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.

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EMBELLISHED WITH COLOURED FIGURES OF THE RARER AND
MORE INTERESTING SPECIES.

MANDIBULATA.
VOL. V.

"In his tam parvis tamque serè nullis que ratio ! quanta vis ! quam inextricabilis
perfectio!"—Pfiş.
"Finis Creationis Telluris est gloria Dei, ex opera Nature, per Hominem
solum."—Linné.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY.

COLEOPTERA.

Section VI.—Heteromera, Latreille.

Tarsi chiefly heteromeric; that is, the four anterior five-jointed, the two posterior four-jointed; rarely pentameric, or tetameric. Antennæ generally 11-jointed, never laminated, or with a pectinated head: palpi four: labrum distinct in all: mandibles always horny; their internal edge armed with one or two teeth, and generally furnished with a fleshy lobe. maxilla crustaceous at the base, often with two laciniæ, the external one largest, trigonate, or somewhat ovate: mentum crustaceous; distinct from the labium, which is coriaceous and hairy.

This section of the Coleoptera is decidedly an artificial one, but, from the poverty of this country with regard to the groups, it is utterly impossible to arrange them agreeably to their affinities, the chasms being so numerous: the greater portion of the species are of dull and sombre colours, those of the three first families usually black or obscure shades of brown, rarely with metallic tinges; but amongst some of the typical families are several insects of gay and lively hues, frequently somewhat brilliantly metallic. These insects are generally found upon flowers or in hedges, while the former are most frequently observed in damp, close, or sandy places, and are usually concealed by day; others again are of plain but rather lively colouring, and in general frequent rotten wood, upon which their larvae subsist: these last, as may be expected in such a heterogeneous group, are considerably diversified in structure, and differ much in habit, and will be more particularly pointed out hereafter.

The indigenous families may be thus cursorily discriminated:

Tarsi postici articulis quatuor.
Caput haud cordatum; thoraci postice intrusum.
Elytra connata, subus ad latera indexa: aut libera, sub abdomine non indexa.
Tarsi articulis simplicibus.

Antenna sensim extorsum crassiorens: filiformes: omnes articulo penultimo bifido.
Antenna breviorens, vi thorace longiores: elongate, corpore fere longiores (tarsi omnes rarissimae articulis quinque): Caput subcordatum, penitus exsertum.
Tarsi omnes articulo penultimo bifido.
Antenna serrate, aut pectinate: simplices: Ungues simplices: apice bifidae: Tarsi omnes articulis quinque: 

FAMILY LVI.—TENEBRIONIDÆ, Leach.

Mandibles bifid at their extremities: maxillæ generally unguiculated: mentum small, not broader than long: labium coriaceous, generally porrected beyond the mentum; labial palpi mostly very short, with the terminal joint thickened and obtuse. Antenna moniliform, or distinctly increasing in thickness to the apex, sometimes perfoliated, or serrated: head more or less triangular, without a contraction behind at its junction with the thorax, into which it is usually inserted up to the eyes: body elongate, or oval, sometimes gibbous: elytra mostly free, rarely united: legs short; tarsi with entire joints.

The insects of this family are most frequently of black or obscure colours, and often destitute of wings, or have those organs so much abbreviated as to be useless for flight: the greater portion of the species frequent cellars and other dark places, or beneath stones in sandy districts, and shun the light: others, which are, as usual, of more lively colours, are found beneath the bark of trees or in fungi; all subsist upon vegetable substances, or upon decomposed animal matter.

Antenne moniliformes, haud perfoliatae aut serratae.

Corpus elongatum; angustum.

Antenna filiformes: clavate, articulo 3-tio breve: elongato, 4-tio subasquale: multo longiore
Corpus ovale, aut ovatum.

Antenna filiformes.

Elytra connata. Apteri.


latioribus quam longioribus : 436. Phylan.


Antenna extrorsum crassiores.


libera. Alai.

Tibiae simplices, antici dilatati : 433. Opatrum.


Antennae perfoliatae, aut serratae, haud moniliformes.

Corpus ovale, aut obiculare.

Antennae haud serrate.


triangularae, spinesi : 431. Phaleria.


Corpus elongatum; angustum.

Antennae utrinque serratae : 434. Hypophlæus.

crassa, clava pilosa : 423. Sarrotrium.

Genus CCCXXIII.—Sarrotrium, Illiger.

Antennae short; 10-jointed, the three basal joints rather slender, the second and third being semiglobose, the remainder forming a suboval-fusiform, slightly compressed and curved club, of which the six basal joints are transverse, very short in proportion to their length, lentiform, and furnished with elongate pile and hairs, the terminal joint subglobose, with the base truncate. Palpi four, short, unequal; the maxillary with the terminal joint rather thickened, ovate, obtuse: maxillae membranaceous at the apex, bifid: mandibles acutely bidentate; labium exserted, entire: body elongate-quadrilateral, sublinear: head and thorax quadrilateral: elytra elongate, sublinear, with the apex rounded: legs short, stout; tibiae subcylindrical, armed with very short spurs; tarsi short, quadriarticulate.

The singularly constructed pilose 10-jointed antenna of this extraordinary genus, united to its quadriarticulate tarsi, and elongate, narrowed, body, at once point out the distinctions of this genus from its allies.


Black, opaque: head unequal, rugose-punctate: thorax subquadrate, with the anterior angles acute, the posterior obtuse, the lateral margins faintly
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

crenulated; the disc longitudinally elevated and foveolated: elytra very convex, each with three elevated lines, and nine striae composed of punctures, each carina being separated by two striae: legs, and two basal joints of antennae, dull black; rest of antennae deep velvety black.

Rare near London; frequenting sandy places: I have taken specimens on Hampstead-heath in April, where it has subsequently been captured by Mr. Ingpen: it has also occurred near Norwich and Burnham, in Norfolk; near Liverpool, and on Blackheath. "On Crwmlyn-burrows, sometimes very plentiful in summer."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Lowestoft, Suffolk, and near Bamborough Castle, Northumberland."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

GENUS CCCCXXIV.—HYPOPHLEUS, Fabricius.

Antennæ 11-jointed, short, compressed, gradually thickening from the third joint, the fifth joint to the tenth perfoliate, compressed, semiglobose, with the apical angles acutely prominent, producing a serrated appearance; the terminal joint short, ovate. Palpi 4, unequal; the maxillary with the terminal joint large, ovate, acuminate: mentum short: body linear, glabrous: head prominent, large: eyes reniform: thorax elongate, quadrate, margined: legs short, stout; tibia distinctly increasing from the base to the apex, which is simple; tarsi heteromerous.

The short, 11-jointed, compressed antennæ of this genus, which are inserted on the lateral margins of the head, and are distinctly serrated on each side, with the elongate linear or cylindric body, elongate, or subquadrate, thorax, exclusively of other less evident characters, readily point out the distinctions of this genus, of which the species are found beneath the bark of trees.


Chestnut-brown, shining: head obscure castaneous, thickly punctured; mouth pale: eyes black: thorax elongate, linear, deep shining chestnut, and very thickly punctured: elytra pale shining castaneous, rather faintly punctate-striate, with fainter punctures in rows between the striae: legs pale rufo-testaceous: antennæ dull chestnut.

The only examples I have seen of this species were captured "beneath the bark of an elm near Plymouth."—Dr. Leach, who also obtained a specimen for Mr. Bydder.

Shining testaceous-red, finely punctured: thorax subquadrate pale rufo-testaceous: *elytra* convex-cylindric, thickly and unequally punctulate, deep shining black; with the base broadly rufo-testaceous: body beneath deep chestnut-red, with the apex pitchy-black: legs and antennae rufo-testaceous.

This insect has of late years been frequently captured in the vicinity of London in June; especially in Kensington Gardens. "Sydenham woods."—Mr. Ingall. "Under bark of dead elms, Kensington Gardens."—Mr. Ingpen. "South Creek."—Rev. T. Skrimshire.

Sp. 3. depressus. *Rufo-ferrugineus nitidus immaculatus, depressior, thorace breviori subquadrato, elytris punctato-striatis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Rufo-ferruginous, shining, immaculate, somewhat depressed: thorax rather short, subquadrato, subemarginate anteriorly, and thickly punctured: *elytra* with the apex obtusely rounded, rather shorter than the body, the disc somewhat depressed, faintly but regularly punctate-striate, the interstices scarcely punctured: legs pale testaceous: antennae dusky-ferruginous.

Occasionally found within the metropolitan district; in Copenhagen fields and other parts about June. "Under the bark of an oak (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Elms in Gray's Inn gardens."—Mr. Ingpen.

**GENUS CCCCXXV.—TENEBRIO Auctorum.**

Antennae filiform, naked, 11-jointed, basal joint ovate, second small, third elongate, fourth also elongate, but shorter than the third, two following pear-shaped, three following transverse, cup-shaped, terminal one globose. *Palpi* 4, unequal; maxillary with the terminal joint incrassate, obscurely dolabriform: *mentum* obtrigonate-truncate: *head* suborbiculate-triangular: thorax subquadrate, slightly narrowed before, and nearly or quite as broad at the base as the *elytra*: these last elongate, striated: *body* elongate; *wings* ample: *legs* slender; anterior *femora* incrassate; anterior *tibiae* curved, all with minute spurs at the apex; *tarsi* with entire joints, heteromerous.

Tenebrio differs from its allies by its filiform antennae, elongate, narrow body, slender legs, of which the anterior have the *femora* incrassate, and the *tibiae* curved: the species reside chiefly in granaries, mills, bakehouses, &c., their larvae subsisting upon bran, meal, flour, &c.
both in a good and damaged condition: they are elongate, cylindric, scaly, and very smooth, with six short legs and an obscure proleg behind; they are the favourite food of the nightingale while in captivity, and are called meal-worms.

Sp. 1. Molitor. *Nigro-piceus subnitidus, subitus rufo-ferrugineus, thorace subquadrate, elytris obsolete striato-punctatis, femoribus anticus brevibus.* (Long. corp. 5—8 lin.)


Pitchy-black, slightly glossy, beneath rufi-ferruginous: head very thickly punctured, with the mouth and anterior margin pale rufi-piceous: thorax subquadrate, the lateral margin slightly rounded; the disc very thickly punctulate, and with an oblique, elongated, impressed fovea towards the base on each side: elytra obsolete striated, the striae obscurely punctured, and the interstices very finely punctured throughout: legs shining rufi-ferruginous, with the anterior femora short, compressed, the anterior tibia incurved and slightly ciliated beneath.

Immature specimens are rufi-piceous above, and pale ferruginous beneath. The larva is of a pale ochreous colour.


Black, slightly shining: head and thorax very thickly punctured, the latter with the sides considerably dilated and rounded, the disc with two foveae, and the base on each side with two impressed lines: elytra moderately convex, rather deeply striate, the striae punctured, and the interstices thickly but finely punctulated: body beneath pitchy-black: legs piceous: anterior femora short, slightly incrassated; anterior tibia a little curved.

Allied to Te. loripes, but differs in not having the tibia flexuous.

Taken in London in April.

Sp. 3. obscurus. *Niger, opacus, confertissime punctulatus, subitus piceus, elytris obsolete striato-punctatis, femoribus anticus longioribus subincrassatis.* (Long. corp. 5—8 ½ lin.)

Black, opaque, very thickly punctulated: head depressed, with the mouth and palpi rufo-piceous: thorax subquadrate, with an obsolete furrow in the middle, a transverse abbreviated line within the base, and an oblong fovea on each side near the base; elytra very obsolete striated, the striae very obsolete punctured, but the interstices very thickly and distinctly punctured: legs black or rufo-piceous, with the anterior femora rather elongate, slightly thickened; the anterior tibiae slender and bent, obscurely ciliated within.

Larva fuscescent.

Although somewhat rare, this species has been found in various parts of the country, and occasionally in profusion, about April and May. "Dalston."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Edinburgh and Carlisle."—Dr. Leach.

GENUS CCCXXXVI.—STENE, Kirby MSS.

Antennae short, compressed, clavate-capitate, the basal joints very short, capitulum triarticulate, its two first joints subperfoliate, truncate, the terminal large, obtuse. Palpi short, a little exserted, apical joint slightly incrassate: head exserted, large, rounded: eyes somewhat immersed, reniform: thorax quadrate, truncate at the base and apex: body linear, somewhat depressed: wings ample: legs moderate; anterior tibia a little dilated at the apex, and very finely crenate without.

The distinctly incrassated termination of the antennae of this genus, with the brevity of its basal joints, and the bulk of the apical one, exclusively of the shortness of its palpi, the simplicity of the anterior legs, of which the outer edge of the tibiae is crenate; added to the comparatively minute bulk of the species, sufficiently indicate the propriety of detaching Stene from Tenebrio, unless it be thought advisable (which I conceive it is not) to unite Uloma, Phaleria, and the following genus, under the old term Tenebrio, as lately suggested. How far the various species, included in the genera above alluded to, are truly aboriginal natives of this country, is perhaps questionable, as they all subsist upon the various preparations of corn, and consequently in an artificial state.


Rufo-ferruginous: eyes black: head and thorax thickly and finely punctured: elytra faintly punctate-striate, with the interstices thickly punctured: legs also ferruginous: antennae obscure ferruginous, with the terminal joint paler.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Not common: taken occasionally in London, and I once caught a specimen flying in a garden at Hertford: I have also received specimens from Norfolk, captured, I believe, in Norwich. "Swaffham Bulbeck, once taken."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

GENUS CCCXXVII.—ULOMA, Megerle.

Antennae slightly thickened towards the apex, 11-jointed, the basal joint robust, elongate, second short, subglobose, third elongate, fourth scarcely shorter than the tiird, two following transverse; seventh and three following semi-globose, the apical one globose. Palpi, with the terminal joint, incrassate, of the maxillary compressed, obturionate: labium quadrate-cordate: mandibles, in the males, porrect, large, with the apex curved, acute, resembling horns: head suborbicular; clypeus in the males tuberculate: thorax transverse-quadrate: body elongate, somewhat depressed: wings ample: legs moderate; femora rather stoutest in the male; tibiae slender, all similar, slightly thickening at the apex; tarsi short, simple, heteromorous.

The singularly curved and porrected mandibles of the males of this genus sufficiently distinguish the insects of that sex from the allied genera in this family, and both sexes may be known by the dissimilarity in the proportions of the articulations of the antennae, as well as by the similarity of all the tibiae, exclusively of other characters.


_Ferruginous, punctulated: eyes black: thorax quadrate, a little narrowed posteriorly, with the posterior angles prominent, and the hinder margin with an impression on each side: elytra punctate-striate. Male with the mandibles porrect, large, recurved at the apex, acute, and resembling horns, the margins of the clypeus dilated, and two short horns on the crown._

Taken in Norwich, and occasionally in flour in bakehouses in London.

Sp. 2. laeviuscula. *Ferrugineo-ochracea, nitida, punctulata, oculis atri, thorace subquadrate, elytris punctato-striatis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


"_Ferruginous-ochre; shining, minutely punctured: eyes black: mandibles forming two porrected and incurved horns, with two tubercles at the base_"
of the head, and a deep channel across the crown: thorax subquadrate: elytra with 10 punctured striae on each, the first abbreviated. —Curtis, l. c.

Found in London amongst flour; probably a mere variety of the foregoing.

GENUS CCCCXXVIII.—ALPHITOBIDUS mihi.

Antenna short, robust, slightly clavate, 11-jointed, basal joint thick, curved, slender at the base, second minute, third as long as the two following united, which, with the sixth, are transverse, four following also transverse, produced within, apical one globose. Palpi maxillary, with the terminal joint incrassate and obliquely truncate: mentum subquadrate: head semicircular, clypeus margined: thorax transverse: body elongate-ovate; wings ample: legs short; femora robust; anterior tibiae slightly dilated, and finely serrated externally; tarsi heteromericus, with simple joints.

This genus differs from Uloma, not only by the diversity in the structure and proportions of the articulations of the antennae, but by the general dissimilarity of the external form and colouring; and the sexes closely resemble each other, which, in Uloma, is not the case.


Above shining, pitchy-black, sometimes inclining to castaneous, thickly and finely punctured: head with a transverse impression at the base of the clypeus, which is entire: thorax subquadrate, with the lateral margins sometimes dilated in the middle: elytra depressed, rather delicately punctate-

†Sp. 2. mauritanicus. Piceo-niger, subitus, ore, antennis pedibus, clypeo antice thoracisque angulis anticus piceis, thorace antice angustiori. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Te. mauritanica. Fabricius. S. E. i. 149.—Ul. mauritanica. Curtis, fo. 363.

Above shining pitchy-black, minutely but somewhat sparingly punctured: head with a transverse impression at the base of the clypeus, thorax subquadrate, narrowed anteriorly: elytra rather deeply punctate-striated: body beneath, mouth, antennae, legs, clypeus in front and anterior angles of the thorax, and sometimes the apex of the elytra pitchy-castaneous; occasionally stropiceous.

This species has also been captured in London and its vicinity, in repositories of flour and meal.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

striate: body beneath, mouth, antennae, and legs, ferrugineo-castaneous, or piceous.

In immature specimens the margins of the thorax are slightly castaneous.

Found in bakehouses amongst flour in London; not common; it has also been captured beneath turf in Copenhagen-fields.

GENUS CCCCXXIX.—ALPHITOPHAGUS miki.

