, with the femora slightly and rather gradually clavate: antenna rather longer than the body in the males, shorter in the females: in both sexes dusky-brown.

Occasionally very abundant in the hedges in the vicinity of Darenth-wood in June; I have also twice captured it at Coombe-wood.

FAMILY XLVIII.—LEPTURIDÆ, Leach.

Body elongate, mostly attenuated posteriorly, more or less convex. Antennæ inserted on the inner margins of the eyes, but somewhat remote therefrom, not as it were arising from the eyes themselves, setaceous, rarely as long, never longer than the body, 11-jointed. Labrum exerted, transverse: maxillæ with the external process elongate: labium elongate, coarctate in the middle, the apex deeply notched: head nutant, exerted: eyes slightly emarginate within: thorax conic-truncate, or trapeziform, sometimes with a spine on the lateral margin: elytra generally elongate-subtrigonal: legs rather long and slender.

The Lepturidae, in common with the insects of the preceding family, subsist in their larva state upon decaying trees, and in their perfect form frequent the trunks of trees or flowers, especially the umbelliferæ:—their larvæ resemble those of the Cerambycidae:—

he British species may be thus divided into genera:

Thorax utrinque spinosus: .... 381. RHAGIUM.

muticus. 382. TOXOTUS.

Compta posterius angustiora: .... 383. LEPTURA.

vix angustiora: .... 384. PACHYTA.

GENUS CCCLXXXII.—RHAGIUM, Fabricius.

Palpi with the terminal joint thickened, short, obconic, truncate: labium with divaricating, slender laciniae. Antennæ shorter than the body, the basal joint stout; second small, subnodose; third longer than the fourth, which is shorter than the third; fifth longer than the third, the remaining joints of nearly equal length, about as long as the fourth: head large, with a tumour behind the eyes, the latter rounded: thorax constricted within the base and apex, the lateral margin with an acute spine: elytra broad, with the shoulders considerably elevated: legs moderate: femora rather stout.

Exclusively of the acute spine which arms each lateral margin of the thorax, this genus is readily known from the other genera of
their family by the shorter antennæ and legs, broader depressed body, and by the subsecuriform terminal joints of the palpi.

A. Antennæ incrassated in the middle.

Sp. 1. Indagator. Nigrum obsoletiis punctatum, cinereo pubescens, elytris sub-testaceis, fasciis duabus liturisque reticulatis nigris. (Long. corp. 8—9 lin.)


Black, obsoletely punctate, clothed with an ashy pubescence: head with a small black callus behind the eyes: thorax with the anterior margin dull ferruginous: elytra ashy-testaceous, with three elevated longitudinal lines, the disc reticulated with black marks, and having two or three more or less distinct oblique black fasciae: femora and tibiae dull ashy-testaceous: tarsi black.


B. Antennæ setaceous.

Sp. 2. inquisitor. Nigrum, cerebro punctatum, cinereo-pubescens, elytris fasciis duabus testaceis approximatis, interjecta macula nigrâ glabra. (Long. corp. 7—11 lin.)


Black, thickly and rather coarsely punctate, and clothed with a yellowish down: head with a large blackish callus behind the eyes: elytra with two elevated longitudinal lines, the disc with two approximating irregular transverse testaceous fasciae, between which a glabrous black spot is placed on the lateral margin: legs black.

Extremely variable in size, and slightly in the colours and marking.


Sp. 3. bifasciatum. Nigrum, nitidum, elytris fuscis externe rufescensibus, fasciis obliquis abbreviatis flavo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 7—11 lin.)


Black, shining: head with a deep front groove: thorax rounded, black, with a slight dorsal channel, the lateral margin with a stout, acute spine: elytra
fuscos, with three elevated longitudinal lines, exteriorly rufescent, with two oblique abbreviated testaceous-yellow fascist: base of the femora and the antennae rufous.

Extremely variable; the dark colour sometimes of a brassy tinge: the elytra are occasionally yellow, with the base and three longitudinal interrupted lines black; at others with the base bluish, with a lunate marginal ferruginous patch edged with black, and an oblong black streak on the suture towards the apex: again they are black at the base and apex, with a large lunate yellow patch on each elytron on the back:—the antennae are sometimes fuscos or black: in some instances the lunules are obliterated.


Genus CCCLXXXIII.—Toxotus, Megerle.

Palpi with the terminal joint slightly enlarged, obconic, truncate. Antennae nearly as long as the body, slender, the basal joint slightly robust and curved, second minute, third elongate, fourth about half the length of the third, fifth and following of nearly equal length, longer than the fourth, the terminal being rather longest: head elongate, inflexed; mouth prominent: eyes subglobose: thorax oblong, narrowed anteriorly, with a somewhat acuminate tubercle on each lateral margin: elytra broad at the base, the shoulders elevated and rounded, towards the apex more or less attenuated: legs elongate, simple.

Toxotus resembles Leptura in the form of its body, length of legs and antennæ, &c.; but differs therefrom by the magnitude of the terminal joints of the palpi, which are hatchet-shaped; the sides of the thorax have each a tubercle in the middle, or short spine:—the species are very variable, and the sexes appear to be dissimilar to each other.


MANDIBULATA. Vol. IV. 30TH Nov. 1831.
Sp. 2. meridianus. *Niger, supra cinereo-subtus argentéo-pubescent, abdominis apice testaceo aut pico, elytris subattenuatis testaceis aut nigris,pectore nitente.* (Long. corp. 7—13 lin.)


Black, clothed above with an ashy, and beneath with a silvery down: thorax unequal, with a longitudinal central furrow: elytra slightly attenuated behind with three obsolete elevated lines, sometimes rufo-testaceous, at others black; or black with a dull testaceous base, or the lateral margin alone testaceous: *abdomen* black, *with the apex more or less testaceous*, or pitchy-black: legs sometimes testaceous, with the joints black; or entirely black, with all intermediate proportions of the latter hue: *antennae* more or less testaceous at the base, black or fuscescent at the apex.


Sp. 3. chrysogaster. *Niger, supra cinereo-infra aureo-tomentosus, abdomino toto rufo-testaceo, elytris valde attenuatis rufo-testaceis, immaculatis aut suture apiceque late nigro-fusciis.* (Long. corp. 5—9 lin.)


Black, clothed above with ashy, and beneath with golden pubescence: thorax unequal, with a slender longitudinal furrow: elytra very much attenuated, with three very obsolete elevated lines, rufo-testaceous, immaculate, or with the suture and a considerable portion of the apex, in rare instances above two-thirds of the surface, fuscous-black: *abdomen* entirely rufo-testaceous: legs generally testaceous, with the joints black.

Much more abundant than the foregoing insect, frequenting um-


Pubescent: thorax with an acute spine on each side: elytra with two or three elevated lines, the disc thickly rugulose, the apex acuminated. Male black, with the mouth and base of the antennae varied with ferruginous: female larger, black, with the mouth, antennae, body, and legs varied with ferruginous, the elytra rufous, with the suture and a stripe black.

Introduced by Turton into the British list.
belliferous flowers in, and near, woods, throughout the summer, and also thick hedges, especially those abounding with dogwood.


**Genus CCCLXXXIV.—Leptura, Auctorum.**

*Palpi* with the terminal joint elongate, slender, sub-conic, with the apex truncate. *Antennae* more or less elongate, slender, nearly as long as the body; basal joint robust; second minute, subglobose; third and fifth of nearly equal length; fourth shorter; sixth longer than the fourth; the remainder gradually diminishing in length to the apex: *head* nutant, exserted: *eyes* slightly emarginated interiorly: *thorax* subtrapeziform, unarmed, smooth, or nearly so: *coelopectra* generally elongate-subtrigonal, gradually narrowing from the base to the apex; the latter frequently emarginated: *legs* elongate, slender, mostly unarmed, that is without spines on the outer edge of the tibiae.

From *Toxotus*, the present genus may be at once recognized by the elongation of the terminal joints of the palpi, which are moreover slender and truncate at the apex: but like the insects of the genus just mentioned, the body is generally very much attenuated posteriorly, by which the greater number of the species differ from *Pacliya*; the *elytra* are also very frequently truncate, or excised, at the apex:—the sexes are rarely dissimilar.

**A. With the elytra more or less cut out at the apex.**

Sp. 1. elongata. *Nigra, griseo-pubescent, elytris flavis fasciis quatuor nigris anteriore sepe punctatis, secundum interrupitis, antennis flavo annulatis.* (Long. corp. 5—7 in.)

Le. elongata. *De Geer.—Donovan, iii. pl. 84, f. 4.—Steph. Catal. 207. No. 2070.*

*Black, with a short griseous down: thorax elongate, with an obsolete tubercle in the middle of each lateral margin, the hinder angles very acute: *elytra* yellow, with four black fasciae, the first composed of three or four round spots, the second interrupted towards the suture, the third broader and emarginated posteriorly, the fourth at the apex: four anterior legs yellow, with the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black; posterior black, with the apex of the femora and of the tibiae yellow: *antennae* with the two basal joints black, the rest with the base yellow: the apex black. Male with the elytra attenuated, the posterior tibiae bidentate within, and the antennae nearly black: female with the hinder tibiae simple, and the base of the abdomen yellow.

*Extremely variable: in some instances the anterior fascia is obliterated; in others*
it forms a wide angulated patch; the two posterior ones are occasionally united into a broad band having two minute yellow spots; and in some cases the posterior legs are entirely black.


Sp. 2. attenuata. *Nigra*, elytris attenuatis luteis fascis quatuor nigris, pedibus testaceis, femoribus tibiisque posticis apice nigris. (Long. corp. 6\1 lin.)


Black, slender, with a slight pale pubescence: thorax elongate, the sides a little dilated in the middle: elytra luteous, considerably attenuated, with four broad black bands: abdomen rufescent in the middle: legs testaceous, with the apex of the hinder femora, and of the hinder tibiae, black: antennae with the apical joints somewhat ferruginous.

Very rare: several specimens have been captured at different periods near Salisbury, but I have never heard of any being found at Darenth, or within the metropolitan district.


Rufo-ferruginous, slightly pubescent: thorax with the hinder angles acute, the


Elongate, black, with griseous pile, the tibia and tarsi testaceous: male with the elytra pale immaculate testaceus: female with the thorax above and the elytra red, immaculate.

Said by Turton to be indigenous.
disc convex: antenna, eyes, breast, scutellum, and elytra black, the latter finely punctured: apex of the tibiae and tarsi dusky. Female larger, with the base of the antenna and the elytra rufo-ferruginous; apex of tibiae and tarsi the same.

I possess specimens of this rare species, which were captured in Coombe-wood, and others found in the vicinity of Windsor. "Gunningay, once taken."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Near Colney-hatch-wood."—Mr. Ingpen. "Windsor."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 5. aurulenta. Saturate nigra, thorace antice posticoque fascis flavo-aureis, elytris flavo-testaceis fascis quatuor atris, prima subferrugineis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus basi at nigris, antennis luteis aut nigris. (Long. corp. 5—11 lin.)


Deep velvety-black: thorax with a narrow band of golden-yellow down in front and behind: elytra broad testaceous-yellow, clothed with short golden down, with four transverse fasciae, of which the first is angulated, somewhat ferruginous, but black at the suture, the other three deep black: margins of the abdominal segments clothed with golden pubescence: legs testaceous, with the base of the femora black: antennae rufo-testaceae. Male more attenuated behind, with the antennae and hinder tarsi black.

Not taken, I believe, within the metropolitan district; it has frequently occurred on the southern coast of Devonshire, between Barnstaple and Bideford; from the last place I possess a remarkably small specimen given to me by Captain Blomer. "Taken at Briton-ferry by Mr. Millard, and once near Wychn-tree-bridge."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 6. quadrifasciata. Nigra, griseo pubescens, elytris flavo-testaceis fascis quatuor dentatis atris, antennis toto nigris. (Long. corp. 6—8½ lin.)

Le. 4-fasciata. Linna.—Martyn, C. pl. 27. f. 9.—Steph. Catal. 204. No. 2075.

Deep black, with a slight griseous pubescence: thorax with the hinder angles acute: elytra bright testaceous-yellow, with four dentate black fasciae, the first, and sometimes the second, occasionally interrupted: legs and antennae entirely black.

Abundant in some of the metropolitan woods, especially at Darent, where I have captured a considerable number; it also occurs in Norfolk, and in Hainault-forest. "Gibside."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Near Newcastle."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Baron-wood."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Colney-hatch."—Mr. Ingpen. "Near


Black, clothed with dark pubescence: thorax with the posterior angles acute: elytra bright testaceous-yellow, with four rather broad sinuated black fasciae: legs black: antennae the same, with the three or four terminal joints luteous.

Also variable in regard to the interruption of the two anterior black fasciae on the elytra:—it may be a variety, but is decidedly not the female, of the foregoing insect, of which I possess several pairs of varieties;—and it is absurd to imagine it to be a hybrid between the two last described insects, because the antennae are partly coloured; all other characters being unlike those of L. aurulenta, the legs black, &c., and this last insect not being found where L. apicalis is comparatively plentiful, viz. at Darenth-wood.

The principal locality of this insect is Darenth-wood, where I have taken more than a dozen specimens: it also occurs in the New-forest and Southend, and near Windsor. "Colney-hatch-wood."

—Mr. Ingpen.


Black, densely clothed throughout with a shining yellowish green pubescence, especially beneath: thorax convex, with the hinder angles obtuse: elytra narrowed behind, immaculate: antennae pubescent, with the two basal joints black, the remainder luteous at the base, with the apex black.

Very rare: specimens have been taken in Scotland, and I possess a pair from the forest of Dean.

Sp. 9. scutellata. Latior, nigra, parum pubescens, confertim profundius punctata, scutello flavo pubescente. (Long. corp. 7—10 lin.)


Broad, black, slightly pubescent; thickly and deeply punctate: thorax rounded, somewhat granulated: scutellum densely clothed with yellow pile: elytra broad, very slightly attenuated at the apex, and somewhat faintly punctate towards the tip: legs and antennae entirely black.

Rare near London; but it has been once found abundantly in an old beech-tree in Hainault-forest: and in still greater profu-
sion in the New-forest, in June and July. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 10. tomentosa. *Brevior, nigra, cinereo-pubescent, elytris pallide testaceis apice nigris, pedibus brevioribus validis.* (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)

Le. tomentosa.—Fabricius.—Steph. Catal. 204. No. 2079.

Black, thickly, but rather finely, punctured, clothed with ashy pubescence, longest and somewhat yellowish on the thorax, which is convex and has the hinder angles obtuse: *elytra* slightly attenuated in the male, broader in the female, *testaceous*, with a black patch at the apex; *legs* short, stout, and, with the antennae, entirely black.

This has been taken abundantly in the New Forest in the vicinity of Lyndhurst, and also in Devonshire, near Kingsbridge:—it has been found near Haslar. “Taken once near Penllergare.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. sanguinolenta. *Elongata, nigra, convexior, griseo-pubescent, elytris lividis rubrisve.* (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Elongate, black, a little convex, thickly, and distinctly punctured, clothed with a griseous pile: thorax rather convex, the hinder angles obtuse: *elytra* in the male slightly attenuated, *livid*, with the apex black; *in the female* broader, *red*, immaculate: *legs* rather elongate, slender, black.

Found near Norwich and in Suffolk: and it has also been taken in London; but it appears to be more abundant “near Bickham, Devonshire.”—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 12. melanura. *Angusta, nigra, griseo-pubescent, thorace oblongo, elytris lividis aut rufis, suturâ apiceaque nigris.* (Long. corp. 3—5 lin.)


Narrow, black, clothed with griseous pile, and finely but thickly punctate: thorax oblong, the hinder angles acute: *elytra* in the male *livid*, with the suture slightly and the apex *black*: *in the females* *rufous*, with the suture broadly and the apex *black*: antennae and *legs* *black*, the latter rather long and slender.

Sp. 13. nigra. *Augusta, nigra, subnitida, tenue pubescens, abdomine rufo, thorace obsolete punctata.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Slender, black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head broad: thorax conic, the hinder angles acute, the disc obsolete punctured: elytra finely punctate: *abdomen rufous,* the base sometimes black, and the apex rarely so: legs and antennae elongate, black.

I have found this insect in profusion at Coombe-wood in certain years, and I took a considerable number in June, 1827, at Ripley; it also occurs at Darenth, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. "In 1810 was comparatively plentiful in gardens near Swansea, but is generally rare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Chevening, Kent, on the ox-eye."—Mr. Ingpen. "New Forest."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

B. Elytra with the apex entire, or subtruncated.


Linear-elongate, black, thickly punctured, clothed with a delicate ashy-pubescence: thorax somewhat convex, with the hinder angles obtuse: elytra each with three luteous spots placed longitudinally: legs and antennae black: claws ferruginous.

It varies in having the spots on the elytra confluent:—the two posterior ones being united by a second line, and forming a lunule resembling, with the simple spot, a note of ?.

Of this apparently rare insect, I have at different periods captured about half a dozen specimens in June, at Darenth-wood, every one by mere accident, in casually sweeping along the grass by the sides of the cart roads in the wood.

Sp. 15. abdominalis. *Lineari-elongata, nigra, cinereo-pubescent, abdominis apice, femorumque basi rufis.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Linear-elongate, black, with an ashy pubescence, finely punctured: thorax short, convex, with the hinder angles acute: elytra rather broad: *abdomen with the apical segments rufous:* legs black, with the base of the femora rufous: antennae totally black.

It varies in having the legs entirely black.

This insect somewhat resembles the Le. femorata of Fabricius, but that is de-
scribed as having the body black, and the anterior tibia luteous; characters I have never observed in any of the numerous specimens that I have captured.

I captured this insect at Darenth-wood at least twenty years ago, and have since found other examples there, and obtained some from the neighbourhood of Brockenhurst in the New Forest.


Linear-elongate, narrow, black, clothed with a short pale pubescence: thorax oblong, the hinder angles short, pilose, disc convex, punctured: *elytra livid*, a little narrowed towards the apex, finely but rather thickly punctate, the suture and *apex slightly dusky*, or black: *legs elongate, rufo-testaceus*, with the apex of the posterior femora sometimes a little dusky.

Extremely abundant in hedges, &c., on flowers during the summer. “Castle-Eden-dene, Meldon-park, &c.”—*G. Wailes, Esq.*

“Monk’s-wood.”—*C. C. Babington, Esq.*

“Near York and Newcastle.”—*W. C. Hewitson, Esq.*

“Raehills, common.”—*Rev. W. Little.*

Sp. 17. ruficornis. *Sublinearis nigra, griseo-pubescens, antennis pedibusque testaceo-nigroque variegatis.* (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Somewhat linear: black, clothed with a griseous pubescence, and thickly punctured: mouth varied with testaceous: thorax with the hinder angles acuminated: *elytra immaculate, more thickly punctured than the thorax*: *legs elongate*: the *anterior pair rufous*, with the *apex of the femora exteriorly black*: the *second pair rufous*, with the *joints black*: the *posterior black*, with the *femora rufous at the base*: *tarsi of all black*: *antennae with the two basal joints entirely rufous*, the remainder rufous at the base, with the tips black.

The most abundant species of the genus in the metropolitan district, frequenting flowers in hedges and woods. “Bottisham, &c.”—*Rev. L. Jenyns.*

“Claverton-wood, Monk’s-wood, &c.”—*C. C. Babington, Esq.*

“York and Newcastle.”—*W. C. Hewitson, Esq.*

“Armathwaite.”—*T. C. Heysham, Esq.*

“Near Swansea, not common.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*


Sp. 18. pallipes. *Sublinearis nigricans, subgriseo-pubescens, ore antenna pedibusque pallide rufo-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Sublinear, dusky, clothed with short grisescent pubescence, and thickly punctured: mouth, legs, and antenna pale rufo-testaceous, the latter rather long and slender.

My specimen was taken by the late Rev. J. Lyon, near Dover: and the insect has probably been captured in Norfolk.


Sublinear, black, thickly clothed with a short shining golden pubescence, excepting the head and the apex of the elytra, which are glabrous and black: mouth testaceous: body black beneath with golden pubescence: legs testaceous, with the tarsi fuscous: antennae fuscous, with the basal joint testaceous.

My specimens of this insect were taken in the New Forest in July, 1820, I believe near Brockenhurst, where others have been since not unfrequently taken.

**Genus CCCLXXXV.—Pachyta, Megerle.**

Palpi long, slender, filiform, the terminal joint elongate, truncate. Antennae slender, pilose at the base, the basal joint robust; second short; third and fourth of equal length, elongate; fifth longer than the fourth; sixth and remainder gradually decreasing in length: head small: eyes rounded: thorax short, globose, with the hinder angles short: elytra elongate, scarcely attenuated towards the apex, the latter entire: legs rather short: femora slightly incrassate: tibia slender, simple: tarsi moderate.

Pachyta is perhaps almost too closely allied to Leptura to form a distinct genus, nevertheless the habit of the species appears to point out its pretensions to be divided therefrom, and they may be distinguished by the brevity of the body united to the breadth and


With the body entirely black, the abdomen clothed with white shining pubescence.

Said by Turton to be indigenous.
almost parallelism of the elytra, exclusively of the slight difference
in the proportion of the joints of the antennae, &c.


Black, rather deeply punctured, and slightly clothed with cinereous pubescence: elytra testaceous, immaculate, rounded at the apex: anterior tibiae and tarsi pale ferruginous.


Sp. 2. collaris. *Nigra, fuscopubescens, elytris nigro-cerulescens, thorace subgloboso supra abdomineque toto rubris.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Black, with fuscous pubescence: thorax rounded, and rufous above: abdomen also rufus: elytra deep dusky blue: legs elongate.

Rare: it has been taken in Shooter’s-hill-wood and near Bexley: also in Devonshire and in Herefordshire. "New Forest."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

†Sp. 3. virginea. *Nigra, supra glabra, elytris latis cerulescens, abdomine luteo rufescente.* (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


Black, above glabrous: thorax with a deep dorsal channel: elytra blue-violet, deeply rugose-punctate: abdomen testaceous or luteous-red.

Noted by Turton as indigenous, but without authority.

†Sp. 5. sexmaculata. *Nigra, pubescens, compactissime punctulata, elytris flavo-testaceis, limbo fasciisque tribus undatis nigris.* (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Black, pubescent, thickly punctured, elytra testaceous-yellow, with the margin and three waved fasciae black.

Noted by Turton as British.
Sp. 4. octomaculata. *Nigra, griseo-pubescent, coleoptris testaceis, maculis octo nigris.* (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Black, clothed with a griseous pubescence, most densely on the thorax: *coleoptra testaceus with eight black spots,* four upon each elytron, placed two obliquely at the base, the outer one largest, the next large, marginal, and about the middle, and the fourth at the apex itself: the two basal spots are frequently united, and sometimes the outer one is divided into two or three black streaks: legs and antennae black.


SECTION V.

*Tarsi tetramerous, or trimeronous: head* not produced anteriorly into a rostrum: *antennae* filiform, or slightly incrassated at the apex, sometimes moniliform; in the trimeron clavate: articulations generally 11: *labium* subquadrate, and rather thickened: *body* oblong, with the *thorax* usually narrow, or subovate or orbiculate: *posterior femora* frequently much incrassated.

This section, which requires subdivisions as hereunder, contains the most splendid of the indigenous coleoptra: the larvae are chiefly external feeders, and are considerably diversified: those of the typical groups are, however, furnished with short legs; the latter are phytophagous, but those of the trimeronous division are all, or


Black, slightly glossy, clothed with a griseous pubescence: antennae rather short: elytra entirely rugoso-punctate, livid, with an oblique black vitta at the shoulder, and a spot of the same colour near the apex.

Donovan mentions that he found a specimen of this insect in Drury's English Cabinet, but as several of the insects in that collection have not been authenticated, I have included them among the doubtful natives, until they be proved indigenous.
nearly so, aphidivorous:—some few subsist upon fungi, and others (as those of the Halticæ) are extremely injurious to the agriculturist by destroying the seminal leaves of the plants immediately they appear above the surface, sometimes devastating whole acres by their numbers.

Subsection I.—Eupoda, Latreille.

Body generally elongate: antennæ not longer than the head and thorax, subfiliform, the terminal joints sometimes a little incrassated: labium mostly entire: mandibles entire at the apex or bifid: maxilla with the outer lobe thickened and entire: eyes simple, sometimes a little emarginate: head deeply inserted in the thorax, the latter mostly cylindric, or subquadrate, narrower than the elytra, which are elongate, sometimes depressed: legs moderate: femora, especially the posterior, more or less clavate, and elongate, sometimes dentate: tibia simple, with spurs at the apex: tarsi tetramerous, rather short, the penultimate joint bilobed, the lobes elongate.

The indigenous species of this subsection compose

Family XLIX.—Crioceridae, Leach.

Which may be distinguished by the above characters, and contains the following British genera:

Antennæ articulis fere omnibus elongatis. Elytra haud mucronata: articulis brevibus. Palpi maxillares filiformes: thorax glaber, haud tuberculatus: utrinque tuberculatus:

Genus CCCLXXXVL—Donacia, Fabricius.

Antennæ approximating, with nearly all the articulations elongate; much longer than broad, subcylindric, or conic-cylindric, with the basal joint longer and stouter, and obconic, the second abbreviated. Palpi four, filiform: mandibles bifid at the apex: maxilla membranaceous, bilobed: labium with the superior margin entire: head proctect, united to the thorax by a distinct neck: eyes prominent, semiglobose, entire: elytra subtrigonal, narrowed behind, and often truncate at the apex: femora elongate-clavate, especially the posterior, which are frequently dentate: tarsi short: body generally adorned with brilliant metallic colours.
In addition to the dissimilarity in the form of the tarsi and structure of the antennæ, the Donacise are distinguished from the insects of the following genus by the brilliant metallic hues which adorn the body, and by the apex of the elytra not being mucronated or having a spine:—they are nearly all subject to considerable variety in colouring, some of the species partaking of every tint, while others are more constant in the appearance; they reside in marshy places; their larvae subsisting upon aquatic plants.

A. The posterior femora with two or three teeth towards the apex.

Sp. 1. crassipes. *Depresso-plana, supra violacea, subtus argenteo-sericea, thoracis disco canaliculato lavi, elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis lustris, femoribus posticis longissimis arcuatis, in maculis tridentatis in feminis, unidentatis.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


*Depressed, above violaceous, or greenish, with a brassy tinge, beneath clothed with a silvery silken pubescence: head black: thorax with an abbreviated longitudinal canal, the disc on each side within the anterior angle, with an elevated rounded tubercle, and a somewhat deep curved fovea, and towards the base with an obsolete transverse impression; in other respects smooth, or very finely coriaceous; the sides a little greenish: elytra deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth, the margins and apex slightly tinted with greenish: legs dull testaceous, with the femora and tibiae above fusces; the femora clavate, and the posterior very much elongated and bent, with the base very slender, of the male with three teeth towards the apex, the middle one largest, and of the female with one tooth, corresponding with the middle one of the male: antennæ black, with the basal joints ferruginous within.

Occasionally abundant on the banks of the Thames about Brentford and Kew, and in other parts of the metropolitan district.


Sp. 2. cincta. *Con vexor, supra viridi-cenea, violaceo micans, subtus argenteo-sericea, elytris cresnato-striatis, interstistis thoracisquo dorso transversim rugosis, femoribus crassis fusco-violaceis, posticis minus elongatis maris dentibus, dubus acutis, feminæ dente unico.* (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)


Rather convex, above brassy-green, tinted with violet; beneath clothed with a silvery-silken pubescence: head fusces: thorax with an abbreviated longitudinal furrow, an oblong tubercle within each anterior angle and the disc
transversely rugose and punctate; elytra rather deeply crenate-striate, with the interstices thickly rugose-punctate; legs moderately elongate; femora thick and violaceous, with the base alone testaceous; posterior slightly curved, and of the male with two equal acute teeth at the apex placed transversely, and of the female with a single rather obsolete one; tibiae and tarsi dusky testaceous; antennae with the basal joints ferruginous.


Sp. 3. dentata. Subdepressa, aenea, capite punctato, thorace lato, punctato-rugoso, lineis abbreviatis posticis, elytris constrictis ad suturam leviter impressis, postice angustatis, oblique truncatis, subappendiculatis. (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)


Somewhat depressed; brassyl, with a shining pubescence beneath; head punctate; thorax broad, punctate-rugose, with an abbreviated impressed line behind; elytra depressed, slightly impressed towards the suture: the apex somewhat narrowed, obliquely truncate, with a slight appendage at the outer angle, punctate-striate, the interstices rugose, especially towards the apex: legs rufo-testaceous, with the posterior femora incrassated and bidentate, the dentations shortest in the females: posterior tibiae in the males, with four or five small dentations towards the apex within.


Sp. 4. angustata. Subdepressa aenea, capite punctato, thorace quadrato, punctato-rugoso, lineis medio abbreviatis, elytris convexiusculis ad suturam quiadriforme impressis, postice angustatis, oblique truncatis, subappendiculatis. (Long. corp. 4—4½ lin.)


Slightly depressed, narrow, brassyl or cupreous; head punctate; thorax quadrato, punctate-rugose, with an abbreviated dorsal line in the middle of the disc, and a rounded tubercle on each side towards the anterior angle; elytra slightly convex, with four depressions towards the suture, narrowed posteriorly, with the apex sinuate truncate, and a little appendiculated; the disc punctate-striate, the striae moderately impressed: legs slender, rufo-testaceous: the femora and tibiae above fuscescent, the former slightly bidentate.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Much less abundant than either of the foregoing; found on the banks of the Thames, near Brentford and Fulham. "With the preceding, and at Wandsworth-common."—Mr. G. Waterhouse.

Sp. 5. melanocephala. Supra aurea aut virescente cuprea, capite nigro, femoribus rufo-piceis subbidentatis, elytris rudi punctato-striatis, apice subtruncato. (Long. corp. 8 lin.)


Above aeneous, beneath blackish-brass, with an ashy-fulvous pubescence: head black, punctate: thorax with a deep dorsal channel, abbreviated at each end: elytra golden brass, roughly punctate-striate, with the apex slightly truncate, the termination rounded in the middle, the apex of the suture with an elongate cupreous patch: femora rufous, with the apex and tibiae pitchy-black, the former rather obsoletely bidentate: antenna fuscous.

The specimens of this insect, which are totally distinct from either of the foregoing, which I obtained from the Marshamian collection, have the posterior femora slightly bidentate, and are not simple as described by Marsham: in other respects his description accords.

Not common: I have obtained specimens from Bristol. "In the moat round the Palace at Fulham."—Mr. G. Waterhouse.

B. Posterior femora moderate, with a single tooth.
a. Legs nearly concolorous with the body.


Somewhat depressed, fuscous-brass, beneath with an ashy pubescence: head opaque, with a deep frontal groove: thorax subquadraté, thickly rugoso-punctaté, with an obsolete dorsal channel: elytra slightly shining, with four irregular depressions on the back, the disc punctate-striaté, generally with an abbreviated purple vitta at the base, and an elongate one on the lateral margin; but one or the other, and sometimes both, of these are occasionally wanting: legs rather short, greenish-black, the posterior femora towards the apex with a more or less distinct tooth: antennæ black, with the basal joint brassy.


Sp. 7. dentipes. Subdepressa, thorace aeneo, crebre rugoso-punctato, elytris viridibus vittæ latæ mediae coccineo-cupræ, pedibus aneis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)
ClUOCEKlDiE.—DONACIA.


Slightly depressed: head opaque, finely punctured: thorax subquadrate, shining, brassy, sometimes cupreous, with a short dorsal groove, and thickly wrinkled transversely: elytra with a depression before the middle, near the suture: the base thickly punctated and the rest of the disc punctate-striate, of a rich glossy silken-green, with a broad scarlet-coppery longitudinal stripe, and the impressed fovea before the middle of a golden hue: body beneath clothed with a yellowish pubescence: legs brassy, the posterior femora with a single tooth towards the apex, longest in the male: antennae black, with the basal joint brassy.