Antennæ slightly elongate, and a little increasing in stoutness to the apex, 11-jointed, basal joint robust, second minute, third and fourth of nearly equal length, slightly elongate, fifth and sixth also equal, stouter and somewhat cup-shaped; four following subquadrate, a little produced within, and thickened at the apex, terminal subglobose, largest. Palpi short, with the terminal joint slightly thickened, somewhat triangular: mentum subcoritate: head suborbiculate: thorax transverse, rounded in front, convex: body oval, convex; elytra free; wings ample: legs slender; tibia simple, all similar; tarsi heteromerous, with entire joints.

This genus evidently belongs to the true Tenebrionidse, yet notwithstanding it bears considerable resemblance to Diaperis in colouring and general habit, though the structure of its antennæ, &c. is greatly different. It is the last genus of the family that appears to subsist upon farinaceous substances, and the same doubt consequently hangs over its native origin as on the preceding species of the family; from all of which the great convexity of the body, and semicircular anterior edge of the thorax, will at once distinguish it, exclusively of other characters.

Sp. 1. quadripustulatus. PLATE xxiv. f. 1.—Ferrugineo-castaneous, nitidis, thorace macula antici, elytris sutura fasciisque duabus atris. (Long. corp. 14—14½ lin.)

Alphitophagus 4-pustulatus. Davis (?) MSS.

Ferruginous-chestnut, or testaceous, shining; head obscurely punctured, the vertex sometimes black or pitchy: thorax with the lateral and anterior margins rounded, the disc finely punctured, generally with a small black patch in front, but sometimes nearly entirely piceous: elytra punctate-striate, with the suture and two fasciae black, the anterior fascia before the middle, the posterior behind, the latter sometimes occupying the entire apex, with a pair of minute testaceous spots: legs and body beneath, as well as the antennæ, rufo-testaceous.

Of this insect I received a pair some time since from Mr. Davis, who bred them from flour. I have since obtained a fine and variable
TENEBRIONIDÆ.—DIAPEERIS.

series from my friend C. C. Babington, Esq. who finds them “in the decayed floor of a malt-house at Cambridge in abundance.”

**GENUS CCCCXXX.—DIAPEERIS, Geoffroy.**

_Antennae_ short, compressed, 11-jointed, three basal joints slender, the fourth to the tenth broad, transverse, perfoliate, the eleventh suborbicular-ovate. _Palpi_ subfiliform, the terminal joint of the maxillary elongate, subfusciform, or obturigate, sometimes oval, truncated obliquely: _mandibles_ slightly bifid at the apex: _mentum_ suborbicular: _head_ small, deflexed, rounded: _thorax_ transverse, convex, narrowed anteriorly, produced in the middle behind: _body_ glabrous, convex, somewhat hemispherical: _wings_ ample: _legs_ elongate, compressed; _tibiae_ with small spurs at the apex, the posterior serrated externally: _tarsi_ heteromerous, with simple joints.

The peculiar structure of the antennae of Diaperis will readily enable the student to discriminate it from the other genera of this family, to which in habit it is but slightly allied; in fact, it may perhaps with propriety form the type of a distinct family, its general structure being manifestly unlike that of the typical Tenebrionidae; and the dissimilarity of the contents of the genus is another remarkable feature; in the two first species the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi is elongated, and in the others short, obturigate in _D. violacea_, and truncate in the remaining species, each section being also distinguished by dissimilarity of colouring: in fact, they probably form the types of three subgenera.

Sp. 1. _Boleti_. Gibba ovata, nigra nitida, elytris fasciis duabus undulato-dentatis, maculque apicis flavis. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Gibbous, ovate, shining black: mouth piceous: front depressed, punctured: thorax slightly produced in the middle behind, the disc convex, finely punctured and immaculate: _elytra_ somewhat acuminated at the apex, the disc finely punctate-striate, with the interstices sparingly punctured; black, with a broad yellow fascia at the base, sinuate-dentate behind, a second narrower one in the middle, not touching the suture, and a small triangular spot of similar hue within the apex: antennae and legs black: _tarsi_ rufo-piceous.

Slightly variable in the breadth of the yellow fasciae on the elytra; the medial one is sometimes interrupted; and the spot at the apex wanting.

This rare species has been occasionally met with in abundance. Mr. Kirby told me that he once found a considerable number on a
boletus near Barham; and I possess a fine series from a quantity which occurred near Hastings. "Dalston-hall wood."—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 3. violacea. Oblonga-ovata, convexa, nigro-violacea, ore, antennarum apice tarsisque piceo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 3—3\frac{1}{2} lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex; deep shining violet-black; forehead finely punctured; thorax subemarginate anteriorly, a little widened posteriorly, with the base bisinuated; the disc finely punctured; elytra with the apex acuminated; the disc finely punctate-striated, with the interstices obsoletely punctate; body beneath pitchy-black; legs rusty-piceous; antennae pitchy-black, with the base and apex paler.

Taken beneath the bark of trees in the New Forest; one of my specimens I obtained from Mr. Dale.

Sp. 4. aenea. Ovata, supra fuscéo-aenea, subtus piceo ferruginea, antennarum basi pedibusque rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 2\frac{1}{2} lin.)


Ovate, above fuscous-brass, beneath pitchy-ferruginous; head ferruginous, front flat, finely punctured; thorax deeply emarginated in front, the angles produced; the base subtruncate; disc moderately convex, polished shining brassy-fuscous, with the lateral margins rufo-ferruginous; or the disc sometimes entirely of the last colour; elytra fuscous-brass, finely punctate-striate, the interstices scarcely punctulated; body beneath rufo-ferruginous; legs pale rufo-piceous; antennae pitchy-black; with the base rufo-piceous.

Not common, but taken in very distant parts. I have twice captured it at Ripley, once in July, 1827, in the stump of an old tree: it has also occurred in Kensington Gardens, near Bexley, Leeds, Halifax, and Swansea. "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 5. ahenea. Oblongo-ovata, nigro-anea, nitida, subtus rufo-picea, antennis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{2}—2 lin.)


†Sp. 2. Hydin. Atra elytris rufis, puncto sutura fuscisque atris. (Long. corp. 3\frac{1}{2} lin.)


Shining black; elytra punctate-striate, rufous, with a spot before the middle, a fascia behind, extending to the outer margin, and the sutures black.

Given as a British species in Wilkins' Catalogue, but erroneously.
Oblong-ovate, brassy-black, beneath rufo-piceous, shining: head piceous: thorax slightly emarginate in front, the disc finely punctured: elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the interstices distinctly punctured: legs and antennae piceous.

I have a pair of this insect—which is apparently very distinct from the foregoing—one of which is the original Marshamian specimen; the other was taken in Bewdley Forest, and given to me by Mr. Raddon.

**Genus CCCCXXXI.—Phaleria, Latreille.**

Antennae short, slightly increasing to the apex, 11-jointed, the four basal joints rather slender, the basal longer than the third, the second and fourth nearly equal, the remainder perfoliated, the fifth and sixth transverse, lenticular, the four following broader, compressed, terminal globular. Palpi unequal, maxillary with the terminal joint obtrigonate compressed: mandibles concealed beneath the labrum, the last emarginate: head suborbicular: clypeus entire: thorax transverse-quadrate, slightly emarginate anteriorly: body ovate, convex: elytra free: legs stout: tibia; elongate-trigonal, broadest at the apex, anterior somewhat triangular, spinous: tarsi short, simple, heteromeres.

Phaleria may be known from Diaperis, with which genus it agrees in having the antennae perfoliated, and the body ovate, by the dilated anterior tibiae, which are slightly spinous, and from Bolitophagus by not having the antennae serrated or the sides of the thorax crenulated. The species frequent sandy regions on the coast; one alone has been ascertained by me to inhabit Britain: but whether the Phaleria livida of Latreille has been captured in the vicinity of Swansea, as suspected by Mr. Dillwyn, I am not sufficiently certain to introduce its description.


Oblong, pale testaceous, slightly shining: head finely punctured, sometimes dusky behind: thorax more glossy, also finely punctured, with a faint dorsal channel, and a fovea on each side at the base: elytra pale, simply striated, the disc generally with an irregular dusky or blackish patch, sometimes wanting: abdomen also blackish: antennae and legs pale; anterior tibiae dilated.

Found very abundantly on some parts of the coast of England, especially on the southern shore of the Isle of Wight; and on the

**Genus CCCXXXII.** — **Bolitophagus, Fabricius.**

*Antenna* curved, subclavate, 11-jointed, basal joint large, stout, elongate, second short, nodose, third long, obconic, two following short, also obconic, three following transverse produced within, ninth and tenth broader, perforated, subobtusigonal; terminal large rounded. *Palpi* unequal, filiform; *maxillary* with the apical joint subovate-obtuse, *labial* acute; *labium* transverse, rounded; *head* orbiculate; *eyes* lunate; *thorax* transverse, emarginate anteriorly, with the lateral margins crenulate; *body* oval, convex above; *elytra* free; *wings* ample; *legs* stout; *tibia* slender, equal, simple; *tarsi* short, heteromorous.

The crenulated lateral margins of the thorax, curved serrated *antennae*, and *ovate* obtuse *body*, at once point out the prominent distinctions of this genus from the others of this family.

*Fusco-piceus opacus, convexus, antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis, thoracis lateribus crenulatis, angulis posticis obtusis, elytris porcatis.* (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)


Pitchy-brown, opaque, convex: *head* thickly but finely reticulate-rugose: *thorax* with the anterior angles acuminate, the posterior obtuse, the disc very convex, thickly rugulose, the lateral margins crenulate: *elytra* very convex, each with eight elevated, acute, ridges; the intervals with a series of deep circular impressed points: *legs* and *antennae* rufo-ferruginous.

Variable in colour, according to its state of maturity; either rufo-piceous, ferruginous, or pitchy-brown: one of these states is the Bo. brunnea.—Steph. Catal. l. c. No. 2427.

Frequently taken in the vicinity of the metropolis in May and June, chiefly in Boleti: it also occurs in several parts of the country. "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope. "In profusion in tree fungi, Kensington Gardens."—Mr. Ingpen.

**Genus CCCXXXIII.** — **Opatum, Fabricius.**

*Antenna* short, robust, clavate, 11-jointed, *basal* curved, second minute, third elongate, subcylindric, a little thickened at the apex; the fourth to the seventh somewhat obscure, three following transverse, increasing in size, the eleventh suborbiculate. *Palpi* short, stout, unequal, the terminal joint of the *maxillaries* large obtrigonihe: *head* trans-

Opatrum at first sight bears a remote affinity to Bolitophagus, but from that genus it may be recognised with facility by having the lateral margins of its thorax simple, and the antennae distinctly clavate, and not serrated: from Heliophilus, Pedinus, and Phylan, it is known by having the elytra free, and in possessing wings, which, however, are rather abbreviated; and, unlike the former genus, the posterior margin of the thorax is closely applied its entire length to the base of the elytra.

Sp. X. sabulosum. FUSCO-NIGRUM, OPAQUE, THORACI GRANULATO, ELYTRIS LINEIS SUBELEVATIS TRIBUS UTRINQUE TUBERCULO-DENTATIS. (LONG. CORP. 2½—4 LIN.)


Fuscous-black, or dull ashy, opaque: head rugose-punctate, deeply emarginate anteriorly: thorax rather narrowed in front, its anterior and posterior margins deeply emarginate, the hinder angles produced behind, and acuminate: the disc thickly granulate: elytra each with three elevated obtuse lines, each of which is furnished on both sides with small, somewhat polished approximating tubercles, and a row of smaller ones near the suture and towards the lateral margin: legs short; the tibia granulated, the anterior dilated at the apex: antennae pitchy-black.


Sp. 2. tibiale. OVATUM, CONVEXUM, NIGRUM, SUBRUGOSUM, ELYTRIS SAGÔ PUNCTATIS SUBRUGOSIS, TIBIIS ANTECIS COMPRASSO-TRIANGULARIBUS DENTATIS. (LONG. CORP. 1½—2 LIN.)


Ovate, obtuse, convex, black, slightly shining: head slightly emarginate anteriorly: thorax very short, somewhat curved in front, the lateral margins rounded and dilated before the middle, the base a little sinuated; the disc very convex, thickly punctured, with three distinct slightly glossy tubercles, two anterior and one posterior, and two smaller ones; and on each side of the base an oblique oblong fovea: elytra thickly, though finely

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punctured, with irregular transverse wrinkles and fovee, and two obsolete abbreviated ridges on each: legs piceous; the anterior tibiae very much dilated at the apex, triangular, tridentate without.

Much less abundant than the last, especially in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, where it is but rarely taken; though in some parts of the country it appears in profusion. "Very common on the sand hills (near Swansea)."

Genus CCCCXXXIV.—Heliophilus, De Jean.

Antennae moderate, a little thickened at the apex, 11-jointed, basal joint slightly robust; second short, subquadrate; third elongate, subcylindric; fourth also subcylindric, rather shorter than the third; fifth, sixth, and seventh, subnodose; eighth, ninth, and tenth, suborbiculate transverse; eleventh suborbiculate. Palpi (wanting in the only specimen I have seen): head subquadrate; clypeus deeply emarginate in front: eyes small, remote from the margin: thorax transverse, deeply emarginate in front, with the anterior angles acute, lateral margins rounded, with the posterior angles obliquely cut off, hinder margin straight: body convex: elytra united: wings none: legs stout: tibiae compressed, triangular, with short spurs, anterior slightly dilated, simple: tarsi short, simple, heteromerous.

Exclusively of the diversity in the structure of the antennae of this genus, the great dissimilarity of the form of its thorax sufficiently removes it from Opatrum, which last genus has the posterior angles of the thorax produced backwards to the base of the elytra, which they firmly embrace; while in the present genus they are obliquely truncate, with the hinder margin straight, so as to present a space between that part and the abdomen, as in the Scaritidae.

Sp. 1. obsoletus. Plate xxiv. f. 2.—Ater, subnitidus, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris tenuè striatis striis punctatis, interstites obsolete rugosis. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black, slightly shining: head and thorax very thickly and finely punctured throughout: elytra rather faintly striate, the strie punctate, the interstices obsolete but rugose: body beneath rather thickly punctured.

One specimen only is known of this insect, which I obtained from the Marshamian Collection, and which appears to have been captured on the coast of Suffolk.

Black, somewhat opaque, very convex; beneath pitchy-black; head and thorax very obsolescent and sparingly punctulate: clypeus anteriorly castaneous, and emarginate; elytra rather faintly striate, the striae subpunctate, the interspaces smooth: thorax ample, with the hinder margins deeply notched on each side near the posterior angles, which are acute; legs pitchy-red; antennae the same, but of a paler hue.

Of this odd insect, which evidently belongs to an uncharacterized genus, I have as yet seen only a single imperfect example, which I obtained from the Marshamian Collection, in which it was placed as an Opatrum, with which genus it is decidedly but little allied.

**Genus CCCCXXXV.—Pedinus, Latreille.**

Antenna filiform, 11-jointed, basal joint robust, second small, third slightly longer than the fourth, which is nearly equal to the fifth, sixth and seventh obconic, three following turbinate-subglobose, longer than broad; terminal orbicular. Palpi maxillary short, with the apical joint simple: labrum narrow, emarginate, placed in a circular notch in the anterior edge of the clypeus: head subquadrate, with the angles rounded: thorax ample, transverse, emarginate in front, with the anterior angles acute; the lateral margins dilated and rounded, the hinder angles not abruptly narrowed: body short, ovate; elytra rather narrower than the thorax, united; femora stout, posterior with a groove within; anterior tibiae broad, triangular, notched at the apex, intermediate also broad, posterior longer and more slender; tarsi rather short, heteromerous, anterior dilated in the male.

The true genus Pedinus may be recognised by having the clypeus cut out in a semicircle, in which the labrum is inserted, added to the structure of the terminal joints of the antennae, the form of the thorax, and of the posterior femora.

Sp. 1. femoralis. *Ater, subnitidulus, punctulatus, elytris tenuis punctato-striatis, striis per paria approximatis, antennis apice, tarsis piceis.* (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, punctulated: thorax with an obscure fovea on each of the posterior angles: scutellum broad: elytra delicately punctate-striate,
the striae somewhat approximating in pairs: legs black, posterior femora curved, grooved beneath: tarsi piceous; anterior in the male dilated; posterior and anterior femora in the same sex with the inner margin hirsute: apex of the antennae piceous.

This rare insect has been captured in June near Deal.

**Genus CCCCXXXVI.—Phylan, Megerle.**

Antennae short, subfiliform, 11-jointed, third joint the longest, the remainder short, of nearly equal length; the terminal ones transverse, or broader than long, the apical joint itself longest, suborbicular. Palpi maxillary with the terminal joint large, triangular: clypeus emarginate: labrum transverse, notched, inserted in the clypeal notch: head large, depressed, subquadrate: eyes lunate: thorax short, transverse, the base slightly curved, with the hinder angles acute, prominent: elytra united: wings wanting: legs stout: tibiae simple; anterior broad trigonate, truncate at the apex: tarsi short, heteromeros; anterior dilated in the males.

Phylan has the body more depressed and longer than Pedinus, the antennae are of dissimilar structure and proportions, the terminal articulations being broader than long, and the form of the palpi is also different; the apex of the anterior tibiae is simply truncate, and not emarginate; the posterior tarsi are shorter than the tibiae; and the prevailing habit of the insect points out its distinction from Pedinus, with which genus it has hitherto been confounded in this country.


Black, slightly glossy: head and thorax finely and thickly punctulated, the punctures somewhat elongate on the sides of the latter, which are dilated before the middle, and are rather suddenly attenuated posteriorly, with the angles acute; elytra punctate-striate, with the interstices rugulose and very finely punctulate, the alternate ones somewhat obtusely elevated: legs black. Male with the intermediate and posterior tibiae, and base of the posterior femora, ciliated with fulvous hairs, and the anterior tarsi dilated, fulvous beneath.

Not uncommon on several of the coasts of Great Britain, during

Genus CCCXXXVII.—Crypticus, Latreille.

Antennae filiform, 11-jointed, the three basal joints rather slender, the second shortest, the third elongate, the remainder subobconic, with the penultimate joints turbinated, and the apical one ovoid. Palpi maxillary prominent, with the terminal joint, especially in the males, large, securiform: labrum broad, entire: clypeus also entire: head small, rounded: eyes reniform: thorax ample, transverse, broader than the elytra in the middle, the angles obtuse: elytra free; wings ample; legs moderate; tibia simple, anterior narrow, not triangular: tarsi heteromerous, elongate posterior longer than the tibia; anterior not dilated in the males.

From Phylan, Crypticus differs not only by the dissimilarity of the structure of the antennæ and palpi, and the general habit of the insects, but by having the elytra free, and in being furnished with ample wings; the tarsi are elongate and slender, the posterior being longer than the tibiae, and the anterior are scarcely, or not at all, dilated in the males.


Black, slightly shining, and very finely punctured; mouth and palpi piceous; thorax broader in the middle than the elytra, to which their posterior angles, which are obtuse, are closely applied: elytra slightly attenuated towards the apex, which is rounded; obsoletely punctured, the punctures in some places placed somewhat in stria; legs piceous: tarsi and antennæ sometimes ferruginous.

The male, which is Cr. stygius, Syst. Catal. 2434, is smaller, has the thorax rather broader in proportion than the elytra, and the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi is larger.

This species frequents sandy places, but it appears to be more abundant inland than on the coasts, where it occurs in the summer. "Devil's Ditch."—Revs. L. Jenyns and J. Bulwer.

Genus CCCXXXVIII.—Misolampus, Latreille.

Antennae thickened towards the apex, third and fourth joints elongate, equal, cylindric, three following short, obconic cylindric, the three next a little
Mandibles bifid at the apex: maxilla unguiculated: mentum small, broader than long: labium porrected; its palpi short, with the terminal joint large. Antennas subfiliform, 11-jointed: head small, deeply inserted in the thorax; without any posterior contraction: body elongate: elytra ample, connate, inflexed over the sides of the abdomen: legs long, or moderate; tarsi with entire joints, similar in both sexes, heteromeros.

Of this family, which consists of two reputed indigenous genera only, as hereunder briefly distinguished, the species are of dull, obscure, colours, as in the typical Tenebrionidae. They reside in close, dark, and dampish places, subsisting upon vegetable matter, and shunning the light; they are very inactive, and they produce a very unpleasant smell.

Antennae extrorsum sensim crassiores, art. ult. ovato: 438. MISOLAMPUS.
filiformes, art. ult. globoso ovato, apice acuto: 439. BLAPS.

GENUS CCCCXXXIX.—BLAPS, Fabricius.

Antennae filiform, slender, second joint very short, third elongate, subcylindric, four following generally obconic, three next globose, the terminal one globose-ovate, acute at the tip. Palpi maxillary with the apical joint compressed, obtrigone: labrum exserted, rounded anteriorly: mentum transverse-ovate: body oblong-ovate, flat above; head small, rounded: thorax subquadrate: elytra with the apex mucronate: abdomen ovate: legs robust; tibia simple, with short spurs at the apex.

The inflected lateral margins of the connate, mucronated, elytra, which closely embrace the sides of the abdomen, and the large com-

stouter, subtrunca, the apical one larger, ovate. Palpi maxillary porrect, with the terminal joint securiform: labrum exserted, entire: head inflected: thorax rather narrower than the elytra, subglobose: elytra united: abdomen subovate, rounded posteriorly: legs slender; tibia elongated, narrow.
Black, elytra punctate-striate, apex of the antennae rufous, thorax rounded anteriorly.

I have never seen a British specimen of this insect, of which Fabricius says, "Habitat in Anglia rarius."
pressed triangular apical joint of the palpi, are the most obvious
points of distinction of the present genus from its allies.

Sp. 1. gigas. Atra, subnitida, angustior, labro profundiis emarginato, thorace
cordato-quadrato, convexo, punctis obsoleteissimis, elytris postice mucro elongato.
(Long. corp. 17 lin.)

Elongate, narrow, black, slightly shining; labrum distinctly emarginate: head
and thorax very finely punctulated, the latter cordate-quadrato, convex; elytra
obsolete punctured, slightly convex on the back, with the suture
depressed posteriorly, the apex of each produced into an elongate mucro:
legs rather long, stout: antennae black, with the fourth and three following
joints elongate, the remainder to the apex piceous.

One specimen of this gigantic species has been captured in the
neighbourhood of Portsea, and is in the collection of J. H. Griesbach,
Esq.; and a second was subsequently “taken near Yarmouth, by
Mr. Paget.”—J. Sparshall, Esq.

Sp. 2. mortisaga. Atra, immaculata, thorace feré quadrato, plano, punctulato,
elytris levibus, dorso planis obsolete punctulatis mucronatis. (Long. corp.
8—11 lin.)

Length above twice its breadth, deep obscure black: head finely punctulated;
labrum subemarginate; thorax nearly quadrato, flat above, very finely
punctulated, and with an obsolete dorsal line: elytra smooth, obsolete
punctulated, and when viewed laterally apparently striated, the apex of
each produced into a short furrowed mucro: legs elongate: antennae black,
with the fourth and three following joints a little elongate, the remainder
globose, and rather piceous. Male smaller and narrower, with the process
at the apex of the elytra longer.

Abundant in cellars, stables, &c. within the metropolitan district,
also in vaults, &c. in churches, in the spring and summer. “York
and Newcastle.”—W. C. Hewitson, Esq. “In Ely Cathedral,
very abundant.”—Rev. L. Jenyns. “Swansea.”—L. W. Dill-
wyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. obtusa? Latior, atra, immaculata, thorace latiore quam longiore mani-
festè punctato, elytris rugoso-punctatis, apice subcaudatis, pedibus antennisque
brevioribus. (Long. corp. 9—11½ lin.)

Length scarcely twice its breadth, the latter considerable; deep immaculate
black: head obsolete punctulate: labrum scarcely emarginate; thorax
rather broader than long, slightly convex, with the sides rounded, distinctly punctured, with an obsolete dorsal line: elytra thickly rugose-punctate, with the apex obtuse, or but slightly produced: legs rather short, stout: antennae also short, with all the joints from the third abbreviated, and somewhat moniliform. Male smaller, rather narrower, with a tuft of hair beneath at the base of the abdomen, the elytra more produced, and the legs rather longer.


FAMILY LVIII.—HELOPIDÆ mihi.

Mandibles bifid at the apex, or entire: maxilla with two laciniae, not unguiculate: mentum generally small: labium elongate, membranaceous, deeply emarginated: palpi with the terminal joint elongate, and somewhat trigonal. Antennæ 11-jointed, filiform, with the articulations subcylindric, and sometimes produced on the inner margin: head small, ovoid, deeply inserted into the thorax, without any posterior contraction: body elongate: elytra ample, free: wings generally ample: legs long, rather slender, simple: tarsi with entire joints, anterior sometimes dilated in the males; heteromerous.

The insects of this family are of rather more lively hues than those of the foregoing; their elytra are free, and the species are generally provided with ample wings, excepting in the first genus, which has them abbreviated: in their larvæ state they are found in wood, or under the bark of trees, but many of them frequent umbelliferous flowers in their final state. The indigenous genera may be thus distinguished by the following simple characters:

*Mandibula apicis bifidae, aut fissae.

Ungues integres, baud denticulatae:

440. Helops.

denticulatae.

Corpus latum, ovatum:

441. Eryx.

angustum, linearis-elongatum:

442. Mycetocharus.

*Mandibula apicis integres.

Thorax postice lator, semicircularis:

443. Cistela.

angustior, subquadratus:

444. Allecula.
GENUS CCCCXL.—HELOPS, Fabricius.

Antennen as long as the thorax, with the basal joints elongate-conic, or conic-cylindric, the terminal shorter, rounded or subglobose, with the last generally ovate or oval. Palpi maxillary with the apical joint large, securiform, compressed; labial with the terminal joint capitate-truncate: mandibles depressed, bifid at the apex: mentum transverse-quadrate, with a carina in the middle: head narrower than the thorax; the latter transverse, cordate-quadrate, or quadrate: scutellum distinct: body oblong-ovate; elytra generally elongate, sometimes acuminate at the apex: wings rudimentary or short: legs rather long: tibia slender: tarsi heteromeres, with the joints entire: the anterior and intermediate sometimes dilated and pilose in one sex: claws simple.

The two first species of this genus at first sight resemble the insects of the preceding family, but from them they may be at once known by having the elytra free, and not inflected over the sides of the abdomen, exclusively of other differences; and from the other genera of this family, their simple, unarmed claws, at once distinguish them. They reside either beneath the bark of decaying trees, especially in sandy situations, or are found beneath stones, &c.: the genus evidently requires division.

Sp. 1. Pseudeurus. Supra nigro-ceruleus, infra niger, capite thoraceque confertissime punctatis, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis punctatis. (Long. corp. 8—10 lin.)

He. ceruleus. Fabricius.—Steph. Catal. 244. No. 2438.—He. violaceus. Samouelle, pl. iv. f. 4.

Above blue-black, or violet, shining; beneath black: head rugose-punctate: thorax abruptly narrowed behind, the disc very thickly punctured, and the margins elevated: elytra obtuse at the apex, the disc punctate-striate, with the interstices thickly, but rather finely, punctured: legs black; with the tarsi beneath and apex of the antennae piceous: the former simple in both sexes: wings rudimentary only.

Not very common within the metropolitan district, where, however, it sometimes occurs in some plenty; I have taken it in my own garden at the Hermitage, and also at Darenth and in Epping Forest. "Not common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Bristol."—G. Waring, Esq. "Canal reservoir, Carlisle."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Aldborough, Suffolk."—W. C. Hewitson, Esq.

Sp. 2. lanipes. Supra nigro-eneus, punctulatus, infra niger, elytris punctato-striatis, apicibus productis, tarsis lati villosis. (Long. corp. 7—9 lin.)

Elongate, above brassy-black, or cupaceous, beneath shining black: head and thorax very much punctured, the latter somewhat square, rounded on the sides, with the posterior angles straight; elytra punctate-striated, the interstices punctured; the apex of each produced: legs and antennae brassy: the femora in the male stout, the anterior ovate; and the four anterior tarsi in the same sex with their intermediate joints very much dilated, and all furnished beneath with a dense woolly pile.

My specimens of this rare insect were captured in Cornwall by the late Mr. Cranch; others have been found "near Kingsbridge, Devon."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 3. pallidus. Ochraceous, nitidus, subtilissimé punctulatus, oculis atris, thorace transverso, postice subangustato. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)

He. pallidus. Curtis, vi. pl. 298.

"Pale ochraceous, shining, thickly and minutely punctured: antennae darkest at the apex: eyes black: thorax transverse, rather narrowed behind, the basal margin ferruginous, and the angles rectangular: suture ferruginous: elytra with eight rather irregularly punctured striæ on each: tips of the thighs and claws ferruginous."—Curtis, l. c.

Found near Barmouth, in North Wales; and I possess a specimen that was taken near Swansea by Mr. Millard.

Sp. 4. striatus. Supra subaneo-nigricans, infra castaneo-piceus, punctulatus, elytris punctato-striatis, antennis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 3—5 lin.)


Above of a brownish-brass glossy, and thickly but distinctly punctured, beneath castaneous: thorax short, transverse-quadrat, with the lateral margins rounded to the hinder angles, which are not straightened: elytra simply punctate-striate, with the interstices confluent punctured: antennae and legs pitchy-castaneous, the femora sometimes dusky; the four anterior tarsi in the males dilated, and pilose beneath.

Very abundant in some places within the metropolitan district, at the roots and under the bark of trees, especially in Richmond Park, and near Ripley, during the greater portion of the year. "Frequent (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Plymouth."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Epping."—Mr. Doubleday. "New Forest."—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

†Sp. 5. quisquilius. Niger, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, with the antennae and legs ferrugineous.

Said by Stewart to be indigenous.
Genus CCCCXL.—Eryx mihi.

Antennae rather longer than the thorax, the second joint minute subglobose, the remainder obconic, the third being rather the longest, and the apical one shortest, more slender, and subovate, with the apex acuminate. Palpi unequal, maxillary with the terminal joint very large, obliquely truncate, and securiform: mandibles bifid at the apex; mentum entire; head small, deflexed: thorax transverse, semicircular, the base a little waved: body ovate: elytra convex: wings ample: legs moderate; tibiae simple, with spurs; tarsi heteromorphic, the joints simple, with the apex of the terminal slightly emarginate; claws denticulated.

Latreille arranges this genus with Helops, but from those insects the totally dissimilar (and comparatively depressed) form of body, combined with other discrepancies in the structure of the antennae and palpi, as well as the denticulated claws, sufficiently remove it; as do its habit and economy, and also the bifid apex of the mandibles, abbreviated antennae, &c., from Cistela, with which genus it has been associated.


Black, slightly shining; clothed with a very short black pubescence, thickly but rather obsoletely punctured: the elytra faintly punctate-striate, with the interstices thickly but finely punctured: legs, antennae, and mouth, pitchy-black.

Far from common in the vicinity of London, where it occasionally is found beneath the bark of trees; about Walthamstow and at Coombe-wood I have taken specimens. "Near Cambridge."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Genus CCCCXLII.—Mycetocharus, Latreille.

Antennae longer than the thorax, rather stout, pubescent, three basal joints rather slender, the second abbreviated, the third elongate, the remainder obconical, with the terminal one somewhat orbicular. Palpi unequal, the maxillary with the terminal joint securiform; the labial clavate, truncate; mandibles with the apex bifid: mentum entire; head short, small, rounded: thorax transverse, subquadrate, broadest behind; body linear-elongate, rather convex, pubescent: wings ample: legs moderate; femora rather stout; tibia and tarsi elongate; the latter heteromorphic and simple: claws denticulated.
The linear-elongate body of this genus, combined with the narrowness of the thorax behind, exclusively of other differences, at once point out the more obvious external distinctions between it and the foregoing; and from Cistela the same characters, combined with the cleft apex to the mandibles, the shorter antennae, distinctly securiform palpi, &c. remove it. The species—of which there are many foreign—are generally found beneath the bark of decaying trees, probably feeding upon the fungi.


Linear-elongate, black, shining: head distinctly but deeply punctate, with a deeper transverse stiga between the antennae: mouth piceous, palpi pale testaceous: thorax sparingly but rather deeply punctate, pubescent, with a large ovate fovea on each side within the basal angle: elytra delicately but obsoletely crenate-striate, pubescent, with an ovate oblique rufo-testaceous spot on the shoulders, of variable size: femora black; tibiae and tarsi slender, entirely rufo-testaceous; antennae black, with the three basal joints rufo-testaceous.

I have occasionally met with this insect in considerable plenty in June, at Coombe-wood, especially about twenty years ago, when I captured nearly fifty out of an old rotten post; since which period I have taken one or two specimens in Copenhagen-fields and near Ripley. The insect has been found in Norfolk. “Taken by Mr. Hall in Kensington-gardens, July, 1802.”—Marsham MSS. “In rotten willows, near Bottisham, occasionally.”—Rev. L. Jenyns. “Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “New Forest.”—Rev. A. H. Matthews. “Copenhagen-fields.”—A. Cooper, Esq.

Genus CCCXLIII.—Cistela, Fabricius.

Antennae rather shorter than the body, inserted near the inner margin of the eyes, and composed of obconic, subobconic, or obtrigonal joints, of which the second is always minute, the third generally more or less elongate, and the terminal one rather slender, and acuminated, or obtuse. Palpi unequal, maxillary elongate, with the terminal joint incrassate, compressed, triangular, subacuminated: mentum coriaceous, subquadrate: head porrect, narrower than the thorax, the latter broadest behind, nearly semicircular: body oblong, arched, attenuated to each end: elytra and wings ample: legs rather long; tibia slender, with long acute apical spurs; tarsi with simple joints: claws denticulate.
From the foregoing Helopidae the present genus may be at once known by the integrity of the apex of its mandibles, and from the following genus by the great dissimilarity in the form of the thorax, exclusively of other less evident characters. The genus as here constituted, however, requires revision, as its contents are of too discrepant a nature to warrant their being permanently united under one name: the first species differing not only by having the antennae serrated, especially in the males, with the third joint short, &c.; and the two last by having those organs very much abbreviated and quite simple.


Black, with a delicate silken pubescence: head finely punctulated: mouth and palpi dusky-piceous: thorax very finely punctured, rather thickly pubescent: *elytra testaceae,* regularly and somewhat deeply *punctate-striate,* with the interstices finely coriaceous: legs and antenae black, the latter acutely serrated within, especially in the males.

Rather scarce, sometimes found in June in hedges and on umbelliferous flowers in the vicinity of Darenth-wood, and other parts of Kent; I have also taken it near Hertford. "Sydenham-wood."—Mr. Ingall. "Cambridge."—C. C. Babington, Esq.