Slightly depressed: above silken-green, beneath clothed with a yellowish-golden pubescence: thorax quadrate, with an abbreviated dorsal furrow, the disc thickly rugose-punctate, with the angles somewhat prominent, the anterior tuberele obsolete: elytra unequal, with several depressions on the disc, the latter punctate-striate, with the base thickly and irregularly punctured, towards the apex attenuated and the latter truncate: legs greenish-brass clothed with a golden down: antennae black.


Sp. 9. brevicornis. Supra obscure aenea, subtus aureo-villosus, antennis brevibus, thorace subquadrate, rugoso-punctato, elytris lacunosis basi regulariter punctato-striatis, apice truncatis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Above dull brassy, beneath clothed with a golden down: antennae short, black: head also black: thorax subquadrate, rugose-punctate, with a slightly impressed longitudinal furrow, the anterior angles deflexed: elytra depressed, with four slight depressions, regularly punctate-striate from the base, the striae:
with smaller punctures towards the apex, which is truncate: legs elongate, posterior femora with a stout, acute tooth towards the apex.

Rare: obtained from the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 10. obscura. Supra fusco-anea, opaca, subitus aureo-villosa, thorace subquadrato, rugoso-punctato lineis antecib impressis, elytris lacunosis bosi crebri vagab punctatis, apice truncatis, femoribus posticis validi dentatis. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Slightly depressed, above fuscous-brass, opaque, beneath clothed with a golden down: head obsoletely punctulate: thorax subquadrate, rugose-punctate, with a faint short longitudinal line at the front of the disc, the latter depressed: elytra with four rather deep foveae, with the base within irregularly punctured, the rest of the disc regularly punctate-striate; the apex truncate: legs rather long: posterior femora with an acute, stout tooth within towards the apex: antennae black, with the basal joint aneous.

Also rare; taken within the metropolitan district and in Somersetshire. “Water-lily, Windsor.”—Mr. G. Waterhouse.

Sp. 11. thalassina. Viridi-aurea, subopaca, subitus aureo-villosa, thorace convexiusculo profundi punctato, postice angustato, elytris regulariter punctato-striatis, apice decline truncatis, femoribus posticis acute dentatis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Slightly depressed, above golden green, or cupreous, opaque, beneath clothed with a golden down: thorax rather convex, deeply punctate, narrowed behind, the disc with an abbreviated dorsal line, the anterior angles prominent: elytra rather convex, with obsolete depressions, deeply punctate-striate towards the base, and faintly towards the apex, the latter somewhat obliquely truncate: legs elongate: posterior femora with an acute tooth at the apex.

My specimen of this species I obtained from Mr. Millard of Bristol, in the vicinity of which city it was probably captured.

Sp. 12. impressa. Supra fusco-anea, nitida, subitus aureo-villosa, thorace subquadrato, depressiusculo, punctatissimo, elytris convexiusculis, punctato-striatis, dorso quadrifoveolatis, femoribus posticis obsolete dentatis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Somewhat depressed; above shining fuscous-brass or reddish copper, beneath clothed with a golden down: thorax subquadrato, slightly depressed, and very much punctured, with the anterior angles deflexed, and a faint dorsal furrow: elytra slightly convex, with four impressions on the disc, and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices transversely rugose, and the apex obliquely sub-
truncate: legs elongate, dusky: femora shining, punctured, the posterior with an obsolete tooth towards the apex.

Variable in colour; being sometimes greenish, or shining coppery, or dusky-brass.

Rare; found occasionally within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk and the New Forest. “On rushes, Kensington-gardens.” —Mr. G. Waterhouse.

Sp. 13. Proteus. *Supra metallica, subtus aureo-villosa, thorace quadrato, punctato, rugoso, elytris ovatis nitidulis, punctato-striatis, dorso depressiusculis, impressis, apice rotundatis, antennis pedibusque validis, brevisculis.* (Long. corp. $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


Above of a metallic hue, beneath clothed with a golden pile: thorax quadrato, punctate, rugose, with the lateral margins tumid anteriorly, the anterior angles prominent: elytra ovate, shining, punctate-striate, the back a little depressed and impressed, the apex of each rounded: antennæ and legs rather stout and short.

Extremely variable in tint, every possible shade of colour varying from intense black to blue-black, blue, greenish-blue, green, greenish-brass, brassy, brassy-copper, copper, purplish-copper, bright red-copper, with all possible intermediate tints: the legs and antenna generally partaking of the colours of the body, though the apex of the femora is generally black.


Sp. 14. micans. *Supra metallica, subtus villosa, thorace elongata, punctulato, sericeo, elytris oblongis, convexis, punctato-striatis, dorso subimpressis, apice declivi rotundatis, antennis pedibusque gracilibus, elongatis.* (Long. corp. $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


Above metallic, beneath with cinereous or golden pile: thorax elongate, cylindric, punctuated, sericeous, with the anterior angles prominent: elytra oblong, convex, punctate-striate, glossy, the back a little depressed, the apex of each rounded: antennæ and legs rather slender, elongate.

Almost as variable in colour as the preceding species; from which it chiefly differs in the form of its thorax and more convex elytra, longer legs, &c.

b. With the legs pale.

Sp. 15. rustica. *Nigro-fuscus aut virascen-ti-anea, antennis ano pedibusque rufis, elytris crenato-striatis, apice rotundatis.* (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Male fuscoys-black: female greenish-brass; both sexes with the antenna rufous: mouth also rufous: thorax rather broad, finely punctulated, the anterior angle rounded, the disc with a dorsal furrow, and a fovea on each side: elytra punctate-striate, with the interstices transversely rugose: apex of abdomen and legs rufous; posterior femora with an acute tooth, stoutest and longest in the male.


Sp. 16. nigra. *Antennis ano pedibusque rufis, capite atto-oeneo, thorace caeruleo-sericeo subcordato, elytris atro-ceneis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis transversis rugosis, femoribus posticis obtuse dentatis.* (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Head brassy-black: thorax subcordate, bronzed blue, with the anterior angles slightly prominent: the disc with a dorsal channel, becoming obsolete in front, and terminating in a fovea behind: elytra rather deeply punctate-striated, the interstices a little raised and rather deeply wrinkled transversely, the apex of each rounded, brassy-black, or a little tinted with bluish on the lateral margins: legs rather long, rufous: antennae also rufous, as well as the apex of the abdomen, and the margins of each segment.


B. With the posterior femora simple.


Elongate, slightly depressed; above of a shining brassy-green, beneath clothed with a silvery down: head finely punctured, with a deep frontal channel: thorax with a deep impression on the middle of each side, an obsolete dorsal
furrow, with two foveoles on each side, the disc nearly smooth, but rather finely wrinkled within the base and apex: elytra crenate-striate, with the interstices transversely wrinkled, the apex obtusely rounded: legs elongate, rufo-piceous: femora slightly incrassated, the posterior long and bent, with the base slender: antennae fuscous at the base, rufo-ferruginous at the apex.

Rather scarce: found in Norfolk, and on the borders of Whittlesea-mere, and occasionally within the metropolitan district. "Croydon Canal."—Mr. Ingall.

Sp. 18. simplex. Subconvexa, supra virescenti-anea, subitus cinereo-sericea, pedibus fusco-ferrugineis, thorace punctatissimo, elytris crenato-striatis, dorso rubro-cupreis, intersticiis transversim rugosis. (Long, corp. 3½—4½ lin.)


Rather short, subconvex, above greenish-brass, beneath clothed with an ashy-silken pubescence: head fuscescent; with a somewhat interrupted frontal channel: thorax with an impression in the middle of the lateral margins, the anterior tubercle obsolete, and a deep channel on the disc, which last is convex and very thickly punctured: elytra crenate-striate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, the back of a bright red-copper: legs dull ferruginous: femora thickened and fuscous at the apex: antennae pitchy-black.


Sp. 19. linearis. Elongata, subdepressa, supra obscure virescenti-anea, subitus argenteo-sericea, antennis pedibusque ferrugineo-variegatis, thorace quadrato, punctatissimo, elytrorum intersticiis subtilissime striosis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Elongate, somewhat depressed, above of an obscure greenish-brass, or purplish-copper, beneath clothed with a shining pile: head finely punctured, with a short frontal channel: thorax subquadrate, somewhat depressed, with an obsolete dorsal furrow, and very thickly punctulated, with an oblong tubercle at each anterior angle placed obliquely: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices very finely striose transversely; attenuated towards the apex, the latter truncate; on the back are four more or less obsolete depressions, placed quadrangularly: legs slender: femora fuscous, with the base testaceous, tibiae curved, dull testaceous: antennae black, with the base of each joint more or less ferruginous.

Very abundant in every swampy place upon flags, and other
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Sp. 20. Typhæ. Sublinearis, supra viridi-anea, subitus argenteo-sericea, antennis pedibusque testaceo variegatis, thorace subdepresso punctatissimo, elytris apice emarginatis, interstitiis striarum strigosae. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Sublinear; above brassy-green, beneath with a silken silvery pile: head fuscescent, punctulated: thorax slightly depressed, thickly rugose-punctate, with a very obsolete dorsal furrow, and very obscurely punctured: elytra a little attenuated towards the apex, the latter slightly emarginate; above moderately convex, with four obsolete depressions on the disc, the last regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices finely strigose: sometimes brassy-green, at others the suture is bordered on either side by an abbreviated golden-red vitta, and the disc is variegated with blue: femora dull aneuous, with the base ferruginous: tibia curved, dull ferruginous: antennae fuscous, with the base of the articulations testaceous.

Less abundant than the foregoing, and apparently local. I have taken it on the banks of the Croydon Canal, near Greenwich. "Wandsworth-common."—Mr. G. Waterhouse.


Rather broad, depressed; dull fuscous brassy, opaque, slightly clothed throughout with a dense ashy pubescence: thorax subquadrate, very obscurely punctulate, with a very obsolete abbreviated dorsal furrow, the anterior angles with a large, rounded tubercle: elytra depressed on the back anteriorly, moderately punctate-striate, with the interstices finely coriaceous and clothed throughout with a delicate ashy pile: legs rather long: femora with the base testaceous, the apex exteriorly aneuous: tibia and tarsi dusky-testaceous: antennae black, with some of the apical joints ferruginous at the base.

Not common, at least within the metropolitan district; it occurs in Norfolk and also near Bristol. "Croydon Canal."—Mr. Ingall. "Prestwick Car."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Brick Ponds near York."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Woolwich Marshes."—Mr. G. Waterhouse.
Genus CCCLXXXVII.—Macroplea, Hoffmann.

Antenna elongate, basal joint robust, ovate; two following short, subglobose; fourth elongate obconic; two following rather longer; the remainder gradually longer and more slender, especially the apical one, which is slightly acute. Palpi short, stout, terminal joint subovate: head rather small: eyes prominent, globose: thorax elongate-subquadrate, the lateral margins sinuated, the angles acute: elytra elongate-ovate, with a spine or mucro at the apex: legs slender, posterior the longest: tibia simple, the hinder pair more or less flexuous: tarsi long, basal joints short, terminal very long.

This singular genus is not only distinguished from Donacia by being destitute of metallic colours, but by having the second and third joints of the antennae very short, the elytra mucronated, or spinose, at the apex, the legs long and slender, with the hinder tibiae more or less flexuous, and the tarsi with the basal joints short and the terminal one very long, the penultimate minute:—they frequent aquatic plants: and it is probable that one species alone has hitherto been detected in Britain.


Black: mouth, thorax, and elytra testaceous-yellow: thorax slightly rufescent, generally with two elongate black spots, one on each side of an irregular dorsal channel: elytra convex, punctate-striate, the striae disposed in pairs, and the punctures of the anterior ones generally black,—though in some cases all are of that hue,—the apex is produced externally into an acute spine, and the inner margin is rounded: legs yellow: femora and tibiae immaculate: tarsi annulated with fuscesc: posterior tibiae distinctly flexuous.

Taken near Hull by Mr. Spence, on the Zostera marina, and subsequently rather plentifully in Norfolk, by the Rev. T. Skrimshire and others; it has also occurred near Windsor and Cambridge.

†Sp. 2. Equiseti. Nigra, ore, thorace, elytrisque flavo-testaceis, elytris depressiusculis, angulo apicis externo spinoso, interno obtusato, pedibus flavis, femorum, tibiis, ungularumque apicibus tarsisque nigrescentibus. (Long. corp. 4—4 lin.)


Black: mouth, thorax, and elytra testaceous-yellow: thorax of a brighter hue.
with two black streaks on the disc: *elytra* rather depressed, punctate-striate, the striae disposed in pairs, and all the punctures usually black: the apex produced externally into an acute spine, and internally into an obtuse, very slightly prominent one: *legs yellow*, with the apex of the *femora*, and of the *tibiae*, and the *claws black*: *tarsi* entirely pitchy-fuscous: posterior *tibiae* slightly flexuous.

In the collection at the British Museum are a pair of insects bearing the above name, which were found near Windsor, but as many years have elapsed since I saw them, I will not be positive that their nomenclature is correct, as in a recent illustration of the genus, the specimens in question have evidently been confounded with the preceding species, large and dark varieties of which have been described and figured as distinct.

**Genus CCCLXXXVIII.—Orsodachna, Latreille.**

*Antennae* short, simple, inserted before the eyes, with all the joints obconic, the terminal ones distinctly and gradually thickened. *Palpi* elongate: *maxillary* with the terminal joint incrassate, obliquely truncate: *labial* with the terminal joint subconic: *mandibles* slightly emarginate at the apex: *head* exserted, not inserted into the thorax by a distinct neck: *eyes* globose: *thorax* narrowed behind: *body* oblong: *legs* rather long, and simple: *tarsi* short.

From the preceding insects of this family the present genus differs by having the *antennae* short, with the terminal articulations rather incrassated and transverse; the *palpi* elongate, with the apical joint incrassate; the *head* sessile, &c., by many of which characters it differs from *Crioceris*.

**Sp. 1. chlorotica.** *Antennae*, *capite* thoraceque *pallido-rufis*, *nitidis*, *elytris* *pedibusque* *testaceis* aut *rufescenti-pallido-flavis*; *thorace* *glabro*, *punctis impressis*, *distantibus*. *(Long. corp. 2½—4 lin.)


Above *glabrous*, irregularly punctate, beneath with a silken pubescence: *antennæ*, *head*, and *thorax* *pale* rufous and shining, the latter with distant *punctures*: *elytra* and *legs* testaceus, or pale-reddish-yellow.

The breast, abdomen and vertex are sometimes more or less fuscous or black:—the margins of the *elytra* are occasionally deep pitchy-black, having the disc pale.

Rare: it has been taken in the neighbourhood of Matlock, Derbyshire, plentifully, but in other places it does not appear to occur, except sparingly. "Epping."—*Mr. Doubleday.*
Sp. 2. nigriceps. *Nigra*, antennis pedibus, thorace et abdomen interdum, pallido-rufis, elytris testaceis, aut rufescenti pallido-flavis, thorace pubescente, punctis impressis numerosissimis, fere contiguis, lineola dorsali levii, femoribus posticis macula fuscii. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Black: antennae, legs, thorax, and sometimes the abdomen, pale rufous: elytra testaceous or pale-reddish-yellow: thorax pubescent, thickly covered with nearly contiguous punctures, except a smooth dorsal line: posterior femora with a fuscous spot.

Much more local than the preceding, at least within the metropolitan district. I have a specimen captured out of a sallow at Darent, in June, where other specimens have occurred.

Sp. 3. humeralis. *Violaceo-cærulea*, thoracis maculis duabus posticis, elytrorum humeris, genicolique rubris; aut immaculata, antennarum femorumque basi rufis. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Violet-blue; the thorax with two dull rufous spots behind, and the elytra with the shoulders of the same hue, as are also the joints of the legs.

Var. 3?—Entirely of a shining violaceous blue, immaculate; the base of the femora and of the antennae, and sometimes the terminal joints of the latter, and the knees rufo-testaceous.

In the immature? state this last variety has the breast and vertex alone violaceous black, and a spot of the same in the middle of the thorax, the rest of the body being pale.

Found at Norwood on the whitethorn: it has also been taken in the New Forest.

**Genus CCCLXXXIX.—Crioceris, Geoffroy.**

*Antennae* moderate, inserted before the eyes, submoniliform, with the articulations short, the second and fourth being smallest; the terminal largest and conic; and the basal one subglobose. *Palpi* filiform, the terminal joint of the

†Sp. 4. cantharoides. *Violacea, capite thorace pedibusque rufis, antennarum basi rufescentibus.*


Violet, shining; head, thorax, and legs rufous: antennae reddish at the base.

Described by Fabricius from a specimen said to be in the collection of Mr. Dandridge, and in the British Museum.
mandibulate: mandibles bidentate at the apex: maxilla bifid: labium entire: head exserted, nutant, with a distinct collar: eyes prominent, emarginate within: thorax immarginate, attenuated posteriorly, and much narrower than the elytra, which are elongate-ovate, entire, subquadrate when united: legs short, robust: femora incrassated: tibia simple.

The pretty genus Crioceris may be recognized from the other genera of the family by the filiform palpi, of which the terminal joint is elongate-ovate, the second and fourth abbreviated joints of the antennæ, which are of moderate length, the thorax not being tuberculate on its sides, and much narrower than the elytra.

A. Body short; thorax with the lateral margins sometimes deeply cut out behind.


Black: thorax and elytra rufous, immaculate, the latter delicately punctate-striate.

The larva of this insect clothes itself with its excrement, similarly to that of the Cassidae.

Rare: found in gardens, in June, within the metropolitan district, chiefly on the white lily; upon which plant it has recently been stated to have been imported into this country, though upon mere theory. “Camberwell.”—Rev. Professor Henslow. “In a garden at Peckham.”—Mr. Merrick. “On Crwmlyn-burrows.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. duodecimpunctata. Rubra, elytris dilutioribus, singulo punctis sex nigris, antennis, pectore, genubus tarsisque nigris. (Long. corp. 2½—3 lin.)


Red, with the elytra paler, the latter each with six black spots, one on the shoulder, the second rather behind towards the margin, the third near the suture in a broad depression, the fourth larger, placed transversely in the middle of the disc, which is punctate-striate, the fifth small, behind the middle towards the suture, the sixth larger and transverse within the apex: the antennæ, breast, joints of the legs and tarsi are also black: thorax very convex.

Variable as to the size of the spots, which have sometimes a disposition to coalesce.

Very rare in this country: I possess a very fine series of varieties which were captured in June near “Bath.”—Dr. Leach.
Sp. 3. puncticollis. *Cerulea nitida*, thorace parum convexo, crebre et profunde rugoso punctato, postice obsolete impresso. (Long. corp. 2½−2½ lin.)


Shining blue or greenish: antennae and tarsi black: thorax slightly convex, thickly and deeply rugose-punctate, with an obsolete impression behind, and two impressed lines on the back in front; the lateral margins gibbous anteriorly, with a deep fovea in the middle: elytra delicately punctate-striate.


Sp. 4. cyanella. *Cerulea nitida*, antennis tarsi et tarsisque nigris, thorace convexo nitido parci punctato, postice transversim profunde impresso. (Long. corp. 1½−1½ lin.)


Shining blue, or greenish, with the antennae and tarsi black: thorax with the lateral margins gibbous, the disc very convex, shining, and rather sparingly and minutely punctured, with a deep transverse impression posteriorly: elytra equally and rather deeply punctate-striate: body beneath and legs pilose.


Sp. 5. obscura. *Supra nigra*, opaca, subtus nigro-cerulea, nitida, antennis tibiis tarsisque atris, thorace subconvexo subtilissime punctato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Above black, opaque; beneath shining black-blue: antennae, tibia and tarsi black: thorax slightly convex, very faintly, but rather distantly punctate: elytra regularly and moderately punctate-striate.

Found occasionally within the vicinity of the metropolis, and also near Bristol, and in Norfolk. "Windsor."—Mr. Waterhouse.

B. Body oblong.

Mandibulata.—Coleoptera.


Blue or green, shining: head dusky-blue: thorax rufous, very convex, and finely punctulate, with a transverse impressed striga behind: elytra elongate, regularly punctate-serrate: femora and tibiae rufous; the extreme tip of the latter and the tarsi black: antennae also black.


Blue-black, or greenish: thorax slightly convex, rufous, shining, finely punctured, with two small blue-black spots and streaks, sometimes united, at others almost obliterated: elytra yellow-testaceous, with the suture and a short branch on each side, forming a cross, blue-black; towards the base of each elytron a rounded spot of similar hue and towards the apex a second; these are sometimes confluent with the cross: legs shining blue-black, occasionally with a ferruginous ring round the base of the tibia.

Extremely abundant about June in certain places upon the Asparagus, to which it appears to give an exclusive preference, occurring not only within the metropolitan district, but in widely distant parts, as in Devonshire, the New Forest, Brighton, &c. “Woodside.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Epping.”—Mr. Double-day. “Weston.”—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

Genus CCCXC.—Zeugophora, Kunzé.

Antenna inserted before the eyes, thickening to the apex, the basal joint large, reniform; second elongate, attenuated at the base; three following of nearly equal length and form; five next shorter, stouter, sub-ovate, with the apex truncate, terminal large, elliptic. Palpi short, stout, the terminal joint conic, obtuse: mandibles rounded at the apex: labium subquadrate: head exserted, very broad in front: eyes globose, prominent: thorax convex, subquadrate, the lateral margins produced into an obtuse tooth in the middle, the base narrower than the elytra, which are rounded at the apex: legs rather short: femora clavate, the posterior round: tibia simple.
The tuberculate, or subspinose, thorax of this genus, exclusively of the diversity in the structure of the antennae, trophi, &c. and the general habit of the insects, point out their distinction from Crioceris.


Black: head, thorax, base of the antenna and the legs testaceous-yellow: thorax moderately convex, deeply punctate, immaculate: elytra punctate, obscure black: legs pubescent: apex of antennae black: mandibles piceous at the tip.


Sp. 2. flavicollis. Plate xxii. f. 4.—*Nigra*, ore, thorace, antennarum basi, elytrorum angulo humerali pedibusque flavo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black: head yellow with the crown and eyes black: mandibles black: thorax pale yellow, rather sparingly punctate: elytra shining, deeply punctured, with the angle of the shoulders beneath yellow: legs yellow: three basal joints of the antenna yellow, the remainder black.


Subsection II.—Cyclica, Latreille.

Body oval or ovoid, rarely elongate, sometimes globular. Antenna filiform, or gradually thickening to the apex: palpi incrassated in the middle: labium thick, square, or oval, entire or slightly notched: mandibles various, mostly toothed at the apex: maxilla with the outer lobe narrow, somewhat cylindric and palpiform, of a dark hue: eyes simple: head sometimes concealed beneath the thorax, which last is occasionally as broad at the base as the elytra, which are in some instances shorter than the body: legs moderate: femora frequently...
all subequal, occasionally the posterior are greatly incrassated: *tarsi tetramerous*, the three basal joints spongy below, the penultimate bilobed.

The larvae of the insects of this subsection, so far as known, have six legs and a soft body, and feed like the perfect insect upon the leaves of vegetables, to which they are affixed by a gelatinous substance: the insects are generally of small size, of brilliant colours and glabrous, and may be readily divided into the following families:

*Antenna basi approximate, exserte:* . . . . . . 50. Galerucidae;
*ad basin thorace occultata:* . . . . . . 52. Cassidiae;
*remote:* . . . . . . 51. Chrysomelidae.

**Family L.—Galerucidae.**

*Antenna* inserted near the mouth between the eyes, mostly approximating at the base, filiform or a little thickened at the apex, the joints somewhat obconic or subcylindric. *Palpi* with the apical joint mostly conic and acute at the apex: *maxilla* with the lobes subequal, the outer sublinear, the inner subquadrate: *body* ovate, or quadrate-ovate: *legs* all subequal, or the posterior *femora* considerably incrassated and formed for leaping.

The typical Galerucide are generally of plain and simple colours, but amongst the conterminous species are some of resplendent lively metallic hues: the former affect damp and marshy situations, while the latter are found chiefly amongst herbage in fields and gardens, to which they are sometimes very destructive. The British species appear to be easily divisible into the following genera:

*Pedes omnes subaequales, postici non saltatorii.*
*Antenna* arc. 2-do 3-tioaeque aequalibus 4-to brevioribus.
*integrum, sublobatum:* . . . . . . 393. Callomicrus.
*arc. 2-do 3-tio dimidio aut ultra breviore.*
corpore brevioris.
*articulis subobconicis, brevis:* . . . . . . 393. Galeruca.
*elongatis, subcylindricis:* . . . . . . 391. Auchenia.
corporis longitudine, articulis elongatis: . . . . . . 394. Luperus.

* In many of the tetramerous insects a minute fifth joint, placed within the lobes of the third, may be detected, by means of a high power, especially in *Timarcha* and others of the Chrysomelidae.
**Genus CCCXCI.—Auchenia, Marsham.**

Antenna in both sexes shorter than the body, longest in the male, filiform, the basal joint slightly robust, the second about half the length of the third, which is elongate subcylindric, the remainder similar, and of nearly equal length. Palpi short, the terminal joint subconic: head short, broad: eyes large, prominent: thorax transverse, with the hinder angles obtuse: scutellum large: elytra considerably broader at the base than the thorax, the apex obtusely rounded with an angle within: body oblong: legs moderate: femora alike, posterior not incrassated: tibia simple: tarsi short.

If the structure of the antennae is to be our guide in the formation of genera, as stated by Mr. Curtis, in his remarks on the genus Mycetophagus, the present genus from that point alone ought to be divided from Adimonia, as may be seen by a comparison of the descriptions, exclusively of the form of thorax, elytra, &c:—the last being rounded at the apex, and having an angle within on the sutural margin; the only indigenous species moreover affects marshy districts.

Sp. 1. quadrimaculate. Plate xxii. f. 5. &c.—Glabra-nigra, ore, antennis pedibus thoraceque flavo-testaceis, elytris subtilissimis punctulatis flavis, maculis duabus nigris remotissimis. (Long. corp. 3—4½ lin.)

Ch. 4-maculata. Linné.—Adi. 4-maculata. Steph. Catal. 211. No. 2132.—Adi. 4-maculata.—Curtis, viii. pl. 366. &c var.

Oblong, glabrous: head anteriorly yellow, posteriorly black: thorax testaceous-yellow, shining, with a fovea on the back in front, and another larger one behind: elytra very finely punctured, slightly glossy, testaceous-yellow, each with two black spots, one placed towards the suture at the base and rounded, the other larger, transverse, and situated near the apex: legs and antennae also pale testaceous.

The spots on the elytra vary considerably in size, and the apical one is sometimes divided.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Not very common; found in marshy places in various parts of the country: near London it has been taken at the end of June, and it has occurred near Bristol at the same period. "On scutellaria galericulata about the borders of Crwmlyn-bog and elsewhere, not at all uncommon."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq. "Monk's-wood."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Battersea-fields."—Mr. Raddon. "Plaistow-marshes and banks of the Paddington-canal."—A. Cooper, Esq.

GENUS CCCXCII.—ADIMONIA, Schrank.

Antennae rather short in both sexes, about half the length of the body in the males, filiform, basal joint longest, a little incrassated; second and third joint short, of nearly equal length; fourth almost as long as the first; the remainder shorter than the fourth, elongate-obconic, with the terminal joint acute. Palpi short, the apical joint conical: labrum emarginate anteriorly: head small, rounded: eyes slightly prominent: thorax transverse, broader behind than before, the hinder angles prominent: scutellum small: elytra rather broader at the base than that of the thorax, considerably dilated behind the middle, the apex with the inner angle acute: legs rather long: femora alike, posterior not thickened: tibia simple: tarsi short.

In Adimonia the second and third joints of the antennae are abbreviated and of equal length, whereas in Auchenia the second joint alone is shortened; the antennae are also stouter in the first genus; the thorax is of dissimilar form, and the elytra broader, especially behind, with the apex not rounded on its inner margin.


The colour above is sometimes bluish, and a little tinted with green.

Very rare in this country: it has been once taken in the vicinity of London, but I have formerly obtained several specimens from near Exeter, where they were captured in June.

Sp. 2. halensis. Flava, capite elytrisque aurato-viridibus, antennis tarsisque fuscescentibus. (Long. corp. 2—3½ lin.)
Galerucidæ.—Galeruca.

Ch. halensis. Linné.—Martyn, C. pl. 15. f. 20.—Ad. halensis. Steph. Catal. 211. No. 2134.

Head green; forehead testaceous; eyes black; thorax yellow, unequal, with two impressed dots; elytra light grassy green, with a gold tinge, very thickly punctured; legs testaceous; tarsi fuscous; antennæ also fuscous.

The elytra are variable in colour; being bright golden-green, blue-green, or nearly bright-blue.

Very abundant within the metropolitan district, at times, especially in the autumnal months; I have taken it in profusion on the borders of a wood near Hertford, at the end of September, and occasionally about July and August. “On Rosa spinossissima, sea-shore, Marsden, in profusion.”—G. Wailes, Esq. “Bath, Monk's-wood, and Dawlish, Devonshire.”—C. C. Babington, Esq. “Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus CCCXCIIL.—Galeruca, Geoffroy.

Antennæ shorter than the body, filiform, the joints short, somewhat obconic, the basal one longest, subclavate, second about half the length of the third, which last is nearly equal to the fourth, the remainder subequal, or slightly decreasing in length to the apex, the terminal joint being longest. Palpi short, the apical joint obconic; head small, deeply inserted in the thorax, narrowed towards the mouth; eyes slightly prominent; thorax transverse, broad at the base, generally unequal and impressed; elytra ample, ovate or elliptical; legs short; femora alike, rather stout, the posterior not incrassated; tibiae simple, ciliated; tarsi broad, rather short.

Galeruca, in common with Auchenia, has the second joint of the antennæ only about half the length of the third, but in Galeruca the articulations are abbreviated and somewhat obconic; the palpi are of dissimilar proportions, and the structure of the thorax is also unlike, the surface being in general deeply foveated and unequal; the species are usually of plain colours, and reside in damp, marshy situations: they vary slightly in the form of their body, and may, consequently, be divided into sections.

A. With the body ovate.


Black, immaculate, slightly shining, thickly and deeply punctured: head with an obsolete frontal channel: thorax unequal, with the lateral margins sinuated: elytra ample, with large irregularly placed punctures, each elytron with about five obsolete elevated longitudinal lines, of which the sutural one is most obsolete, and the others are inserted in pairs near the apex.

Immature specimens have the thorax and elytra dull griseous.


Sp. 2. rustica. Nigra, supra confertissime profundi rugoso-punctata, thorace elytrisque griseis, his lineis elevatis evidentioribus. (Long. corp. 4—6 lin.)


Black; above thickly and deeply rugose-punctate: thorax griseous, with the lateral margins sinuated: elytra also griseous, opaque, deeply and thickly punctured, with five distinct elevated glossy longitudinal lines, placed as in the foregoing species: legs and antennae black.

Taken in June and July on the borders of Whittlesea-mere.

Sp. 3. Capreac. Suboblongo-ovata, nigra, supra glabra, grisea, punctatissima, capite thoraceque medio, antennis femoribusque nigris. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Somewhat oblong, ovate, above glabrous; head and eyes black, the former thickly punctured, with the forehead unequal and channelled: thorax dull griseous, with three black spots placed triangularly, the disc ruggedly punctured: elytra dull-testaceous, immaculate, shining, thickly and deeply punctured: abdomen black: four anterior femora black, tibie and tarsi griseous, the two hinder black with the joints griseous: antennae with the basal joints griseous tipped with black, the remainder of the latter colour.


Sp. 4. saturata. Convexa, ovata, nigra, supra glabra, griseo-atra, punctulata, capite thoraceque medio, antennis femoribusque nigris. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)
Galerucidae.—Galeruca.


Ovate, convex, black, above dusky griseous; head and centre of the thorax black, the latter irregularly foveolated; elytra immaculate; all the femora and antenne black, the last slightly tinted with griseous at the base; tibia and tarsi dull griseous.

Probably a suffused variety of the last described insect.

Taken near London in June.