Rufo-ferruginous, or castaneous, shining; head somewhat fuscescent, punctured; thorax also punctured; *elytra* also punctured: *thorax* rather deeply punctate-striate, with the interstices slightly punctate; legs and antenae pale testaceae, the latter very long.

Much more abundant, and more extensively distributed than the preceding insect, occurring in June throughout the metropolitan district, in Devonshire, Norfolk, &c.

Sp. 3. *fulvipes.* *Nigra, nitida, ore antennisque fusco-ferrugineis, pedibus rufo-testaceis, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis.* (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Shining-black, sometimes with an aeneous tinge: mouth, labrum, and anterior margin of the forehead, obscure ferruginous; thorax thickly punctured: *elytra* punctate-striate, with the interstices finely punctured: legs entirely
rufo-testaceus, with the tarsi rather obscure: antennae dull ferruginous, with the apex somewhat dusky.

The outer margin of the elytra is sometimes a little ferruginous, and the apex of the abdomen rufo-piceous.

Somewhat rare: occurring principally in the neighbourhood of Darenth and Birch woods, though I have taken specimens near Hertford and Dover, in June.


Black, above opaque, and clothed with a delicate silken pubescence, and finely coriaceous: mouth testaceous; thorax rather densely pubescent, the lateral margins sometimes ferruginous: elytra lurid-testaceous, very finely pubescent and most obsoletely striated, the sutural striae deepest: body shining beneath, sometimes piceous: legs entirely pale testaceous; base of the antennae the same, apex fuscosus.


Above fuscosus-black, clothed with a short delicate silken pubescence: elytra very obsoletely striated, the striae most evident towards the suture: legs fusco-testaceus, with the femora sometimes piceous or dusky: base of the antennae also fusco-testaceus, sometimes pale testaceous, or piceous.

Less common than the last, of which I suspect that it is merely a variety; it occurs throughout the metropolitan district, in company with the foregoing species. “Near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Cambridge.”—C. C. Babington, Esq. “Wood Ditton.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.
HELOPIDE.—ALLECULA.

GENUS CCCCXLIV.—ALLECULA? Fabricius.

Antennae long, slender, the basal joint attenuated at the base, the second sub-cylindric, about half the length of the third, which is somewhat cylindric, stoutest at the apex, and of equal length with the remainder, the terminal one being somewhat elongate-ovate, obliquely acuminate. Palpi unequal, maxillary long, with the terminal joint slightly incrassate, and obliquely truncate: labial short, with the last joint clavate: head porrect, elongate, and narrowed anteriorly: eyes oblong: thorax transverse, subquadrate, slightly narrowed behind: head porrect, elongate; femora slightly thickened; tibiae simple, with short spurs at the apex: tarsi with entire joints; claws denticulated.

The insects contained in the present genus may be known from the Cistelas by the subquadrate thorax, of which the hinder portion is somewhat narrower than the middle, the head is considerably produced in front, the eyes prominent, the second joint of the antennae cylindric, somewhat elongate in comparison with that of the former genus, and the palpi are of dissimilar form.

Sp. 1. sulphurea. Pallide sulphurea, antennis tarsisque fusco-ferrugineis, elytris obsolutissime striatis. (Long. corp. 4—4½ lin.)


Pale sulphureous yellow; maxillary palpi and apex of the mandibles fuscous: thorax with an obsolete dorsal furrow, and a large rounded fovea on each side near the base: elytra very obsoletely striated: tarsi and antenna obscure ferruginous: the apex of the latter rather fuscescent.

Not common within the metropolitan district, where it occasionally occurs on umbelliferous flowers in June; but near Dover and other parts of the coast it appears to be in great plenty. “Sometimes very abundant on the flowers of Rosa spinosissima, on Sketty-burrows.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Devil’s-ditch, Gogmagog-hills, &c.”—Rev. L. Jenyns.

Sp. 2. bicolor. Nigra, ore elytris pedibusque sulphureis, thorace fuscescente aut nigro, tarsis fuscis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Black; mouth yellow; palpi black: thorax obscure fuscescent or black, with a fovea on each side at the base, and a faint dorsal furrow: elytra sulphurous, very obsoletely striated: tarsi sulphurous, with the tarsi fuscescent: antennae also fuscescent.

Found in Norfolk, probably a mere suffused variety of the foregoing insect.
FAMILY LIX.—MELANDRYIDÆ, Leach.

*Mandibles* bifid, or deeply notched at the apex; *maxilla* not unguiculated; *labium* membranaceous; *labial palpi* shorter than the *maxillary*, the latter with the terminal joint generally very large, compressed, and securiform, and sometimes grooved, or as if folded, within. *Antennae* rather short, mostly filiform, rarely clavate, or thickened towards the apex; never serrated; *head* generally inserted up to the eyes in the *thorax*, the latter usually broadest behind; *body* elongate, sometimes depressed; *elytra* free; *legs* short; *tarsi*, four anterior with the penultimate joint bifid, and in general the two posterior also bilobed; rarely simple.

With the exception of the first genus, the insects of this family closely resemble each other in habit, though there is a considerable diversity of appearance amongst them. They differ from the foregoing families not only by having the penultimate joint of the four anterior (and generally of the posterior) *tarsi* bifid or bilobed, but by wanting the claw at the apex of the *maxilla*, and in having the *antennæ* short. They chiefly reside beneath the bark of trees, and are mostly very rare in this country. The known species may be thus subdivided into genera:

Tarsi postici articulo penultimo bilobo. 445. *LAGRIA*.

Coput et thorax elytris angustiores: 446. *MELANDRYA*.

haud aut vix angustiores.

Palpi maxillares art. ult. ovato, aut lineari interne concavo.

Corpus ovatum, depressum, antice angustius: 447. *PHILOTRYA*.

oblongum, convexum:

Palpi maxillares art. ult. ovato haud interne concavo.

Thorax postice angustior: 450. *HYPOLYUS*.

laetus:

451. *ABDERA*.

Palpi maxillares art. ult. securiformi.

Thorax transversus, semicircularis: 452. *SCAPTIA*.

haud semicircularis:

448. *XILITA*.

oblongus: 449. *DIERCA*.

Tarsi postici art. ult. integro.

Tibia postica vix calcarate 453. *HALLOMENUS*.

calcaribus elongatis armato:

454. *ORCIESIA*.

Genus CCCXLV.—LAGRIA, Fabricius.

*Antennae* filiform, pubescent, slightly increasing in thickness to the apex, the second joint least, the third slightly elongate, the four next somewhat cylindric, the three following obconic, the terminal one cylindric, very long, especially in the males. *Palpi* unequal, *maxillary* with the last joint securi-
form: labial thickened exteriorly, ovate: labium membranaceous, entire: labrum deeply emarginate: head exserted, deflexed: eyes large, reniform: thorax subcylindric, immarginate: body oblong, hairy, with the head and thorax narrow: elytra ample, soft: legs elongate, pilose; tibia slender, without spurs at the apex; tarsi spongy beneath, with the penultimate joint subcordate.

The great length of the terminal joint of the antennæ, especially in the males, is a conspicuous character of the insects of this genus; which are also distinguished from the remainder of the family by having the head and thorax considerably narrower than the elytra, these last very broad, soft, and flexible; and the tibiae spurless.

Sp. 1. hirta. Villosa, nigra subnitida, elytris nigro-punctatis pallide testaceis. (Long. corp. 3—4½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, villous, pubescence on the head and thorax fuscous: head sparingly punctured: thorax also slightly punctured, with a transverse impression before the base: elytra broad, slender, flexible, pale testaceous, with a short cinereous pile, and thickly rugose-punctate: legs and antennæ black. Male narrower, with the antennæ longer, and the terminal joint considerably elongate.


Genus CCCCXLVI.—MELANDRYA, Fabricius.

Antennæ short, slightly pilose, curved, subfiliform; basal joint robust, second shortest, third also abbreviated, shorter than the fourth, which, with the three following, is subobconic, the remainder shorter, with the terminal one ovate, acute. Palpi unequal; maxillary large, considerably exserted, the second and third joints obconic, the apex of the latter with a fascicle of hair within, the terminal very large, elongate-obtrigonal, dilated within and deeply channelled; labial with the terminal joint also obtrigonal, compressed, and grooved within: head nutant, rather narrower than the thorax, which is flat, subtrapeziform, with the sides immarginate and a little narrowed behind; body somewhat depressed, elongate, narrowed anteriorly:
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Legs moderate; tibiae simple, with short spurs at the apex; tarsi with the penultimate joint subcordate.

Melandrya has the body more depressed than in the other genera of this family, from which it is also distinguished by having the proportions and form of the articulations of the palpi and antennæ dissimilar, the thorax trapeziform, labium entire, &c.

Sp. 1. caraboides. Nigra, elytris substriatis ceruleisentibus, antennarum tarsuumque apice ferrugineis, thorace planiuscolo, foveolâ posticâ utrinque impresso. (Long. corp. 4—7 lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent and shining: head finely punctured, forehead depressed: thorax also finely and thickly punctured, with the disc somewhat flat, and a small oblong fovea on each side at the base: elytra bluish, obsoletely sulcated, the interstices striated and thickly rugose-punctate throughout: legs black: tarsi with the terminal joints ferruginous: antennae also black, with the apex of the terminal joint ferruginous.


†Sp. 2. canaliculata. Nigra, antennarum tarsuumque apice testaceis, thorace canaliculato utrinque latē impresso, elytris elevato-lineatis. (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent: head finely punctured: thorax finely and thickly punctured, depressed, with the middle elevated, and bearing an obsolete longitudinal furrow, and on each side at the base with a large deep elongate fovea: elytra with broad flat sulci, the interstices forming four elevated ridges on each: legs and antennæ black, with the tips of the terminal joints testaceous.

I have as yet seen but a single example of this insect, which was captured by Mr. Bentley near Brockenhurst several years since. “New Forest, June, 1831.”—Rev. A. H. Matthews.
Genus CCCXLVII.—Phloiotrya mihi.

Antennæ short, a little thickened at the tip, the basal joint stout, three following rather slender, the second being short, and the fourth longer than the third; the remainder somewhat obconic, with the terminal joint longest and subacuminate. Palpi unequal; maxillary elongate, deflexed, divaricating, the basal joint slender, bent, the second longer, obconic, dilated within, the third shortest, also obconic, with the apex produced on each side; the terminal sublinear, with the apex slightly acuminate, and a groove beneath: head rounded, deflexed: eyes oblong: thorax as broad as the elytra, semiobtuse anteriorly, with the base a little waved: body elongate, subcylindric: legs short, slender: tibia; with short spurs at the apex; tarsi with the penultimate joint slightly bilobed.

The short curved antennæ of this genus, combined with the elongate deflexed maxillary palpi, of which the terminal joint is sublinear, elongate cylindric body, with the semiorbiculate anterior edge of the thorax, without attending to other less evident characters, distinguish it from the other genera of the family. As the type of the genus Serropalpus (which is also the type of Dircea Fabricius) differs materially from this genus, and as the latter will not assimilate with Xilita, or with any other of the kindred genera, it becomes necessary to apply a new name thereto, as well as to the genus Dircea of my Catalogue; but from not being enabled to characterise the last genus sufficiently, I have retained the Fabrician name thereto.

Sp. 1. Plate xxiv. f. 4.—Fusco-picea pubescens, crebrē punctulato, anten- narum basi pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 4—6½ lin.)


Pitchy-brown, slightly pubescent: head thickly punctured: mouth and palpi rufo-testaceae; thorax with the anterior margin rusty-testaceae, the disc rugoso-punctate, and an obsolete impressed line on each side at the base: elytra thickly punctured, sometimes dull testaceae-brown: body beneath rufo-piceous, or testaceae: legs entirely and antennæ at the base testaceae, apex of the latter fuscous.

This rare insect has been several times taken in the New Forest, from beneath the bark of oaks: it has also occurred in other parts. "Windsor Forest."—Mr. Westwood. "Tunbridge Wells."—Mr. Pelerin.

Genus CCCXLVIII.—Xilita, Paykull.

Antennæ short, curved, with the basal joint large, obconic, three following slender, also obconic, six next rather stouter, compressed, with the apex
Genus CCCXLIX.—Dirce, Fabricius.

Antennae short, bent, a little thickened towards the apex. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the terminal joint secundiform; labial with the last joint thickened and obtuse; head small, rounded, deflexed; eyes lunate; thorax rather longer than broad; body oblong, convex, not broader than the thorax; legs moderate; penultimate joint of all the tarsi bilobed.

From the slight memorandum I made respecting this genus long since, I am enabled to give only the above meagre notice thereof. It seems to differ from the other allied genera of the family by having the thorax rather longer than broad, and by the antennae being somewhat incrassate at the apex.

†Sp. 1. variegata. Fuscus, elytris pallide testaceis fusco variis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Fuscous; head and thorax immaculate: elytra smooth, pale testaceous, varied with fuscous; body testaceous; antennae the same, but paler.

A single example of this insect is in the collection at the British Museum, captured, I believe, near Windsor.

Genus CCCCL.—Hypulus, Paykull.

Antennae rather longer than the thorax, subfiliform, basal joint robust, second short transverse, five following obconic, three next subturbinate, terminal one ovate-acuminate. Palpi maxillary, with the apical joint, ovate-conic, truncate, terminal subovate, with a process at the apex giving the appearance of a twelfth joint. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the basal joint slender, bent, second large elongate, third shorter, obconic, terminal very large, triangular, with a groove within; labial minute, with the last joint rather stoutest, and ovate: mandibles stout, acute: head deflexed: eyes reniform: thorax anteriorly acuminate, posteriorly waved: scutellum rounded: body elongate: legs moderate: tibiae with short spurs: tarsi with the penultimate joint bilobed.


Pitchy-brown, pubescent, thickly punctured, with the antennae at the base, the tibiae, and the tarsi, rusty-brown.

Referred to by MacLeay, in the "Horse Entomologist," as British, in mistake for the preceding species.
MELANDRYADÆ.—ABDERA.

compressed; labial very short; head rounded, deflexed; eyes reniform; thorax slightly elongate, contracted towards the base, with the hinder angles acute, and with an oblique carina; body elongate, subcylindric; legs moderate; tibiae with very short spurs; tarsi slender, the penultimate joint bilobed.

This genus was first noticed as British by Millard, in his "Outlines of British Entomology" (1821), under the name Ulodes, as referred to in my Catalogue; it differs from Abdera by having the second joint of the antennæ shorter than the third, the terminal joint of the palpi of dissimilar form, the thorax also dissimilar, being contracted behind, with the posterior angles acute, and furnished with a carina, as in several of the Elateridæ.

Sp. 1. Quercinus. Plate xxiv. f. 5.—Rufo-piceus, pubescens, thorace nigricante postice foveolato, elytris ferrugineis, arcu baseos, fasciâ posticâ apiceque nigris. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Rufo-piceus, pubescent: head pitchy-black, with an obsolete longitudinal furrow on the crown: mouth and palpi ferruginous: thorax entirely pitchy-black, with shining pubescence, and a deep fovea on each side near the hinder angle, adjoining to which is an oblique elevated carina: elytra rustystestaceous, very thickly rugose-punctate, with an irregular recurved arch at the base, a broad, common, sinuated fascia, behind the middle and not touching the margin, and the apex, more or less, black: legs pale Rufescent; antennæ ferruginous.

This insect is said by Rhen to make its appearance during wet and tempestuous weather; a fact that seems to be confirmed by stating that the only two examples I have been present at the capture of were taken under such circumstances; one specimen being found, in June, 1819, at Darenth (not Colneyhatch, as stated by Mr. Curtis), and the other in the Robin-Hood lane leading to Coombe, in the following week; from the latter the figure has been taken. MacLeay has observed the same fact, and has taken the insect near Godstone. It has also occurred near Bristol. "Wood Ditton, Park-wood, May, 1831."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

GENUS CCCCLI.—ABDERA mizi.

Antennæ rather shorter than the thorax, submoniliform, slightly increasing in thickness to the apex, basal joint moderate, second and third of equal length, rather slender, obconic, apical joint ovate-conic. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the basal joint subovate; labial with the last joint slender; head small.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

deflexed: *eyes* lunate: *thorax* semiovate, the lateral margins regularly rounded, with the angles obtuse: *body* elongate: *legs* moderate; *tibia* simple, with short spurs; *tarsi* slender, with the penultimate joint slightly emarginate.

From Hypulus the present genus differs, not only by the form of the palpi, but in the structure of the antennae; the proportions of the articulations of the latter being dissimilar, as well as those of the palpi: the form of the thorax is likewise very different, as may be seen by the accompanying figures of the two genera.


*Pitchy-black,* darkest beneath: *head* black, finely punctulate: *thorax* also black, with the disc convex, finely pubescent, especially on the margins, which gives those parts a pale appearance on a cursory inspection: *elytra* glabrous, with two undulated or flexuous testaceous-yellow fascia, one placed before, the other behind, the middle, the anterior one broadest: *legs* and antennae pitchy-testaceous, the apex of the latter fuscous.

Marsham's authentic specimen of this insect scarcely differs from the figure referred to above.

Of this species a single example only was known previously to the summer of 1827, when several specimens occurred in different parts of the country: I beat a pair out of a whitethorn hedge at Ripley, others were taken near Southgate, and “out of an oak near Highgate-wood.”—A. Cooper, Esq.