Sp. 5. Viburni. Convexa, flavescenti-grisea, holosericeo-pubescent, macula verteis, lineis tribus thoracis calloque humerali elytrorum nigris. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Ovate, convex, of a yellowish-griseous, with a silken down, very finely coriaceous; head with a large rounded black spot; thorax with an abbreviated longitudinal furrow behind with a black ground, and the lateral margins also broadly black; elytra with a slightly elevated line within the margin, and the shoulders produced into a black shining elevated callous; abdomen and legs dull testaceous; tibia fuscescent without; antennae black, with the base of the joints dull testaceous.

Not very common near London: I have met with it occasionally at Darenth-wood, and in other parts of Kent; it has also been found in Dorsetshire. “Newcastle, abundant.”—G. Wailces, Esq. “York.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. “Dry-woods, in Gower, and about Penllergare, not uncommon.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 6. Crataegi. Supra glabra, rufa, subtus nigra, ano pedibusque rufis, antennis breviaribus, rufescentibus, apice fusis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Ovate, above glabrous, obscure rufous, thickly and deeply punctured; eyes black; elytra mostly with two abbreviated black lines, one at the middle of the base towards the suture, and abbreviated, the other attenuated at each end within the middle of the outer margin: scutellum, breast, and abdomen black; tip of the latter rufous; legs pale rufous: sometimes dusky or black; antennae rufous at the base, black at the apex.


B. With the body elongate-ovate.

Sp. 7. Nymphaeae. Subdepressa, nigra, thorace flaveo, maculis tribus nigris, ore v 2
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

elytrorum margine laterali pedibusque flavis, femoribus basi nigris. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, somewhat depressed, black: head testaceous, with the crown black; the forehead with a delicate fascia between the antennæ: thorax testaceous-yellow, very unequal, with two foveæ placed longitudinally, and a larger one on each side; in the middle of the back is an oblong black spot, and a rounded one on each side: elytra thickly and unequally punctate, dull-black, with the lateral margins and apex flavescent: abdomen flavescent at the apex: legs yellow, with the base of the femora black: antennæ black, with several of the basal joints testaceous at the base.


Sp. 8. Sagittarise. Subconvexa, nigra, thorace flavo, maculis tribus nigris, ore elytrorum suturar margine pedibusque flavescentibus, femoribus basi fusciis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, black: head flavescent in front, dusky behind, finely punctured: forehead with a deep channel: thorax yellow or griseo-flavescent, with three black spots, sometimes nearly obliterated, and foveolated as in the foregoing species: elytra fuscescent, pubescent, with the lateral margins and apex, and sometimes the suture flavescent: legs flavescent, with the base of the femora, and the joints and tarsi fuscescent: antennæ with the basal joints pale at the base, their apex and the remaining joints black: mouth yellowish.

Rare: found on the Arrow head (Sagittaria sagittifolia) and other aquatic plants in May, within the metropolitan district; and also near Bristol.

Sp. 9. Calmariensis. Supra testacea, profundè punctata, vertice, lincolà thoracis, scutello, elytris vittâ longitudinali, corporeque subtus nigris, ano pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, above testaceus, deeply punctured: head testaceous in front, black behind: thorax with an abbreviated, dilated longitudinal black line, in a dorsal furrow: elytra testaceus, with a more or less abbreviated longitudinal black dash, arising at the base and broadest towards the apex: abdomen black, with the apex testaceus: legs pale: antennæ fuscescent, with the basal joints testaceus.
Abundant in many places within the metropolitan district, upon aquatic plants, during the end of May and the beginning of June. "Common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Oblong-ovate: above testaceous, deeply punctulated, the punctures somewhat ocellated: head anteriorly testaceous, posteriorly with a lunular black streak: thorax with a deep dorsal channel in which is a black line, and a deeper rounded fovea on each side: scutellum black: elytra entirely testaceous, with the humeral callous a little clouded: thorax beneath pale testaceous: breast and abdomen black, apex of the latter and the legs testaceous: antennae testaceous at the base, the apex black.

Also far from uncommon in June, within the metropolitan district, upon aquatic plants (especially on Lythrum salicaria, according to Gyllenhal). "Not uncommon (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Oblong-ovate: above testaceous-yellow, punctured, with a silken pubescence; forehead with a rather deep furrow: vertex with a large semicircular black spot: thorax with a longitudinal dorsal impression, sparingly and obsoletely punctured, with a wedge-formed black patch in the middle of the back: scutellum black: elytra with the disc testaceous, the lateral margins and the suture rather pale, the humeral callous dusky or black: body beneath black, with the apex of the abdomen pale: legs entirely testaceous-yellow: antennae black, with several of the basal joints testaceous.

Also common on aquatic plants, near London, Bristol, Exeter, &c. and I believe in other parts. "Not uncommon on willows in Crwmlyn-bog, and about Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Oblong-ovate, somewhat depressed; above griseous-yellow, thickly punctured: forehead with a deep furrow: vertex with a triangular opaque black spot, and above the base of the antennae another gerninated shining one: thorax unequal,
with three black spots, the lateral ones rounded: *elytra* slightly pubescent, each with a black streak within the margin, arising at the humeral callous and not reaching the base, and a second slender abbreviated one towards the middle: *legs* stout, griseous-yellow: *femora* with a dusky spot externally, and the tibia internally with a black streak; the posterior ones armed: antenna black above, testaceous beneath.

Rare, at least near London: found on the elm in June.


Oblong-ovate, convex: head testaceous-yellow, with the forehead channelled and the vertex broadly black: thorax with a dorsal furrow and a rounded fovea on each side at the base, yellow or flavescent, sometimes with an obscure blackish line in the dorsal furrow: *scutellum* pitchy: *elytra* thickly and simply punctate, the disc testaceous, or rufescent, a little shining, the lateral margin and suture yellow; the humeral callous occasionally fuscous: body beneath black, with the apex and legs pale testaceous: antenna testaceous at the base, the apex black.


**Genus CCCXCIV.—Luperus, Geoffroy.**

Antennae very slender, much longer than the body in the male, as long in the female, filiform, pubescent; the basal joint robust; second half as long as the third, which is slender; fourth and remainder cylindric, very long: terminal subfusciform, acute. Palpi short, apical joint conic, acute: *labrum* with a small lobe in the centre: head subtriangular, as broad as the thorax: eyes prominent: thorax transverse, rather broadest in front; the posterior angles acute: *scutellum* minute: *elytra* elongate, dilated behind: *legs* rather long: *femora* alike, posterior not formed for leaping: *tibiae* slender, posterior not bent: *tarsi* rather long.

The pretty genus Luperus may be at once recognized from the preceding, by having the second joint of the antennae about half the length of the third only, and the latter considerably attenuated.
at the base, the remaining joints long, very much elongate: the form of the head, thorax, and elytra are also dissimilar.


Body entirely of a shining black, glabrous; with the base of the antennae and the legs rufous-yellow, the femora black at the base.


Sp. 2. flavipes. *Niger, nitidus, glaber, thorace toto, antennarum basi pedibusque flavis, femoribus basi nigris.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 1/2 lin.)

Shining-black, glabrous: thorax entirely, above and beneath, bright shining yellow, obscurely punctate: elytra thickly, but finely and obscurely punctured: breast and abdomen black: legs rather long, yellow, with the femora, especially the posterior, dusky at the base: antennae black, with three or four of the basal joints yellow.


**Genus CCCXCV.—Calomicrus, Dillwyn.**

Antennae slender, as long or longer than the body, filiform; basal joint slightly robust, as long as the fourth; second and third stout, of equal length, the two united shorter than the fourth, which is elongate, and of similar length to the remainder. Palpi short, terminal joint acute: labrum entire, slightly lobed: head small, narrower than the thorax: forehead prominent: eyes scarcely prominent: thorax transverse, the sides rounded: elytra elongate, slightly at-
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

tenuated at the apex: legs long, slender: femora alike, posterior not thickened: tibiae slender, simple, posterior slightly curved: tarsi rather long.

The characters which appear to separate this genus from Luperus, consist not only in the structure of the antennæ, of which the second and third joints are both short and of uniform length, but the trophi are slightly dissimilar, the head narrower than the thorax, the latter with the sides rounded, the elytra slightly attenuated at the apex: the legs more slender, with the posterior tibiae slightly bent, &c.;—

the indigenous species frequents heathy places.


Black, shining, punctate, glabrous: thorax anteriorly yellow, posteriorly black, the latter colour bilobed in the middle: elytra yellow, with the suture and the anterior margin broadly black: abdomen black beneath: legs black, with the tibiae rufescent: antennæ black, rufescent at the base.

Panzer erroneously figures this insect as the Ga. Brassicae of Fabricius, and transcribes the Fabrician description of that insect: it is therefore evident that he was not the first to detect this species; I have therefore adhered to the name given in my Catalogue, after Marshall, who ascertained that it was not a Fabrician species.

Not very common within the metropolitan district, but apparently abundant near Bristol; I have taken a few examples near Ripley and at Hertford, on the furze: it also occurs in Norfolk, the New Forest, &c. during the summer. " Prestwick Car."—G. Wailes, Esq. " Neighbourhood of Swansea."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq.

GENUS CCCXCVI.—HALTICA, Illiger.

Antennæ 11-jointed, much shorter than the body, slender; the basal joint longest, slightly robust and bent; the second joint elongate, a little shorter than the third, or subglobose and about half as long as the third, which is elongate; the remainder gradually decreasing in length, but slightly increasing in thickness to the apex, the apical joint being longest, and generally acute: head transverse, not concealed beneath the front of the thorax: eyes moderate, slightly prominent: thorax transverse, the hinder angles obtuse, sometimes
with a deep transverse furrow behind near the base: *elytra* elongate, more or less distinctly punctate, or the punctures occasionally disposed in striae: *body* mostly oblong-ovate: anterior and intermediate *femora* simple; posterior very much incrassated, and formed for leaping: *tibiae* slender, not dentate, nor ciliated externally; posterior with a simple spine: *tarsi* short, posterior inserted into the apex of the *tibiae*.

There is evidently too much diversity of structure amongst the saltatorial Galerucidae to warrant their being united into one genus, a fact which Latreille in his more recent works appears to acknowledge by adopting certain of Illiger's divisions as subgenera, and which subgenera are held by him of equal value with those of the Harpalidae, &c. In my Catalogue—of which the portion containing these insects was drawn up at least ten years since—I merely contented myself with throwing the species which I then possessed into groups, founded upon those of Illiger and the MS. ones of Kirby, but upon a more mature consideration of the subject, I feel called upon to create some of those subdivisions, and a few other anomalous groups, into genera, although perhaps I have yet stopped short, as there are still some anomalies remaining:—the true *Haltica* may be known by their elongate antennae, combined with their elongate-ovate form of body, short posterior *tarsi* inserted in the apex of the *tibiae*, which are neither dentate nor spinous on their outer edge, and the posterior one is furnished at the apex with a simple spine.

A. Antennae with the fourth or fifth joint greatly incrassated in the males.
   a. Body oblong.


Elongate, depressed, obscure aeneous or coppery: thorax quadrate, elytra punctured, very obtuse: legs and antennae fuscescent; the latter in the male with the fourth joint dilated and very large: simple in the female.

I once met with this singular insect in extreme abundance on a plant of Reseda, in a garden at Hertford; but it appears to be generally a rare species. "Near Crwmlyn-burrows, not common.”

**MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.**

b. **Body ovate; elytra rounded at the apex.**

**Sp. 2.** Brassicæ. *Ovata, convexa, saturate nigra, cerebrè subtiliter punctato, elytra singulo lineolis duabus, antennarumque basi flavo-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1—1¼ lin.)


Ovate, convex, deep-black, thickly and delicately punctate: thorax very convex: elytra also very convex, each with two longitudinal, somewhat trigonal testaceous yellow streaks, placed one towards the base, the other near the apex, the last a little bent: femora black, shining: tibia and tarsi pitchy-fuscous: antennae testaceous at the base, fuscous at the apex, the fifth joint in the male enlarged, and in the female elongate.

Rare near London: I have taken it at Hertford, and once near Ripley. "Cummersdale."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

B. **Antenna simple in both sexes.**

a. **Thorax without a transverse impression behind.**

* Elytra punctulate; not striated.

**Sp. 3.** Nemorum. *Oblonga, subdepressa, nigra, cerebrè punctata, elytris vitæ longitudinali integra sulphureâ, antennarum basi tibis tarsisque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1—1¼ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, somewhat depressed, black, thickly punctured: forehead with a longitudinal cannuela between the antennae, above which is a duplex fovea: thorax more deeply punctured than the head: elytra moderately convex, greenish-black, with a broad entire longitudinal sulphureous streak, a little bent at the apex, which it does not touch: femora black: anterior knees, as well as all the tibiae and tarsi, testaceous: base of the antennæ the same.


**Sp. 4.** *flexuosa. Oblongo-ovata, subdepressa, nigra, cerebrè punctata, elytris vitæ longitudinali angustâ sinuata, luteo-testacei, antennarum basi testaceo.* (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)
Oblong-ovate, slightly depressed, black, thickly punctured: elytra with a narrow sinuated pale luteo-testaceous longitudinal streak, reaching from the base to the apex: legs black, with the joints piceous: antennae testaceous at the base: the apex dusky-black.

Variable in regard to the form of the pale streak on the elytra, which is, however, always narrow, and not interrupted in the middle of its outer edge:—the legs are sometimes pale.

Less abundant than the last, but nevertheless very common in the vicinity of London, frequenting grassy places, fields, &c. "York and Oxford."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

Oblong-ovate, subdepressa, nigra, crebrè punctatè elytris vittà longitudinalì latu emarginato-sinuatè luteo-testaceè, antennarum basi testaceis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly depressed, black, thickly punctate: elytra with a broad luteo-testaceous streak arising at the base and reaching to the apex, with a black semicircular lobe in the middle of its exterior edge: legs entirely black: antennae with the five basal joints testaceous, the rest black.

Also not common near London. "Swansea, common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Oblong, black, depressed, shining, punctured: elytra pale testaceous, with the entire margin and a fascia in the middle black: legs black: antennae with the base pale.

Found near London, and in Norfolk, but apparently scarce.

Elongate, somewhat depressed, finely punctured, greenish-brass: thorax a little narrowed anteriorly, above rather convex and prettily punctured: elytra with the apex obtusely rounded, greenish-blue, more deeply punctured than the thorax: body beneath bluish: legs black: femora a little bluish: antennae entirely black.

Not very uncommon in woods and hedges within the metropolitan district.
Sp. 8. lens. Oblongo-ovata, subdepressa, caerulea, aut violacea, subtilissimé punctulata, antennis pedibusque nigris, thorace antice angustiori, elytris obtusis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)
Oblong-ovate, slightly depressed, finely punctured, blue or violet: thorax a little narrowed anteriorly: elytra rather more deeply and thickly punctured than the thorax: antennae and legs black: body beneath also black.
Probably a variety of the preceding, from which it chiefly differs in colour.

Taken near London in June.

Sp. 9. obscurella. Oblongo-ovata, depressa, punctulata, obscure aenea, antennis basi rufis pedibusque nigris, elytris apice obtusis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)
Oblong-ovate, slightly depressed, punctulate: dull brassy, with the elytra obtuse at the apex: legs and antennae black, the latter rufous at the base.

Found in the neighbourhood of London, and near Bristol.

Sp. 10. punctulata. Oblongo-ovata, depressa, nitida, punctata, elytris apice obtusis, antennis pedibusque nigris. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)
Oblong-ovate, depressed, shining black, punctured: the elytra obtuse at the apex: antennae entirely and legs black.

Not uncommon in hedges in June within the metropolitan district; found also near Bristol.

Sp. 11. melanea. Oblonga, depressa, atra vel cyaneo-nigra, punctulata, thorace subquadrato. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)
Oblong, depressed, punctured: black or blue-black; thorax subquadrato: antennae and legs black.

Not very common: found near London, and in Norfolk.

Oblong, black-brass, very thickly punctured: elytra obtuse at the apex: antennae and legs black.

Found within the metropolitan district: I took several specimens at Ripley, in June, 1827. “On Polygonum aviculare (near Swansea), not common.”—I. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
Sp. 13. quadriguttata.  Oblonga, atra, elytris lineæ flavæ medio interruptæ, antennae pedibusque nigris. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Oblong, black, finely punctured: elytra each with a yellow central interrupted streak, forming, as it were, two spots on each: antennae and legs black. The vitta on the elytra is sometimes scarcely interrupted.

Marsham's name, quadripustulata, having been applied to this insect subsequently to Panzer's similar application to another species, it became necessary to change the former in my Catalogue; but Marsham's name has recently been reinstated, contrary to all rules but that of inconsistency.


Somewhat oblong, testaceous, smooth: the forehead with two tubercles between the eyes: elytra pale, very finely punctured: abdomen piceous: legs and antennæ testaceous: the hinder tibia dusky-brown.

This likewise appears to be a scarce insect: it has been taken in Devonshire, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 15. Euphorbiæ.  Ovata, nigra nitida, supra caeno vel caerulecenti-micans, antennarum basi pedibusque pallidis, thorace sublevi, elytris subtiliter impressis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Ovate, black, shining: above with a brassy or bluish gloss: head and thorax very minutely punctured, the latter very glossy: elytra also finely punctured, less shining than the thorax: legs testaceous-yellow, with the posterior femora more or less dusky at the apex: antennæ black, with the base testaceous-yellow.


Sp. 16. atrocerulea.  Atra, concentrisimè punctulata, supra atrocerulea, antennarum basi pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Deep black; rather shining, and very thickly punctured: head and thorax deep-black blue, more glossy than the elytra, which are less punctured: legs entirely pale testaceous: antennae black, with the base pale.

Not very abundant; found near Hertford and near Bristol; also in the vicinity of Norwich.

Sp. 17. carulea. Ovata, supra carulea, nitida, antennarum basi pedibusque pallide testaceis, femoribus posticis apice fuscis, elytris crebre, subtiliter punctulatis. (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)

Ovate, above shining blue: head scarcely punctured: thorax rather widened posteriorly, very glossy, and scarcely punctured: elytra less glossy, rather obsolescent and irregularly punctured, with the interstices slightly wrinkled: legs pale testaceous, with the apex of the posterior femora fuscous: antennae black, with the four or five basal joints pale testaceous.

Rather uncommon; found occasionally within the metropolitan district, and also near Bristol.


Ovate, black: above deep-blue, smooth and shining: head and thorax minutely and thickly punctured throughout: legs black: antennae rufescent towards the base, with the apex deep black.


Ovate, black: head, thorax and legs entirely rufous: elytra greenish-blue, but variable in tint, finely and irregularly punctulated: antennae black, with a few of the basal joints rufous.

In this species the second joint of the antennae is distinctly shorter than the third.

**Elytra punctate-striated.**

Sp. 20. *arata.* *Atra, supra nigro-aenea, elytris obsolete striatis, antennis basi pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Ovate, beneath black; above brassy-black; head and thorax finely punctured: *elytra obsolete striated,* the striae subpunctate: legs rufous: *antenna* black, with the base rufous.

The antennae in this and the three following species are short, the articulations being abbreviated, thereby approaching to the genus Mantura.


Ovate, black: slightly shining: head and thorax finely punctured: *elytra* obsoletely punctate-striate: the legs and *antenna* entirely rufous.


Ovate, convex, black, shining: thorax thickly and very finely punctured: *elytra* deeply and regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth: legs and *antenna* entirely rufous: the posterior femora sometimes slightly piceous.

Also abundant within the metropolitan district. “Swansea, not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Pitchy-black, shining: thorax rather thickly and finely punctured: *elytra* somewhat deeply punctate-striate, the interstices smooth: legs entirely dull rufous: *antenna* pitchy-brown.

Found in June near London, at Ripley.


Mandibulata.—Coleoptera.

Ovate, convex, black, shining: head and thorax rufous, the latter very glossy, with a faint oblique fovea on each side at the base: elytra greenish-blue, but variable in hue, rather irregularly punctate-striate: legs and antennae black, the base of the latter rufous.

The antenna in this and the following species are not very dissimilar in structure to those of Ha. fusciornis.


Sp. 25. tripudians. Aino-eucea, capite, thorace, tibiis antennarumque basi rufis, elytris viridi-caeruleis, punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{3}—1\frac{1}{2} lin.)


Ovate, convex, pitchy-brass, shining: head, thorax, tibiae, and base of the antenna, rufous: elytra punctate-striate, of a greenish-blue: femora pitchy.

Taken near London; in Suffolk and about Bristol.

** Elytra smooth impunctate.

†Sp. 26. Kirbii. Flava, laevigata, elytris femoribusque posticis cyanoe-viridibus. (Long. corp. 2\frac{1}{4} lin.)


Larger than Ha. oleracea: very smooth and totally without punctures; yellow, with the elytra and hinder femora blue-green.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this large and remarkably beautiful species after my friend the Rev. W. Kirby, his MS. name H. cyanoptera being pre-occupied, for a dissimilar insect, by Illiger. Whether the insect belongs to this genus, I have not the present means of determining: it is now upwards of ten years since I saw it, but I suspect that it is a true Haltica.

Taken near Livermere, in Suffolk, I believe during a flood.

b. Thorax posteriorly with a transverse impression.

* Elytra punctate-striate.

Sp. 27. ferruginea. Oblonga, ferruginea, glabra, immaculata, elytris irregulariter punctato-striatis, oculis nigris. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{2}—2\frac{1}{4} lin.)


Oblong, ferruginous, glabrous, immaculate: eyes black: thorax with a transverse posterior impression abbreviated at each extremity: elytra striate, the striae composed of minute irregularly disposed punctures: legs and antennae rather pale.

The second joint of the antenna is considerably abbreviated in this, and the subsequent species of the genus.

Sp. 28. flava. Oblongo-ovata, rufo-testacea, nitida, immaculata, oculis nigris, elytris regulariter punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{2}—1\frac{3}{4} lin.)


Less abundant than the last; not very common near London: found near Bristol. "Swansea, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 29. similis. Oblongo-ovata, pallide rufo-testacea, subnitida, immaculata, oculis nigris, elytris subregulariter punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 1—1\frac{1}{2} lin.)


Less than the preceding: oblong-ovate, pale rufo-testaceous, immaculate: eyes black: thorax very globose and more glossy than the elytra, which are somewhat irregularly punctate-striate.

Probably an immature state of the foregoing species.


Sp. 30. affinis. Oblongo-ovata, minus convexa, nigra, thorace, elytris, antennis, tibiis tarsisque pallide testaceis, suturâ elytrorum nigricante. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{2}—1\frac{3}{4} lin.)


Oblong-ovate, slightly convex, black: thorax and elytra pale testaceous, the former finely and very obsoletely punctulate, the latter regularly and rather deeply punctate-striate, the suture, especially in the middle, dusky or blackish: femora piceous, posterior black: tibia and tarsi testaceous: antennæ pale testaceous.

Not very common; taken occasionally within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk, and near Bristol. "Holme-gate."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 31. Salicaria. Ovata, convexa, pallide testacea, elytris dilutioribus, pectore abdomenque piceis, oculis nigris, antennis apice fuscosentibus. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{4}—1\frac{3}{4} lin.)

MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST DEC. 1831.
Sp. 32. Modeeri. *Breviter ovata, convexa, anea, nitidissima, antennarum basi, elytrorum apice pedibusque lutescentibus.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Short, ovate, convex, very glossy, brassv: head with a longitudinal carina between the antennae: thorax very convex anteriorly, with a transverse depression posteriorly, and on each side a deep fovea, the disc finely punctate: elytra regularly and rather deeply punctate: tibiae aneous, with the apex more or less lutescent or yellow: legs stout, pale testaceous; with the apex and the hinder femora rufo-piceous: antenna black with the base testaceous.


Sp. 33. rufipes. *Ovata, capite, thorace, antennis pedibusque totis rufis, elytris ceruleo-virescentibus, minus profundii punctato-striatis, pectore abdomineque nigris.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Ovate: head rufous, with a longitudinal frontal carina, and two small tubercles: thorax also entirely rufous, shining, with a transverse impression posteriorly, and a deep fovea on each end thereof: scutellum and elytra blue or greenish, the latter deeply punctate-striate, the striae rather irregular towards the apex: breast and abdomen black: legs and antennae entirely rufous.


† Sp. 34. femorata. *Ovata, capite, thorace, tibiis tarsisque rufis, elytris ceruleis profundi punctato-striatis, ore, femoribus, pectore abdomenque nigris.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Ovate, with the head, which has a faint longitudinal carina between the eyes and two slightly visible tubercles, thorax, tibiae, and tarsi entirely rufous: elytra dark blue, and deeply punctate-striate, the stria composed of larger and fewer punctures than in the preceding species, and disposed irregularly towards the apex: mouth, femora, breast, and abdomen black.

Taken in Suffolk, and near "Windsor."—Mr. G. Waterhouse.

Sp. 35. nitidula. Oblongo-ovata, subtiliter punctulata, thorace capiteque viridi-aureis, elytris caruleis, striis subtilioribus intricatis, antennarum basi pedibusque anteriioribus rufis. (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, very delicately punctate: head golden-green, with the vertex extremely glossy: thorax also golden-green, very shining and thickly but finely punctured: elytra blue, shining, delicately punctate-striate, the stria somewhat irregular, especially towards the suture: legs pale testaceous-yellow, with the hinder femora broad, black, shining, and with a brassy-blue: antennæ pale testaceous, with the apex black.

Rather scarce; found on willows near London, and in the neighbourhood of Bristol.


Ovate, deeply punctured: head brassy-green, rather finely punctured, with the forehead opaque: thorax deeply punctured, golden-green, or brassy, or brassy-copper, shining: elytra moderately convex, regularly and deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth; the colours bright-green, or golden-green, or brassy, or deep copper, sometimes concolorous with the thorax, at others different therefrom: legs testaceous-yellow, with the posterior femora sometimes clouded; rarely black or fuscous, with a brassy tinge: antennæ also testaceous.

Much more abundant than the immediately preceding and the following species, in the vicinity of the metropolis, where it occurs on poplars and willows during the summer. "Willows (about Swansea) very common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.
Sp. 37. fulvicornis. Ovata, thorace subprofunde punctata, corpore toto supra intensi rubro-cupreo, elytris profundi et regulariter punctato-striatis, antennis pedibusque fulvis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Ovate, with the thorax rather deeply punctate: the body above entirely of a deep and brilliant red-copper: elytra very deeply and regularly punctate-striate, with the sides sometimes greenish: legs entirely and antennae bright fulvous: the posterior femora occasionally a little fuscescent.

Found within the metropolitan district on willows, not uncommonly.


Ovate, and rather glossy: head and thorax greenish-blue, with minute impressed punctures: elytra deep blue or violaceus, rather deeply and regularly punctate-striate: body black beneath: legs testaceous, with the hinder femora black: antennae testaceous.

Very rare, apparently; my specimens I obtained from the Marshamian cabinet.


Ovate-cyaneous, with the antennae and legs entirely yellow: elytra punctate-striate. Probably a variety of the preceding species.

Also very rare: taken in Suffolk.

* * * Elytra sprinkled with impressed dots, not disposed in striae.


Oblong-ovate, convex: blue-green: head sparingly punctured, with the forehead unequal, and having a faint longitudinal carina: thorax with the sides slightly margined, the disc moderately convex, obsolete punctured, the posterior impression nearly extending to the margins, and terminating in an obsolete fovea at each extremity: elytra green or bluish, sometimes dusky, or faintly brassy, thickly and very finely punctured: legs bluish, posterior femora rather long, with a furrow beneath: tarsi fuscous: antennae black.

Abundant near London, devouring the cotyledons of plants, and on


Oblong, blue-black, above deep-purple and shining; thorax with the posterior channel abbreviated; elytra very finely punctulated, and less shining than the thorax: antennae black.

Less frequent than the last; found near London, and in Devonshire.


Oblong-ovate, above glabrous, glossy blue; the elytra obsolescently punctured: body beneath greenish blue: legs violaceous: antennae black.

Not so abundant as the last species but one, but nevertheless not uncommon in the vicinity of London, and in the New Forest. "Sometimes plentiful near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus CCCXCVII.—Thyamis mihi.

Antennae shorter than the body, slender; the basal joint stoutest and curved; second and third joints abbreviated, of equal length; three following, elongate, slender; the remainder stouter, shorter, and pubescent: head small, triangular, not concealed beneath the anterior margin of the thorax: eyes prominent; thorax short, subtransverse, and slightly cylindric, smooth, without a transverse impression; elytra convex, ample, slightly dilated behind, and often rather shorter than the abdomen, generally punctate, or nearly smooth: body more or less elongate; anterior and intermediate femora slender; posterior greatly incrassated: tibiae simple, not dentate; posterior longest, slightly curved, the apex obliquely truncate, and terminating in a simple spine: the tarsi, of which the basal joint is very long, inserted at the apex.

Exclusively of the dissimilarity in the proportion of the joints of the antennæ, Thyamis differs from the preceding and following genera, by having the thorax comparatively slender, the elytra very convex, the posterior tarsi with the basal joint very long and slender, and inserted at the apex of the tibiae, which are obliquely truncate:—the species are generally of pale hue, and are very
closely allied; but at the same time externally variable, and consequently difficult to determine.

Sp. 1. quadripustulata. *Ovata, nigra, levis, elytris punctatis, maculis duabus antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, femoribus posticis nigris.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


*Ovata, black; head finely punctured; thorax slightly glossy and punctured; elytra black, with two large testaceous spots, one towards the base, the other near the apex; the disc obscurely punctured; legs rufo-testaceous, with the posterior femora black; antenna fuscous, with the base testaceous.

Apparently very rare; I have once taken it, and possess other specimens that were captured in Suffolk: it is found on the Cynoglossum officinale, in June.


*Ovate, convex; above entirely pale griseous, shining; the forehead punctate, and with a faint carina; thorax very glossy; elytra very finely punctured, considerably dilated behind the middle, pale, impunctate; body pitchy-black, or rufescent beneath; legs pale, the posterior femora dull ferruginous, with the upper surface and apex fuscescent.

Not common near London, but in Suffolk and Norfolk it appears to be more abundant; I once found a Verbascum near Barham, swarming with specimens, in September, 1821.

Sp. 3. Thapsi. *Ovata, convexa, fuscæ, thorace elytrisque pallidis, his suturâ nigro, antennis nigris.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


*Ovata, convex, fuscus; thorax pale, griseous; elytra also pale, impunctate, with the suture black; breast, abdomen, and posterior femora pitchy-black; tibiae and tarsi fuscescent; antenna entirely dusky-black.

Rare; found chiefly in Norfolk and Suffolk on the Verbascum Thapsus. "Swansea, not common."—L. W. Dilwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. tabida. *Oblongo-ovata, micans, convexa, flavo-pallida, ore, oculis antennarumque apice nigricantibus, elytris latioribus, subtilissimè punctulatis.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately convex, pale yellowish, with the mouth, eyes and apex of the antennae dusky or blackish: elytra rather broad, pale yellowish, immaculate, thickly but very finely punctulated: legs entirely pale testaceous.

Very common within the metropolitan district; also found near Bristol and in Norfolk, during the summer. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little. "On Senecio Jacobea (near Swansea), common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Southend."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 5. flavicornis. Oblongo-ovata, flavo-testacea, oculis nigris, antennis totis, pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Entirely of a pale testaceous-yellow, faintly punctured: elytra slightly convex, immaculate: legs and antennae pale: eyes black.

Less common than the foregoing: taken near London, and in Suffolk.


Oblong-ovate, convex, pitchy-black, thickly punctate: head and thorax with a brassy tinge, the latter compressed anteriorly: elytra griseo-testaceus, very convex, more deeply punctured than the thorax, the suture more or less dusky or black: anterior legs and posterior tibia and tarsi pale testaceous: posterior femora pitchy-black: antennae with the base pale, the apex black.