Sp. 2. quadrifasciata. *Plate xxiv. f. 6.—Atra, thorace antice posticeque, elytrisque fascis duabus subundulatis, pedibusque flavo-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)


*Black,* slightly pubescent and shining: *head* black, with the mouth and labrum testaceous: *thorax* with the disc transversely black, the anterior and posterior margins testaceous: *elytra* with a broad somewhat undulated testaceous-yellow fascia before the middle, and a narrower rather flexuous one behind: *legs* and base of the antennae pale testaceous; apex of the latter fuscous.

Also a scarce insect: four examples had come beneath my inspection previously to the appearance of my Catalogue, since which period others have been captured in Shropshire by T. Marshall, Esq., to whom I am indebted for supplying my cabinet with the species.
GENUS CCCCLII.—Scaptia, Latreille.

Antenna filiform, naked, with the joints for the most part subcylindric and nearly equal, short, with the second shortest, the third and some of the following narrowed at the base, the fourth longer than the third, and the apical one cylindric-conic, with the tip acute or obtuse. Palpi exserted; maxillary with the terminal joint large, securiform; labial obtrigonal, with the angles produced on each side: mentum very short, embracing the labium like a ring: head exserted, deflexed: eyes lunate: thorax nearly semicircular, rounded anteriorly, transverse behind: scutellum distinct: body ovate-oblong, soft: elytra immarginate: tibia subcylindric, with short spurs; tarsi elongate, with the penultimate joint bilobed.

The insects of this genus have the antennae short, composed of nearly equal abbreviated subcylindric articulations, and the labial palpi with the terminal joint obtrigonal, the thorax nearly semicircular; the body is depressed, oblong, soft; and the elytra immarginate.

†Sp. 1. fusca. Fusco-nigricans, villosula, tibiis tarsisque ferrugineo-fuscis, elytris levibus. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Above entirely of a dusky-brown, somewhat obscure, and clothed with a delicate short villous down; beneath more glossy and of a deeper hue: thorax very short, semicircular: elytra very finely punctulated: legs pale brown, with the tibia and tarsi somewhat ferrugineous.

"Taken near Windsor."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 2. nigricans. Plate xxiv. f. 3.—Piceo-nigricans, pubescens subtillius punctulata, pedibus pallide testaceis, antennis fuscis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Dusky-piceous, clothed above with a short auricous pile: head rounded: thorax with an obscure fovea towards each posterior angle: elytra rather paler than the thorax, very finely punctulated: legs entirely pale testaceous: antennae fuscous.

In some impressions of the plate the antennae are represented as 10-jointed only.

The only specimen I have seen of this insect I captured flying in a garden at Ripley, in July, 1827, about six o'clock in the afternoon.

GENUS CCCCLIII.—Hallomenus, Paykull.

Antenna filiform, rather stout, with the joints for the most part subobconic and short. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the terminal joint ovate-compressed, subacuminate; labial with the apical joint incrassate: mandibles bifid at the
 apex: head inflexed, narrower than the thorax, narrowed anteriorly: eyes lunate: thorax somewhat semicircular, truncate in front: body slender-ovate, flat on the back: scutellum distinct: legs moderate; tibia slender with short spurs at the apex; tarsi with entire joints.

The integrity of the joints of the tarsi forms a prominent distinction of the insects of this genus; to which may be added the nearly filiform palpi, the terminal joint of the maxillary ones being nearly cylindric, and slightly acuminate; the mandibles are bifid at the apex, &c.


Pitchy-brown, pubescent, distinctly rugose-punctate: mouth and palpi pale testaceous: thorax short, with a deep fovea on each side at the base: elytra with the anterior limb broadly, and the lateral one narrowly and obscurely testaceous: legs elongate, entirely pale testaceous; the femora compressed; antennæ also pale testaceous.

I believe a specimen of the above species was taken flying, in the New Road, near the Regent’s Park, many years since.

Genus CCCCLIV.—Orchesia, Latreille.

Antenna with the eight basal joints short, obconic-cylindric, a little broadest at the apex, the third longer than the following, the seventh and eighth rather stouter than the preceding, the three terminal ones abruptly larger, forming an oval, acute, club. Palpi unequal; maxillary large, the second and third joints produced within, the apical one much larger, elongate-obtrigonal; labial filiform: mandibles short, notched internally: head inflexed: eyes elongate: thorax somewhat semicircular, with the posterior angles acute: elytra rigid, elongate, narrow: back flat: legs slender, posterior saltatorial; tibia simple, posterior short, with very long spurs at the apex, serrated externally; tarsi elongate, the four anterior with the penultimate joint subcordate, emarginate above.

The elongate-serrated spurs with which the apex of the short posterior tibiae of the insects of this genus is armed, combined with the abruptly clavate antennæ, subsecuring maxillary palpi, their saltatorial habits, &c., are sufficient to point out the peculiarities of this genus from its allies. The species reside in fungi, boleti, &c., and evidently lead the way to the insects of the next family.


Above *pitchy-brown,* clothed with a silken pubescence, and very finely rugose-punctate: elytra rather paler, immaculate, a little attenuated towards the apex, which last is sometimes rather paler than the base: mouth, palpi, and body beneath, as well as the legs and antenna, ferruginous, the two former paler: eyes black.

Immature specimens are pale testaceous, with black eyes.

Not common near London, but in some parts of Norfolk and in Suffolk it has been taken in profusion in June, beneath moist boleti: it has also occurred in other parts of the country. “In a wood near Penllergare.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Bottisham.”—Rev. L. Jenyns. “Barmouth.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

†Sp. 2. fasciata. *Fusco-picea, pubescens, subtiliter punctulatus, antennis pedibusque fusco-ferrugineis, elytris testaceis, maculis dijformibus fascia pone medium apiceque nigris.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Pitchy-brown, or ferruginous, minutely punctured, and clothed with a short yellowish pubescence: eyes black: thorax with an impression at the base on each side, and occasionally with a spot near the front and a fascia behind, forming an arch over each impressed point, black: elytra testaceous, with a geminated spot near the base, a sinuated arched one before the middle, not touching the margins, a broad fascia behind the middle, and the apex black: piceous beneath: legs and antennae ferruginous.

Of this rare species examples have been captured in the New Forest: one “on the 1st of June, 1824, near Lyndhurst, from out of a whitethorn.”—Curtis, l. c.

**FAMILY LX.—MORDELLIDE. Leach.**

*Mandibles* with the apex bifid or entire: *maxillae* short, bifid; *mentum* very short, transverse: *labium* membranaceous, elongate, its *palpi* inserted at the apex. *Antenna* a little thickened externally, frequently serrated or flabellate, short, inserted on the inner margin of the eyes: *head* trigonate-ovate, very much inflexed, closely applied to the *thorax,* the latter trapeziform, broadest behind: *body* short, arched, attenuated posteriorly: *abdomen* conic; sometimes caudate: *legs* dissimilar, anterior placed close to the head, posterior large, generally with long spurs at the apex of the *tibia*; posterior *tarsi* with entire joints; *claws* simple.
These insects frequent flowers, and are very active, running about with extreme agility, and those of the typical genus jump nimbly: their larvae subsist upon wood or upon fungi, sometimes upon honey, as in the Ripiphori. The perfect insects of the family may be recognized by the arched, compressed, attenuated body, which is furnished with narrow acute elytra; large cordiform head; entire penultimate joints of the tarsi, externally incrassated, more or less serrated or pectinated, antennae, &c., and the indigenous species may be thus divided into genera:

Scutellum plus minusve distinctum.


anteriores articulo penultimo bilobo: 455. Anaspis.

nullum aut absconditum: 457. Ripiphorus.

Genus CCCCLV.—Anaspis, Geoffroy.

Antenna subfiliform, a little thickening towards the tips, the four basal joints subcylindric, the fourth and following to the tenth turbinated compressed, the apical one ovate. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the terminal joint large, secundiform: the labial with the same joint subtriangular; head rounded: eyes sublimate: thorax with the posterior margin nearly straight: scutellum more or less distinct: elytra sublinear, slightly attenuated at the apex: breast produced behind into a broad plate, in which the hinder legs are placed; the latter larger than the anterior, furnished at the apex of the tibiae with long spurs, and with simple tarsi, the four anterior tarsi, with the penultimate joint, bilobed.

The absence of the process, or style, at the apex of the abdomen, distinguishes this genus from Mordella, exclusively of the diversity in the structure of the antennae, &c.; these last are a little thickened towards the apex, and are composed of short conic-cylindric joints, and the tarsi of the four anterior legs have the penultimate joint bifid at the apex; and the posterior tibiae furnished at the extremity with long spurs.


Black, with a very delicate fuscous pile: mouth, labrum, and in the male the anterior margin of the forehead, more or less broadly, but determinately testaceous-yellow: thorax immaculate; elytra also immaculate, and a little
shining: anterior pair of legs pale testaceous, with the tibìe exteriorly and tarsi fuscous: intermediate black, with the femora piceous; posterior entirely black: antennae black, with the four basal joints testaceous. Female with the anterior margin of the forehead rufo-piceous.

Differs in being much smaller, with the mouth, antennae at the base, and anterior legs pitchy-brown.


Sp. 2. lateralis. Nigra, fusco-pubescens, ore, fronte antica, thoracis limbo laterali, pedibusque quatuor anterioribus testaceis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Black, clothed with a fuscous pubescence: mouth, labrum, and forehead in front, broadly testaceous: thorax with the lateral margins more or less broadly testaceous: elytra immaculate, rather shining, black: four anterior legs entirely, and the base of the posterior femora, testaceous-yellow, rest of the hinder legs fuscescent: antennae with the base fuscescent.

Found near Ripley in July 1827; apparently not very common. “Not uncommon (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. ruficollis. Nigra, ore, antennarum basi pedibusque flavescentibus, thoracis rufo-flavescenti. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Black, clothed with a dusky pubescence: mouth and base of antennae flavescent, apex of the latter fuscous: thorax entirely reddish-yellow: elytra immaculate, black; legs flavescent, with the tips of the joints of the tarsi dusky.


Sp. 4. fuscescens. Nigra, pubescens, capite toto, thorace pedibusque flavo-testaceis, elytris fuscescentibus. (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)

Black, clothed with a fine silken fuscous pubescence: head and thorax entirely testaceous-yellow, with the eyes black: elytra fuscescent, immaculate; legs totally testaceous-yellow: base of antennae the same, apex fuscescent.
Taken near Ripley in 1827, and on the flowers of rhubarb in my own garden, not very uncommonly, in June and July.

Sp. 6. melanopa. *Flavo-testacea, pubescens, antennis extrorsum, pectore abdominisque nigris, elytris maculis tribus fuscis, posteriori communi.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Testaceous-yellow, pubescent; eyes black; elytra each with three fuscescent spots, one in the region of the scutellum, a second larger, lunate, fasciform, one in the middle of the disc, and a third common smaller one near the apex of the suture; breast and abdomen dusky-black; legs pale testaceous, with the joints of the tarsi tipped with dusky; apex of antennae the same.*

The thorax has sometimes a pale fuscescent spot on the disc.


*Pale testaceous, pubescent, immaculate; eyes black; breast, abdomen, and apex of the antennae dusky-black; legs entirely testaceous.*

Not very common; found at Ripley and in my own garden in the summer.

Sp. 8. lurida. *Lurido-testacea, subpubescens, oculis atris, abdomine nigricante, elytrorum apicibus fuscescentibus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Lurid-testaceous, slightly pubescent and shining; eyes black; elytra with the apex somewhat fuscescent; abdomen black; legs and base of antenna pale testaceous, apex of the latter dusky.*

†Sp. 5. thoracica. *Nigra subpubescens, capite thorace, antennarum basi pedibusque quatuor anticis flavo-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Black, slightly pubescent; head, thorax, base of the antennae and the four anterior legs testaceous-yellow.*

Indicated by Turton as British; I have not seen an indigenous specimen.
MORDELLIDÆ.—ANASPIS. 45

Taken within the metropolitan district in June, at Darenth, Coombe, &c., but not very common. Found also in Suffolk.

Sp. 9. flava. _Flavo-testacea, subpubescens, pectore abdomineque nigris, elytris apice fuscis._ (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Testaceous-yellow, slightly pubescent: eyes black: breast and abdomen also black: _elytra_ testaceous, _with the apex more or less indeterminately flavescent_; legs and base of the antennæ pale flavescent; apex of the latter dusky.

Also rather uncommon, found in June within the metropolitan district. "Common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 10. subtestacea. _Testacea, subpubescens, oculis antennarumque apice nigris._ (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Testaceous, slightly pubescent, shining: with the eyes alone and apex of the antennæ black.

From the Marshamian Collection. I know not its locality; it appears very distinct from the foregoing species, of which I formerly considered that it might be a variety.

Sp. 11. fusca. _Flava, pubescens, elytris obscurioribus fusciscentibus, oculis nigris._ (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Pale dull yellow, very pubescent: _elytra_ obscure, somewhat fuscous: eyes black: tip of the antennæ fuscous.

Also from the Marshamian Cabinet; but found within the metropolitan district in June.

Sp. 12. testacea. _Testacea, subpubescens, capite nigro, thorace obscure testaceo._ (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Testaceous, slightly pubescent; head entirely black: _thorax_ obscure testaceous, sometimes fuscous: legs and antennæ entirely pale testaceous.

Not very common; found within the metropolitan district in the summer.

Sp. 13. subfasciata. _Nigra, elytris testaceis fasciā mediā, suturā maculāque basali fuscis, ore, antennarum basi, thoracis limbo, tibiis tarsisque flavo-testaceis._ (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent: _mouth_ and base of antennæ testaceous-yellow: _thorax_
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

with the margins broadly testaceous-yellow, the disc transversely black: elytra testaceous, with the suture, a triangular patch at the base, and a broad abbreviated central fascia fuscous; femora pitchy-black; tibiae and tarsi testaceous; apex of the antennae fuscescent.

My specimens of this species were captured within the metropolitan district in June; it does not appear to be common.


Black, slightly pubescent: legs and antennae entirely black; elytra with two large pale rufo-testaceous blotches, one towards the base, the other near the apex.

Found within the metropolitan district, and also in Suffolk, and near Bristol.

Sp. 15. fasciata. Fusco-nigra, elytris testaceis fascia medio sutura apiceque nigris, ore, antennarumque basi testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)

Fuscos-black, pubescent: mouth and base of the antennae testaceous: thorax immaculate, clothed with a testaceous-brown down: elytra testaceous, with a broad fascia in the middle, the suture narrowly and the apex black: legs and apex of the antennae fuscescent.

Common in June within the metropolitan district. "Cambridge.”
—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 16. quadrinotata. Atra, subpubescens, ore, antennarumque basi flavo-testaceis, elytris maculis quatuor testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent; mouth and base of the antennae testaceous-yellow; apex of the latter fuscos: thorax immaculate: elytra black, with four testaceous spots.

Found at Ripley and Hertford, and in other parts of the metropolitan district in June.

Sp. 17. biguttata. Atra, elytris maculis lata bascos flavescenti, ore antennarumque basi testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent: mouth and antennae at the base testaceous; elytra with an irregular broad yellowish patch at the base towards the outer margin.

Not uncommon in flowery hedges throughout the metropolitan district. “Near Swansea, not common.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 18. scapularis. *Atra, subpubescens, elytris macula ovatâ baseos flavescenti.*


Black, slightly pubescent and shining: *elytra with an indistinct ovate yellowish spot,* placed obliquely at the base.

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

**Genus CCCCLVI.—Mordella, Linné.**

*Antenna* filiform, more or less serrated from the middle to the apex, the two or three basal joints subcylindric and nearly equal, the three following obconic, the fifth rather longest, the five next compressed, subobtrigonal, with the inner angle produced to a point, the terminal joint slender and ovate-acute. *Palpi* unequal, *maxillary* with the terminal joint large, securoform; *labial* with the same joint transverse-ovate, truncate at the apex: *eyes* entire: *thorax* slightly ovate behind: *scutellum* distinct: *elytra* covering the wings, sublinear: *abdomen* produced behind into a more or less elongate style or process: *breast* produced behind into a broad plate, in which the posterior legs are placed; the latter stout, and elongate, with very short *tibiae*; *tarsi* with entire joints.

*Mordella* may be recognized with the utmost facility by the more or less elongate, acute, style at the apex of the abdomen; by having the antennæ short, slightly serrated, the thorax lobed behind, the joints of all the tarsi entire, and the posterior tibiae furnished with long spurs at the apex. Like the insects of the preceding genus, they are remarkable for the extension of the plate at the base of the abdomen, in which the posterior legs are seated.

Sp. 1. abdominalis. *Nigra, holosericeo-pubescens, ore, antennarum basi, thorace abdomineque flavo-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2 1/2—3 1/2 lin.)


Black, with a silken pubescence: mouth and palpi testaceous: *thorax* smooth, *testaceous-yellow,* with a concolorous pile: *elytra* finely punctured: *breast* pitchy-black, punctured: *thorax* beneath and *abdomen* pale *testaceous-yellow,* the latter with an elongate black style: anterior pair of *legs* testaceous; *intermediate* piceous; posterior *black:* *antennæ* dusky-black, with the base and the terminal joint testaceous.

Not very uncommon; found occasionally in hedges in Copenhagen-fields and near Coombe-wood; also at Ripley, where in July,

Sp. 2. aculeata. *Nigra immaculata, sericeo-pubescent, thorace brevi transverso, elytris attenuatis, aculeo ani elongato, antennis profundius serratis.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Immaculate black, with a silken pubescence: head convex; mouth piceous: thorax short, transverse, the base bisinuated, with the middle lobe a little emarginate, the disc very convex: elytra attenuated, with the apex rounded and gaping; with a single stria towards the suture: body more shining beneath, with a fine silvery pubescence, and an elongate anal style: legs and antennae also black, the latter distinctly serrated.