Sp. 7. piciceps. Suboblongo-ovata, pallide testacea, capite suturâ ferrugineae, posticis atro-piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Somewhat oblong-ovate, pale testaceous, thickly punctured: thorax slightly rufescent: head pitchy black: elytra testaceous, with the suture rather broadly black: posterior femora pitchy-black: rest of the legs and the base of the antennæ testaceous-yellow, apex of the latter black.

Taken near London, but not common.

Sp. 8. femoralis. Oblongo-ovata, subtiliter punctulata, capite, thorace elytro-rumque suturâ ferrugineis, elytris pallidis, ore, oculis, antennis extrorsum,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

pectore, abdomine, femorumque posticorum apice nigris. (Long. corp. 3/4-1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, slightly convex, finely punctuated: head, thorax, and suture of the elytra dull ferruginous: the elytra pale, rather obsoletely punctured: four anterior legs and base of the antennae also pale; apex of the latter, mouth, eyes, breast, abdomen, and tip of the hinder femora black.


Sp. 9. confinis. Ovata, nigra, thorace sublasi, rufo-ferrugineo, elytris testaceis, suturâ nigricante, antennarum basi tibiisque pallidis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)


Ovate, convex, black: thorax rather glossy and smooth, rufo-ferrugineous: elytra testaceus, finely and rather thickly punctured, with the suture entirely fuscos-black: antennae at the base and tibiae pale.

Equally common with the last within the metropolitan district, in the summer: also found near Bristol. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 10. atriceps. Ovata, convexa, capite fusco, thorace, elytris antennisque lividis, pedibus testaceis, abdomine nigricante. (Long. corp. 3/4 lin.)


Ovate, convex: head fuscos: thorax faintly punctured, of a vivid yellow: elytra pale, very finely punctured, with the suture concolorous: legs testaceus: antennae livid.


Sp. 11. lutescens. Ovata, subconvexa, flavo-testacea, subtilissime punctulata, ore, oculis, antennarum, femorumque posticorum apice, elytrorum suturâ, pec- tare abdomineque nigris. (Long. corp. 3/4 lin.)


Ovate, slightly convex, testaceus-yellow, very delicately punctulate: head with two small tubercles on the front: thorax flavescent, or pale testaceus, slightly shining: elytra a little acuminate at the apex, with an abbreviated narrow black streak on the suture, neither touching the base near the apex: mouth,
eyes, breast and abdomen black; tip of posterior femora and of the antenne black.

 Much less abundant than the two preceding species within the metropolitan district: it occurs near Bristol. “Dorking.”—Mr. G. Waterhouse. “Common (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 12. ochroleuca. Ovata, subconvexa, pallida, subtilissimé punctulata, ore, oculis femorumque posticorum apice nigris, pectore brunneo, fronte carinatâ. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, slightly convex and punctulated, pale: head and thorax flavescenl, the latter smooth: elytra finely but thickly punctured, very pale, with the suture concolorous: mouth, eyes, and apex of the posterior femora black; the rest of the legs pale flavescent: breast brown: abdomen pale: antenne flavescent at the base, black at the apex: forehead with a distinct carina.

Extremely abundant in several parts of the country in fields, especially where turnips are grown, in June and July. “Swansea, common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Bottisham.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 13. suturalis. Ovata, subconvexa, nigra nitida, thorace aneo micante, elytris lividis margine suturâque nigris, femoribus posticis rufis, apicibus nigris. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, slightly convex, punctulated, shining black: thorax with a brassy gloss, finely and rather obsoletely punctured: elytra of a livid testaceous, with the outer margin broadly black, and a slender line of the same on the suture: four anterior legs pale: posterior femora rufous, with the apex black: tibiae and tarsi rufescent: base of the antenne the same.

Also a common species within the metropolitan district in June. “Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little. “Among grass, and on the sandhills (near Swansea), not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Ovate, moderately convex, pitchy-black, shining: head slightly brassy, with a carina on the forehead: thorax small, obsoletely punctured, glossy black: elytra rather broad, more or less deeply testaceus, with the outer margin and
the suture more or less broadly dusky-black, the disc thickly and distinctly punctured: four anterior femora pitchy-black, with the tibiae and tarsi testaceous: posterior femora shining black: the tibiae fuscous: tarsi and base of the antennae testaceous.

Found in the vicinity of London in hedges and grassy places.

Sp. 15. thoracica. *Ovata*, *nigra*, *nitida*, antennarum basi, tibiis tarsisque pallidis, elytris obsoletissime punctulatis, testaceis, suturâ nigra. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, slightly convex, deep black, shining: thorax distinctly punctate: elytra rather broad, testaceous, very obsoletely and distantly punctured, pale testaceous, with the outer margin and suture deep black: femora black: tibiae, tarsi, and base of the antennae pale.

Also common throughout the vicinity of the metropolis, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

Sp. 16. fuscicollis. *Ovata*, *fusca*, *nitida*, antennarum basi, pedibusque testaceis, femoribus posticis atris, elytris obsoletissime punctulatis, luteo-testaceis, suturâ medio nigro. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, fuscous, shining: thorax finely punctate, fusco-aneous: elytra broad, very obsoletely punctured, pale luteo-testaceous, with the suture black in the middle, the colour sometimes extending to the apex: legs testaceous, with the posterior femora black: antennae pale at the base, the apex fuscous.

Not uncommon throughout the metropolitan district; found also in Suffolk, and near Bristol.


Ovate, slightly convex, very finely punctured, testaceous: head black: thorax rufo-testaceus: elytra pale testaceous, very delicately punctured, the suture slightly rufescens: legs testaceous: antennae long: femora with the base testaceous.


Sp. 18. pratensis. *Ovata*, *convexa*, *nigra*, supra subtilissimâ, crebre punctulât, antennarum basi, thorace elytris pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, convex, black, above very finely and thickly punctulate: head black or test-
taceous, slightly carinated in front: thorax pale testaceous, thickly and rather obsoletely punctured, the anterior margin sometimes black: elytra finely and distantly punctured, entirely pale, rounded at the shoulders and apex: legs and antennae at the base pale: tip of the posterior femora sometimes dusky.

Found near London and Bristol in June.


Ovate, convex, above entirely of a very pale testaceous, with the eyes black, the apex of the antennae fuscescent: the elytra rather distantly and obsoletely punctured: middle of the breast and base of the abdomen fuscous: legs pale testaceous.

Taken within the metropolitan district in June. “ Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 20. abdominalis. Ovata, convexa, subtilissime punctulata, pallida, flava, oculis pectore abdomineque nigris. (Long. corp. ¾ lin.)


Ovate, convex, very finely punctured; pale yellow: head and thorax slightly rufescent: elytra pale, immaculate: eyes, breast, and abdomen black: legs pale, with the hinder femora slightly dusky: antennae pale at the base, the apex fuscescent.

Apparently rather scarce; I have taken it at Ripley in July.


Ovate, convex, pitchy-black: head with a carina between the eyes: thorax rufopiceous, the lateral and posterior margins fuscescent: elytra very convex, pale testaceous, slightly shining, immaculate, faintly punctured: legs testaceous, with the posterior femora more or less fuscous, or black, at the tip: antennæ fuscescent, with the base pale.

More abundant than the last; found in various parts of the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk, and near Bristol.


Ovate, convex, finely, and rather deeply, punctate: rusty piceous: thorax glossy, more deeply punctured than the elytra, which are pale reddish-testaceous,
immaculate: eyes black: breast and abdomen dusky-black: antennae entirely and legs pale testaceous.

Taken near Ripley, and other parts of the metropolitan district.

Sp. 23. lurida. *Ovata, convexa, nigro-picea, antennarum basi pedibusque lividotestaceis, elytris brunneis, confertissime, profundi punctatis, apice singulatim rotundatis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1 lin.)


Sp. 25. brunnea. *Ovata, convexa, castanea, ore femorumque posticum apice nigris, antennarum basi pedibusque ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Sp. 27. pallide. *Ovata, pallide testacea laevis, antennarum basi pedibusque pallidioribus.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Taken near Ripley, and other parts of the metropolitan district.

Frequent in grassy places within the metropolitan district in June; also in Devonshire, and near Bristol. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little. "Swansea, not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Also taken within the metropolitan district.

Inhabits the vicinity of London; and also found in Norfolk.
Sp. 27. fuscescens. Ovata, lurida, subitus obscurior, confertim punctulata, pedibus anticus antennamque basi pallidioribus. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)
Ovate, convex, lurid-testaceous, shining, beneath more obscure; thickly punctu-
late: thorax sometimes reddish: elytra fuscescent: four anterior legs and posterior tibia and tarsi, with the base of the antenna, pale lurid-testaceous: hinder femora and apex of the antennae more or less dusky.


Sp. 28. nigricans. Atro-picea, thorace subnitido, elytris subtilissime punctulatis apice concolore, antennis pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. \( \frac{3}{4} \) lin.)
Deep dusky-piceous, slightly shining: thorax finely punctured, rather glossy: elytra finely and rather thickly punctured, the punctures largest on the back; the disc and apex entirely of a deep pitchy-black: legs and antennae entirely pale testaceous.


Sp. 29. lata. Atro-picea, subnitida, thorace rufescente, elytris confertissime punctatis apice piceo, antennis, tibiis, tarsisque rufis, femoribus posticis piceis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)
Deep piceous, slightly shining: thorax somewhat rufescent, glossy: elytra thickly and rather coarsely punctured, the apex piceous: antennae, tibia, and tarsi rufous: posterior femora piceous.


Sp. 30. dorsalis. Oblonga, atra, thorace transverso suborbiculato limboque coleoptrorum testaceis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)
Oblong, head black: thorax transverse, suborbiculate, impunctate: elytra black, punctured, with the entire margin broadly testaceous: legs black: antennae piceous, with the base dull testaceous.

Also rare; taken in sandy places near Bexley, and at Darenth. "Southend."—Rev. F. W. Hope.
Sp. 31. Anchusa. _Ovata, convexa, atra, subnutiúda, antennarum basi, tibii tarsisque pallidis, elytris confertissime punctatis, apice singulatim rotundatis, abdomen brevioribus._ (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovale, convex, black, somewhat glossy: head and thorax finely punctured: _elytra_ scarcely so long as the abdomen, thickly and rather deeply punctured, the apex of each rounded and gaping: _femora_ black, with the apex of the anterior pale testaceoue; _tibia_ and _tarsi_ also pale testaceous: _antennae_ black, with the _basal joint_ fuscescent, the four or five following pale.

Rather uncommon near London: I have received specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Sp. 32. parvula. _Ovata, nigra, supra piceo-ænea, subtilissimè punctulata, anten- narum basi pedibusque griseo-pallidis, femoribus posticis fusco-piceis._ (Long. corp. 1 | 1 lin.)


Ovate, black, above brassy piceous-black, or pale piceous; very faintly and most obscurely punctured, slightly glossy: _elytra_ rather more distinctly punctured, moderately convex: legs pale-griseous, or dull testaceous, with the hinder _femora_ sometimes fuscescent: base of the _antennae_ also pale; the apex fuscescent.

Apparently rare: my specimens were taken near London.

Sp. 33. Pulex. _Oblongo-ovata, atra, nitens, subtilissimè at irregularitè, punctata, antennis tibiisque rufis._ (Long. corp. 1—1 lin.)


Somewhat oblong-ovate, black, shining, very finely but irregularly punctate: _antennae_ and _tibia_ rufous: _femora_ black.


Sp. 34. hilaris. _Suboblongo-ovata, atra, nitida, glabra, elytris subtilissimè punctatis apice obtusis, antennis pedibusque pallidis._ (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Somewhat oblong-ovate, very black, shining and glabrous: thorax moderately convex and very faintly punctulate: _elytra_ obtuse at the apex, very glossy, finely punctured throughout, the apex concolorous: _antennae_ and _legs_ entirely pale testaceous.

Rare, at least near London: it has been taken in Suffolk and Norfolk. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.
Galerucidae.—Macrocnema.

Sp. 35. Holsatica. Ovata, convexa, atra, nitida, cerebrum punctulata, elybris macula posticâ rotundâ rubrâ, antennarum basi tibialis anterioribus rufis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Ovate, convex, black, shining, thickly punctured: thorax very convex and glossy, finely punctured: elytra also very convex, more deeply punctate than the thorax, each with a round rufous spot near the apex, varying in size and rarely extending to the apex itself: femora black, the anterior sometimes testaceous at the apex: anterior tibiae and tarsi rufous: posterior fusco-piceous: antennae black, with the base rufous.


Genus CCCXCVIII.—Macrocnema, Megerle.

Antennae 10-jointed, shorter than the body, slender; the basal joint elongate; second and third slender, of nearly equal length, subclavate; fourth similar in form but longer; the remainder stouter, gradually shortening to the apex and pilose: head very small, transverse, subtriangular, not concealed beneath the anterior margin of the thorax: eyes small, slightly prominent: thorax transverse, subconic, much narrowed anteriorly, the base bisinuated: elytra elongate, attenuated at the apex, generally punctate-striate: body elongate, attenuated at each extremity: anterior and intermediate femora slender; posterior very much incrassated: tibia simple, not dentate; posterior curved, with the apex obliquely truncate exteriorly; the tarsi, which are elongate, inserted at the superior margin of the truncation, and consequently remote from the apex of the tibia, which is spurless.

Macrocnema is distinguished from all the other saltatorial genera of this family, by having the true second joint of the antennae obliterated, as noticed by Mr. Haliday, in the Zoological Journal; the apparent second joint being unusually long; the body is in general somewhat fusiform in shape; and the posterior tibiae are conspicuous by having the apex very obliquely truncate, with the tarsi—which are elongate—inserted at the upper edge of the truncation.

A. Elytra punctate-striate.

Sp. 1. Dulcamara. Obovata, posterius attenuata, atro-carulea, nitida, antennis
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

basi rufis, pedibus nigris, elytris subtiliter punctato-striatis, interstitiis obsolètis punctulatis. (Long. corp. 1' 3 lin.)


Broad, obovate, convex, attenuated posteriorly, deep black-blue, shining: head rather greenish on the crown, with a semicircular impression on the front: thorax rather thickly punctured on the margins and sparingly so on the disc: elytra broad, slightly depressed, delicately and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices obsoletely punctured: legs black: posterior femora blue and very shining: antennae rufous at the base, the apex fuscos.

I possess a single specimen of this insect, which was captured near London.

Sp. 2. chalcomera. Brevis, ovata, supra cyanea, subtus anca, antennarum basi tibiasque fuscis, thorace sparse punctato, elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis. (Long. corp. 1' 3 lin.)


Short, ovate, convex, above blue, beneath brassy: thorax sparingly punctate: elytra punctate-striate, with the interstices punctured: base of the antennae and the tibiae fuscous: femora brassy: abdomen coarsely punctured beneath.

Taken near London by myself; I believe at Ripley: it appears to be rare.

Sp. 3. Hyoscyami. Ovata, posterius attenuata, supra femoribusque posticis viridi-aneis, antennarum basi pedibusque fulvo-testaceis, thorace punctulato, elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis subpunctulatis. (Long. corp. 1' 4 lin.)


Obovate, convex, attenuated posteriorly; above greenish-brass; beneath brass-black: thorax finely and rather thickly punctured: elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices distinctly though finely punctured: four anterior legs and hinder tibiae and tarsi pale testaceous, posterior femora large, stout, brass-black, shining: antennae black, with the base testaceous.

Also apparently rare; and as one or other of the following species have been usually confounded with the present, the subjoined localities may be incorrect. "Between Sketty and the Mumbles, not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews. "New Walk, York."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

Sp. 4. Napi. Ovata, posterius minus attenuata, supra femoribusque posticis nigro-coruleis, antennis inferne pedibusque testaceis, elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis vis punctulatis. (Long. corp. 1' 2 lin.)

Ovate, convex, slightly attenuated posteriorly: above blue-black, beneath black, with a bluish or brassy tinge: thorax obsoletely, but thickly punctured: elytra regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices very obsoletely punctured, the punctures scarcely visible: legs pale testaceous; with the posterior femora very stout, and blue-black: antennae fuscous, with the base beneath testaceous.


Sp. 5. Rape. Oblongo-ovata, atro-cyanea, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, femoribus posticis nigris basi rufescentibus, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitionibus rugulosis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, deep-blue; beneath of a darker hue: thorax rather finely punctured: elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth: four anterior legs, and the tibiae and tarsi of the posterior testaceous; posterior femora black with the base rufescent, or rufous with the apex black: antennae fuscous, with the base testaceous.

The dissimilarity in the colour of the insect and of its hinder femora, exclusively of the diversity of its form, and the deficiency of punctures in the interstices of the stripe on the elytra, sufficiently point out the distinction of this insect from the preceding, with which Gyllenhal considers it synonymous.

Occasionally found near the metropolis.

Sp. 6. chrysocephala. Obovata, posteriorius attenuata, thorace, elytris femorisibus posticis nigriae carunculis, fronte antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitionibus rugulosis. (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Obovate, convex, attenuated posteriorly: head rufo-testaceous, with the crown more or less of a blue-black: thorax blue-black, very convex, finely and thickly punctured: elytra of the same colour, regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices obsoletely rugulose: body beneath pitchy-black, with the apex sometimes rufo-piceous: four anterior legs and the posterior tibia and tarsi rufo-testaceous; posterior femora black, with a blue gloss: antennae fuscous, with the base testaceous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district in June. "Sandhills, near St. Helen's, Glamorganshire."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. rufilabris. Oblongo-ovata, nigro-anea, subitus femorisibus posticis nigris, ore antennis pedibusque fulvo-testaceis, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitionibus obsoletis punctatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Oblong-ovate, convex, brassy-black, beneath black: thorax finely punctured: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices obsoletely punctate: mouth, antennæ, and four anterior legs, with the posterior tibiae and tarsi fulvo-testaceous: posterior femora black, extreme tip of the latter testaceous.

Not very abundant within the metropolitan district, where it occurs in June.


I have taken this species, but I believe near Dover: whether it has been taken within the metropolitan district, as noted in my Catalogue, I am not aware. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.


Oblong-ovate, convex, head rufescent: thorax brassy-black, shining: elytra pale luteo-testaceous, punctate-striate: abdomen black: legs rufous, with the apex of the posterior femora black: antennæ black, with the base rufous.

Rare: found near London, and in Suffolk, in June.


Oblong-ovate, convex, pale testaceous: thorax very glossy deep black or piceous: elytra very pale testaceous, punctate-striate, the interstices obsoletely punctured: legs anteriorly and abdomen pale: antennæ pale, with the apex fuscescent.

This may possibly be an immature state of the preceding.

Also found near London, but not common.

† Sp. 11. marcida. Ovata, testacea, thorace punctulata, elytris punctato-striatis, tibiis posticis cochleariformibus denticulo margine postici medii. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Ha. marcida. Illiger, Mag. vi. p. 175.
Galerucidae.—Macrocnema.

**Ovate,** convex, entirely testaceous: thorax punctured, with a metallic gloss: elytra punctate-striate: legs pale: posterior femora rather dusky, with a metallic tinge at the apex: the hinder tibia broad at the apex, with a fine tooth in the middle of the posterior margin.

Rare: found near “Southend in April last.”—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 12. picicornis. **Ovata,** piceo-anea, antennarum basi, tibiis tarsisque rufo-testaceis, femoribus aeneo-piceis anteriorum apice testaceo. (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{4}$—1$\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Ovate, convex; pitchy-brass, shining: head and thorax thickly punctured: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, the interstices thickly and somewhat regularly punctured: four anterior femora brassy piceous at the base, the apex testaceous, posterior entirely aeneo-piceous: all the tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceae; base of antennae the same; apex piceous.

Not very uncommon in gardens, within the metropolitan district, in June and July; also found near Southend, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 13. apicalis. **Ovata,** convexa, nigro-anea, nitida, elytris apice piceo, antennis pedibusque pallido-flavis, femoribus posticis atris. (Long. corp. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Ha. apicalis. **Steph. Catal. 219. No. 2241.**

Ovate, more convex than usual in this genus: deep shining brassy-black: elytra finely punctate-striate, the apex piceous: antennae totally and legs pale yellow-testaceous, with the hinder femora black.

Found near London in June.

Sp. 14. exoleta. **Ovata,** testacea, capite atro, ant piceo, elytris punctato-striatis, suturâ abdomine femoribusque posticis spicie nigris. (Long. corp. 1—1$\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


Ovate, testaceous: head black or piceous: thorax very convex and shining: elytra punctate-striate, the suture more or less black or dusky, especially in the middle: abdomen black: legs testaceous: posterior femora large, with the lower margin obtusely angulated, the apex more or less black or dusky: antennae pale, with the tip dusky.


†Sp. 15. pallida. **Ovata,** tota testacea, capite rufescenti, elytris punctato-striatis, femoribus posticis apice obscuris. (Long. corp. 1—1$\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)

Ha. pallida. **Ziegler?—Ha. exoleta, var. 3.—Illiger, Mag. vi. 176.**

Ovate, entirely testaceous, with the head rufescence: eyes black: thorax convex, shining: elytra punctate-striate, pale, with the suture concolorous: abdomen
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Fuscescent at the base: legs pale, with the apex of the posterior femora brownish.

Found near London and "Southend."—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 16. picina. *Picea nitida, antennis pedibusque fulvis, thorace subtilissimè punctato, elytris striatis.* (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Shining piceous, with a brassy tinge: thorax very finely and thickly punctured, with a depression at the base opposite the scutellum, and some larger punctures towards the posterior angles: elytra regularly and rather deeply punctate-striate: antennae and mouth fulvous: legs the same, with the posterior femora piceous.


Genus CCCXCIX.—MANTURA mihi.

Antennæ short, rather stout, 11-jointed; basal joint elongate, very robust, sub-reniform; second short, subglobose; three following slender; the fifth being longest; the remainder shorter and slender pilose; the terminal joint being somewhat acuminated: head triangular: eyes prominent: thorax short, transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the base bisinuated, as broad as that of the elytra, and bearing on each side an impressed line, placed more or less obliquely: body convex, subcylindric, a little dilated towards the middle, with the apex obtuse: legs slender, posterior with the femora moderately incrassated; their tibiae simple, truncate at the apex, and armed with a single minute spur: tarsi short, stout, inserted at the apex of the tibiae.

This genus differs from its allies by having the antennæ short, with the basal joint very robust, and the thorax remarkably wide, giving to the body the habit of a Cryptophagus or Typhæa; the body is somewhat short, cylindric, oblong-ovate, convex; the posterior tarsi short, inserted in the apex of the tibiae, which are simple:—the species generally affect dry situations.

Sp. 1. rustica. *Atra, thorace lavi, antennis pedibus elytrorumque apicibus testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, convex, subcylindric: thorax smooth, very obsoletely punctured, with a short impressed line on each side at the base: elytra rather faintly punctate-striate, the apex piceo-testaceus: legs testaceous, with the posterior femora dusky: antennæ piceous.
Rare near London; found at Hertford. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 2. semiannea. **Elongato-ovata, valde convexa, subcyllindrica, thorace virescenti-vana, elytris regulariter punctato-striatis, obscure caruleis, apice pedibusque ferrugineis.** (Long. corp. 1–1½ lin.)


Elongate-ovate, very convex, subcylindric: mouth piceous: thorax greenish-brass, faintly punctured, with an oblique impressed line at the base on each side: elytra dull blue, with the apex more or less ferruginous—sometimes nearly all ferruginous, with the suture and a portion of the base alone blue—regularly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth: legs testaceae, with the posterior femora large and greenish-black: antennae black, with the base dull ferruginous.

Not very uncommon in the vicinity of Ripley; also found occasionally in other parts of the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk and near Bristol. "In Crwmllyn-burrows, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. Mannerheimii. **Oblongo-ovalis, convexa, caruleo-virens, tibiis testaceis, thorace subtilissime punctulato, elytris externè striato-punctatis, dorso confertim vaga punctato.** (Long. corp. 1–1½ lin.)


Oblong-oval, convex, greenish-blue: mouth black: thorax very faintly but thickly punctured, with an obsolete fovea on each side at the base: elytra shining blue, punctate-striate on the lateral margin and on the apex, the back irregularly punctate: femora blue-black: tibiae and tarsi dull testaceae: antennae black, with the basal joint somewhat testaceae.

Rare; found near London and in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. obtusata. **Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra carulea, antennarum basi, tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis, elytris regulariter punctato-striatis.** (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, dark-blue, slightly glossy: head with a distinct transverse striga between the antennae: thorax very thickly and finely punctured, with a very short oblique impressed line at the base on each side: elytra entirely of a deep-blue, regularly and rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices smooth: legs with the tibiae and tarsi ferruginous, the four anterior femora pitchy-black, and the posterior very glossy deep-blue: antennae with the three or four basal joints ferruginous, the rest black.

Apparently rare near London; it occurs in Norfolk and near Bristol.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 5. Chrysanthemi. Oblongo-ovata, valde convexa, fusco-aenea, elytris regulariter punctato-striatis, apice pedibusque testaceo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. \(\frac{3}{4}\) —1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, very convex, fuscous-brass, slightly shining: head with a very obsolete transverse impression between the antennae: thorax very thickly and finely punctulate, with a short impressed line on each side at the base: elytra slightly but indeterminately brassy-testaceous at the apex, the disc regularly and somewhat deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth: legs ferruginous, with the posterior femora darker and glossed with brassy: antennae testaceous, with the apex dusky.

Occasionally met with in the vicinity of London in June, but apparently more abundant near Bristol. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 6. aenea. Oblongo-ovata, convexa, supra cenca, elytris punctato-striatis, antennis pedibusque testaceo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, brassy above: head and thorax deeply punctured, the latter with two very faint impressed lines, one on each side: elytra moderately punctate-striate, the interstices obsoletely punctate: antennae and legs entirely ferruginous, with the hinder femora slightly brassy.

From the Marshamian cabinet.

GENUS CCCC.—DIBOLIA, Latreille.

Antennae short, 11-jointed: basal joint robust; second rather short, stout; third and fourth more slender, of equal length; fifth also slender, subclavate and rather longer; sixth and following gradually increasing in breadth, with the terminal joint ovate: head small, flat in front, concealed beneath the anterior margin of the thorax, the latter short, transverse, truncate anteriorly, the sides deflexed, the base bisinuated: elytra rather broad, obsoletely punctate-striate: legs rather short, stout: posterior femora very much incrassated, their tibiae curved at the base, with the apex thickened, armed with a bifid spur; their external edge spinulose: tarsi all short: four anterior tibiae simple.

Dibolia is at once distinguished from the other saltatorial insects of this family, by the concealed head, exclusively of the dissimilarity in the structure of the antennae and of the tibiae, the latter of which are spinulose on the external edge, and have the apex armed with a bifid appendage.

Oblong-ovate, convex, greenish-brass: thorax punctured, the punctures very fine and somewhat remote: elytra thickly punctured, the punctures disposed in striae: four anterior legs dull rufo-testaceous: posterior femora greenish-brass; the hinder tibiae fuscescent, with the base and the appendages, as well as the tarsi paler: antennae fuscescent, with the base rufescent.

Rare: I possess a single example captured in the neighbourhood of Bristol.


Oblong-ovate, black, above with a bluish or brassy gloss: thorax thickly punctured: elytra very closely and thickly punctate-striate: legs black, with the tarsi piceous: posterior femora large, bluish: antennae dusky-black, with the base ferruginous.

Also rare: I have once taken a specimen in the neighbourhood of London, but forget the exact locality.

**Genus CCCCI.** —*Chætocnema.*

Antennae short, 11-jointed: basal joint robust, curved; second also robust and short; three following rather slender, equal in length, but longer than the second; the remainder gradually increasing in stoutness, the last being largest, ovate, subacuminate: head prominent, triangular: thorax short, transverse, the lateral margins rounded, the base obsoletely bisinuated: elytra broad, striated: legs stout, short: anterior tibiae simple: intermediate and posterior with a short acute tooth on the middle of the outer margin, furnished posteriorly with a fringe of hairs or setae: posterior femora very stout: tarsi all short.

Chætocnema has the antennæ short and stout, the body very convex, sometimes slightly globose; the legs robust, especially the
MANDIBULATA. — COLEOPTERA.

posterior femora; the hinder tibiae furnished towards the apex with a short, acute tooth, the lower or outer edge of which is furnished with a fringe of hairs, and the apex is armed with a simple acute spine: the tarsi are all short.

Sp. 1. aridella. Oblongo-ovata, obscure aenea, antennarum basi tibias tarsisque testaceis, thorace brevissimo transverso, capiteque profundius punctatis, elytrorum striis regularibus. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, dull-brassy: head rather deeply punctured: thorax the same, very short, transverse: elytra striated, the stria punctate, and for the most part placed regularly, and rather deep: body beneath brassy-black: legs testaceous, with the apex of the tibiae somewhat fuscous, and the femora blackish-brass: antennae with the base testaceous.

Far from rare in the vicinity of the metropolis in June, and I have received it from Bristol.


Oblong-ovate, convex, greenish-blue: head and thorax deeply punctured, the latter a little longer than in the preceding species, transverse, shining, glabrous: elytra very convex, rather deeply striate, the stria composed of rather deep punctures, in general rather regularly placed, but sometimes a little dispersed towards the suture: tibiae and tarsi ferruginous: femora brassy: antennae ferruginous at the base, the lower joints more or less tipped with black, the apex of the latter colour.

Found at Ripley, in June.

Sp. 3. aridula. Ovalis, obscure-aenea, antennis basi ferrugineis, supra nigromaculatis, capite thoraceque subtilissime punctulatis, elytrorum striis interioribus intricatis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1 lin.)


Oval, dull brassy: head convex: thorax a little longer than in Ha. aridella, thickly but very finely punctulated: elytra striated, the stria composed of punctures, of which those on the back are very irregularly disposed, the lateral ones being rugulose: legs stout, with the femora brassy: the tibiae and tarsi ferruginous, the former rather dusky at the base: antennae black, with the
three basal joints ferruginous, the basal one with a black line above, and the second with a black dot.

Apparently rather scarce: I have taken the insect near London in the summer.

Sp. 4. concinna. Ovalis, parum convexa, nigra, supra viridi-anea, antenarum basi tibiisque ferrugineis, elytris profundo punctato-striatis intersticiis lavoibus. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oval, slightly convex; black beneath, greenish-brass above: thorax thickly and rather deeply punctate, with a very obsolete fovea on each side at the base: elytra shining, regularly and deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices flat, and smooth: femora black, posterior brassy: tibiae and tarsi dull ferruginous: antennae ferruginous at the base, the apex dusky-black.


Sp. 5. picipes. Ovalis, subconvexa, tota nigra aut subviolacea, antenarum basi tibiisque piceis, elytris aut punctato-striatis, intersticiis subpunctatis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oval, slightly convex, black above and beneath, sometimes with a violaceous tinge: thorax very finely punctured: elytra rather moderately punctate-striate, the interstices obscurely punctured: tibiae and tarsi piceous: antennae the same at the base, with the apex dusky.


Oval, pitchy-black; with the antennae at the base, the four anterior legs and posterior tibiae rufo-testaceous.

Taken in Suffolk.
Genus CCCII. — Sphæroderma * miliă.

Antennæ rather slender, 11-jointed, the basal joint a little incrassated; second subglobose; third and fourth obconic, of equal length, and shorter than the fifth; sixth and following slightly incrassated pilose, all nearly equal in length, the terminal one being longest and a little acuminated: head small, triangular, deeply inserted into the thorax; the latter very short, transverse, its anterior margin slightly concealing the head: body somewhat hemispheric, glabrous, and shining: elytra dilated at the base, more or less gibbous: legs rather slender: posterior femora considerably incrassated: tibia simple, curved at the base, thickened at the apex, which has a simple spine: tarsi robust, with the basal joint broad.

The very convex, orbicular, or hemispheric form of their polished body in these insects, united to the slender, simple-jointed antennæ, unarmed tibiae, and short, dilated tarsi, exclusively of other differences, sufficiently distinguish them from their allies: — the three last species are, however, rather discrepant.