Apparently scarce; one of my specimens I captured at Ripley, as alluded to above. "Common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Monk's-wood."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 3. pumila. *Nigra immaculata, sericeo-pubescent, thorace longiori, elytris linearibus aculeo ani elongato, antennis vix serratis.* (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Immaculate black, with a silken pubescence: antennae filiform black, very slightly serrated: mouth piceous: thorax subquadrate, a little longer than broad: elytra sublinear, being a very trifle attenuated at the apex: body beneath black, with a slight shining pubescence, and an elongate anal style: legs also black.

This is not the Mo. pumila of Latreille, as quoted by Mr. Curtis, but of Gyllenhal. The former writer merely describes it as a species, but without a name.

Found occasionally upon umbelliferous flowers at Coombe-wood; and in plenty in a flowery lane near Ripley in June and July. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. ventralis. *Nigra, holosericeo-pubescent, ore, antennarumque basi fusco-testaceis, abdomen flavo-testaceo, aculeo elongato nigro.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, clothed with a silken pubescence: head rather glossy, smooth; mouth dull testaceous: thorax black, quadrangular, with an ashy pubescence, tinted in certain lights with ferruginous: elytra considerably attenuated behind, with the pubescence fuscous, with a rusty hue: abdomen testaceous-yellow, dusky in the middle anteriorly, with an elongate style testaceous at the base, and black at the tip: anterior legs dull testaceous, intermediate piceous; posterior black: antennae piceous, with the base dull testaceous.
Also rather scarce: found within the metropolitan district in June; I have taken it at Darenth, and also near Ripley.


Black, with an ashy pubescence: mouth entirely, and anterior margin of the forehead broadly testaceous-yellow: thorax rather longer than broad, longitudinally black in the middle, with the sides broadly and irregularly testaceous-yellow: elytra sublinear, with the apex rounded, the shoulder with an ovate testaceous-yellow spot, forming a continuation of the thoracic border: thorax beneath testaceous-yellow; breast and abdomen black, the terminal segments of the latter with the margins sometimes dull testaceous, the anal style very elongate, slender, and pitchy: four anterior legs entirely testaceous; posterior femora black, with the base and apex slightly testaceous; tibiae testaceous at the base, the apex fuscous: tarsi dull ferruginous: antennae black, slightly serrated, with the three basal joints testaceous.

This species is also rather scarce: I found several specimens at Ripley in July, 1827. The insect occurs at Coombe-wood.


Mo. axillaris. *Gyllenhal, Ins. Suec. v. 2. f. 611.

Black, with an ashy pubescence: mouth entirely testaceous; forehead anteriorly obsoletely rufo-piceous: thorax totally immaculate, shining testaceous-yellow, clothed with a concolorous pubescence: elytra sublinear, finely punctured, with a wedge-shaped testaceous-yellow humeral spot: body beneath, anal style, and legs, as in the foregoing species: antennae dusky black, with the base testaceous.

I possess a single example of this species, which I believe I formerly captured near Hertford.


Black, with an ashy pubescence: mouth entirely testaceous: thorax rather longer than broad, testaceous-yellow, with a large basal black spot, and the anterior margin sometimes fuscous: elytra with the apex rounded; very finely punctulated; deep black, with a large elongate testaceous-yellow streak at the base, attenuated behind, and extending nearly to the middle
of the disc: body black beneath, with the anal style elongate: legs and antenna entirely testaceous.

The thorax is sometimes black, with the sides irregularly testaceous.

Not common; found near Ripley and at Darenth-wood in June and July.

Sp. 8. flavescens. Ferruginea, pubescens, subtilis pallidior, oculis solis nigris. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Entirely ferruginous, pubescent, paler beneath, with the eyes alone black: the anal style elongate, acute, and slightly castaneous, or fuscescent: legs and antenna also ferruginous.

The elytra are sometimes slightly darker.

Fabricius having a Mo. ferruginea, I have employed Marsham's second name, or that applied to the variety, to designate this species.

Of this species I found several examples at Ripley in July, 1827; and I have also taken it at Darenth and Coombe woods, and near Hertford. "Near Swansea, frequent."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Mo. fasciata. Fabricius.—Samouelle, pi. 4. f. 8.—Steph. Catal. 250. No. 2488.

Black, rather thinly punctuated, and densely clothed with an ashly pubescence: thorax short, transverse: with the limb and two dorsal lines with whitish pice: elytra subimmac, rugose-punctate, with a single entire sartorial strain. the suture itself densely clothed with whish-ashy down, with a lunate spot anteriorly towards the shoulders, and recurved on each side within the apex; a little behind the middle of each elytron is also a white lunate spot: antenna slender, serrate: anal style short.

Rare within the metropolitan district, but apparently very abundant in some parts, especially in the New Forest and near Dover in June. "Occasionally found near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

"Monk's-wood."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

†Sp. 9. brunnea. Testacea, antennis elytrorum apicibus aculeoque nigris.
Mo. brunnea. Fabricius. S. E. ii. 125.—Curtis Guide, 37. (!)

Head and thorax testaceous, immaculate: antennae black at the apex: elytra testaceous, with the tip obscure: abdomen obscure, with the style black: legs testaceous.

Given as British, and synonymous with the preceding species, in the work last quoted, evidently erroneously.
MORDELLIDÆ.—RIPIPHORUS. 51

Genus CCCCLVII.—Ripiphorus, Fabricius.

Antennæ remote, bipectinated in the males, uniserrated or branched in the females; the basal joint stout, elongate; the second small, third obconic, its inner edge and that of all the following produced into a tooth or branch, as above indicated, the terminal joint being simple. Palpi subfiliform, with the terminal joint obconic: mentum ovate: labrum elongate: head small: eyes entire: thorax produced in the middle behind: scutellum wanting: body compressed, arched, attenuated behind: elytra abbreviated, acuminate and gaping at the apex: wings longer than the elytra, exposed at the apex: legs elongate, simple: tibiae with short spurs: tarsi with the joints entire.

The absence of the scutellum, and the greatly attenuated elytra of the insects of this genus, united to the flabellate or branched antennæ, exclusively of other characters, will enable the student to recognise this singular genus of insects, whose larvae appear to be fostered in the nests of wasps.


Black, slightly pubescent, and obsoletely punctured: thorax with a deep and broad channel in the centre, its lateral angles broadly testaceous: abdomen testaceous-yellow, with its apex sometimes black. Male with the elytra testaceous, tipped with black, and the antennæ with elongate branches;—female with the elytra entirely black, and the antennæ with a single row of branches on one side.

Although the males, exclusively of the antennæ, are generally distinguished from the females by having the elytra pale, tipped with black, all the intermediate shades of colour exist; as in the series of the insect which I possess every gradation of tint from testaceous to black occurs, without reference to sex.

Not common near London; found occasionally on flowers at Coombe in August; but in some parts of the country it has been taken in profusion, especially near "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope. "Once taken on the wing at Swaffham Bulbeck."—Rev. L. Jenyns. "Godstone."—W. S. MacLeay, Esq.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

FAMILY LXI.—ŒDEMERIDÆ, Leach.

Mandibles bifid at their extremities, or the tip entire and much bent: maxillae with the exterior lacinia elongate, slender: mentum short, sometimes longer than broad: labium membranaceous: palpi with the terminal joint generally subobconic, or subobtrigonal, sometimes very large. Antennae 10-12 jointed, filiform, with cylindrical joints, or setaceous with obconic or obti- gonal joints, sometimes nearly as long as the body: head not cordate, inserted deeply in the thorax, the latter subquadrate, narrowed behind, or transverse orbiculate: clypeus more or less porrect: body usually elongate, flat on the back: elytra free; wings ample: legs moderate; tarsi with the penultimate joint generally bifid; the posterior rarely with five joints: claws simple.

The insects of this family are mostly of gay and lively colours, oftentimes brilliantly metallic; they have the body oblong, rather soft, their antennæ rather long, composed of from 10 to 12 joints, the palpi mostly of subequal length and often subfiliform, the clypeus more or less advanced, and the tarsi furnished with simple claws, by which last character they may be readily divided from the Cantharidae.

In their first stage these insects appear to be xylophagous, and in their perfect state they frequent flowers, especially of the synganesious and umbelliferous kinds. The indigenous species may be thus distinguished into genera:

Tarsi postici 4-articulati.
Antennæ 11-aut 12-articulatae.
Elytra subulata.
Mandillus apice indivisae: bifidæ:
Elytra haud subulata.
Antennæ filiformes aut setaceæ, haud serrate.
Thorax immarginatus, oblongus.
Femora omnia subequales: postica plus minus incrassata:
Thorax marginatus transverso-orbicularus:
Antennæ serratae:
Antennæ 10-articulæ:
Tarsi postici 5-articulati.
Antennæ simplices, subfiliformes: serratae:

458. SITARIS.
459. ISCHINOMERA.
460. ŒDEMERA.
461. ONCOMERA.
462. NOTIUS.
463. CONOPALPUS.
464. CALOPUS.
465. LYMEXYLON.
466. HYLECATUS.
GENUS CCCCLVIII.—SITARIS, Latreille.

Antennae filiform, longest in the males, rather stout, with subcylindrical joints, the first most robust, the second minute, thrice as short as the third, which is slightly elongate, and, with the remainder, obconic-cylindric, the terminal one being ovate. Palpi filiform, subequal, maxillary with the terminal joint subovate, labial with the same joint subobconic: labrum transverse, semioorbicular: mandibles stout, acute, with the apex elongate: mentum oblong: head inflexed: eyes lunate: thorax orbiculate-quadrate: scutellum large: elytra shorter than the body, very much attenuated towards the apex, and gaping: wings ample: abdomen short: legs stoutish, simple, posterior with very short spurs; the apex truncate: tarsi simple.

The undivided mandibles and simple tarsi of Sitaris, combined with the diversity in the form of the antennæ, palpi, &c., as well as the abbreviated, subulated, divaricating, elytra, and ample wings, well distinguish it from the other genera of this family. One British species only is known, which is supposed to reside in its early state in the nests of solitary bees, the imago occurring in that of Anthophora retusa.

Sp. 1. humeralis. Nigra, elytris basi flavescentibus, ab humeris attenuatis, subulatis. (Long. corp. 5—6½ lin.)
Black, coarsely punctured: elytra finely punctured, of a dusky violaceous-black, with the base yellowish, attenuated from the shoulders, and subulated.

This insect must be esteemed rare in this country: it is however pretty generally distributed throughout the south of England; having been taken in Devonshire, the New Forest, near London (in comparative plenty by Mr. Badger, under a water-butt in a garden, two seasons back, at Chelsea), in Warwickshire, near Oxford, and in Kent.

GENUS CCCCLIX.—ISCHNOMERA* mikh.

Antennæ filiform, rarely setaceous, 11 or 12 jointed, the articulations elongate, somewhat thickened towards the apex, the third and fourth joints longest, the second shortest, the remainder of nearly equal length, the apical one being suddenly attenuated, and ending in a point. Palpi maxillary with the

* ἴχνος, gracilis, Ἔρως, femur.
terminal joint slightly securniform: head produced anteriorly: eyes prominent: thorax unequal, foveolated, narrowed behind: elytra sublinear, sometimes slightly attenuated behind: legs slender: femora simple in both sexes: tarsi with the penultimate joint slightly bifid.

The slender uniform femora of the insects of this genus point out their distinction from their allies, exclusively of the difference in the form and proportion of the articulations of the antennæ. The genus even as at present constituted requires subdivision; as the first species has twelve distinct joints to the antennæ in the male, and the last species has those organs constructed very like those of the following genus, and the elytra become attenuated, thereby clearly showing the passage between the genera, from which the slenderness and simplicity of the posterior femora remove it.

A. Elytra sublinear.


Head and thorax testaceous-yellow, the latter in the males with a black spot on each side, or almost entirely black: elytra pale, rarely fuscous, with the apex, which is acuminated, black, tinted with violaceous: breast and abdomen pitchy-black; the apex of the last, with the penultimate joint bilobed and concolorous in the males, simple and pale in the females: femora dusky; tibia and tarsi dull testaceous; antennae the same.

Some examples are more suffused with black, or fuscous, than others; and the insect varies amazingly in size.

The male has twelve distinct joints to the antennæ.

Abundant in June and July, on the banks of the Thames, from Sheerness to London, and not unfrequently taken on those of other large rivers, as the Severn, Humber, &c.: the larvæ feeds upon ship timber, and has been taken abundantly at Chatham. “Deal.” Rev. F. W. Hope. “Portsmouth.”—Rev. A. H. Matthews.

Sp. 2. flavicollis. Ėneo-niger, thorace fulvo, elytris coriaces opaci, lineis quatuor elevatis. (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Brassy-black, punctured and slightly pubescent: head greenish: thorax fulvous, with a black patch in the middle beneath, with three impressed dots, two placed anteriorly and one at the base: elytra dull olive-green, coriaceous, with three elevated lines on the disc of each, and a fourth somewhat
abbreviated on the lateral margin: legs brassy: antennae fuscous, with the three basal joints pale beneath.

Fabricius says his Ne. sanguinicollis has the body and elytra fuscous, and that one sex has the hinder femora incrassated: he also describes his Ne. fulvivicollis as having the apex of the abdomen fulvous; neither of which characters agree with the indigenous insect; but, as Panzer's figure and description correspond, I have reverted to his name, as originally placed in my cabinet.

Rare; found on flowers, in decayed trees in Windsor and the New Forests; near Bristol, and in Ireland. "New Forest in June last."—Revs. F. W. Hope and G. T. Rudd.

Sp. 3. caerulea.  Cæruleo-virescens, antennis nigris, elytris coriaceis, opacis, lineis tribus elevatis.  (Long. corp. 3—4½ lin.)

Blue-green, finely punctured and slightly pubescent: thorax short, glossy, unequal, narrowed behind, with the disc irregularly foovedulated: elytra sub-linear, opaque, thickly and rather deeply rugose-punctate, each with three slightly elevated parallel lines, reaching nearly to the apex, and a very short one on the outer margin: legs bluish-green, with the tibiae and tarsi fuscous: antenna black.

Linnaeus was evidently acquainted with this species, as well as with Ædemera cærulea, and as the latter insect does not appear, either from his works or from the subsequent labours of Swedish entomologists, to be indigenous to Sweden, the reference given by Mr. Curtis to the Fauna Suecica is unquestionably erroneous; and as Gyllenhal refers the Linnean variety with black antennæ to this species, I have followed his example.

Much less common than the preceding insect: it however occurs not unfrequently at Darenth in June, and also in Norfolk, Suffolk, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, &c. "New Forest."—Rev. A. H. Matthews. "Tavistock-square, London."—Mr. Ingpen.

B. Elytra attenuated posteriorly.

Sp. 5. lurida.  Obscure cæruleo-virescens punctatissima, thorace breviori, elytris elongatis subattenuatis.  (Long. corp. 2½—4 lin.)

†Sp. 4. viridissima.  Viridi-anea, punctatissima, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, geniculis nigris.  (Long. corp. 4 lin.)

Brassy-green, punctured, with the base of the antennæ and the legs testaceous, the joints of the latter black.

Indicated, though improperly, as British by Turton.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Dull bluish-green, or greenish-blue, the latter colour predominating on the head: eyes brownish: thorax short, rather broadest in front, with an impression on each side behind the middle, the disc slightly depressed, with three foveae, thickly rugose-punctate, and slightly pubescent: elytra also thickly rugose-punctate, with two somewhat elevated lines on the disc of each, the inner one shortest: body more glossy beneath: head and antennae greenish-blue.

Large females have been considered distinct under the name OEd. Leontodontis.


GENUS CCCCLX.—OEDEMERA, Olivier.

Antenna setaceous, nearly as long as the body, pubescent; basal joint stout, subclavate, second minute, ovate, seated obliquely on the apex of the first, the remainder long and slender, gradually decreasing in length to the apex, the terminal one acute. Palpi long, the terminal joint ovate-truncate, the maxillary longest: labrum transverse-ovate: mandibles subtrigone, bifid at the apex: mentum subquadrate: head nutant, produced in front: eyes prominent: thorax subquadrate, narrowed towards the base; the back unequal: elytra elongate, subulate, divaricating: wings exposed: body sublinear: legs all slender and simple in the females, the posterior in the males pilose, with the femora very much thickened and curved, and the tibiae also incrassated, compressed, bent, angulated above at the base, and terminating at a point within at the apex: tarsi with the penultimate joint bilobed.

I would restrict the genus OEdemera to such insects as have the antennae pilose, setaceous, nearly as long as the body, composed of cylindric joints, decreasing in length to the apex; united to subulated elytra and a bifid apex to the mandibles; and in the males to a highly incrassated posterior femur, curved posterior tibiae, with an acute apex, and the tarsi united laterally thereto. The species (which are numerous on the Continent) are generally found upon flowers.

Sp. 1. cærulea. Viridis aut cærulea, flavescenti-sericea, nitida, elytris subulatis, singulo lineâ longitudinali elevatâ parvoque abbreviâtâ, interiori, ad basin z —mas. femoris posticis clavatis. (Long. corp. 4—6.)

Green or blue, with a flavescent pile, and very glossy: head and thorax rugulose-punctate, the latter transversely coarctate: elytra subulated, coriaceous, each with a longitudinal elevated line, and a shorter one within towards the scutellum: male with the posterior femora large, curved, concolorous with the body, the tibiae of the same legs robust, bent, compressed, pilose within, and as it were jointed at the base; the anterior tibiae sometimes testaceouss within at the base: antennæ and palpi blue-green.

Extremely variable in colour; some examples have the elytra bright violet, and a similar hue on the head; others are rich grass-green, and some of a yellowish or golden-green.

The insect described by Linnaeus in Fauna Suecica, No. 716, is evidently not this species, which does not appear to inhabit Sweden, though known to the "great master" as a native of Southern Europe. The Ne. clavipes of Gyllenhal referred to this species, being opaque obscure dull green, with the anterior legs and base of the antennæ pale testaceouss; the mouth and palpi ferruginous, &c.


JSp. 2. marginata. Nigra, elytris testaceis, margine omni nigro. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

Head and thorax black, immaculate: elytra testaceouss, with the entire margin black: abdomen black, with the sides testaceouss: legs black.

An indigenous specimen, I believe, of this species is in the collection of Mr. Haworth, who obtained it from that of Mr. Francillon.

Genus CCCCLXI.—Oncomera* mihi.

Antennæ setaceous, much shorter than the body, slightly pubescent, the basal joint elongate, slightly attenuated at the base, the second short, ovate-subcylindrical; the remainder rather more slender, elongate, gradually decreasing in length to the apex, the terminal one abruptly strangulated in the middle, giving the appearance of a twelfth joint. Palpi unequal, the maxillary much longer than the labial, the terminal joint elongate, obliquely truncate: labrum transverse-quadrate: mandibles bifid at the apex: mentum transverse: head rather narrowed behind, and produced in front: thorax elongate, unequal, the lateral margins deflexed, the base slightly narrowed:

* Oγκος, tumor. Μυρος, femur.
elytra elongate, sublinear, slightly gaping at the apex; abdomen acute at the tip; legs elongate, slender, and simple; posterior femora in the male considerably incrassate and slightly bent; tibia also thickened, angulated at the base, a little curved, and abruptly truncate at the apex; tarsi with the penultimate joint bilobed.

By the incrassated posterior femora and curved tibiae of the same legs, the males of this genus resemble those of the foregoing, but the femur is less swollen, and the tibia is truncate at the apex. The antennae are comparatively abbreviated, and have the terminal joint strangled in the middle: the elytra are sublinear, slightly diverging at the apex, &c.


Pale yellow: eyes and sides of the thorax black, the latter foveolated, the disc with an elevated dorsal line, and a shorter one on each side at the base: elytra fuscescent-testaceous, with two slightly elevated lines: sides of the breast and base of the abdomen fusco-black: legs pale yellow, the femora with an irregular black ring near the apex, and the posterior femora very large and much thickened in the male, and the tibiae of the same legs curved and, as if, geniculated at their origin: antennae pale yellow.
The forehead has sometimes a fusco or black patch in its centre.

Linnaeus's definition of Ne. Podagrariae does not well accord with this species; he says, "Corpus nigrum, antennarum basis, palpi, elytra excepto apice, pedes 4 anteriores, femorum posticorum basis testacea;" and his specific character commences, "Elytris subulatis," &c. which can scarcely be applied to the indigenous species. Gyllenhal's Ne. Podagraria is again a different insect, that being greenish-black, with the base of the antennae, the elytra (which have the outer margin fusco) and the legs testaceous, with the hinder tibiae and tarsi fusco, and the apex of the hinder femora black.

Found in various parts of the country, but not very common, in June and July; during the last month in 1827 I found specimens in a garden at Ripley, flying in the evening: it likewise occurs at Darenth, near Reading, Oxford, Exeter, &c. "Tunbridge Wells." —Mr. Raddon.
Genus CCCCLXII.—Nothus, Ziegler.

Antenne 11-jointed, simple, filiform, the basal joint robust, second very short, remainder of nearly equal length, the terminal one shortest, elongate-acumin ate, and the basal ones rather longer than the other. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the terminal joint elongate-secuiform; labial with the same joint transversely produced, and also secuiform: mandibles entire at the apex; labium deeply notched: head nutant, with a rather broad base: eyes emarginate: thorax transverse-orbiculate, with the sides margined: body elongate, of soft texture, nearly cylindric, narrow: coleoptera not broader than the thorax: legs moderate; femora slightly thickened: tibia simple, with extremely short spurs at the apex; tarsi with the penultimate joint bilobed: male with the posterior femora considerably incrassated, concave within, with an obscure tooth towards the apex, and the tibia of the same legs stout, curved, angulated at the base, and terminating at the apex within in an acute spine, the apex itself with two short spurs.

The male Nothus may be instantly recognised by its incrassated posterior femora, combined with the secuiform palpi, broad transversely-ovate thorax, and linear elytra, exclusively of other characters; and the female, which sex closely resembles a Conopalpus, differs therefrom by its 11-jointed antenna, and from the other genera of this family by the structure of its palpi, thorax, &c. The species are found on flowers.

†Sp. 1. bimaculatus. Plate xxv. f. 3. 5; f. 2. 9—Ater, ore, fronte, antennarum femorum tibiarumque apieibus, thoracis limbo lineaque longitudinali rufis; mas: aut pallidus vertice, thorace maculis duabus, elytrorum apice geniculis tarsisque atris; fem. (Long. corp. 3 5 4 lin.) Nothus bimaculatus. Olivier.—Steph. Catal. 252. No. 2502.

Male fuscos-black, slightly pubescent: mouth and labrum rufous: thorax with the margins and a dorsal line pale rufous; elytra transversely rugulose, immaculate, with the lateral margins faintly rufescent: body beneath rufous at the apex: legs bright rufo-testaceus, with the apex of all the femora, and of the tibiae and the tarsi, fuscos-black: three basal joints of the antennae rufous, the remainder black. Female with the mouth, thorax, and legs rufo-testaceus, the latter palest: the head posteriorly, two small spots on the thorax, and the tips of the femora, and of the tarsi and posterior tibiae, the breast, a row of spots on each side of the abdomen, and apex of the antennae black; the base of the latter pale: elytra also pale testaceus, with the apex, and a faint lateral streak black.

Of this rare insect about a dozen examples have come beneath my inspection; one of these was taken near Windsor in June, 1816, a
second in Hunts, and the others were captured "On the whitethorn (Crataegus Oxyacantha) at Monk's-wood, in May, 1831."—C. C. Babington, Esq., who kindly supplied me with the female.

**Genus CCCCLXIII.—Conopalpus, Gyllenhal.**

Antenna: 10-jointed, filiform, robust, compressed; basal joint small, second minute, third subcylindric, truncate, six following compressed, slightly produced within, tenth as long as the ninth, cylindric, subacuminated. Palpi unequal, maxillary elongate, serrate beneath, with the terminal joint very long, conic, pubescent: labial short, with the apical joint very broad, pilose, secundiform: head deflexed, rounded; eyes reniform; thorax transverse: elytra ovate; body linear-elongate, soft; legs slender, simple; tarsi with the penultimate joint bilobed.

The 10-jointed antennae of the insects of this genus at once distinguish it from the other genera of this group of Coleoptera. The species in the first stage subsist upon decayed or decaying trees, and in their imago stage are found upon flowers, or in thick hedges.


Pale testaceous, thickly punctured, slightly pubescent and shining: eyes and tip of mandibles black: antennae fuscescent, with the base pale: legs pale.

Not common, but has been taken in several places within the metropolitan district, in June; on trunks of trees in Kensington Gardens it has recently occurred, and also near Ripley: but in the New Forest, Hants, it appears to be in much greater plenty. "Cobham Park, Surrey, and Bessel's Green, Kent."—A. Cooper, Esq.


Black, clothed with a delicate flavescent silken pubescence: mouth, labrum, and palpi testaceous: apex of the mandibles piceous: thorax immaculate rufous: elytra thickly and somewhat irregularly punctured, totally black: legs entirely pale rufo-testaceous; base of the antennae the same; apex black.
Gyllenhal's Conopalpus flavicollis is said to be pitchy-brown where the above is black, and to have the base and lateral margin of the elytra to the middle rufous. It probably may be an immature state thereof, as Gyllenhal had seen only a single example.

Found in Cumberland by Mr. Weaver in August, 1827; about three specimens had previously been taken in England, but I am not aware of their exact locality.

**Genus CCCCLXV.—Lymexylon, Fabricius.**

*Antennae* 11-jointed, pilose, simple; subfusiform, the basal and apical joints most slender, the last suddenly attenuated in the middle. *Palpi* dissimilar in the sexes, maxillary largest, with the terminal joint distinctly incrassate, ovate-truncate in the female; pendulous and branched in the males; labial approximating in the males, remote in the females: *mandibles* short, stout, situated within in the females: *head* vertical, suborbicular, with a short neck: *eyes* pubescent: *thorax* oblong, subcylindric: *elytra* abbreviated, subulate, diverging at the apex: *body* very much elongate, linear-cylindric: *abdomen* very long, ovate, and depressed at the apex: *legs* slender: *femora* compressed; *tibiae* and *tarsi* simple, the last all 5-jointed.

This singular genus of insects unquestionably belongs to this family, as placed in my Catalogue, notwithstanding it possesses five joints to all the tarsi, its habit and general structure evidently point-

**Genus CCCCLXIV.—Calopus, Paykull.**

*Antennae* 11-jointed, filiform, rather deeply serrated, the second joint acuminate, terminal elongate, slender, simple. *Palpi* unequal; maxillary elongate, porrect, with the terminal joint subsecuriform; labial with the same joint thickened and ovate: *mandibles* bidentate at the apex: *body* elongate, narrow; *head* and *thorax* rather narrower than the abdomen: *eyes* large, lunate: *elytra* linear: *legs* slender: *femora* compressed; *tibiae* with very short spurs; *tarsi* with the terminal joint bifid.

‡Sp. 1. serraticornis. *Brunneus, pubescens, punctulatus, oculis nigricantibus, elytris subrugulo-so punctatis, lineis aliquot elevatis, vis distinguendis.*


Pale brown, pubescent, punctulated: *eyes* dusky: *thorax* a little unequal, with the sides slightly dilated anteriorly, rounded: *elytra* somewhat rugulose-punctate, with several very obscure elevated lines.

Turton indicates this as British.
ing out this as its true location, and showing the inutility of attending strictly to the number of joints of the tarsi, or indeed of an adherence to any single character. The extraordinary structure of the maxillary palpi of the male forms a very prominent characteristic of that sex; and the female may be known by its short gaping elytra, subfusiform antennae, &c. They destroy wood in their larva state.


Pubescent: male black, with the inner base of the elytra, the abdomen and legs flavescent: antennae fuscescent: female larger, luteous: thorax rufotestaceous: head, margin and apex of the elytra, and wings, dusky-black: the elytra each with two obscure elevated lines: antennae fuscescent: legs pale.

This extraordinary insect has long been reported to inhabit Britain, but until July, 1829, no authentic specimen had occurred; at that period, however, a single female was taken out of an oak in Windsor Forest, by my friend J. H. Griesbach, Esq.

Genus CCCCLXVI.—Hylecatus, Latreille.

Antenna serrate, with the fourth and fifth joints equal. Palpi maxillary largest, incassate at the apex, and in the male branched: head vertical, subglobose, with a short neck: thorax short, transverse: elytra linear-elongate: abdomen long: legs slender, simple: body cylindric.

Sp. 1. dermestoides. Pubescens, niger, elytris testaceis apice nigris, pedibus pallidis:—femina, testaceus tota, oculis, alis pectoreque nigris. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Pubescent, black: elytra testaceous, with the apex black: legs pale: female testaceous, with the eyes, wings, and breast black.

Latreille gives this as British, but of his authority I am not aware.
FAMILY LXII.—PYROCHROIDÆ, Leach.

Mandibles acute, bidentate at the apex: maxillæ with the inner lacinia wanting: labium membranaceous: palpi unequal, with the terminal joint stout, somewhat seciform. Antennæ filiform, serrate or pectinated: head entirely exserted, subcordate, with the posterior margin broad, rounded: body oblong, subdepressed; thorax narrower than the abdomen; the latter obtuse behind: tarsi all with the penultimate joint bifid: claws simple, heteromerous.

The Pyroehroidæ are insects of a very lively and splendid hue, and may be instantly recognized by their exserted head bearing filiform, pectinated or serrated, antennæ, ample elytra, much wider than the head and thorax, simple claws, &c. Their larvae are long, scaly, depressed, with six short legs anteriorly, and two processes on the upper surface of the anal segment; they reside in decaying wood. The species frequent flowers, trees, and hedges, during the end of spring and the early summer months.

GENUS CCCCLXVII.—PYROCHROA, Geoffroy.

Antennæ rather longer than the head and thorax, pectinated in the males, serrated in the females, the articulations obconic, the internal apex, especially of the last, being produced into a branch or tooth, according to the sex. Palpi maxillary elongate, porrect, with the terminal joint elongate-obtrigonal, compressed; labial filiform: mentum transverse-quadrate: labium bifid: head nutant, with a distinct neck: eyes emarginate within: thorax suborbiculate, margined behind: elytra broad immarginate: legs rather stout: tibia elongate, with very short spurs.

There is but one indigenous genus of this family, which is distinguished by the characters above stated, and by the beautiful red or sanguineous hues which adorn the upper surface of the body.

Sp. 1. rubens. Atra, sub nomine, capite, thorace, scutello elytrisque rufo-sanguineis, parum pubescentibus, thorace postice paulo angustiori. (Long. corp. 5—8 lin.)


Black, and slightly shining; with the entire head, thorax above and its sides beneath, scutellum, and elytra sanguineous-red, and pubescent: thorax
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

rather narrowed behind, with a deep bifid dorsal channel reflexed in a curve on each side: eyes brown.


Sp. 2. coccinea. _Atra nitida, thorace supra elytrisque sanguineis immaculatis, pube densa depressa concolori tectis._ (Long. corp. 6—7 lin.)
Ca. coccinea. _Linne.—Samouelle, pl. 3. f. 3.—Steph. Catal. 253. No. 2507._
Shining black: thorax depressed, bright sanguineous, with a faint longitudinal furrow, and densely pilose: _elytra_ also bright sanguineous, with a concolorous depressed pubescence: _scutellum_ dull black.

Local, but not uncommon in some parts of the country, especially at Darenth and Birch woods in June and July. It has also occurred during the past year in the “New Forest.”—_Revs. G. T. Rudd and F. W. Hope._

FAMILY LXIII.—CANTHARIDÆ, Leach.

Mandibles acute at the apex, and entire: _maxillæ_ with two membranaceous _laciniae_: _labium_ subcoriaceous: _palpi_ unequal, filiform, sometimes slightly incrassate. _Antennæ_ various, rarely subclavate: _head_ large, more or less cordiform, united by a distinct _neck_ to the _thorax_, the latter small, subquadrate, or cordiform, rarely transverse: _elytra_ flexible, subinflexed, narrow and elongate, or short and divaricating from the suture: _abdomen_ soft, sometimes very large; _tarsi_ heteromerous, with entire joints: _claws_ bifid at the apex.

The bifid claws of the insects of this family at once distinguish them from the other heteromera; to which may be added their broad exerted head, united to the thorax by a distinct neck, their small subquadrate thorax, flexible elytra, which are sometimes very much abbreviated, and divaricate considerably at the apex, which is occasionally obliquely subtruncate; the abdomen is generally very large and soft, and the tarsi have entire joints. Many of the species when touched feign death, and others exude an oleaginous substance from the sides of the abdomen; some again are remarkable for their vesicatory powers. All of them subsist upon vegetable substances.
The indigenous species may be thus divided into genera:

_Elytra_ abdomine plerumque breviora, postice late dehiscentia. _Ate_ nulla.

_Antenna_ medio crassiores, distortae. 468. **Proscarabaeus**.

_filioformes, aut extrorsum crassiores;_ 469. **Meloe**.

_Elytra_ elongata, linearis, sutura recta. _Ate_ amplae.

_Palpi_ maxillares articulo ultimo subovato: 470. **Cantharis**.

_securiformi:_ 471. **Sybaris**.

**Genus CCCCLXVIII.—Proscarabaeus, Leach.**

_Antennae_ distinctly incrassated in the middle, distorted in the males, first and third joints equal, second small, globose, fourth as broad as the third, sub-globose, fifth cylindric-obconic, sixth compressed, inserted in the outer margin of the apex of the fifth, seventh dilated and incurved, eighth arising from near the apex of the seventh, and with the two following small, sub-globose, terminal one elongate-acuminate: in the female the second joint is slightly pedunculated, and the five following joints are distinctly incrassate, with a slight distortion between the sixth and seventh. _Palpi_ with the terminal joint slightly thickened: _head_ vertical, broader than the _thorax_, the latter small, subquadrate, flat on the back: _eyes_ sublimate: _scutellum_ minute: _elytra_ generally much shorter than the abdomen, oval, the base of one overlapping that of the other, the apex diverging: _wings_ none: _abdomen_ ample, soft, especially on the sides: _legs_ robust, elongate: _tarsi_ densely pilose beneath.

How far it is advisable to separate this genus from the following may perhaps be questioned; but as the _antennae_ are evidently dissimilar in their structure from those of the following genus, I shall continue to discriminate them as indicated in my Catalogue. The _Proscarabaei_ may be known from the other indigenous genera of this family by their distorted _antennae_, of which the basal and apical joints are manifestly more slender than the intermediate ones, and the latter are of dissimilar form in the sexes. There appears to be either some strange misconception amongst entomologists of note respecting the _larvae_ of these insects, or otherwise their economy is very anomalous. They seem to be produced from a mass of clear yellowish eggs, and almost immediately to attach themselves to bees, flies, &c., but others doubt the fact: the _imago_ feeds upon chickweed, ranunculi, and other herbaceous plants.