A. Thorax without an impressed transverse line behind.
   a. Elytra punctate; not striated.

Sp. 1. testacea. Suborbiculata, gibba, rufo-testacea, nitida, subtilissimè obsolete punctulata, oculis solis nigris, thorace antice emarginato, postice sinuato. (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Suborbiculate, gibbous, rufo-testaceous, shining, glabrous; very delicately and obsoletely punctured: eyes large, black: thorax broadly but not very deeply emarginated in front, the base sinuated, the disc very glossy and most obsoletely punctured: elytra rather more distinctly punctured than the thorax: legs pale testaceous, with the femora shining: tibiae curved: antennæ also pale testaceous.


Sp. 2. Cardui. Subovata, convexa, rufo-testacea, nitida, oculis solis nigris, thorace minus convexo, elytrisque evidentius punctatis. (Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{2}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

* οὐκαίσε, globus; διεφε, cutis.

Subovate, moderately convex, rufo-testaceous, shining and glabrous: eyes alone black: thorax less convex than in the foregoing insect, and more distinctly punctate: elytra also more evidently punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in striae; legs and antennae pale testaceous.

Found on thistles within the metropolitan district, not uncommonly. — "Swansea, not uncommon." — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. Centaureae. Suborbiculata, gibba, pallide rufo-testacea, nitida, undique subprofunde punctata, oculis nigris, antennis pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


More deeply punctured than either of the other species.

As common as the last, with which it is often found, and of which it may be a mere variety. "Bottisham." — Rev. L. Jenyns. "Weston." — Rev. A. H. Matthews.

Sp. 4. orbiculata. Subhemisphcerica, corpore supra femoribus posticis viridi-aeneis aut violaceis, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, elytris striato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, or ovate-hemispheric: head and thorax very thickly punctured greenish-brass or violet: elytra of the same hue, punctate-striate: body beneath brassy-black: legs rufo-ferruginous: posterior femora greenish-brass or violet: antennae rufous.


Sp. 5. globosa. Subhemispharica, atra, nitida; antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, femoribus posticis atris; elytris striato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, black, shining: head and thorax finely punctured: elytra delicately punctate-striate: legs pitchy-red, with the posterior femora black: antennae also pitchy-red, but paler than the legs.

Rare: I have taken specimens near London.
B. Thorax with a transverse impression behind.

Sp. 6. Mercurialis. Oval-hemispheric, nigra nitida, supra nigro-cerulescens, subtillisissime punctulata, antennis basi rufescentibus, elytris punctulatis, thorace postice strigā abbreviātā impressā. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}-1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


Oval-hemispheric, black beneath, shining; above deep-blue, very finely punctulated: thorax with an abbreviated impressed striga behind, terminating on each side in a rather deep fovea: elytra finely, but obsoletely punctulate: legs black; hinder femora moderately thick and bluish: antennae dusky-black, with the base rufo-piceous.

Not uncommon in the sandy hedges about Darenth-wood, and near Hertford: also found in the vicinity of Bristol. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus CCCCIII.—Mniophila * mili.

Antennae moderate, 11-jointed, distinctly thickening towards the apex; the basal joint elongate, curved, and subclavate; second subglobose; four following minute subnodose; seventh larger, obconic truncate; eighth minute; three following forming an elongate club, the terminal joint being largest and ovate, the other two obconic. Head small, deeply inserted in the thorax, the latter somewhat semicircular: elytra broad, convex, obtuse behind: anterior legs slender, posterior femora moderately incrassated, tibia simple: tarsi short.

This pretty little genus is well distinguished from the other saltatorial Galerucidae by the singularity of its antennae, of which the eighth joint is minute, as in many of the fungivorous insects, as Leiodes, &c.; the posterior femora are also proportionately more slender, and the insect jumps but feebly.


Ovate-globose, of a shining brassy-black: elytra punctate, the punctures somewhat disposed in striae and not very deep: antennae and legs entirely rufous.

Not very common: I possess a specimen captured by Mr. Ingpen.
Family LI.—Chrysomelidae, Leach.

Antennae remote at the base, inserted before the eyes, moniliform, gradually thickening to the apex, sometimes a little serrated. Palpi maxillary, filiform, or thickened exteriorly, the terminal joint frequently truncate: maxillum with the lobes subequal, subcylindric, the outer one rather broadest: body subhemispheric, or ovate, sometimes elongate ovate or oblong: legs all subequal: femora moderate: tibiae generally simple, sometimes with a dentation on the outer margin: tarsi occasionally considerably dilated, the penultimate joint bilobed.

The beautiful insects of this family are no less conspicuous for their brilliancy and splendour of colouring, than for the extensive varieties to which almost every species is subject, in regard to its tint; scarcely two examples of any of the species occurring of precisely similar hues: it therefore becomes unnecessary to mention the innumerable variations under each species, it being sufficient in this place to point out the fact: in some of the species almost every tint of colour may be found: they are generally of small size and glabrous, and very shining, their predominant colours green, blue, or gold; they subsist, in their first and in their final stages, upon the leaves of plants: their larvae are oval, with six legs, the body a little elongate, and annulated, terminating in a point behind, and furnished with a fleshy wart, which acts as a seventh leg; the head is scaly. Many of the species live in society, others are solitary. The wart at the apex of the body forms a point of attachment for the larvae when they change to pupae, most of which adhere to leaves, but some few are found beneath the earth: some of the larvae secrete a very foetid odour.

The species that are found in Britain may be disposed in the following genera, thus cursorily described:

Caput nutans, exsertum.
Elytra libera. Alati.
Thors transversus.
Palpi filiformes, apice plenunque obtuso, aut acuto: 404. Phaedon.
subsecutifomnes:
apice distincte truncato :
Thorax quadratus: corpus elongatum :
Elytra connata. Aperi :
Caput verticale, thorace fere penitus intrusum.
Antennae breves, serratae :
corporis fere longitudinis, simplices.
art. ultimis latioribus.
Palpi apice subsecutiforae :
filiformes :

401. Phaedon.
407. Melasoma.
405. Chrysomela.
408. Helodes.
406. Timarcha.
409. Clythra.
410. Cryptcephalus.
411. Eumolpus.
412. Colaspis.
Genus CCCCIV.—Plaedon, Megerle.

Antennae moderate, slender at the base, distinctly thickened at the apex; the basal joint large, compressed; the second shorter than the third, sometimes subglobose; the third slender; the three following short; the remainder distinctly incrassated, with the terminal joint largest and subovate, acuminate. Palpi maxillary filiform, the terminal joint obtuse or suboovate, mandibles quadridentate at the apex; labrum transverse; head small, a little narrowed anteriorly; thorax transverse, the lateral margins simple; body sometimes subhemispheric, at others suboblong ovate; elytra punctate-striate or simply punctate; legs rather short; tibia simple; tarsi slender.

The insects of this genus are generally of very small size; but they differ considerably in form and habit; they are removed from the genuine Chrysomelse by their filiform maxillary palpi, of which the terminal joint is either short and obtuse, or somewhat conico-acute; the genus, as it at present stands, contains three or four very distinct types of form, but I have not ventured to remove the discordant species.

A. With the antennae short, subclavate.


Short, ovate, slightly convex; above of a shining bluish-green, very thickly punctured; head with a slight frontal groove; mouth piceous; thorax short, rather obsolescently punctured; elytra more distinctly punctate than the thorax, the punctures slightly disposed in lines towards the base; the shoulders prominent and wrinkled; body black beneath; legs black; tarsi piceous; antennae rufo-ferruginous beneath at the base, black at the apex.


Sp. 2. clavicornis. Ovata, supra viridi-anea punctulatissima, subtus atra, antennae basi tarsisque pallide-rufis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Ovate, somewhat rounded, above green-brass, very thickly and closely punctulated; beneath black, very glossy; head with a longitudinal fovea; thorax very short; elytra irregularly punctate, the shoulders gibbous; body black beneath; legs greenish-black; tarsi pale rufous, with the apical joint fuscous; antennae pale rufous, with the four terminal joints black; the basal joints very slender.
Less common than the last; found in similar situations. “In Crwmlyn-bog, not uncommon.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

B. With the antennae thickened towards the end, elongate.


Short, ovate, very glossy violet, or brilliant blue, occasionally greenish: head and thorax thickly covered with minute punctures, placed without order, and nearly contiguous: elytra distinctly, but not very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate: body beneath, legs, and antennae entirely black.


Short, subovate, shining blue or greenish above, dull blue beneath: thorax finely and thickly punctulate, without a lateral impression: elytra very convex, finely punctate-striate, with the interstices obsoletely punctulate, in the middle of the base an impressed fovea, and exterior to it an elevated callous: body beneath with the margin of the apex testaceous: antennae and legs black, the latter with a bluish-gloss.


Sp. 5. gomphoceros. Ovata, subitus nigra, supra atro-carulea, thorace obsolente punctate, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitii subpunctatis, antennis apice incrassatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Ovate, black; above deep shining blue: thorax obsoletely punctate, somewhat obscure: elytra glossy, punctato-striate, with the interstices a little punctured, the base with a small callous, anterior to which is an elongate fovea: legs and antennae black, the latter distinctly thickened at the apex.
Found near Bristol in June. "Taken in abundance by Mr. Jeffreys, under rubbish left by a flood on the banks of the Neath River."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 6. concinna. Breviter ovata nigra nitida supra versicolora, thorace creberrime subtillisime punctato, elytris punctato-striatis, interstilis punctatis, humeris gibbis, plicatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Short, ovate, shining black: colour above extremely variable, sometimes light blue, at others azure, golden or greenish-purple, sometimes green; the elytra occasionally concolorous, at others not: thorax convex, very thickly and finely punctured: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices distinctly punctured; the base with a callous, and a fovea within: body entirely black beneath: legs and base of antennae with a metallic gloss.

Apparently local, not being found within the metropolitan district, but taken near "Southend, in profusion."—Rev. F. W. Hope.


Short-ovate, brassy-black, punctulated beneath: head punctulated, with a transverse smooth impressed line: thorax very smooth, with the middle somewhat flattened, the sides somewhat tumid or rather incrassated: elytra punctate-striate, the punctures very minute: legs brassy-black: antennae pitchy-black, with the basal joint rufo-piceous.


2. With the body oblong.


Oblong-ovate, convex, above blue or blue-green, head deeply punctured: thorax also thickly and deeply punctured, especially on the lateral margins: elytra more shining, regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth, the lateral margins more or less broadly rufo-testaceous, except at the suture: body beneath black, or greenish: legs bluish-black: antennae black.

Abundant on flowers in the neighbourhood of London, especially

Sp. 9. marginella. Oblongo-ovata, supra carulea vel caruleo-virescens thoracis elytrorumque lateribus lati luteis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 lin.)

Oblong-ovate, above blue or greenish: head thickly and rather deeply punctured: thorax somewhat quadrate, thickly punctate throughout, with the disc blue, the lateral margins above and beneath broadly luteous: elytra moderately convex, regularly punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth, the lateral margins broadly luteous: body beneath blue-black, finely punctured; the breast rather coarsely so: legs rather long, blue-black: antennae black.


Oblong-ovate, above brassy-green, blue or black, sometimes violaceous, shining; thorax moderately convex, with the disc finely, and the lateral margins rather coarsely, punctured: elytra faintly punctate-striate, the striae rather irregularly placed towards the sides: body beneath brassy, with the apex more or less margined with reddish: legs aeneous: antennae black, with the base slightly ferruginous.


MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST DEC. 1831.
Sp. 11. unicolor. *Subelongo-ovata, nigra-azurea nitidiuscula punctulatissima, elytris subtilissime punctato-stratiatis.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)

Somewhat elongate-ovate, above of a slightly glossy blue-black, very thickly and finely punctured throughout, with the punctures disposed in striae on the elytra; body beneath and legs entirely black with a faint bluish gloss; antennae also black.

Not so common as the last near London; found also near Bristol. "New Walk, York."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. "Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

2. *Elytra punctate.* 1. With the body ovate-hemispheric.

Ch. Polygoni. Linne.—Don. iii. pl. 96. f. 1.—Staph. Catal. 221. No. 2270.

Oblong-ovate, finely punctured: head deep blue or greenish: thorax convex, entirely rufous and shining: elytra very convex, blue, violet or greenish, rather more deeply punctured than the thorax: breast, abdomen, and middle of the thorax beneath blue: apex of abdomen and legs rufous: tarsi piceous above: antennae black, with the base usually ferruginous.


Oblong-ovate; above golden- or bluish-green, shining, very thickly punctate: head rather large, with a deep groove on the forehead: mouth piceous: thorax slightly emarginate anteriorly, the disc moderately convex and shining, faintly punctured: elytra more deeply punctured than the thorax, the punctures irregularly placed: body beneath greenish-blue, scarcely punctured: antennae and legs brassy: the tarsi piceous.

Less abundant, but not uncommon, near London, than the fore-
CHRYSOMELIDA.—CHRYSOMELA.


(Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Ovate, convex; head rounded, splendid golden-green, slightly punctured on the sides; the forehead smooth, with a faint channel: thorax also bright golden-green, the disc obsoletely, and the margins rather distinctly punctured: elytra convex, also of a very brilliant golden-green, punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in lines on the sides and towards the suture; the suture itself, and an abbreviated stripe in the middle of each elytron, of a bright violet-blue: body beneath and legs of a brassy-green: antennae fuscous, with the base ferruginous.


GENUS CCCCCV.—CHRYSOMELA Auctorum.

Antennae gradually thickening to the apex; the basal joint very robust; second short, occasionally subglobose; third a little elongate and slender; fourth and following shorter; the five last distinctly incrassated, generally somewhat elongate, but sometimes subtransverse; the apical joint largest. Pulpi maxillary, exserted, longer than the maxillae, with the terminal joint thickened, truncate, subsecunciform: mandibules bidentate at the apex: labium transverse-quadrato: head small, rounded: thorax transverse, the lateral margins sometimes thickened: body robust, convex, suborbicular, or ovate, sometimes slightly oblong: elytra moveable, either punctate-striate, or covered with impressed points, somewhat disposed in striae on the sides: legs moderate, simple: tibiae either simple or their outer margin, or furnished with a small tooth towards their apex: tarsi sometimes very much dilated, especially in the males.

The insects of this elegant genus are unquestionably amongst
the most splendid of the indigenous Coleoptera; they are of moderate size, and of a short convex form, with the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi truncate, and more or less securiform: the antennae gradually thicken to the apex, and a few of the terminal joints are sometimes transverse, the terminal one itself being in general longest and ovate-obtuse: the species of the first subsection differ considerably from the others; they are usually of pale hue, with occasionally black spots or clouds: the tibiae have a distinct tooth, fringed beneath with hairs, on their exterior edge towards the apex.

A. With the elytra punctate-striate.

a. The margins of the thorax not thickened.

† Sp. 1. Adonidis. Oblongo-ovata, nigra, thoracis margine flavo, puncto nigro, elytris flavis, sutura vittisque nigris. (Long. corp. 3\(^{3}\) lin.)


Oblong-ovate: mouth, clypeus, eyes, legs, and under-side black: thorax minutely punctured, black, with the lateral margins ochraceous, and each having a small round spot: elytra flavescent, irregularly punctate-striate, with a narrow stripe down the suture, abbreviated at the base, and a broad streak towards the posterior margin black.

In the British Museum; said to have been taken in Lincolnshire.

Sp. 2. pallida. Oblongo-ovata, convexa, flavo-testacea, oculis nigris, elytris profundè punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Ch. pallida. Linne.—Wood, i. pl. 11.—Steph. Catal. 222. No. 2274.

Oblong-ovate, convex, entirely of a testaceous-yellow, with the eyes black: thorax shining, irregularly and coarsely punctate: elytra deeply punctate-striate, the stripe placed somewhat irregularly towards the apex: body piceous in the middle beneath: legs and antennae pale testaceous.


Sp. 3. decempunctata. Oblongo-ovata, nigra, ore pedibusque concoloribus, elytris subtilè punctato-striatis, intersitis confertissime punctulatis, antennarum basi anoque testaceis: thorace elytrisque rufo-testaceis plus minus nigro maculatis. (Long. corp. 3–3\(^{3}\) lin.)


Oblong-ovate, black, with the mouth and legs of the same colour: head frequently with two ferruginous dots between the eyes: thorax coarsely punctured
on the sides, rufous or testaceous, generally with the middle of the base broadly black: elytra rufous, delicately punctate-striate, with the interstices thickly punctured, the disc more or less spotted with black, rarely immaculate, the spots sometimes confluent, and not exceeding five on each elytron: antennae black, with the base testaceous: apex of the abdomen also testaceous.

As above indicated, this species is extremely variable as to the absence or confluence of the spots on the elytra; in rare instances the latter are nearly black, from the coalescence of the spots.


Sp. 4. rufipes. Oblongo-ovata, nigra, ore, pedibus, thorace elytrisque rufis, his nigro maculatis, elytris teneo punctato-striatis, intersitis obsolétius punctulatis. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, black, with the mouth and legs rufous: thorax and elytra also rufous, the former slightly punctate on its lateral margins, and with two irregular black spots on its hinder margin, united by a black line; the latter delicately punctate-striate, with the interstices rather obsolescently punctulate, the disc of each with five distinct black spots, of which one or more of those placed towards the apex are sometimes obliterated: body beneath black, with the tip of the abdomen testaceous: antennae testaceous, with the terminal joints fuscous.

Less abundant than the foregoing species; but nevertheless common within the metropolitan district. "Armathwaite."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 5. sexpunctata. Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra, thorace rufi, punctis duobus disco atris, elytris rufis punctis tribus, uno suturali, nigris, femoribus piceis, tibis tarsisque pallidis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, black: mouth a little varied with rufous: thorax rufous, minutely punctured, with two distinct round black spots on the disc, one towards each lateral margin: elytra rufous, delicately punctate-striate, with the interstices faintly punctured, each with three black spots on the disc, one placed in the middle of the base, a second in the centre of the disc, and the third minute, and situated in the middle of the suture, and united to that of the opposite elytron: on the shoulder is also a very minute black trace: femora piceous: tibia and tarsi pale: antennae rufous, with the apex fuscous.
My specimen of this insect agrees admirably with the Fabrician description and with Panzer's figure; the ? in my Catalogue, ignorantly copied by Mr. Curtis, relates to its locality, not to its nomenclature, which any person may readily perceive.

Taken in Kent, between Gravesend and Rochester, but I am not certain of the exact locality.


Short, ovate, convex, rufo-testaceous: head with two fuscous spots behind, frequently united by a streak of similar hue: thorax immaculate, very convex, finely punctured: elytra punctate-striate, the interstices behind thickly punctured; the suture and an abbreviated streak on the disc of each elytron fuscous or black, sometimes immaculate, with the suture concoloreus: legs pale-testaceous: antennae also testaceous, with the apex black.

In rare instances the base of the antennae and the tarsi are testaceous, with the rest of the insect totally deep black; and all intermediate shades of colour between this and the immaculate variety occur.


†Sp. 7. festa. Subovata, nigro-anca, elytris lineis tribus longitudinalibus flavis, exterioire medio intus unidentato. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Subovate, brassy-black: head rugose-punctate: mouth piecous: thorax irregularly punctate, somewhat smooth on the disc, the punctures coarse and thick on the sides, which are obscurely increscated: elytra punctate-striate, with the lateral margin, base, and two somewhat waved longitudinal stripes, uniting at the apex, reddish-yellow, the lateral stripe with a triangular tooth in the middle pointing inwards and forwards; the flavescent stripes occupy the alternate interstices of the stipe, and the suture to the base is concolorous.

I have seen but one specimen of this beautiful species, which was “taken near Darlington, Yorkshire, by Mr. Backhouse.”—Kirby MSS.
b. Thorax with its lateral margins incrassated.

1. Body oblong.


Oblong-ovate, above fuscous-brass: head sparingly punctured, with the mouth black: thorax with the disc rather obsoletely, and the lateral margins coarsely, punctate: elytra with the lateral margins luteous or reddish-yellow, the disc somewhat irregularly punctate-striate, the striae irregularly approximating in pairs: body beneath black, with a bluish or greenish tinge, and the apex livid: legs and antennae black, the base of the latter rufo-piceous; the tarsi piceous.

The elytra are sometimes of a pale brassy castaneous hue, with the margin paler.


† Sp. 9. lepida. Oblongo-ovata, supra picea, antennis, elytris pedibusque piceo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Oblong-ovate, above piceous: thorax finely punctured, the punctures largest on the sides: elytra irregularly punctate-striate, pitchy-testaceous: antennae and legs also pitchy-testaceous.

The only specimens I have seen of this species are in the British Museum: of their locality I am not aware.

Sp. 10. geminata. Oblongo-ovata, supra cupreo-virens, aut violacea, elytris per paria striato-punctatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis. (Long. corp. 2½—3½ lin.)

Ovate, above of a greenish-copper, or violet sometimes, but rarely, blue-black, or bright purple-copper: head sparingly, though faintly punctured, with a rounded depression above the mouth: thorax with the disc faintly and the lateral margins rather deeply punctured, and the hinder margin with a fovea in the middle: elytra rather glossy, faintly punctate-striate, the eight
exterior striae disposed in pairs, the interstices minutely and irregularly punctate; body beneath pitchy-black; legs brassy-black; with the tarsi piceous; antennae fuscous, with the base rufescant.


Sp. 11. Hyperici. Oblongo-ovata, supra viridi-anea aut carulescens, elytris subtilissimi punctulatis seriis punctorum majorum distantium, per paria approximatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Sp. 12. lurida. Ovata, nigra, elytris castaneis, striato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Sp. 13. lamina. Ovata, supra viridi-carulescens, nitida, thorax lavissimo, late-ribis valde incrassatis, elytris punctis impressis striatis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


In the British Museum: captured near Windsor, in June.
sometimes with a greenish tinge: legs the same: antennae black, with the base rufo-piceous.


Ovate, black, above pitchy, or brown-black, elytra glossy: thorax smooth, with the lateral margins incrassated: *elytra simply punctate-striate.*

Taken near Manchester, in plenty: its peculiar colour appears to distinguish it from the preceding insect.


I have never seen this insect, which I introduced into my Catalogue from a notice in an address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society, by J. G. Children, Esq., where it is said to be a beautiful and undescribed insect. It is, I believe, in Mr. Sparshall's Collection.—Locality unknown to me.


Ovate, above brassy, very glossy: mouth testaceous: thorax with the disc very finely and obscurely punctulated, the lateral margins greatly incrassated, the inner edge of the fold deeply punctate: *elytra sprinkled with deep excavated punctures, the under margin testaceous: body beneath, legs and antennae also testaceous.*

Sometimes pitchy above, with a very obscure trace of aneuse: at others nearly black.


B. Elytra punctate. a. Thorax with its lateral margin thickened.

1. Body oblong.


Somewhat oblong-ovate, black, shining, very finely punctate; forehead with a curved impression: thorax with the lateral margins thickened; the disc glossy, with a faint brassy tint, and rather distinctly punctate towards the apex of the lateral margin, and with a deep fovea on each side at the base: elytra black, with the entire limb broadly deep ferruginous or sanguineous, the disc finely punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in lines on the margin: legs and antennae black: antennae fuscous, with the base beneath rufescent.

Very rare: specimens have been taken near Windsor in June, and, I believe, in Devonshire.

2. Body ovate.

Sp. 18. sanguinolenta. Ovata, atro-carulescens, elytris profundi rugoso-punctatiis, marginie laterali late sanguineo. (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)

Ch. sanguinolenta. Linne.—Don. iv. pl. iii. f. 3, 4.—Steph. Catal. 223. No. 2288.

Ovate, deep bluish-black: head and thorax obsoletely punctured, except the lateral margins of the last, which are deeply and irregularly punctate and incrassated: elytra ample, coarsely and thickly punctured, the punctures irregularly confluent, forming a rugose surface, the lateral margins broadly sanguineous—the colour changing after death to rufo-testaceous:—body beneath and legs bluish: antennae black, with the basal joints bluish.


Ovate, black: elytra very smooth, with the outer margins sanguineous;—rather larger than the preceding species.

I believe this insect was taken a few years since by Mr. Curtis, in Suffolk, in the spring.

Sp. 20. Staphylea. Ovata, brunneo-testacea, supra subaneo micans, elytris crenbri subtiliter punctulatis. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Short, ovate, very convex, testaceo-brown, above slightly tinted with a metallic hue: head and thorax very finely punctured: the lateral margins of the last
greatly incrassated: elytra very convex, irregularly and thickly punctured, the punctures not disposed in lines: body beneath pale testaceous, or deep-brown: antennæ pale ferruginous.


Ovate, brassy-green or blue, very shining; thorax generally of a bright golden hue, or deep blue, extremely glossy, obsolescently punctured, with the lateral margins incrassated and greenish-brass: scutellum also greenish-brass: elytra generally testaceous-brown, of variable hue, but in very rare instances of a bright deep green-blue, the disc thickly sprinkled with small punctures irregularly placed: legs brassy-green, with the tarsi piceous: antennæ dusky-black, with the basal joints somewhat ferruginous, rarely black.


b. Thorax with the lateral margin not thickened.

1. Body oblong.


Oblong-ovate, convex, golden-green, with a blue gloss, and very shining: head very obsolescently punctured, with an obsolete furrow on the forehead: thorax convex, very thickly punctured, the lateral punctures largest, the disc more or less tinted with blue: elytra also convex, thickly and deeply punctured, the punctures towards the sides and near the suture, a little disposed in striae, and the colour of three parts of a bright golden-green, the disc, in certain
lights, blue: antennae and legs brassy-green, the base of the former sometimes ferruginous beneath.


Sp. 23. graminis. Oblongo-ovata, convexa, viridic-carulea nitida, elytris crebris at obsolete inordinatis punctatis. (Long. corp. 3½—5 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, shining blue-green: head and thorax thickly punctulated, the punctures largest towards the sides of the latter: elytra thickly and finely punctured, the punctures distinct and irregularly placed in lines towards the lateral margins, the surface entirely of a uniform blue-green: antennae and legs rich metallic green.

Much more rare than the preceding; found in the vicinity of Dover, and at times somewhat abundantly; also, I believe, in Norfolk. “Sandsfield.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

†Sp. 24. violacea. Oblongo-ovata, convexa, cyanea, nitida, antennis pedibusque concoloribus. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

Ch. violacea. Fabricius?—Steph. Catal. 223. No. 2294.—Ch. graminis, var. violacea. Don. xi. pl. 365. f. 2?

Oblong-ovate, convex, shining-blue: thorax smooth: elytra very finely punctulated: antennae and legs also blue, or violet.

A specimen of this insect is in the British Museum, which is said to have been captured in Lincolnshire, and a second, in the collection of its captor, was taken “near Windsor.”—J. H. Griesbach, Esq.

Sp. 25. cerealis. Plate xxiii. f. 4.—Oblongo-ovata, thorace lineis tribus coleopterisque quinque ad septem caruluiis, elytris vagis punctatis. (Long. corp. 3½—4½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, above golden, beneath bright purplish violet: head impunctate, with a longitudinal furrow: thorax thickly punctured, bright coppery-gold, with the lateral margins and a narrow dorsal line bright blue: elytra deeply and thickly punctate, bright coppery-gold, with the suture and a broad central
stripe rich-blue, and one or two other narrow streaks of the same colour: legs and antennæ violaceous, the apex of the latter fuscescent.

Var. β. With the head and thorax pitchy-brown with a brassy tint: elytra pale pitchy-brown, with three darker longitudinal streaks; lateral margin beneath blue: body beneath violet black.

Apparently not very rare in the Welsh mountains, having been taken on Snowdon, and other places, by the Revs. J. S. Hey, and F. W. Hope; and by Messrs. Fox, Darwin, and others, in comparative plenty within these few years.

2. Body ovate.


Ovate, convex, beneath violet-blue or greenish, shining, sometimes aeneous, upper surface extremely variable in tint, sometimes of a splendid copper, at others blue, blue-green, violet or black, and occasionally of a brassy-brown: head obsoletely punctured, with the mouth pitchy-black: thorax with the lateral margins obsoletely thickened, the disc finely but obsoletely punctured: elytra very shining, thickly and irregularly punctured: antennæ at the base concolorous with the upper surface, the apex black: legs violaceous.

Rather scarce near London, but I have occasionally met with the insect in plenty in grassy places at Coombe-wood, in June, and also at Darenth: it is not uncommon near Bristol. “Raehills, common.”


Sp. 27. hemoptera. *Gibbosa, nigro-cerulea tota, antennis basi rufo-piceis, thorace obsoleti punctulato, elytris substratoi-punctatis.* (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)

Ch. hemoptera. Linné.—**Martyn, Col. pl. 15. f. 22.—Steph. Catal.** 224. No. 2997.

*Gibbosa, entirely of a blue-black, somewhat brassy above: head obsoletely punctured, with the mouth pitchy-black: thorax also obsoletely punctured, with the lateral punctures larger and more distinct: elytra very convex, with large moderately close punctures, somewhat disposed in irregular striæ towards
the sides and suture: wings pale rufous: antennae with the base rufo-piceous, the apex dusky-black.
Variable in colour, like its congers: the antennae are sometimes piceous.

This species appears to frequent the coasts, on the banks of the larger rivers: it is very abundant in Devonshire and Cornwall, and occurs also near "Southend, and in the Isle of Sheppey."—Rev. F. W. Hope. "Teignmouth."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

Sp. 28. goettingensis. Ovata, toto violacea, subtilissimè punctulata, antenuarum last palpis tarsiisque rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 3—4; lin.)

Ovate, totally of a rich violet, of a purplish hue on the upper surface, which is throughout minutely and distinctly punctured; the punctures here and there on the elytra disposed in lines: femora violet: tibiae the same, with the apex rufescent: tarsi, palpi, and base of the antennae rufo-testaceus.

Not uncommon in the spring and early summer months, in hedges near Hertford.

Genus CCCCCVI.—Timarcha, Megerle.

Antennae moniliform, robust, the basal joint stout, tumid; second short, subnodose; third slightly elongate and obconic; the fourth to the tenth nodose, distinct, the terminal joint somewhat thicker, with the apex acuminate. Palpi rather long, the terminal joint somewhat securiform truncate: labrum transverse: head small, rounded, deeply inserted into the thorax, the latter transverse, with the lateral margins considerably dilated, the disc convex: elytra connate, ample, the lateral edges doubly margined: body very convex: wings none: legs elongate, stout: tibiae incurved, thickened at the apex: tarsi very broad and dilated, the basal joints cordate, beneath spongy.

This genus is known from Chrysomela and its allies by being destitute of wings; the thorax is very broad, transverse, and has the margins considerably dilated; the antennae are very stout, and the legs elongate, with dilated tarsi, the latter spongy beneath:—the species reside on the ground.

Sp. 1. laevigata. Atro-purpurea, obscura, subitus nitida, undique subtilissimè creberrime punctulata, punctis subaequalibus. (Long. corp. 7—8; lin.)

Deep purple, above obscure, beneath shining: forehead with a broad deep im-
pression; the entire surface thickly covered with minute nearly uniform punctures: legs and base of the antennae slightly tinted with violet: tarsi very broad, griseous beneath.

Larva violet, with the apex of the body yellow; it is very robust and transversely wrinkled.

The Linnean name laevigata has been restored to this insect.


Sp. 2. coriaria. Nigra, subnitida, crebre inaequaliter punctata, subtus violacea, (Long. corp. 3½—5 lin.)


Black above, slightly shining, sometimes with a violaceous or purplish tinge: the upper surface deeply, thickly, and irregularly punctured, the punctures for the most part confluent: legs and basal joints of the antennae violet; apex of the latter fuscous-black.


**Genus CCCCVII — Melasoma, Dillwyn.**

*Antenna* short, rather slender; the basal joint robust, dilated within; second short, subglobose; third elongate, subclavate; fourth also elongate, shorter than the third; the two following small, short, nodose; the remainder gradually increasing, and forming a slender compressed club, of which the four basal joints are transverse, and the apical one is large ovate-acute. *Palpi* slender, the terminal joint minute, obtuse: *head* small, rounded, inserted to the eyes, which are oblong, into the thorax, the latter narrow, deeply emarginate in front, and in general with the lateral margin incrassated: *body* oblong; *wings* and *elytra* ample: legs short, simple: *tarsi* with the joints cordate, the second from the base small.

The insects of this genus are distinguished from the genuine
Chrysomelae by having the palpi slender, with the terminal joint small, obtuse; the antennæ short, subelavate, compressed; the thorax narrowed, with the lateral margins somewhat thickened; elytra broad, ample; wings long; body elongate, convex; legs short, &c.

A. With the elytra punctate: thorax with its lateral margins distinctly inerassate.


Blue-black, shining: head finely punctured, with an angulated and a longitudinal impression in front: thorax with the disc very glossy and impunctate, the sides thickly punctate, with a deep impressed line considerably within the margin of each side: elytra rufous, very finely punctulate, with the apex of the suture black: legs and base of the antennæ blue-black, apex of the latter and the tarsi black.


Greenish-blue, shining; head with an irregular impression in front: thorax very glossy, obsoletely punctured, the punctures most distinct on the lateral margins, each of which has a deep impressed curved fovea considerably within the margin: elytra rufo-testaceus, immaculate, the surface thickly and coarsely punctured, giving a somewhat rugose appearance: legs and base of the antennæ blue-black, apex of the latter fuscous.

Extremely abundant in some of the woods in the vicinity of the metropolis, especially about Highgate, Muswell-hill, Colney-hatch, &c. in June, destroying the young aspens and willows. "Monk's-wood, in plenty."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Cambridge, less abundant than M. Populi."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
B. With the elytra obsoletely striated.

Sp. 3. vigintipunctata. _Oblongo-ovata, caruleo-ata, thorace viridi-anea, marginibus ochraceis, puncto-anea, elytris ochraceis, maculis decern suturaque aeneis._ (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Blue-black, shining: head with a triangular impression: thorax greenish-brass, with the lateral margins ochraceous, with a small brassy dot on each: _elytra_ pale ochraceous, with the suture, and _ten spots_ of dissimilar form, _brassy_, the disc punctulated; the punctures obsoletely disposed in _striae_: legs _brassy_: base of the femora rufous: _tarsi_ with an ochraceous ring: _antennae_ brassy, with the apex fuscosus.

Extremely rare: my specimen I obtained from the Marshamian cabinet: of the locality of the insect I am not aware.

Sp. 5. aenea. _Ovata, supra viridi-anea, nitidissima, creberrime punctulata, subtus obscurior, ano ferrugineo, thoracis lateribus obsolete incrassatis._ (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Ovate, above _brassy-green_, very glossy: head sometimes of a golden hue, closely punctured, with an impression on the forehead: _thorax_ with the lateral margins very slightly incrassated, _the disc_ throughout thickly and _rather coarsely punctured_, with an obscure fovea on each side: _elytra_ plicate at the base, the disc thickly and finely punctulate, frequently glossed with a golden tint: _body_ greenish-brass beneath, with its apex and lateral margins slightly rufescent: _legs_ greenish-brass, with the _tarsi_ piceous: _antennae_ rufous beneath at the base, or _aneous_, the apex black.


Sp. 6. cuprea. _Suboblongo-ovata, viridi-anea, thorace lateribus incrassato, elytris gibbosis, cupreis, basi plicatis, abdominis margine rufescente._ (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)

Sp. 4. Lapponica. _Oblongo-ovata, viridi-anea, elytris rufo-testaceis, suturâ, maculâ magnâ difformi baseos, fasciâ media subundulâ arcuque intra apicem caruleis._ (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, _brassy-green_: _elytra_ rufo-testaceos, with the _suture_, an _irregular patch_ at the base, a _slightly waved fascia_ in the _middle_, and an _arch within_ the apex, _blue_.

Turton indicates this as British, but I have not seen a specimen.

MANDIBULATA. VOL. IV. 31ST DEC. 1831.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Somewhat oblong-ovate, \textit{brassy-green}, with a golden tint, shining: head finely punctured, with a faint groove on the forehead: \textit{thorax} with the lateral margins incrassated, and deeply punctate, \textit{the disc} very obsoletely punctured, with a faint dorsal furrow: \textit{elytra ample}, gibbous, of a \textit{coppery hue}, irregularly and thickly punctured, with an elevated callous at the shoulder, and between the latter and the suture a deep fovea: body with its lateral margins and the apex rufescent: \textit{antennae} piceous black, \textit{with the base rufo-piceous}.

A very rare British species; my specimens I obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet.

\textbf{Genus CCCCVIII.—Helodes, \textit{Paykul}.}

\textit{Antennae} scarcely larger than the \textit{thorax}; the basal joint large, clavate; four following slender, nodose; the remainder forming an elongate club, of which the four basal joints are semiglobose; terminal joint large, obtuse. \textit{Palpi} short, thickened in the middle, with the terminal joint short, obconic: \textit{mandibles} unidentate: \textit{head} porrect, narrowed anteriorly: \textit{eyes} oblong: \textit{thorax} quadrate, slightly emarginate anteriorly: \textit{body} elongate, sublinear, three times as long as broad, somewhat depressed: \textit{legs} very short, slender, simple: \textit{tarsi} slender; basal joints uniform.

The distinctly clavate \textit{antennae} of this genus, united to the slenderness of their basal joints, the short, subsfusiform-shaped \textit{palpi}, the terminal joint of which is short, obconic, the quadrate \textit{thorax}, elongate \textit{body}, slender \textit{tarsi}, \&c. well distinguish it from the other genera of this family:—the species reside in damp places, feeding upon aquatic plants.


Black or \textit{greenish-brass}, shining: head punctate, with a frontal impression: \textit{thorax} with a subovate aeneous patch on the disc, \textit{the lateral margins} broadly yellow: \textit{elytra} punctate- striate, yellow, or ochraceous, \textit{with the suture} entirely, and a broad longitudinal streak on each \textit{elytron} \textit{greenish-} or \textit{black-brass}: body beneath with its apex and the sides of the \textit{thorax} luteous: \textit{legs} brassy, with the base of the \textit{femora} and the \textit{tibiae} entirely luteous: \textit{antennae} brassy at the base, the apex black.

Very abundant in marshy places throughout the metropolitan district, during the spring and early summer months. “Raehills, frequent.”—\textit{Rev. W. Little. “York.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.}
Sp. 1. quadripunctata. Nigra, nitida, elytris rufo-testaceis, singulo maculis duabus nigris. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Ch. 4-punctatus. Linné.—Don. iv. pl. 111. f. 1, 2. Cl. 4-punctata.—Steph. Catal. 225. No. 2310.

Black, shining, with a faint griseous pile: head slightly rugose, with a faint frontal channel: thorax gibbous, very shining: elytra rufo-testaceus, finely punctured, each with two black spots, one rounded, placed on the shoulder, rather outwardly, the other placed transversely behind the middle towards the suture, of an irregular form, and sometimes divided: legs and antennae black, the second and third joints of the latter testaceus.

Rather local, but not uncommon in certain places within the metropolitan district; I have taken it in profusion on oaks in the lane leading from Peckham to Oak-of-honour Wood, in June. " Witton-le-Wear and Prudhoe, in great profusion, in 1829, but local."—G. Wailes, Esq. “ Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday. “ Abundant in Hampshire.”—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Sp. 2. taxicorius. Nigro-cerulea, punctatissima, elytris testaceis immaculatis, thorace lateribus serratæ, antennis elongatis, compressis, nigris. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Blue-black, thickly and rather finely punctured: head opaque, with a frontal impression: thorax with the lateral margins slightly rounded, and irregularly but finely serrated, the base with the hinder angles a little elevated: elytra pale testaceus, immaculate, finely and irregularly punctured: legs short, blue-black; anterior of the male very long, with the tibia considerably bent: antennae elongate, compressed, deeply serrated, entirely black.

Very rare in Britain: I possess a fine specimen, which I obtained from the Marshamian collection.

Sp. 3. tridentata. Cæruleo-virescens, punctatissima, elytris testaceis immaculatis, thorace lateribus integris, antennis brevioribus, pedibus anticiis elongatis. (Long. corp. 4—4½ lin.)


Blue-green, thickly punctured: head rugose-punctate, with an impression on the forehead: thorax a little glossy, with its lateral margins considerably rounded, and the basal angles greatly elevated and subcarinated: elytra entirely pale testaceus, rather coarsely punctured: legs slender; the anterior pair in both sexes elongate, especially in the male: tibiae bent: antennae blue-black, with the second and third joints dull testaceus beneath.

I have taken this insect in plenty on the sallow at Coombe-wood, and also at Darenth; it occurs in other parts of the metropolitan
CHRYSOMELIDE. — CRYPTOCEPHALUS.

†Sp. 4. longipes? Nigra, obscura, elytris pallido-testaceis, maculis tribus nigris, pedibus anticis elongatis. (Long. corp. 5! lin.)


Black, obscure, with a faint ashy pile: thorax with the sides rounded: elytra pale testaceous, punctulated, each with three black spots, one placed on the shoulder, the other two transversely, towards the apex, rather behind the middle: legs black, the anterior in one sex elongate: antennæ serrate, with the base of the second and third joints testaceous.

The only indigenous examples I have seen of this insect are a pair in the collection at the British Museum, of which one was taken at “Sidmoutli.”—Dr. Leach:—the other was obtained from the late Dr. Lettsom’s cabinet.


Blue-black, shining, punctured: head very broad and brassy in front: body beneath and legs blue: antennæ black, with the base pale rufous.

The CL. Hordei of Fabricius is said by him to be ameous, with the forehead coppery and the antennæ black: it is possible that the above may be a variety of the Fabrician insect.

Can this have been an imported insect?

Of this remarkable insect I have hitherto seen only the specimen that is in the collection of the British Museum, which was found near “Glasgow.”—Dr. Leach.

GENUS CCCCX.—CRYPTOCEPHALUS, Geoffroy.

Antennæ elongate, simple, filiform, and nearly as long as the body, the articulations cylindric-conic, the basal joint robust; second subglobose, minute; third short; two following slender, elongate; the remainder slightly incrassated. Palpi with the terminal joint conic-cylindric: head small, vertical, deeply inserted into the thorax; the latter globose, nearly as broad as the elytra, immarginate: body short, cylindric: legs short, tibiae simple: tarsi with the basal joint elongate, the penultimate bilobed.

The slender, filiform, elongate, antennæ of Cryptocephalus at
once point out the difference of the genus from Clythra, added to which the subglobose thorax, somewhat exposed apex of the abdomen, shorter and comparatively more robust body, and less elongate form, seem also to distinguish the genus: the species of which are frequently to be observed in bright sunshine basking in flowers.

A. Elytra dispersedly punctate.


**Black:** head with a luteous spot between the antenna: mouth spotted with white: thorax flavescent, or testaceous, more or less varied or spotted with black: elytra punctured, rufo-testaceous, with the margins entirely black, and with three spots of that colour on the disc, two placed transversely near the base, the other also transversely towards the apex: legs black, with a white spot at the tip of the outer margin of the femora: antennae black, with the basal joints testaceous beneath.

The colour of the thorax varies considerably: in some instances it is testaceous, with two distinct black spots; in others the black predominates, so as nearly to cover the disc, having a slender dorsal line alone pale:—the spots on the elytra are also very variable.

The only locality near London for this species that I am acquainted with is Darenth-wood, where I have frequently captured it in June, on the hazel and birch: it appears to be somewhat rare. “Rae-hills, not common.”—Rev. W. Little.


**Black:** head with two more or less distinct ochreous or yellow spots in the front: thorax very glossy, finely and sparingly punctured; black in the male, rufous in the female: elytra rather coarsely punctured, the punctures irregularly disposed in lines; entirely rufous: legs totally black: antennae black, with some of the basal joints ferruginous.

Also found on the hazel at Darenth in June, but very rare: it likewise occurs in Norfolk.

Sp. 3. Histrio. *Niger, confertim punctatus, thorace elytrisque flavo-variegatis,
elytris externae substriato-punctatis, pedibus ferruginosis nigro-varius. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Black, thickly and coarsely punctured: head yellow, with the crown and a frontal dash black: thorax more or less varied with yellow, or yellow with distinct black spots: elytra coarsely punctured, the lateral punctures a little disposed in rows, the disc irregularly varied with yellow or ochraceous, sometimes nearly black: legs ferruginous, with the base of the femora and sometimes the outer margin black, the apex of the latter with a whitish-yellow spot: antennae black, with the base ferruginous.

I possess a specimen of this extraordinary species, which was taken near Rochford in Essex, and I have recently had a second lent to me for examination, which was taken “on the banks of the Wye, by Mr. Stevens.”—Mr. Waterhouse.

Sp. 4. sericeus. Viridi-sericeus, aureo, anevo, vel carulescenti-unicans, antennis nigris, thorace punctulato, elytris rugoso-punctatis, segmento ultimo ventrali impresso. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Silken-green, very glossy, tinctured more or less with brilliant gold, brass or blue: thorax finely but distinctly punctured: elytra rugosely punctured, elevated at the scutellum, with the apex of each rounded: abdomen in the female with a deep impression at the anal segment, and a faint one in the male: legs green: antennae black.

Elytra sometimes concolorous with the elytra, at others discrepant.


Sp. 5. similis. Viridis, niteris, subtus obscurior, supra ceeruleo aut anevo micans, thorace subtillisimae punctulato, elytris rugoso-punctatis, segmento ultimo ventrali integro. (Long. corp. 2½—3 lin.)


Green, shining, dusky, and somewhat obscure beneath, above tinted with blue or brassy: thorax very glossy, and finely punctured: elytra coarsely rugose-
punctate, with an elevation near the scutellum, and the apex of each rounded: legs brassy: body with the terminal segment entire: antennae brassy-black.

Less frequent than the last, but not uncommon throughout the metropolitan district in June. "Rochester, abundantly." — Rev. Professor Henslow. — "Near Chevening, Kent." — Mr. Ingpen.


Dark blue, green, or black: head with the mouth, and a patch above yellow, and sometimes an adjoining spot: thorax very convex, extremely glossy and smooth, deep blue, or greenish: elytra also of similar hue, less shining, deeply punctate, the punctures slightly disposed in striae towards the base and suture: anterior legs of the male and all of the female yellow: posterior of the male black: the latter sex with two small yellow streaks in the vertex, and the antennae, which are yellow at the base in both sexes, slightly elongated.

Extremely rare: it has been found in Devonshire, and also, I believe, in the vicinity of the metropolis.

B. Elytra punctate-striate.

Sp. 7. bipustulatus. Niger, nitidus, elytris striatis, singulo macula rufa apice, antennarum basi piceo. (Long. corp. 3—3¾ lin.)

Cr. bipustulatus. Fabricius.—Curtis, i. pl. 35.—Steph. Catal. 227. No. 2321.

Black, shining: thorax convex, smooth, and very glossy: elytra less glossy, not very deeply punctate-striate, the apex of each with a rounded red spot: legs black: antennae with the base piceous within.

Apparently not uncommon on heaths, in the vicinity of Lyndhurst, in the New-forest, whence I have seen numerous examples.


Black, shining: thorax very smooth and glossy: elytra rufous, with the entire margins and suture black, each with a broad longitudinal streak on the disc, neither touching the apex or base: antennae slightly piceous at the base.

Not uncommon on hazels, oaks, &c. in woods within the metropolitan district, especially at Darenth and its vicinity, in June.
CHRYSOMELIDÆ.—CRYPTOCEPHALUS.

359

"In woods near Penllergare, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
"Epping."—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 9. nigripennis. Plate xxiii. f. 5. Rufus, vertice, antennarum apice, tarsis, elytris, maculisque duabus thoracis nigris. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Rufous, shining: head with the vertex black: thorax very glossy bright rufous: with a large triangular patch on each side black: elytra moderately punctate-striate, entirely deep black above, the reflected margin rufous: abdmen and legs also rufous: tarsi and tip of the antennae black, base of the last rufous.

Taken near Rochford in Essex.


Black, shining: elytra moderately punctate-striate, with two testaceous yellow spots, one elongate at the base of the outer margin, the other rounded, and at the apex: head of the male with a cruciform yellow patch, and the anterior margin of the thorax yellow: legs with the anterior femora beneath with a yellow line: tibiae piceous: female larger, with the thorax immaculate: head with two distinct yellow spots: antennae piceous at the base within.


Shining black: thorax glossy, very smooth and polished: elytra moderately punctate-striate, black, with an oblique stripe on each, arising at the base, and reaching to a little behind the middle, and the lateral margins broadly testaceous-yellow: legs and antennae black, the base of the latter a little piceous within.

I possess a fine pair of this insect, which were taken between Rochford and Southend.
Violet-blue; mouth yellow, forehead finely punctured; thorax convex, shining, thickly punctulated; elytra violet, glossy, deeply punctate-striate, the striae towards the apex somewhat evanescent; body beneath bluish-black; legs short, bluish- or brassy-green: antennae black, with the base testaceous.

Not uncommon on the birch at Darenth and Birch Woods, in June, especially at the former place.

Cylindric-ovate, black, above a little bluish; mouth flavescent; thorax deep black, shining; elytra black, slightly shining, moderately punctate-striate, especially towards the apex; legs black; femora slightly incrassated; antennæ fuscous, with the base ferruginous.

Rare; it occurs on the common Barberry (*Berberis communis*):
— it has been captured in Suffolk and in Devonshire.

Black; head punctulated, with a short impressed line on the forehead; on the latter is a bilobed yellow spot, and the mouth is also yellow, the colour united to the frontal spot: thorax short, very finely punctulate, its anterior margin, and sometimes the lateral ones, very narrowly yellow: elytra blue, deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth: legs stout, the four anterior testaceous-yellow, the femora with a black line above; posterior black: antennae black, with the base testaceous.

Found at Darenth-wood, in June, on the sallow, not uncommon.

Sp. 15. frontalis. *Ater, nitidus, fronte thoracis margine elytrorumque latere exteriori antice, scutelloque apice antennarum basi pedibusque flavis.* (Long. corp. ½ lin.)
Black, shining; head entirely yellow, the colour bilobed on the forehead, which is sparingly punctate; thorax very short, and glossy, deep black, with the anterior margin and angles, and a portion of the lateral margin, yellow: apex of scutellum yellow: elytra slightly shining, deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices flat; the lateral margin at the base yellow: the four anterior legs also dull yellow, with a dusky line on the femora, the hinder femora with a
large blackish patch, the rest of the body fulvescent: antennae black, with the base pale.

I have seen but few examples of this insect, which has been taken in Suffolk and near London: I possess a specimen lately given to me by P. H. Desvignes, Esq., who captured it in the vicinity of London.


(Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Black: head beneath the antennae and the mouth entirely yellow: thorax very smooth and glossy: elytra, anteriorly deeply punctate-striate, with the apex smooth: scutellum black, with the apex ascending: legs rather long, anterior yellow, the femora generally fuscescent above; posterior black, with the tibiae occasionally more or less fulvescent: antennae black, with the base more or less yellow.


Sp. 17. exilis. *Ater, nitidus, ore antennarumque basi flavis, pedibus atro-piceis, thorace nitido, elytris tenue punctato-striatis.*

(Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Black, shining, with the mouth and base of the antennae yellow: apex of the latter black: thorax very shining, impunctate: elytra faintly punctate-striate to the apex: legs deep-piceous, the anterior sometimes paler.

Occasionally found within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire in June.


(Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Black: forehead rugose-punctate, yellow in the male, with two black streaks at the apex, black in the female, with the mouth and two spots in the crown yellow: thorax also rugose-punctate, slightly shining, with the anterior and lateral margins entirely yellow, the latter sometimes interrupted in the middle: scutellum with the apex elevated: elytra yellow, deeply punctate-striate, the suture entirely, and broadly, black nearly to the apex, and in the middle of
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

each a broad black streak reaching nearly to the apex: legs entirely pale testaceous: antennae pale testaceous at the base. On the hinder margin of the thorax, before the scutellum, are frequently two yellow spots; and the black vitta on the elytra is sometimes united to the dark suture.

Found not uncommonly in the vicinity of Bristol, and in other parts of the west of England, and I believe also found on the coast of Norfolk in sandy situations.


Shining: head, base of antennae and legs entirely testaceous: thorax very smooth, fulvous: elytra regularly and somewhat deeply punctate-striate, the punctures sometimes dusky, pale ochraceous; the humeral callos occasional infuscate, at times the suture black, or a larger blotch of that colour towards the apex, occasionally forming a broad transverse fascia: breast, abdomen, and tip of the antennae black: apex of abdomen pale.


Sp. 20. ochraceus. Ochraceus, thorace fulvescenti levisimo, elytris punctato-striatis, immaculatis, corpore subtus nigricante, ano testaceo. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Ochraceous: thorax fulvescent, very smooth: elytra punctate-striate, immaculate, pale ochraceous: body beneath dusky, with the apex testaceous: base of the antennae and the legs pale ochraceous; tip of the antennae dusky.

Found in Suffolk, and in the neighbourhood of London.


Black: head and thorax fulvous, the latter very smooth: elytra black, punctate-striate, the outer margin with a narrow pale ochraceous streak, widest and most distinct at the base: legs entirely fulvo-testaceous: antennae fulvous at the base, the apex black. Head sometimes varied with yellowish in front.
Out of hundreds of specimens of Cr. minutus, I have never found this species in company therewith; and as the present insect does not occur in Sweden, whereas the one above-named is plentiful in that country, I consider that it is perfectly distinct therefrom.

Found at Darenth-wood, and in Devonshire, in June.

Genus CCCCXI.—Eumolpus, Fabricius.

Antennae distinctly shorter than the body, with the basal joint subobconic; the terminal joints gradually increasing and broader, frequently compressed-dilated, the apical joint elongate, conic. Palpi thickened at the apex, the terminal joint subovate; head retracted; eyes prominent; thorax much narrower than the elytra, the back very convex, subgibbous; body elongate-ovate; elytra convex, entire; legs elongate; femora clavate.

The genus Eumolpus differs from Cryptocephalus by the dissimilarity of the structure of its antennae, as well as by the narrowness of the thorax compared with the elytra, the length of legs, &c.

†Sp. 1. obscura. Niger, subobscurus, tene pubescens, confertissime punctulatus, antennis basi ferrugineis, thorace subglobose, elytris subquadratis, humeris elevatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, slightly obscure, and a little pubescent; very thickly punctured; thorax subglobose; elytra subquadrate, very convex, with a transverse impression near


Black, pubescent, punctured, with the base of the antennae, the tibiae occasionally, the middle of the femora and the elytra of a sanguineous brown; head with a frontal groove; elytra obsoletely substriate; legs elongate; femora clavate.

Indicated by Turton as British, but I have never seen an indigenous specimen.

Genus CCCCXII. Colaspis, Fabricius.

Antennæ nearly as long as the body, subfiliform or scarcely thickened at the apex, the articulations, especially at the base, elongate-cylindric. Palpi fili-
the shoulders, which are elevated, the disc thickly and irregularly punctate: *antennae* black, *with the base ferruginous*.

In the British Museum is a specimen of this insect, said to have been captured in Lincolnshire.

**Sp. 3. Dillwynii. Plate xxiii. f. 3.** — *Neo-cupreus, nitidus, thorace transversim subrugoso, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis subrugosis, antennis apice tarsisque fuscis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


*Brassy-copper,* very glossy: head punctate, with a frontal depression, and faintly rugose transversely: thorax with the sides dilated, the disc very thickly and finely *wrinkled transversely:* elytra somewhat unequal, with the shoulders anteriorly angular, the disc rather *irregularly punctate-striate,* with the interstices somewhat rugose; each elytron with two bronzed depressions on the disc: legs and antennae brassy, with the tip of the latter and the tarsi fuscous.

As this splendid insect does not exactly accord with Olivier's description of *Eu. pygmaeus,* which he describes as having the thorax smooth and the elytra punctate, I have named it after its captor, my friend, L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

I have seen one specimen only of this beautiful insect, which was given to me by Mr. Dillwyn, and was "taken on July 29, 1820, among herbage on a hedge bank by a path near Penllergare, between Tyrdonkin and Cefnadley." — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

**Family LII. — Cassidiae, Leach.**

*Antenna* inserted at a distance from the mouth, approximating at the base, the base itself generally concealed beneath the anterior margin of the thorax. *Palpi* small: *head* horizontal, concealed beneath the *thorax;* the latter generally semicircular: *mouth* received against the anterior margin of the sternum:

form: *head* small, retracted: *thorax* rather narrower than the *elytra;* the latter convex: *body* ovate: *legs* moderate, simple.

† Sp. 1. flavicornis. *Punctata, viridi-anea, antennis pedibusque flavis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

**Cr. flavicornis. Fabricius.—Wilkin's Cat.(!) — Steph. Catal.** 414. No. 2338 * note.

*Brassy-green,* punctate: *antennae* yellow: *elytra* somewhat punctate-striate, body brassy beneath: *legs* yellow.

This insect is introduced in the Catalogue of the rare British Insects in the collection of Mr. Wilkin; but as it is a native of South America, it is doubtless not indigenous.
body shield-shaped, suborbicular, flat beneath, above somewhat elevated, the margin of the thorax and elytra frequently dilated: legs moderate.

The larvae of the insects contained in this singular family are broad, ovate, depressed, with the sides spinous, and the tail forked and round; they have six short legs, each furnished with a scaly hook; they obtain their nourishment from the sap of plants, and void their excrements upon their furcate tail, upon which they, in the course of time, form a complete covering to the body by this singular process, and when the mass becomes too large, or gets broken off by any accident, it is reproduced:—their pupae considerably resemble the larva; they are depressed and broad, with the thorax ample and dilated, and the lateral margins of the body serrated.—The typical genus only is found in Britain.

**Genus CCCCCXIII.—Cassida Auctorum.**

*Antennae* subfiliform, rather incrassated towards the apex, the basal joint clavate, second globose, third elongate, terminal elongate-conic. *Palpi* maxillary clavate, with the apical joint elongate-conic, acute; labial filiform, with the apex acute; *labium* elongate, entire: *legs* short: *tibia* simple.

The insects of this singular genus may be at once known by their depressed form, with the thorax and elytra expanding over the sides, and concealing the outline of the body, the tips of the antennae and of the legs alone being visible: from their peculiarity of form they have been termed *tortoise-beetles*, as they do not inaptly represent the animal whence their name is derived: most of the species are of lively green or rufous hues, sometimes varied with black, or elegantly striped with metallic tints, which fade with death, but may be revived by holding the insect near the fire.

A. Without wings.

Sp. 1. vittata. **Plate** xxiii. f. 1. *Nigra, supra rubro, thorace maculis quatuor, elytrisque vittâ interruptâ suturâque atris.* (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Black, above rufous: thorax with four black spots, one minute over the head, behind which is a large one at the base, and two others on the posterior angles: *elytra* absolutely rugulose transversely, with the suture and an interrupted streak on each *black*, and a spot of similar hue at the base: antennae with the base ferruginous.

The interrupted vitta on the elytra varies considerably.
MANDIBULATA. — COLEOPTERA.

Rare near London: it has occurred in the vicinity of Windsor, and also near Godstone, in Surrey, in June. “Burghfield, on the ragwort.” — Rev. J. H. Bird, to whom I am indebted for a fine series of specimens.

B. With wings.

a. With the posterior angles of the thorax not rounded, generally acute.


Black; above red or green: thorax punctate, immaculate, with the posterior angles nearly straight: elytra punctate-striate, thickly and irregularly blotched with black near the suture, and rather prettily spotted with the same on the disc: edge of the abdomen pale.

The spots on the elytra vary considerably in size, but the shoulder has generally an elongate dash of black.

Rather local, but very common in some places within the metropolitan district, especially by the banks of the Croydon Canal, near Greenwich. “Common on Inula dysenteria (near Swansea).” — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Plaistow marshes, on ragwort.” — Mr. Ingpen.

Sp. 3. rubiginosa. Ovata, obscurius viridis, elytris substratiato-punctatis, basi rufescentibus, pedibus pallidis, femoribus nigris. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Ovate, black; above dull green: thorax with the posterior angles acuminated: elytra somewhat striato-punctate, with the base rufescent, the apex declining: body beneath with the lateral margins sometimes slightly edged with testaceous: femora black, with the apex, and the tibiae and tarsi pale: antennae pale at the base, the apex black.


Sp. 4. thoracica? Nigra, thorace rufescente, posticè ferrugineo, elytris punctato-striatis, viridibus, maculi bascos ferruginei, pedibus testaceis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Ovate, black: thorax rufescent, posteriorly ferruginous, with the hinder angles acute: elytra punctate-striate, green, with a ferruginous spot at the base, the
Cassida di. 

a. Apex deflexed: sides of the abdomen pale testaceous: legs entirely and base of the antennae pale testaceous.

Rare: taken near London.

b. With the hinder angles of the thorax rounded.

1. With the thorax very short, transverse.

Sp. 5. equestris. Supra late viridis, crebro vage punctulata, subutus nigra, abdominis limbo late pedibusque toti luteo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 4—4½ lin.)


Short, ovate: deep green above, thickly and irregularly punctulate: the punctures coarse on the elytra, and rather obsolete on the disc of the thorax: body beneath, deep black; with the sides of the abdomen broadly luteous, with a ferruginous tinge: legs also entirely of a luteo-ferruginous hue, with the femora greenish during life: antennae black, with the base testaceous.


2. Thorax moderate, not transverse.

* Body ovate.


Oblong-ovate, black: thorax somewhat semicircular, above green, obsoletely punctate, with the lateral margin somewhat ferruginous: elytra a little convex, green, distinctly punctato-striate, with the base within and the suture irregularly reddish-brown: abdomen beneath with an interrupted pale margin: legs pale testaceous, with the base of the femora more or less dusky: antennae piceous, with the base pale.

Not very common in the vicinity of the metropolis; on the Serratula arvensis: I have occasionally taken specimens at Hertford, and have received the insect from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Sp. 7. nebulosa. Nigra, supra griseo-flavescens, elytris nigro-maculatis, profundâ punctato-striatis, punctis subocellatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Ovate, black; above yellowish-griseous, or pale green: thorax very short, semicircular, with the angles rounded, obsoletely punctate, the middle of the base frequently paler than the disc: elytra with the disc very convex, deeply...
punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat mammillated, the alternate interstices slightly elevated; the disc pale griseous, thickly sprinkled with minute irregular black spots and points, the spots a little confluent on the sides of the hinder margin: body beneath with the limb pale: legs pale, with the femora black, or clouded at the base: antennae pale, with the apex fuscos.


Sp. 8. ferruginea. Nigra, supra ferruginea, elytris vage punctatis, lineis aliquot elevatis antennis pedibusque rufo-pallidis, femorum basi nigricante. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black beneath, above ferruginous: thorax finely punctured: elytra rather thickly punctured, the punctures irregularly disposed, and interrupted with several elevated costae, of which two are parallel with the suture, and the others somewhat irregular: abdomen broadly testaceo-ferruginous beneath: legs pale rufescent, with the extreme base of the femora dusky: antennae pale, with the apex fuscoscent.

Very rare: I have hitherto seen but few specimens, of which I possess a fine series taken in Devonshire. The following insect is generally confounded with the present, but the elevated lines on the elytra, and the want of the depression in the middle of the thorax behind, sufficiently distinguish the two, exclusively of other differences. “Near Swansea.” — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 9. obsoleta. Supra griseo-flavescens, fronte pedibusque pallidis, thorace postice fovea impressâ, elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis subelevatis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Above griseous-yellow: thorax with the lateral margins depressed, the base in the middle with a distinct impressed fovea: elytra deeply punctate-striate, with the punctures somewhat ocellated, the alternate interstices slightly elevated: body beneath black, with the front and lateral margins of the abdomen pale: legs entirely pale testaceous: antennae pale, with the apex dusky.

Sp. 10. sanguinolenta. Nigra, supra viridis, thorace posticè arcuato, elytris distincte punctato- striatis, plagá communi bascos sanguineos, pedibus pallidis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)

Ovate, black; above green: thorax somewhat semicircular, curved posteriorly towards the sides, with the angles obtuse: elytra very convex, bright green, shining, with a rosy or bright red spot at the base of the suture, the disc deeply punctate-striate, with the second and fifth interstices from the suture slightly elevated: abdomen beneath with its lateral margins, broadly pale-green: legs entirely pale or greenish: antennæ pale, with the apex dusky.

Very rare near London, and I believe not frequent in other places: I possess one specimen captured in Devonshire, and another found in Essex: it occurs in June, and has been taken at Highgate. "On Crwmlyn-burrows, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 11. singularis. Nigra, supra viridis, thorace punctato parum sinuato, elytris crebre vageque punctatis, femorum apice, tibiis, tarsisque pallidis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Short, ovate, black; above green: thorax rather thickly punctate, a little minated at the base: elytra thickly, irregularly, and coarsely punctured, immaculate: margins of the abdomen slightly edged with pale testaceous; apex of femora, tibiae, tarsi, and base of antennæ, pale.

I have a single example, agreeing in every particular with a specimen sent to this country, by Sturm, with the above name, which was taken near London.

** Body elongate.

Sp. 12. viridula. Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra, supra pallide viridecens, unicolor, elytris sub profunde punctato-striatis, marginé deflexo, pedibus pallido-viridibus, femoribus basi nigro fuscis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Oblong-ovate, convex; above pale green, immaculate: thorax somewhat waved at the base, the disc very smooth: elytra faintly punctate-striate, with the third interstice dilated in the middle, and somewhat irregularly punctate, the margin deflexed: breast and abdomen fuscous, with the lateral margins of the last broadly pale greenish: legs pale greenish, with the base of the femora a little dusky: antennæ pale at the base, the apex fuscous.

Not common; found occasionally in July within the metropolitan district.
Sp. 13. Spargula. Oblongo-ovata, supra pallide viridis, thorace lavo, elytris
tene punctato-striatis, corpore subito atro, abdominis marginis pedibusque
pallidis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)
Oblong-ovate; above pale green: thorax smooth: elytra rather faintly punctate-
striate, with the lateral margin deflexed: body beneath black, with the
margin of the abdomen narrowly pale: legs entirely pale: antenna pale, with
the apex fuscescent.

Probably a variety of the last described species. Found near
London and Bristol, on the Spargula arvensis. "Sometimes taken
near Swansea."—J. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

vitlā abbreviāti metallico-viridis, suturā fuscescente, pedibus pallidis. (Long.
corp. 2 lin.)
Black; above greyish-ochre: thorax sparingly punctured; the margins some-
what transparent: elytra brownish, punctate-striate, the third interstice
with a few punctures in the middle placed irregularly, the disc of each with a
waved metallic-green stripe, not reaching to the apex, and perishing with
death: sides of the abdomen broadly ochreous, and margins of the segments
narrowly edged with the same: legs entirely ochreous: apex of the antenne
fuscous, base pale. The green stripe upon the elytra is sometimes wanting.

I have occasionally met with this pretty insect flying in April near
Ripley, but it is rather uncommon: but I had previously received
specimens from the Rev. T. Skrimshire, who took them near Faken-
ham. "Aquatic plants in ponds, Coombc-wood."—Mr. Ingpen.

*** With the body suborbiculate.

Sp. 15. n-bilis. Ovata, convexa, supra griseo-flavescens, elytris profunde
punctato-striatis, interstitio secundo caeruleo-argenteo, pedibus pallidis,
semiorbis nigris. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)
Ovate, convex: above yellowish-griseous: thorax with the disc smooth, the lateral
margins a little punctate: elytra deeply punctate-striate, with the second
interstice rather broad, and of a silvery-blue, or coppery, but fading after
death to a pale yellow; the margin deflexed: body black, with the margins
of the abdomen broadly testaceous: legs testaceous, with the base of the
femora black: antenne pale, with the apex fuscescent.

This beautiful species I have frequently taken flying on
Ockham-common, near Ripley, in April and June, but it appears
to be somewhat uncommon. "Marton Lodge, Yorkshire."—
Sp. 16. splendidula. *Ovata, convexa, grisea, elytris punctato-striatis, linea stigmatique cuprea-auris, sutura fuscensente.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Ovate, convex: griseous above: thorax pale immaculate: elytra punctate-striate, with the suture fuscenscent, with a golden-coppery stripe on the second interstices, and one or two abbreviated ones in the middle of the disc towards the apex; and on the shoulders, the margins deflexed: beneath black, with the margin of the abdomen, apex of the femora, and base of the antennae pale, and tip of the latter fuscous: tibiae and tarsi testaceous.

Not common: taken within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire. "Near Penllergare, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 17. margaritacea. *Virides, elytris viridi-argenteis nitidis, subtilissime punctatis, capite pectoreque nigris, pedibus pallidis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Greenish; above shining silvery-green, or pearlaceous, the colour fading after death to a pale shining testaceous; the elytra thickly and finely punctured, with the lateral margins deflexed and expanded: head and breast black: abdomen greenish: legs entirely and base of the antennae pale, apex of the latter fuscenscent.

Very rare: I have a single example only, which was captured near London.

Sp. 18. concinna. *Spera lute viridis, convexa, subnuda, elytris confertissimc vagi punctatis, capite pectoreque atris, abdomine pedibusque viridibus.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Above of a fine green; convex, and slightly glossy: thorax obsoletely punctured; elytra convex, very thickly and coarsely punctured, the punctures irregularly confluent, the lateral margins deflexed and expanded: head and breast black: abdomen and legs greenish: base of the antennae pale, apex black.

I have not employed Kirby's MS. name as in my Catalogue, another insect having been described by that name, and the term Anglica is not applicable, as I have seen foreign specimens of this species.

Rare: I have taken two or three specimens at different times at Birch-wood, in September.


MANDIBULATA. COLEOPTERA.

Green above; head black: thorax with the posterior angles somewhat acuminate, the disc obsoletely punctured: elytra ample, with the sides posteriorly rounded; the disc longitudinally convex, and throughout somewhat deeply and coarsely punctured: the lateral margins deflexed and expanded: breast black; abdomen yellow: legs short flavescent.

Very rare: I have hitherto seen but two specimens only, which were captured in Devonshire.

Subsection III.—Trimeri, Dumeril.

Body hemispheric or oval. Antenna 11-jointed, short, gradually thickening to the apex, or abruptly clavate: palpi short, filiform; or with the terminal joint secundiform-truncate: mandibles horny, broad, trigonate, compressed, acute, the apex sometimes bifid: maxillae membranaceous, bilobed, the inner lobe small: head deeply inserted in the thorax; the latter short, transverse; or subquadrate, flat: elytra arched, very convex, and covering the abdomen, which is ample; flat or convex beneath: legs rather short, unarmed; tarsi frequently three-jointed only, sometimes tetramerous.

Of this subsection the following families have been detected in Britain, thus cursorily distinguished.

maxillares art. ult. maximo, plerumque secundiformi: 53. COCCINELLIDÆ.
filiformes. aut capitati:
Antenna elongata, extrorsum crassiores:

54. ENDONYCHIDÆ.
braves, crasse, cylindricæ:

N5. HISPIDÆ.

FAMILY LIII.—COCCINELLIDÆ, Latreille.

Maxillary palpi large, with the terminal joint largest, and generally secundiform; labial small, subfiliform: labrum narrow, elongate, membranaceous. Antenna shorter than the thorax, and more or less distinctly thickening to the apex, in the typical genus rather abruptly clavate, the club in form of a reversed triangle: body hemispheric, or short-ovate: thorax transverse, broad, the hinder margin forming a reversed arch: elytra ample, convex, covering the abdomen, which is flat beneath; tarsi obscurely tetramerous, or trimerous.

The insects of this family are known by the familiar names of Lady-bird, Lady-cow, &c. They are of moderate size, and do not possess the brilliancy of metallic colouring which so pre-eminently distinguishes many of the insects of the preceding subsection, though their colours are nevertheless very gay and lively, consisting generally of rich tints of red, black, luteous or whitish, varied with spots.
or blotches of the same, frequently in opposition to each other, the pale upon the dark ground, or vice versa. The varieties to which some of the species are subject are almost infinite, and authors who have taken colour alone as their guide in their attempts to describe the species, have consequently failed, and described the different varieties as so many species, as may be seen by a reference to my Catalogue. Their larvae are carnivorous, and subsist upon Aphidae; they are, in common with the imago, very active; provided with six triarticulate legs; their body is elongate, diminishing to a point behind, which is provided with a fleshy tubercle, answering the purpose of a seventh leg, and by which the pupa are eventually suspended; some are scaly, others pilose, or tuberculate, and some smooth and velvety behind; their colours are various: the imago is produced in from twelve to fifteen days; and several broods occur, the first appearing early in the spring; but many of the species hibernate beneath the bark of trees: they frequent trees and plants, and occasionally appear in countless multitudes: from the joints of the thighs a yellow mucilaginous narcotic fluid, of a disagreeable smell, exudes when they are laid hold of; and which in the \(\text{Co.} 7\)-punctata has been held as a specific for the tooth-ache. The genera of which the indigenous species consist may be thus externally distinguished.

\textit{Elytra} haud striata.
\textit{Corpus} glabrum.

\textit{Thorax} postice haud angulatus:
\textit{angulatus}:
\textit{pubescens}:
\textit{glosum}:
\textit{subhem isphericum aut oblongum}.
\textit{Antenna} breves, clavata:
\textit{elongata, tenues, subelavata}:
\textit{Elytra} punctato-striata:

\textbf{Genus CCCCCXIV. Chilocorus, Leach.}

\textit{Antenna} very short, slender at the base, the apex with a capitate-clava, the capitulum somewhat solid and acute. \textit{Palpi} maxillary short, rather stout, with the terminal joint thickened and obliquely truncate; head deflexed: \textit{thorax} broadest in the middle, margined, very short, truncate, the hinder angles rounded; \textit{elytra} ample, with a broad dilated margin: \textit{body} hemispheric, gibbous, very glossy, and glabrous.

Chilocorus may be distinguished with facility from Coccinella by
the ample margined elytra, as well as by the want of posterior angles to its lunate thorax: the antennae are remarkably short, and the club is more solid than in the following genus: the thorax is apparently remote from the elytra, arising from the rounding of its posterior angles; and the palpi are of dissimilar form: all the species are of dark tints, usually black, more or less spotted or marked with rufous.

Gibbous, black, with the head rufous: elytra each with a transverse fascia in the middle, composed of two or three more or less confluent rufous spots: margins of abdomen also rufous: legs black, with reddish joints.
Var. α. The dorsal fascia composed of three minute distinct rufous spots.
Var. β. The dorsal fascia broad and entire.
Var. γ. With the anterior angles of the thorax rufescent.
Not an uncommon species on oaks, &c. in the neighbourhood of Hertford, Coombe and Darenth woods, &c. in the summer.

Gibbous, black: elytra finely punctured, each with a large ovate rufous spot, placed transversely: abdomen totally red: legs black; tarsi rufescent beneath.
Rather local, but in profusion about June in the sandy lane at the entrance to Darenth-wood from the village: I have also met with the insect at Hertford, and have received it from Bristol. “Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little. “On Sketty-burrows, and plentiful on Vaccinium myrtillus in Crwmlyn-bog.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Weston.”—Rev. A. H. Matthews. “Epping.”—Mr. Doubleday.

Sp. 4. rufipes. *Niger, capite antice thoracis lateribus abdominis limbo pedibus rufis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Convex, black: head entirely and lateral margins of the thorax widely rufous: elytra finely punctulated entirely black: margins of the abdomen rufous: legs totally rufous.

Var. β. With the head almost entirely black; the mouth alone rufous.

I have hitherto seen two specimens only of this very distinct species, one of which was captured near Windsor in June 1816, the other I obtained from the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 5. quadriverrucatus. *Niger, elytrorum lunulâ humerali, pustulâ zum medium anoque rubris.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 lin.)


Convex, black: elytra each with a lunular humeral spot, and a rounded pustule on the back, behind the middle, towards the suture, rufous: posterior margins of the abdomen pale rufous; joints of the legs and the tarsi beneath also rufescent.

Var. β. With the spot on the shoulder of the elytra narrow and distinctly lunate, the posterior dorsal spot minute.

Var. γ. Elytra totally black.

Immature specimens are fuscous in lieu of black.


Black: elytra each with a large rounded rufous spot: breast and abdomen entirely rufous.

I obtained a pair of this species from Mr. Francillon's cabinet, doubtless introduced in mistake for the preceding species.
Genus CCCCXV.—Coccinella Auctorum.

Antennae rather short, clavate, the capitulum compressed, obconic, with the apical joint largest and subtruncate. Palpi maxillary, long, very robust, the terminal joint very large, securiform: head small: thorax transverse, broadest at the base, but narrower near the elytra, the hinder margin rounded, with the angles acute: elytra ample, slightly margined: body subhemispheric, sometimes a little oblong-ovate, convex: legs short: tarsi obscurely quadriarticulate.

From Chilocorus the present genus differs not only by having distinct hinder angles to the thorax, which last is broadest behind, but by having the elytra scarcely margined, the maxillary palpi distinctly elongate and robust, with the terminal joint more or less securiform: the antennae elongate, with the capitulum compressed obconic-truncate, and the body but slightly gibbous or hemispheric: the species are generally extremely prone to vary; and both in their larvae and imago states seem destined to keep the numerous family of Aphidae within due bounds.

† Sp. 1. lateralis. Hemisphærica, nigra, nitida, thoracis lateribus, elytrorumque puncto pone medium rufis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)

Hemispheric, black, shining: thorax with its lateral margins rufous: elytra each with a rufous spot on the disc a little behind the middle: anterior tibiae pale.

I formerly considered that my specimens of the following species were synonymous with this insect, but upon a re-examination of them, after a lapse of nearly twenty years, I am satisfied they are distinct: but as Mr. Curtis, after two examinations of this genus, indicates that he is in possession of indigenous specimens, the description is here inserted.

Sp. 2. Reppensis. Subhemisphærica, nigra nitida, thoracis lateribus punctoque versus apicem elytrorum rufis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)

Subhemispheric, shining black: thorax with its lateral margins broadly rufous: elytra ample, each with a more or less distinct rufous spot within the apex on the lateral margin: anterior tibiae and all the tarsi testaceous.

Generally confounded with the preceding insect in the London cabinets.


Hemispheric, pale luteous: thorax with six black dots, four placed transversely and two in the base, and occasionally two minute ones on the anterior margin above the eyes: elytra each with the suture, five distinct round spots and a flexuous lateral line composed of three or four united spots, black: body beneath black, with the margin pale: legs pale, femora generally black in the middle.

Var. β. Thorax with the two inner spots united into an oblique line.

Var. γ. Thorax with the spots on each side confluent.

Var. δ. Thorax with all the spots united.

Var. ζ. Elytra with the flexuous lateral line more or less divided into spots; thorax as in Var. α.


Sp. 4. quatuordecimguttata. *Subhemisphæræca, rufo-testacea, thorace uteinque lunula, elytræ singulo guttis septic albidis sita* 1, 3, 2, 1. (Long. corp. 2½—2½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, rufo-testaceous: thorax on each side with a whitish lunule expanding to a blotch on the hinder angle: elytra each with seven whitish spots; placed 1 at the base, then 3 transversely, then 2 also transverse, and 1 within the apex: abdomen and breast piceous in the middle.

Found occasionally in plenty in whitethorn hedges within the metropolitan district, especially in the lanes leading from Birch to Darent woods: also plentiful in Devonshire; and near Bristol. “York.”—*W. C. Hewitson, Esq.* “Cramond.”—*Rev. W. Little.* “Warwick-hall.”—*T. C. Heysham, Esq.* “In the woods at Penrice.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

Sp. 5. bissexguttata. *Subhemisphæræca fulva, thorace uteinque elytræ singulo guttis sex albidis 1, 2 obliquis, 2, 1.* (Long. corp. 1¾—2 lin.)


Subhemispheric; fulvous or rufo-testaceous: thorax slightly emarginate anteriorly, with the lateral margins transparent white: elytra each with six
white spots, placed 1 at the base near the scutellum, 2 obliquely, 2 beyond transversely, and 1 within the apex: legs pale testaceous.

Rare: I possess a fine series, of which the greater portion were taken in the years 1815 and 1816 in Windsor-forest, and others near Bristol.

Sp. 6. bis-septemguttata. Subhemispharica, fulva, polita, thoracis lateribus, elytris guttis septem, humerali minuta, margineque albis:—gutta 1, 2, 2 et 2 obliquis. (Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{2}$—3 lin.)


Subhemispheric, pale fulvous, shining: thorax with the lateral margins pale: elytra each with seven white spots, one small one at the shoulder, then 2, 2 and 2 oblique near the tip, the outer margin also narrowly white.

Extremely rare, apparently: I possess two examples from the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 7. decemguttata. Subhemispharica, lutea, elytra singulio punctis albis quinque; 2, 2, 1. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Subhemispheric: luteous: thorax with the lateral margin whitish: elytra each with five white spots, placed 2 and 2 transversely, and 1 within the apex.

Also very rare: in my collection is a single specimen, which was taken in the west of England; of its exact locality I am not aware.

Sp. 8. sedecimguttata. Subhemispharica, flavo-testacea, pellucida, elytris margine dilatato, guttisque octo; 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, paribus obliquis. (Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{4}$—3 lin.)


Subhemispheric; testaceous, yellow: thorax with the lateral margins broadly pellucid-white: elytra broadly margined, each with eight white spots, placed 1 towards the base, then 2, 2 and 2 obliquely, and 1 within the apex: abdomen piceous in the middle: legs pale testaceous.

Occasionally not uncommon in Coombe-wood in May and June; found also in other parts of the metropolitan district, in Norfolk, Devonshire, &c. "Dalmeney."—Rev. W. Little. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 9. oblongo-guttata. Subhemispharica rufo-testacea, thoracis lateribus elytrorumque lineatis guttisque albidis. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Subhemispheric; rufo-testaceous, shining: thorax with the disc rufescent, the
lateral margins broadly whitish: elytra with the suture, a small spot at the base, near the scutellum, a larger irregular one on the disc, behind which is an oblong one, and an exterior nearly continuous line towards the outer margin, whitish: legs rather pale: abdomen rufo-bruneous.

Var. β. With the disc of the thorax rufous, with an oblique black streak on each side.

Var. γ. With the disc of the thorax nearly black.

Obs. The white blotch towards the middle of the elytra is frequently divided into two oblong spots.


Sp. 10. ocellata. Subhemispheric, nigra, thorace flavo-vario, elytris rubris nigro marginatis, punctis nigris subocellatis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Black: head with two frontal spots, the anterior and lateral margins white: thorax with the anterior margin narrowly, and the lateral broadly white, the last with a black spot on each towards the base, which has two white spots in the centre: elytra rufous, with 16 black spots, edged with whitish during life, pale after death, placed 1 at the base, then 3, 3 and 1 within the apex, the last elongate: margins of the abdominal segments narrowly pale: antennae and tarsi beneath pale ferruginous.

Var. β. With one or other of the spots on the elytra deficient.

Var. γ. With a subocellated humeral spot and a minute one near the scutellum, and the remainder indicated by obsolete pale marks.

Var. δ. With the elytra immaculate.

This elegant species also affects pines and firs, as well as the beech: upon the former trees I have captured it at Birch-wood and

4Sp. 11. marginepunctata. Subhemispheric, rufescens, capite thoraceque luteis, punctis plurimitis nigris, elytris pallidis punctis 16. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Subhemispheric, rufescent, with the head and thorax luteous, thickly spotted with black: elytra pale, each with eight black dots, of which the marginal ones sometimes alone exist.

Turton introduces this species, but, as usual, without authority.
"Tynemouth."—G. Wailes, Esq.

Sp. 12. septempunctata. **PLATE xxiii. f. 2. var. 9.** — *Hemisphaerica nigra, thorace utrinque macula apicis alhida, coleoptris ru fis punctis septem nigris 2 obliquis.* (Long. corp. $3\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Hemispheric, black: head with two white spots on the front: thorax with a patch of the same on each of the anterior angles: *elytra rufus*, with a common black spot at the scutellum, bordered anteriorly with white, and each with three other simple black spots disposed in a triangle, one being in the middle of the back, the others on the lateral margin.

**Obs.** The spots on the elytra very considerable in magnitude; and the elytra are sometimes irregularly sprinkled with black.

Var. β. With the spot towards the shoulder wanting.

Var. γ. With the apical spot obliterated.

Var. δ. With the dorsal spot deficient.

Var. ε. With the humeral and dorsal spots wanting.

Var. η. The elytra together with nine spots, the additional one being placed on the shoulder, and the dorsal one being very large.

Var. θ. **PLATE xxiii. f. 2.—Each elytron with an irregular black circle, uniting the two lateral dots, and including the dorsal one.**

†Var. α. The elytra totally black.

Var. κ. The elytra with a large common black and oval patch, leaving the humeral spot, which is large and irregular, alone free.

One of the commonest species of the genus throughout England, occurring at times in prodigious numbers: in July and August, 1829, the neighbourhood of Ripley was absolutely alive with the myriads that abounded in every hedge and lane.

Sp. 13. quinquepunctata. *Hemisphaerica nigra, thorace utrinque macula albd, elytris sanguineis punctis quinque : $\frac{1}{2}$. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Hemispheric, black: head with two small oblique white spots on the forehead: thorax with a large patch of white on each anterior angle, extending along the lateral margin in a fine line to the hinder angle: *coleoptra sanguineous, with five black dots*, placed on each $\frac{1}{2}$ common, 1 dorsal, and 1 lateral towards the apex.

Var. β. Coleoptra with 3 spots, the apical ones deficient.

Var. γ. Coleoptra with 3 spots, the dorsal one wanting.
Var. η. Coleoptera with 7 spots, a minute additional spot being placed towards the shoulder of each elytron, on the lateral margin.

Var. ι. Coleoptera with 9 spots, an additional one placed as in the preceding variety, and one upon the shoulder.


Sp. 15. vigintiduo-punctata. Hemisphoerica sulphurea, thorace punctis quinque elytris decern nigris, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, punctoque marginali. (Long. corp. 1—2 lin.)


Hemispheric, light shining sulphurous yellow: thorax with five black spots: elytra with eleven each, placed 3, 3, 1, 2 and 1, and a minute one on the lateral margin opposite the second series, extending to the under surface: legs testaceous, femora more or less black.

Var. β. With the lateral spot on the elytra wanting.

Var. γ. With the spots on the elytra more or less confluent.

Var. δ. With the spots on the thorax confluent.


Sp. 16. variabilis. Subhemisphærica, thoracis margine flavo, elytris linea plus minus elevata transversa subapicali, pedibus maxima parte luteis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, luteous or black: margin of the thorax yellow: elytra with a more or less elevated transverse line within the apex, the disc extremely vari-


Subhemispheric, black: thorax with the anterior angles whitish: elytra red, with three abbreviated black fascia.

Introduced by Stewart, but improperly.
able in colour and punctuation: legs luteous or rufescent, with the femora generally clouded with black.

Var. a. Thorax with from 5 to 7 black dots, or obscurefuscous marks: elytra luteous, immaculate.

Var. β. Thorax as before; elytra each with a single black spot: placed either at the shoulder, the middle of the lateral margin, on the disc, towards the middle of the suture, the apex of the hinder margin, or towards the apex of the suture.

Var. γ. Thorax as before: elytra each with two black spots, embracing 15 combinations of those enumerated in var. β.

Var. δ. Thorax as before: elytra each with three black spots, consisting of the various combinations (18 in number) of the spots in var. β.

Var. е. Thorax as before: elytra each with four black spots, composed of 15 various combinations of the spots in var. β.

Var. ζ. Thorax as before: elytra each with five black spots, one or other of the six spots of var. β. being obliterated.

Var. η. Thorax as before: elytra with six black spots; placed 1 on the shoulder, 3 transversely in the middle, and two, also transversely, towards the apex: and it is the deficiency of one or more of these that constitutes all the numerous varieties and sub-varieties above-mentioned.

Var. θ. The same as the last, with the scutellum also black.—Obs. Some of the preceding varieties also occur with this character.

Var. ι. Thorax as before: the spots on the elytra simply confluent, in various combinations of twos and threes.

Var. κ. Thorax with the spots united: elytra with the spots for the most part confluent, in various degrees.

Var. λ. The same, with the suture black.

Var. μ. The same, with the elytra black or fulvous, leaving 5 more or less united rufous or lutescent spots on the disc of each.

Var. ν. The same, but the pale spots all distinct, and placed 2, 2, 1, the outer ones attached to the lateral margin.

These two last varieties form, with their innumerable sub-varieties, the Co. instabilis.—Steph. Catal. 233. No. 2377.

To enumerate further varieties of this eminently Protean species would lead to no good end, as the above general definition embraces all the combinations that can occur; I have, therefore, not followed the methods employed by Illiger and Gyllen hall, of describing each variety (of which I possess above 300), as they are manifestly defective.

Sp. 17. humeralis. *Subhemispharica, elytris lineâ transversali plus minus elevatâ sub-apicali, macula unica humerali pallidiore lunata.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, black: thorax with the lateral margins white, the colour broadest anteriorly: elytra with a more or less distinct raised line within the apex, the shoulders with a pale lunular mark, differing considerably in form and magnitude, and sometimes nearly wanting.

The colour of the elytra varies considerably; in some examples it is black, as above indicated, in others brown, or rufescent, or pale luteous; the result probably of immaturity.

Notwithstanding the very great dissimilarity of this insect from the foregoing, I conceive it to be merely a variety thereof; but as I am not perfectly satisfied upon this point, I have kept the two distinct; as in my Catalogue.


Hemispheric, black; above whitish-luteous, or ochraceous: elytra with the suture and seven, mostly quadrangular, spots black, the spots more or less confluent: sides of the breast and of the abdomen spotted with yellow: legs pale.

Var. α. Thorax with six black spots, sometimes confluent; elytra with the suture and 7 quadrates distinct black spots, placed 3 and 3 in two curves, and 1 at the apex.

Var. β. Thorax pale, with a large quadrilolate black patch behind: elytra with the spots quadrato, and more or less united between themselves and the suture.

Var. γ. Thorax the same; elytra with all the discoidal spots contiguous, and united to the suture.

Var. δ. The same, with the lateral spots united to those on the disc.

Var. ε. (var. δ of Syst. Catal. l. c.) The same, with the spots on the elytra so close as to leave on each six whitish spots, placed 2 at the base, 2 marginal, 1 near the suture, and 1 transverse and situated within the apex.


Sp. 19. quaruordecimpustulata. **Subhemisphaerica, nigra, thorace antici situatun, elytra singulo pustulis septem flavo-albidos, 2, 2, 2, 1. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)**


Subhemispheric, black: head with a white spot on each side near the eyes: thorax with the anterior margin and its angles irregularly whitish-yellow: *elytra each with 7 rounded yellowish-white spots, placed 2 at the base, 2 before and 2 behind the middle, and 1 within the apex: legs pale, with the femora and base of the tibia more or less black.*

**Var. β.** With the head entirely pale, the anterior legs fulvous.

Very scarce, at least within the metropolitan district: I possess a pair captured near Windsor, and have seen others from the same neighbourhood. "Rachills." — **Rev. W. Little. "Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.**

Sp. 20. dispar. **Ovato-hemisphérica, corpore pedibusque nigris, elytris argute marginatis, varie coloratis.** (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Ovate-hemispheric: body and legs black: an oblong white spot near each eye on the forehead, sometimes wanting: thorax with the lateral margins white, and occasionally a slight line of the same on the anterior margin; passing centrally backwards on the disc of the thorax; the posterior margin with a double spot of the same: *elytra very slightly margined, the colours black and red in various proportions.*

**Var. a.** (var. a. β. γ. Syst. Catal.) Thorax variable: *elytra rufous-yellowish, with a round central black dot of variable bulk.**

**Var. β.** (var. δ. Syst. Catal.) The same, with a minute black spot about the middle of the lateral margin.

**Var. γ.** (var. ε. Syst. Catal.) The same as var. a. with a small black spot between the apex and the suture.

**Var. δ.** The same as in var. a. with a small black spot on each side, forming three spots placed transversely.

**Var. ε.** (var. ζ. Steph. Catal.) With the spot in the centre of the elytra rhombic, sometimes transversely elongate.

**Var. ζ.** The same as var. a. with an interrupted black transverse fascia.

**Var. η.** With the transverse fascia on the elytra continuous.

**Var. θ.** The same, with a fuscous cloud on the shoulder extending to the central fascia.

**Var. τ.** The same as var. η. with an angulated black line turning inwards on each elytron towards the suture.

**Var. υ.** The same as var. . with a black twig turning forwards towards the shoulder, leaving 7 distinct rufous spots of variable bulk.
Var. λ. Coleoptra black, with 8 rufous spots: 1 large at the shoulder, 2 transverse, and 1 at the apex.

Var. ν. Coleoptra black, with 6 red spots: 1 large at the shoulder, 1 behind the middle near the suture, and 1, of variable size, at the apex.

Var. ρ. Coleoptra black, with 4 red spots: 1 at the shoulder, and 1 (sometimes very minute) near the suture, behind the middle.

Var. σ. Black, coleoptra with a large red patch at the shoulder.

Abundant in every hedge and garden throughout the year.

“York.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

“Raehills, common.”—Rev. W. Little.

“Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

“Cardew-mine.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.


Ovato-hemispheric: head black: sometimes pale, with a transverse black line, or totally black: thorax with the anterior angle white: elytra slightly margined, generally black: legs black, with the tarsi ferruginous beneath.

Var. β. The same, with the legs pitchy-testaceous.

Var. γ. The same as var. α. with the lateral margins of the elytra, and a minute dot on the shoulder, reddish.

Var. δ. The same, with an incurd spot at the shoulder and the apex of the elytra rufescent.

Var. ε. The same, the elytra with three obsolete rufescent spots, placed one on the outer margin near the shoulder, and irregular, a second smaller within, and a third obsolete towards the suture in the middle.

Var. ζ. The same; with five reddish spots on each elytron, placed 2 at the base, 2 about the middle, and 1 at the apex.

Rare; at least within the metropolitan district: I have taken a few specimens at Coombe in June; it occurs in Norfolk. “Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little.

“Cummersdale.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

“Near Marino, or Ranunculus aquatilis.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 22. conglobata. Ovato-hemispharica, rosca vel flavescens, thorace nigro maculato, elytris marginatis suturid, punctisque octo nigris.


Ovato-hemispheric, black, above rosy or yellowish: thorax with eight black spots frequently confluent: elytra margined, with the suture and eight spots also black: legs testaceous, femora sometimes black.

Var. a. Thorax with 7 black spots, one being common to both sides: elytra with the suture and eight spots black, 2 oblique within towards the
scutellum, 2 exterior, 1 towards the suture, frequently connected therewith, and 3 oblique towards the apex, the 2 outermost of which are generally connected by a flexuous black line.

Var. β. The same, with the spots on the thorax and elytra more or less confluent.

Var. γ. Thorax with the base black, with a pale line, the lateral margin yellow, with a black dot: the elytra with all the spots more or less confluent.

Also very rare; the only locality I am acquainted with of this species being the vicinity of Church Cobham, in Surrey.

Sp. 23. hyperborea. Subovata, nigra, thoracis lateribus lunulâque bascis albis, elytris rubris, posteriâ fuscis duabus utrinque abbreviatis nigris, flavo-mar-

ginatis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Subovate, black: with an oblong white spot over each eye: the sides of the thorax and a lunule at the base white: posterior margin with a didymated white spot in the middle: elytra red, each with two black fasciae, composed of spots, and placed obliquely from the scutellum to the lateral margin posteriorly, being edged on each side with whitish, and slightly interrupted, the first composed of three united spots, and the second of two: tarsi ferru-
ginous beneath.

I possess a single specimen captured in Scotland.

Sp. 24. undecimpunctata. Subovata, nigra, thoracis maculis apicis alba,
elytris rufis, punctis nigris. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)

Co. undecimpunctata. Linne.—Don. xvi. pl. 572. f. 2.—Steph. Catal. 236.
No. 2384.

Subovate, black: head with a pale spot before each eye: thorax with an irre-
gular whitish or flavescent spot on each anterior angle: scutellum black: elytra rufous, more or less spotted with black: legs black.

Var. α. Coleoptera with 11 black spots, placed on each, ½, 1, 2, 2, the two pairs obliquely.

Var. β. Elytra with the first pair of spots united.

Var. γ. Elytra with the second pair of spots united.

Var. δ. (var. β. Syst. Catal.) Elytra with both pair of spots united, so as to form two abbreviated transverse fasciae.

Var. ε. (var. δ. Syst. Catal.) Coleoptera with 9 spots, the humeral one wanting.

Var. ζ. (var. ε. Syst. Catal.) Coleoptera with the common spot nearly obliterated, the posterior lateral one wanting.

Var. η. Coleoptera with both the lateral spots of the two pairs wanting.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of London, frequenting weedy banks in June and July, especially. "York."—W. C.
Sp. 25. hieroglyphica. Subovata nigra, thorace antice utrinque albo, elytris rubris lineis subscutello elongata vittas singuli elytri flexuosa, saepi obsolete, nigris. (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 lin.)


Subovate, black: head with two minute white spots: thorax with its anterior angles white: elytra rufous, with an elongate black streak at the base of the suture, and on the disc with a flexuous vitta, more or less obsolete or broken.

Var. a. Elytra with an elongate stripe at the base, a black dot on the disc united thereto, and a full black dot towards the apex.

Var. b. Elytra with the posterior spot united by a black line within the dorsal one, which is also confluent with the humeral line.

Var. y. The same, with the addition of a black spot on the lateral margin, between it and the posterior spot.

Var. δ. As in var. b. but the discoidal spot united by a black streak to the sutural line.

Var. ε. The same as in var. b. with a black twig adjoining the shoulder, streak laterally.

Var. ζ. The same, but the discoidal spot wanting.

Var. η. With a slightly elongated spot on the shoulder, and a small dot towards the apex.

Var. θ. With a faint black streak at the base of the suture, the elytra immaculate.

Rather local; found occasionally at Coombe-wood and in Norfolk. "Cardew-mire."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 26. octodecimguttata. Subovata, ferruginea, thoracis lateribus guttisque duplci basos, elyro singulo guttis novem luteis, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, duabus basos lunatis. (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 lin.)


Subovate, rufo-ferruginosa: thorax with its lateral margins and two spots at the base whitish or luteous: elytra each with 9 luteous spots, placed 2 lunular ones at the base, 1 on the disc anteriorly, then 3, one of which is nearly united to the suture, the other two lateral, 2 near the apex, and 1 in the apex itself: body dusky brown or griseous beneath.

Var. β. With the spots in the elytra larger, the two outer ones of the third series united.

Var. γ. With an additional minute spot interior to the exterior basal one.
Var. 6. The spots small, with the last pair united transversely.
Var. e. With all the spots nearly obliterated.


Sp. 27. mutabilis. Oblongo-ovata, thoracis marginibus maculisque duabus flavo-albidis, elytris rubris, nigro-punctatis, pedibus antici semi-rufis. (Long. corp. ½—2½ lin.)


Oblong-ovate, black: margins of the thorax and two spots on the disc behind yellowish-white; front of the head sometimes the same; elytra rufous, with a variable number of black spots placed in the type; 1 on the shoulder; then 2, one marginal, the other near the suture, then 2 oblique, one larger slightly discoid, the other lateral; then 1 within the apex; scutellum generally black; legs black, with the tibiae and tarsi of the first pair, and the apex of the intermediate tibiae rufo-testaceous.

As in Co. variabilis, scarcely two examples of this species are to be found alike, one or other of the spots above indicated being generally absent, the full-spotted varieties being rare; as are also those with few spots, more especially those with the elytra immaculate; the two most common varieties consisting of those which have the scutellar spots, with the two oblique ones towards the apex and the apical one, and with or without the humeral one. The thorax has from one to three yellow lines passing backwards near the disc; and in some rare instances the thorax is yellow, with a quadrate central black patch, and a small spot of the same on each side.

Frequent within the metropolitan district, in thick hedges. “Common (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Liverpool.”


Sp. 28. tredecimpunctata. Oblonga, nigra, thorace antice lateribusque flavo, puncto nigro, elytris rubris flavisve nigro punctatis, tibiis tarsisque rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Oblong, black: head fulvous anteriorly: thorax with the anterior and lateral margins yellow, the latter with a black dot on each side: elytra rufous or luteous, with, typically, 13 black spots, placed, 1 common, 1 transversal, 2, 2, and 1, near the apex: femora black, tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceus.

Var. β. With the second pair of spots confluent.
COCCINELLID.E.—COCCINELLA.

Var. γ. With the three posterior spots on the elytra united in the form of an arch.
Var. δ. With the common spot at the base of each elytron wanting.
Var. ε. With one or more of the spots deficient.
Var. ζ. With the elytra immaculate.

Obs. The first pair of spots are placed before the middle of the elytra.


Sp. 29. septemmaculata. Oblonga, thorace flavo marginato, elytris rubris, maculis magnis nigris, scutellari triloba. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)
Co. 7-maculata. Fabricius, E. S. 1. 275.—Co. notata. Schnied. Mag. i. 144.
Oblong, black: head with a triangular flavescent mark: thorax with the margins narrowly edged with yellow: elytra red, with a large trilobed black blotch at the suture; five large spots of similar hue on the disc, 1 humeral, 1 fasciform, 1, composed apparently of two united, about the middle of the disc, 2 placed transversely towards the apex, and 1 at the apex of the suture: legs entirely black: antennæ and palpi rufous, with the tips dusky.

Of this very distinct insect I possess a single specimen, which I formerly received from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Oblong, black: above sulphurous, sometimes with a rosy tinge: head with the vertex black: thorax with six black spots: elytra each with a line at the base of the suture and 9 spots black, placed 1 large, transverse, on the shoulder, 2 small before the middle, then 3 in the middle, the central one largest, 2 equal ones behind the middle, and 1 within the apex: legs entirely testaceous yellow.

Var. β. With the spots on the elytra more or less contiguous, or united.
Var. γ. With the spots on the thorax more or less confluent.

Also found in moist places; amongst reeds, in June. “Cambridge.”

Sp. 31. globosa. Hemisphaerica, capite pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis, elytris ferrugineis sapiis nigro punctatis, aut fere nigris rufo-varis. (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)

Hemispheric, generally with wings: head and legs for the most part rufo-ferruginous: thorax the same, sometimes spotted: elytra ferruginous, frequently with black spots, or nearly black, with the apex more or less rufous.

Var. α. Entirely ferruginous, immaculate.
Var. β. With the thorax having from 1 to 5 black spots, the body often black.
Var. γ. The same, with a black dot on the shoulder of the elytra.
Var. δ. Thorax ferruginous; elytra with 7 black dots, 3 in the middle, 1 towards the suture, and 3 near the apex.
Var. ε. Thorax ferruginous with black dots, or black with a ferruginous edge; elytra with 8 black spots, as in var. δ. with 1 additional at the shoulder; scutellum sometimes black.
Var. ζ. The same; but the elytra with 10 spots, placed 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, the last in the apex.
Var. η. The same; the elytra with 10 spots, placed 3, 3, 1, 3, the apex immaculate.
Var. θ. The same; the elytra with 11 distinct or confluent spots, placed 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, the last at the apex.
Var. ι. Thorax with black spots, the elytra with 11 spots, frequently confluent, placed 3, 3, 1, 3, 1.
Var. κ. The same; the elytra with 12 spots, placed 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, and often a small one near the scutellum.
Var. λ. The same, with the spots more or less confluent.
Var. μ. The same, with the spots united into regular fasciae.
Var. ν. Thorax ferruginous, with the middle black: elytra black, with a ferruginous common spot in the middle, or the apex rufous with two black dots, and at the base of the elytra a small lunate rufous spot.

†Sp. 32. impunctata. Hemisphærica, aptera, capite ventreque nigris, thorace elytrisque livide rufis, his posterius gibbosis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Hemispheric, apterous: head black: thorax of a livid red, generally with a longitudinal fuscous cloud in the middle: elytra also livid red, very gibbous behind, and immaculate; or with a few obscure dots towards the base: body beneath black, with the margins of the abdominal segments and the sides of the breast pale: legs black, with the tibia and apex of the anterior femora testaceous.

Marsham and other writers give this as an indigenous species, but out of the myriads of Coccinellidae which have passed beneath my examination, I have never seen a British specimen.

**Genus CCCCXVI.—Spherosoma, Leach MSS.**

Antennae elongate, 10-jointed, the basal joint very robust, dilated; second also robust and dilated, shorter; third and fourth slender, a little elongate, the former longest; three following also slender, minute; the remainder forming an abrupt robust elongate-ovate club. Palpi short: head rounded, deeply immersed in the thorax, the last convex, nearly as broad at the base as the elytra, and closely embracing the latter: body very convex, nearly spherical, pilose: legs short, robust, simple.

This curious little genus differs from the following by the greater length of its antennae; of which the basal joint is very robust, the next slightly so, the five following slender, and the remainder form an abrupt elongate-ovate club; the body is nearly spherical and pilose; and the palpi very short.

**Sp. 1. Quercus. Nigro-picea, subnitida, ore, antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis, elytris subtilissime punctulatis.** (Long. corp. \( \frac{4}{5} \)–1 lin.)


Pitchy-black, slightly shining: mouth piceous: thorax immaculate, with a few minute, remote, punctures: elytra rather thickly but finely punctured: legs and antennae pitchy-testaceous.

Found on the oak, in the vicinity of the metropolis and in Suffolk and Devonshire, in June; not very abundant.

**Genus CCCCXVII.—Scymnus, Herbst.**

Antennæ very short, rather slender at the base, the apex abruptly clavate, obtuse. Trophi nearly as in Coccinella: head small, deflexed: eyes oblong: thorax transverse, scarcely narrower than the elytra, the posterior margin as broad as, and closely applied to, the base of the elytra, the latter generally very convex, large, rarely spotted: body generally more or less hemispheric and pubescent: legs short, simple: femora slightly incrassated.

Scymnus as a genus is evidently distinct from Coccinella, although the trophi are nearly similar; the antennae and general habit, combined with the minute size of the insects and their pubescent clothing, nearly uniform colouring, &c. warrant their separation.
The species are generally found in hedges in grassy and sandy situations; some few are found on trees.

Sp. 1. ater. Ovalis, ater, nitidus, pubescens antennis tarsisque piceis. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Oval, slightly convex: head black, rounded, pubescent: mouth piceous: thorax also black, slightly pubescent and obsolescently punctured: elytra ample, with an oblong elevated tubercle on the shoulder, black, slightly shining, clothed with a short pubescence, and thickly, but finely punctured: legs black; tarsi and antennae piceous.

In profusion in July 1827 on a whitethorn hedge near Ripley; but not generally common.

Sp. 2. minimus. Subhemispharicus, niger, pubescens, antennis, palpis, tibis tarsisque rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, black, pubescent; head small, punctured: thorax immaculate: elytra ample, shining black, clothed with an ashy pubescence: femora black; apex of the anterior, with the tibiae and tarsi entirely pale rufo-testaceus; palpi and antennae also pale testaceus.

Found near Hertford.

Sp. 3. nigrinus. Subhemispharicus, niger, pubescens, postice obtusus, antennis tarsisque rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, black, pubescent: head with the throat flat, punctured: the mouth and antennae rufo-piceous: thorax broadly, but not deeply, emarginate in front, entirely black, finely punctured, and clothed with a short cinerous pubescence: elytra large, obtusely rounded behind, very convex, rather thickly punctured, and clothed with a decumbent griseous pale: legs black; tarsi rufo-piceous.

Not common; taken at Birch-wood, and in Norfolk, on the fir.

Sp. 4. femoralis. Subhemispharicus, niger, pubescens, antennis piceis, tibis tarsisque ferrugineis, pectore fortius punctato. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Subhemispheric, black, pubescent; head shining: mouth and antennae rufo-piceous: elytra large, very convex, with the apex obtusely rounded: the disc finely punctured, and clothed with a delicate short, ashy, pubescence:
COCCINELLIDÆ.—SCYMNUS.

breast very thickly and deeply punctured: apex of the abdomen piceous: femora black; tibiae and tarsi entirely rufo-ferruginous.

Found at Ripley in June 1827, on the pine.

Sp. 5. parvulus. Subhemisphericus, niger, pubescens, capite ano pedumque maxima parte rufo-flavescentibus. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)

Subhemispheric, black, pubescent: head rufo-testaceous: eyes black: thorax with its lateral margins broadly rufo-testaceous or flavescent, or entirely black: elytra very convex, finely and sparingly punctured, the extreme tip slightly ferruginous: body with the extreme segments rufescent: legs reddish-yellow, with the posterior femora slightly dusky or fuscous at the base: antennæ pale.


Sp. 6. fulvifrons. Subhemisphericus, ater, pubescens, fronte fulvo, pedibus flavescentibus. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)

Subhemispheric, black, pubescent, slightly shining: forehead fulvous or ferruginous: thorax immaculate, or with its lateral margins slightly edged with reddish: elytra convex, finely punctured, and totally black: abdomen also entirely black: legs yellowish.

Found with the preceding species, of which it may be a variety.


Shining black, slightly pubescent; thorax immaculate: elytra each with two small luteous spots placed longitudinally: apex of abdomen rufescent.

I have seen one specimen only of this species, which was captured at “Wood Ditton, May 19, 1827.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 8. quadripustulatus. Hemisphericus, niger, pubescens, thorace utrinque rubro, elytris singulo punctis duo lus rubris. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Hemispheric, black, slightly pubescent: head black: thorax on each side with a yellowish-red spot or margin: elytra each with two red spots, one large and rounded towards the middle of the disc near the suture, the other smaller
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

near the apex: legs black, with the tibiae and tarsi ferruginous: antennae also pale ferruginous.

Var. β. With the head yellow; and the lateral margins of the thorax edged with the same.

Not common; found occasionally at Hertford, and near Darenth. "(Swansea,) not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Somewhat rounded, moderately convex, black, pubescent: head and thorax immaculate: elytra each with two round red spots, placed one behind the other at an equal distance from the suture, the posterior one largest: femora black, with the apex, the tibiae, and the tarsi, ferruginous; antennae also ferruginous.

Rare; I possess only the Marshamian specimen: this insect has been captured in the vicinity of the metropolis. "Cwmlyn sand hills."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 10. bispustulatus. Subovalis, niger, nitidus, labro, tibiis tarsisque testaceis, elytis macula rotunda rubre pone medium disci. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Suboval, shining black, pubescent: mouth and labrum testaceous: elytra ample, moderately convex, each with a large, round, pale rufous spot on the disc behind the middle: femora black: tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceus: antennae testaceus, with the club fuscous.

Also rare, at least within the metropolitan district. "Cwmlyn-burrows, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Bottisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 11. frontalis. Subhemisphaericus, niger, pubescens, elytro singulo maculâ intra marginalis rubra sub-humerali. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Subhemispheric, black, pubescent: head entirely reddish-yellow, or black, with the mouth and labrum pale: thorax with the anterior angles reddish-yellow, or totally black: elytra ample, each with a rounded, or oblique ovate, red spot within the margin, beneath the humeral tubercle: legs testaceous, the posterior femora, or the base of all black.

Not very common; found in grassy places in June near London: I have taken it at Coombe. "On the sand hills near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


*Subhemisphæricus,* black, pubescent: head entirely or labrum alone testaceous: thorax with the anterior angles more or less broadly testaceous: elytra each with a large somewhat triangular red spot at the base, occupying the humeral angle, and produced towards the suture: legs entirely testaceous, or with the base of the posterior femora alone dusky.

Rare: I have three specimens, which I captured at Ripley in July, 1827.


*Subovate,* black, pubescent: head entirely rufo-testaceous: thorax with the lateral margins anteriorly reddish-yellow: elytra ovate, very convex, shining, with the apex more or less indeterminately rufo-testaceous: body beneath black, with the terminal segment and the margins of some of the preceding testaceous: legs and antennae entirely rufo-testaceous.

Colours of the thorax variable, sometimes black, with the anterior angles alone rufo-testaceous, at others with the middle of the base more or less black, the anterior and lateral margins reddish-yellow.


*Subovate,* black, slightly pubescent: palpi and mouth testaceous: thorax immaculate, the disc convex and thickly punctulate: elytra red-brown, with the base and margins black, the suture sometimes fuscous, the disc rather thickly, but finely punctured: legs rufo-testaceous, with the femora occasionally black: antennae testaceous, with the apex dusky.

Extremely abundant on firs and pines in the vicinity of Hertford and Ripley, and I believe equally common in other places where those trees abound. “Dalmeney.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 15. limbatus. *Subovatus, niger, elytris rufis limbo omni nigro, pedibus nigro-pâcèis.* (Long. corp. ½—¼ lin.)


*Subovate,* black, slightly pubescent: head and thorax rather shining, immacu-
late: elytra of a rather bright castaneous-red, with the suture and the entire margin deep black: legs pitchy black.

Taken in Suffolk and near Hertford: it may be a small and dark variety of the immediately preceding species.

Sp. 16. atriceps. Subovatus, capite atro, thorace rufo-brunneis elytris pedibusque pallide testaceis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)

Subovate, pubescent: head dusky black: thorax red-brown, finely punctured: elytra very slightly pubescent, entirely pale testaceous: legs the same: the body beneath piceo-testaceous, with the apex paler.

I have a single example of this very distinct insect, which was taken in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

**Genus CCCCXVIII.—**Rhysobius mihi.

*Antenna* elongate, pilose, the basal joint large, robust; second subcylindric, shorter and more robust than the third, which is longer than the fourth, both of which are slender; the three following short, subnodose; the remainder forming an elongate, slender, club. *Palpi* short: *mandibles* acute, and entire at the apex: *head* small, rounded: *eyes* oblong: *thorax* short, convex, the hinder margin closely applied to the base of the elytra, the latter convex: *body* pubescent: *legs* simple: *femora* slender: *tibiae* slightly compressed: *tarsi* short.

Rhysobius evidently differs from Scymnus by the greater length of the antennæ, the structure of which also approaches more nearly to that of Cacicula than to any other genus of this family, the club being very slender and elongate; like Scymnus, its body is convex and pubescent, and the elytra are not striated, by which it may be at once recognized from the other genus above alluded to. The only indigenous species occurs at the roots of plants, whence the name of the genus, adopted from the MSS. of Dr. Leach.

Sp. 1. Litura. Sub-glaber, rufo-testaceus, nitidus, oculis, abdomineque nigris, elytris fusco aut nigro-maculatis, vel immaculatis. (Long. corp. 1—1$\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)

Slightly glabrous, rufo-testaceus, shining: eyes black: head and thorax immaculate: elytra finely punctured, with an interrupted black fascia placed a little behind the middle: legs pale testaceous.

Var. $\beta$. Rufous, with the elytra immaculate, and the abdomen black.
Var. $\gamma$. As in var. $\alpha$. but the thorax with a dusky central spot.
Var. 2. Pale testaceous, with the eyes black, and the elytra immaculate.
Var. 3. Dull piceous, with the disc of the elytra, in common, black; the eyes and abdomen also black.


Genus CCCCXIX.—CACICULA Megerle.

Antennae longer than the thorax, slightly pilose, basal joint robust; second short, slightly thickened; third elongate, slender; fourth shorter than the fifth, both rather slender; three following short, subovate; the remainder forming an elongate club, the terminal joint being largest and truncate. Palpi short, very robust: mandibles with the apex bifid: head trigonate, sub-porrect: eyes depressed: thorax short, with the sides rounded, the base closely applied to that of the elytra, the latter ovate, striated: legs simple.

The genus Cacicula,—which has been improperly called Cacidula, from copying a typographical error,—may be readily distinguished from the other Coccinellidae by the elongation of its body and antennae, and by the somewhat punctate-striate elytra. The species are chiefly found, as in the preceding genus, at the roots of plants.

Sp. 1. pectoralis. Oblonga, rufa, pectore nigro, elytris subpunctato-striatis, immaculatis. (Long. corp. 1—1¼ lin.)

Oblong, rufous: eyes black: thorax pale rufous, generally immaculate, sometimes with two obscure fuscous spots on the disc: elytra thickly punctured, the larger punctures somewhat disposed in striae, the disc immaculate: breast and anterior part of the abdomen black: apex of the latter and legs rufous: antennae pale.

Var. 3. With the entire body pale-testaceous: the result of immaturity.

Sp. 2. scutellata. Oblonga, rufa, elytris substriatis singulo maculi communi scutellari, punctis duobus pectoreque nigris. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Oblong, rufous: eyes black: head and thorax immaculate: elytra slightly punctate-striate; each with a spot adjoining the scutellum at the base, and two other spots, one about the middle of the lateral margin and one behind the middle of the suture, black: breast also black, and base of the abdomen the same; apex pale: legs pale rufous.

Not common; found in Norfolk, and also in "Plaistow-marshes."

—A. Cooper, Esq.

FAMILY LIV.—ENDOMYCHIDÆ, Leach.

Palpi maxillary filiform, or capitate, with the terminal joint not reniform nor very large: labrum not longer than broad. Antenna longer than the thorax, slightly incrassate towards the apex: thorax subquadrate, margined: body ovate, glabrous: legs simple: tarsi obscurely tetramerous.

The insects of this family subsist apparently upon vegetable matter; those of the genus Endomychus preferring the sap of decaying trees, while the Lycoperdinae attack, and reside in, fungi. The larvae of the former genus are broad ovate depressed, with six short legs; and at first sight bear considerable resemblance to that of a glow-worm in its earlier state: those of Lycoperdinae are more elongate, but somewhat similar.

Two genera alone are indigenous; they may be known from each other by the following simple characters, and from the insects of the foregoing family also by having the antennæ elongate and scarcely clavate.

Palpi maxillâres capiâtì: ......... 420. ENDOMYCHUS.

filiformes: ......... 421. Lycoperdina.

GENUS CCCXX.—ENDOMYCHUS, Paykull.

Antennae rather short, the first eight joints, excepting the third, which is elongate, short subcylindric, the three terminal ones forming an elongate club, of which the first joint, or the ninth from the base, is considerably longer than the eighth, and the terminal joint itself is ovate, with the apex obtuse. Palpi maxillary capitate: the terminal joint subobtusigonal: mandibulas with the apex bifid: head subtrigonal: eyes prominent: thorax short, deeply
emarginate in front, broadest behind: body ovate, glabrous: elytra free: legs two: femora rather slender, not abruptly clavate.

Only one indigenous species of this beautiful genus occurs in Britain; the genus differs from the following, not only by the form of its palpi, but by having the antennæ differently constructed, with the ninth joint considerably longer than the eighth, and the basal joints not remarkably dissimilar to each other: the species are generally of very gay and lively colours, and are furnished with wings, and the mandibles are bifid at the apex.


(Long. corp. 1½—2¼ lin.)


Bright blood-red, shining above: head black, mouth with the labrum rufous: thorax with a broad oblong black patch placed longitudinally in the middle, leaving a wide space on each side sanguineous: elytra each with two large round black spots on the disc, one before, and the other behind; the middle of the breast and the legs black, the joints of the latter and the tarsi rufescent: antennæ black, piceous at the base.

Var. β. With the thorax immaculate.


**Genus CCCCXXI.—Lycoperdina Latreille.**

Antennæ gradually incrassated to the apex, the basal and two following joints elongate, the first robust, the others slender, the five following very short, the next slightly longer, the two following a little longer and stouter, the terminal one subtruncate. Palpi filiform, the apical joint ovate: mandibles Mandibulata. Vol. IV. 31st Jan. 1832.
acute, entire: *labium* transverse: *head* subquadriangular: *thorax* subquadrate, a little dilated in front, and narrow at the base: *body* elongate-ovate: *elytra* free; *wings* none: *femora* abruptly clavate: *tibiae* pubescent.

This genus differs remarkably in habit from the foregoing by its sombre hues; it is destitute of wings, and the antennae have several of the basal joints elongate, while the ninth is scarcely shorter than the eighth; the mandibles are entire, and the palpi filiform, exclusively of other discrepant characters.


Pitchy-black, glabrous, shining: mouth rusty-piceous: thorax with a deep angulated striga behind, with the anterior angles and sometimes the lateral margins rufo-piceous: *elytra* with the apex indeterminately rufo-piceous, the anterior evidently depressed: sides of the body and its apex rufo-piceous: *legs* dull ferruginous: antennae the same. Sometimes entirely rufo-piceous, or castaneous, with the legs and antennae paler, or totally pale testaceous; arising from immaturity.

Somewhat rare; I have taken the insect at Birch-wood, and in the autumn of 1821 I found a considerable number of specimens in a fir grove near Guildford, out of some puff-balls. "In great profusion in September, in a fir plantation at Quarry-hill, and near Kimpton, Hants."—*Rev. G. T. Rudd.*

**Family LV.—HISPIDAE, Kirby.**

*Palpi* short: mouth *deflexed*, not received into the anterior part of the sternum: *head* exserted, vertical: *antennae* also exserted, prorect: *thorax* trapeziform, or subquadrate, narrowed anteriorly: *body* elongate-ovate, narrowed in front, frequently hispid, or spinous: *legs* short, stout: *tibiae* compressed, angulated: *tarsi* tetramerous.

Of this family there is but one indigenous

**Genus CCCCXXII.—HISPA, Linne.**

*Antenna* cylindric, the basal and terminal joints largest, the former spinous without. *Palpi* equal, incrassated in the middle: *maxillae* bifid: *mandibles* somewhat triangular-quadrate, with the apex scarcely narrowed, and bidentate: *labium* entire: *head* obtuse: *eyes* small: *thorax* narrowed in
front, the lateral edges very much rounded, spinous: elytra elongate, spinous.

The only species of this singularly constructed genus, which may be instantly recognized by its spinous thorax and elytra, is found at the roots of grass.

Sp. l. atra. Plate xxiii. f. 6. Atra, opaca, thorace elytrisque spinosis. (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Black, opaque: antennæ with the basal joint elongate, unispinous: thorax with two geminated divaricating spines towards the anterior margin, the lateral margins dilated, each with a simple and a geminated spine: elytra coarsely punctate-striate, each with six rows of elongate spines, planted thickly together, the marginal ones stoutest, longest, and more regular: legs black: anterior tibiae with a spine near the middle of the outer edge.

Of this extraordinary insect I possess a pair; one of which was captured near Rochfort in Essex; the other I obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet.
APPENDIX.

Page 5. Rhycolus ater. This insect, for a specimen of which I am indebted to Mr. Ingpen, has been recently captured within the metropolitan district, "in an old elm in Copenhagen-fields."—Mr. Bainbridge.


APPENDIX.

gate."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.
Page 43. Mononychus Pseudacori. I now possess this species, given to me
by my friend Mr. Westwood, who found several specimens in the pupa state
last August, in the Isle of Wight.
"Cambridge and Bath."—C. C. Babington, Esq.
Page 60. Orchestes ferrugineus. "Madingley-wood, near Cambridge."—
C. C. Babington, Esq.
Jenyns.
C. C. Babington, Esq.
Babington, Esq.
tisham."—Rev. L. Jenyns.
Page 75. Anthonomus Pedicularius. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little. "Black-
hall wood."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.
Babington, Esq.
Page 76. Anthonomus Rubi. "Madingley-wood, Cambridgeshire, and
Bath."—C. C. Babington, Esq.


Page 87. Pissodes Pini. "I have received specimens of this insect from Hewett Watson, Esq., who informed me that he took them in the woods above Inverary Castle, in Argyleshire, on the trunk of a Scotch fir: he also caught it on the Clona mountains, at an elevation of 1500 feet.—Rev. W. Little.

Page 89. Gronus lunatus. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday. "In a lane leading from Cobham to Wisley-heath."—A. Cooper, Esq. "Gravel pit, Coombe-wood, June 1831."—Mr. Ingun.


APPENDIX


APPENDIX.


Page 236. The generic name should be Aphelochnemia, from osphex, simplex, kyos, tibia; the term Aplochernes having been previously employed by me to designate a genus of Melyride.


Cermaryon, &c."—C. C. Babington, Esq.
Page 269. Donacia cineta. "Canal at Bath in great plenty; also Sawtry-
fens, Hunts."—C. C. Babington, Esq.
Page 285. Auchenia 4-maculata. Plate xxii. f. 6. 9.—"On rushes, fens
near Ely."—Rev. L. Jenyns.
borough."—W. Beau, Esq.
"Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.
APPENDIX.


"Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

"Weston."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.


Page 325. **Chatocnema** is the name I would retain for this genus, called **Odontocnema** in mistake, p. 985.

Page 337. **Cryptocephalus sericeus.** In the observation read Elytra sometimes concolorous with the thorax, at others discrepant.

Page 339. **Cryptocephalus Moreii.** "Bristol."—G. Waring, Esq.

Page 339. **Cryptocephalus nigripennis.** This insect appears to be closely allied to Cr. bothniicus of Herbst.

Page 363. **Eumolpus Hobsoni.** I have never seen this insect, therefore I am compelled to pass over its description.

Page 363. † Sp. 4. **Badgeri.** Aeneo niger, supra viridis, capite thoraceque con-
einne punctatis, elytris confertissime vagaeque rugoso-punctatis, marginibus
auris, antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

**Eumolpus ? Badgeri mili.**

Brassy-black, glabrous, above rich shining green: forehead with a small central fovea, tinted with golden; head very broad, finely punctured: thorax very convex, the sides rounded and margined, the disc throughout moderately and regularly punctured, the anterior margin slightly elevated: elytra coarsely and irregularly rugose-punctate, especially towards the shoulders, which are slightly elevated, the lateral margins elevated and of a golden hue: femora somewhat fusiform, very thick in the middle, and with the tibiae, tarsi, and antennae of a pitchy-testaceous; the latter (which are unfortunately broken short), with the seven basal joints elongate, the first and second being thickened, and the remainder slender, though gradually increasing in stoutness to the apex.

Of this singular insect, which appears to connect Colaspis with Clythra and Eumolpus, I have, as yet, seen but a single specimen, which was captured "in Cambridgeshire, by Mr. Badger."—Mr. Waterhouse.
LIST OF PLATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLATE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX. f. 1.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miarius Nasturtii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedyus Sisymbrii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tychius 5-punctatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaninus Betula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gromops lunatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypera alternans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI. f. 1.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisodes Fabricii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philoeobius griseus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhipiophorus Atellaboides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycerus griseus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spharistes 4-pustulatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucujus testaceus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII. f. 1.</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saperda forrea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcidium rusticum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptura virens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeagophora flavicollis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphonis Alni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchenia 4-maculata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII. f. 1.</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassida vittata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccinella 7-punctata, var.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumolpus Dillwynii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysonela cerealis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptoccephalus nigripennis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispa atra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERRATA.

Page 1, line 4 from bottom, for Brachelytra, read Brachelytra.
3. — 30, for biungulato, read biungulato.
3. — 36, for Cecutorhynchia, read Cecutorhynchius.
3. — 43, for canaliculum, read canaliculam.
4. — 31, for 2-tio, read 3-tio.
5. — 7, for Nemoic, read Nemoicus.
6. — 4, for third, read second.
9. — 13, for indigeous, read indigenous.
92. — 3, for joints, read joint.
159. — 4, for 1672*, read 1862*.
176. — 4. for phalo-subricanum, read phalo-subricanum.
207. — 13, for Philoeobius, read Philoeobius.
228. — 10, for Aplocnemia, read Aphelocnemia.
267. — 23, for Machopalea, read Macrolea.
277. — 17, for hos, read has.
284. — 14, for Odontocnema, read Chletocnema.
295. — 33, for 4-maculate, f. 5, read 4-maculate, f. 6.
296. — 35, for f. 6, read f. 5.
357. — 26, for with the dytra, read with the thorax.
363. — 17, for obscure read obscure.
364. — 14, for rugose read rugos.

END OF VOL. IV.

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