Sp. 1. _violaceus_. _Violaceus, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris rugosis, thorace postice emarginato_. (Long. corp. 4 lin.—1 unc. 3 lin.)

Me. _violaceus_. _Marsham.—Linn. Trans. (Leach.) xi. pl. vii. f. 3, 4, 5.—Pr._

_violaceus_. _Steph. Catal. 233. No. 2508._

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Violaceous, shining: head with distinct impressed points: thorax also punctured, emarginate behind, and sometimes with an excavation on each side: elytra slightly rugose, with the apex rather acute: abdomen atrous, above with a rugose violet spot on each segment, beneath entirely violet: legs and antennae violaceous, the apex of the latter piceous.


Sp. 2. vulgaris. Niger, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris rugosis, lateribus capitis thoracisque, pedibus antennisque violaceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.—1 unc. 7 lin.)
Black: head punctured, with the sides violet: thorax also punctured, margined behind, with the sides and beneath violet: elytra rugose, black, slightly shining: abdomen with a rugose patch on each segment above, beneath rugose, except the margins of the segments: legs and antennae violaceous, the apex of the latter piceous.


Sp. 3. rugicollis. Niger, capite thoraceque rugoso-punctatis, elytris sublaveibus brevioribus, antennis gracilioribus. (Long. corp. 9—12 lin.)
Black: head dull violaceous on the sides, very thickly rugose-punctate: thorax suborbiculate-quadratet, also thickly rugose-punctate, the hinder margin entire: elytra rather short, nearly smooth: abdomen glabrous, slightly rugose: legs and antennae tinted with violaceous, rather slender.

Of this species, which appears intermediate between the preceding and following insects, I possess a pair; one of which was taken near London, the other in Devonshire.
Sp. 4. tectus. *Niger, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris subrugosis elongatis, antennis medio crassioribus.* (Long. corp. 8—10 lin.)


Black: head obscure violet, punctured: thorax subquadrate, punctured, margined, and scarcely emarginate behind: elytra elongate, subrugose, shining black: abdomen short, glabrous, finely rugose: legs and antennae purplish-violet; the latter with the three middle joints very stout, and the apex piceous.

The only locality I know for this species is Hampstead-heath, where I have occasionally met with specimens about the end of April. “Taken in the neighbourhood of Swansea by Mr. Jeffreys.” —L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. autumnalis. *Capite, thorace elytrisque glabris, subpunctatis, colore vario.* (Long. corp. 5—7 lin.)


Head glabrous, shining, obscurely punctured: thorax also faintly punctured, glabrous, shining, with a faint dorsal line, and sometimes a fovea on each side: elytra nearly glabrous, with distinct crowded punctures: abdomen very smooth above, beneath glabrous, and very much punctured: antennae dusky, with the apex piceous.

Head and thorax sometimes purplish or black-violet, or seneceous: elytra sometimes piceous, with the sides violet, or entirely brassy-black, or violaceous: legs either violet-black, brassy, or violet.

Very rare: specimens have been taken near Dartford, and I believe also near Exmouth, in Devonshire; the latter said to have been captured by Mr. Newman.

**Genus CCCCLXIX.—Meloe Auctorum.**

Antenna filiform, or slightly thickened at the apex, moniliform, the articulations short obconic, rounded, or a little elongate, with the exception of the second joint, which is always small, globose; the basal and third are rather long, subequal, the terminal one the longest, elongate-conic. Palpi with the apical joint incrassate, sometimes rather acute: head not much broader than the thorax, which is transverse-quadrate: scutellum obscure: elytra short, slightly lapping over each other at the base, and diverging at the apex, which is sometimes obliquely subtruncate: abdomen very large, soft, especially on the sides: legs robust, long; tibiae simple; tarsi slightly pubescent beneath.

Having hitherto considered diversity of structure in the antennae
as pointing out the distinctions of genera, it is clearly necessary to
divide the Meloes into at least two groups; the first of which shall
contain those species which have the antennae thickened in the mid-
dle, or more or less distorted, especially in the males; the others
(which constitute the present genus) such as have them either filiform
or slightly incrassated at the apex, with the articulations straight,
and of similar form in the sexes.

A. Antennae thickened towards the apex.
Sp. 1. brevicollis. Niger, profunde punctato, thorace transverso brevi, elytris
subrugosis. (Long. corp. 5—9 lin.)
Me. brevicollis. Fabricius.—Linn. Trans. (Leach.) xi. pl. vi. f. 9.—Steph.
Black, with a bluish tinge; head and thorax sometimes tinged with greenish;
depth, and coarsely punctured, each with a faint channel; the latter transverse,
and deeply emarginate behind: elytra subrugose, with the apex rounded:
abdomen atrous, with a subrugose shining patch on each segment above,
and shining and punctured beneath; legs and antennae black, rather
thickened towards the apex. Male with the head broader than the thorax,
and the elytra covering the abdomen: female with the elytra shorter than
the abdomen.

Of this species I once took a male in a sand-pit on Ockham-heath,
near Ripley, in April; and I possess a female from the neighbour-
hood of Tavistock. Specimens have been captured near Christ-
church, and near Windsor.

B. Antennae not incrassated towards the apex.
Sp. 2. punctatus. Niger, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris punctis erosis
confluentibus. (Long. corp. 5—9 lin.)
Linn. Trans. (Leach.) xi. pl. vi. f. 7, 8.
Black: head somewhat rugose, with a longitudinal impressed line: thorax
transverse, with a longitudinal furrow and confluent punctures; emarginate
behind: elytra irregularly punctured, the punctures confluent, and the inter-
stices glabrous and shining; abdomen glabrous, punctured beneath: legs and antennae black, the latter slightly pilose.

Abundant in the autumn in the vicinity of Margate, and in other
parts of the Isle of Thanet: it has also occurred in the spring.

Sp. 3. cicatricosus. Niger obscuros, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris parum
carruscentibus scabrosis. (Long. corp. 1 unc.—1 unc. 9 lin.)
Me. cicatricosus. Leach.—Linn. Trans. (Leach.) xi. pl. vi. f. 5, 6.—Steph.
Black, obscure: head thickly and coarsely punctured, the punctures often confluent: thorax transverse, broadest in front, with a faint dorsal furrow, and thickly punctured throughout: elytra bluish-black, with confluent shining glabrous elevations, the interstices rugose and black: abdomen above deep-black, each segment with a rugose patch; beneath glabrous shining, with the margin of each segment punctured behind: legs and antennæ black.

Female with the elytra obliquely truncate.

Found in the spring in the neighbourhood of Margate, and very common at that season near "Southend."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 4. variegatus. Subaneus, variegatus, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris scabrosis. (Long. corp. 8 lin.—1 unc. 9 lin.)


Head coppery-black, with the sides tinted with purple-violet, with more or less confluent punctures: thorax transverse, brassy or coppery-black, punctured, the punctures frequently confluent, the margins elevated and violaceous: elytra brassy-black, with elevated confluent shining points, the interstices obscure: abdomen of the male entirely scabrous, with the dorsal segments anteriorly golden-green, and posteriorly violaceous red-copper, beneath variegated with purple and gold; of the female black, with a large scabrous patch on each segment, anteriorly golden-green, posteriorly rufous-violet, beneath variegated with purple, gold, and green: legs black, obscurely violaceous, femora shining purple-violet: antennæ dull brassy-violet.

Also abundant in the Isle of Thanet in the spring, especially in the vicinity of Ramsgate and Broadstairs, where it was taken in profusion some years since by G. Milne, Esq.

Genus CCCCLXX.—Cantharis, Geoffroy.

Antenna filiform, longer than the thorax, with the articulations for the most part subobconic, or subcylindric, larger than broad, the basal joint large, clavate, the second minute, terminal one elongate, obconico-oval, acute. Palpi unequal, maxillary with the terminal joint subovate; labial subcylindric: head large, cordate, deflexed, broader than the thorax, the latter small, broadest in front, subquadrate, rather narrower than the elytra, which are as long as the body, soft, linear, slightly inflexed on the sides, rather convex on the back and rounded, with the apex faintly gaping: body elongate: wings two, ample: legs elongate; tibiae slightly curved, and a little incrassate at the apex: tarsi slender.

Exclusively of its ample wings, Cantharis differs from Meloë by having elongate linear elytra, with very dissimilar antennæ and palpi:
the only indigenous species is of brilliant colour; its larva is found underground; and the imago is highly useful in medicine, being used, in a powdered state, both as a vesicatory and a stimulant, in many disorders.

Sp. 1. vesicatoria. \textit{Viridi-anea, nitidissima, subtiliter punctata, antennis nigris, thorace capiteque canaliculatis, elytris lineis duabus elevatis.} (Long. corp. 6—11 lin.)

Me. vesicatoria. \textit{Linne.—Ca. vesicatoria. Samouelle, pl. 4. f. 5.—Steph. Catal. 254. No. 2517.}

Bright glossy brassy-green, glabrous above, beneath more glossy, with a few pale cinereous hairs: head punctured, with a longitudinal channel, and three frontal foræ: thorax also punctured, and with a dorsal furrow, the sides dilated before the middle, and slightly tubercular: elytra finely coriaceous, with two slightly elevated longitudinal lines: breast densely pubescent: legs slightly pubescent, with the tarsi violaceous: antennae with the basal joint brassy-green, the remainder black.

Very rare in Britain; several specimens (from which I possess a fine series) have been captured near Cheltenham; and others occasionally in other parts of England: one specimen was taken near Hoxton in June, about ten or twelve years since. "Bottisham, once taken."—Rev. L. Jenyns.

\textbf{GENUS CCCCLXXI.—\textit{Sybaris} mihi.}

\textit{Antenna} with the basal joint slightly elongate, curved and clavate, the second minute. \textit{Palpi maxillary} with the terminal joint short, securiform; \textit{labial} with the same joint subacuminated: \textit{head} deflexed, very broad: \textit{eyes} large: \textit{thorax} elongate, subconic, narrowed anteriorly, the base broad and straight: \textit{elytra} rather broader than the thorax, linear, soft, as long as the abdomen; the apex rounded, not gaping: \textit{legs} long, slender; \textit{tibiae} straight; \textit{tarsi} slender.

\textit{Sybaris} not only differs from \textit{Cantharis} by the dissimilarity of its palpi, but by the diversity in the form of the thorax, and elytra, as well as in that of its \textit{tibiae} and \textit{tarsi}, its pale hue, &c. One species only is known to me.

Sp. 1. immunis. \textbf{Plate xxv. f. 4.}—\textit{Fusca, capite thoraceque testaceis, elytris lurido-flavascencibus, pedibus flavis geniculis tarsisque nigris.} (Long. corp. 5½ lin.)


Clothed with a short glossy pubescence; head testaceous, rather shining,
punctate: labrum black, impunctate at the base, ciliated at the apex: palpi black: eyes dusky: thorax narrowed before, testaceous, punctate: elytra lurid-yellow, with four obsoletely elevated longitudinal lines not reaching to the apex: breast fuscous; abdomen dull testaceous, with a black spot at the base: legs pale yellow, with the coxae and knees black; tarsi also black.

The only known specimen of this curious insect that I have seen is stated to have been taken near Rochford, in Essex.

FAMILY LXIV—NOTOXIDÆ

Mandibles small, stout, the apex slightly bifid, and often diaphanous: maxillæ with two membranaceous laciniae: labium membranaceous: palpi unequal, the terminal joint mostly thickened. *Antennæ* more or less elongate, subfiliform, rarely serrated within: *head* nutant, broader than the thorax, to which it is frequently united by a slender neck, or is sessile thereon: *eyes* large, entire: *thorax* subovate, convex, sometimes produced anteriorly into a hornlike process: *elytra* rigid, rather convex, as long as the abdomen: *legs* simple; *tarsi* heteromeros, the penultimate joint generally bilobed; *claws* simple.

From the preceding family of insects those of the present family, as separated by me in my Catalogue, differ not only by their comparatively minute bulk, but by having the claws simple, the mandibles small, with the apex slightly cleft and somewhat diaphanous, &c. The species are chiefly found on flowers, and are extremely active, running with great facility. Those which have hitherto been detected in Britain may be thus divided into genera:

*Caput subcordatum; collum distinctum.*

_Caput sessile, collo nullo._

_Femora omnia simplicia._

*Antennæ* artii *2a* et *3a* brevissimis: . 474. *Aderus*.

*postica incrassata:* . . . 476. *XYLOPHILUS*.

GENUS CCCCLXXII.—NOTOXUS, Illiger.

*Antennæ* rather longer than the thorax, curved, 11-jointed, filiform, the second joint shorter than the third, which is obconic, and the remainder are the same, and of equal length, the terminal joint being oblong and acuminated. *Palpi* maxillary elongate, the terminal joint large, securiform; labial with
the same joint subcapitate-truncate; head rounded, deflexed, united to the thorax by a slender neck; thorax gibbous, rounded, rather narrowed behind, and produced in front with an elongate hornlike process, projecting over the head, and mostly serrated towards the apex; eyes prominent; elytra broader than the thorax, rounded at the apex; body slightly convex; legs rather long, cursorial; tibia with very minute spurs at the apex; tarsi with the penultimate joint slightly bilobed.

Notoxus and Anthicus differ from the other genera of this family by having the head united to the thorax by a distinct neck, and the former genus may be at once known, not only from Anthicus but from the other genera of the family, by having the anterior edge of the thorax produced into a hornlike process, which extends over the head. The species appear to frequent sandy districts.

Sp. 1. monoceros. Plate xxv. f. 5, b.: thorax.—Rufo-testaceus, sericeo-pubescent, capite postice fusco, elytris maculi laterali liturisque lunati nigris. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)

Rufo-testaceus, with a silken pubescence: head with the forehead and crown fusceous: eyes black: thorax ferruginous, anteriorly fuscenscent, and produced into an elongate horn, rounded at the apex, and serrated on both sides: elytra thickly and finely punctured, pale testaceus, each with a spot on the outer margin, behind the shoulders, and a larger one behind the middle, mostly connected by a streak with a third spot at the base near the scutellum, and forming a lunular streak, which rarely touches the suture, black: body beneath, legs, and antennae, pale testaceus.

The spots on the elytra are extremely variable in size, and are sometimes so coalesced as to nearly cover the entire surface, leaving only a slender irregular marginal line, and the apex of the elytra pale: all intermediate shades of confluence occur.


Sp. 2. Rhinoceros. Plate xxv. f. 5, a.—Flavo-testaceus sericeo pubescens, capite immaculato, elytris atro piccis unicoloribus. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Pale testaceous, with a silken pile: head flavescent, immaculate: thorax rufotestaceous, produced anteriorly into an acute, coarctate, horn, serrated on each side at the apex: elytra entirely of a deep pitchy or reddish-black, immaculate: body beneath piceous: legs and antennae rufotestaceous.

Of this remarkably distinct species I possess a single example from the Marshamian Cabinet; of its locality I am not aware.

Genus CCCCLXXIII.—Anthicus, Fabricius.

Antennae rather longer than the thorax, 11-jointed, slightly incrassate towards the apex, basal joint slightly robust, second small, subglobose, third a little elongate, fourth to tenth rather shorter, subconic, terminal ovate-acuminate. Palpi maxillary elongate, with the apical joint large, secuiiform; labial with the same joint incrassate: head large, nutant, united by a slender neck with the thorax, which is oblong, stibcordate, narrower than the head, with the base and apex truncate, and the sides dilated: eyes small: elytra considerably broader than the thorax, with the apex rounded, and the disc a little convex: legs elongate, slender; tibia with minute spurs at the apex; tarsi with the penultimate joint slightly bilobed.

The insects of this genus are very active and lively, and are usually of plain and nearly uniform colours: they are prominently distinguished from Notoxus by wanting the porrected process in front of the thorax, exclusively of other characters as noticed in the generic definitions; and from the three following genera they may be known, by having the head united to the thorax by a slender neck, as well as by the general habit of the insect.


Black, clothed with a fine griseous pubescence, thickly and very finely punctulate: thorax oblong: elytra more deeply punctured than the head and thorax, but the punctures remote, with two oblique ferruginous fasciae, one from the shoulders to the suture, and the second behind the middle: body very obsolescently punctulated beneath: legs piceous, with the tibiae towards the apex and the tarsi pitchy-testaceous: antennae pitchy-fuscous.

Var. β. With the second fascia on the elytra wanting.

The fasciae on the elytra vary considerably in width, and in some instances the apex of the elytra has only a minute black spot on the sutural edge.

Not uncommon in grassy and flowery hedges within the metropolitan district in June and July; also found in other parts of the
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

country, as in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, near Bristol, &c.;
“Southend.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 2. quadrinotatus. Niger, subnitidus pilosus, antennis pedibusque fusco-
ferrugineis, elytris maculis quatuor testaceis, thorace oblongo postice angustato.
(Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly shining, pilose: head rather deeply punctured with a smooth
longitudinal line: thorax elongate, rather deeply, but not very thickly,
punctured; very much narrowed behind: elytra deeply punctured, with an
ovate oblique testaceous spot behind the shoulder, and a second smaller one
behind the middle towards the suture, neither of them touching the margins:
body beneath pitchy-black, finely punctured: legs fusco-testaceus: femora
piceous: antennae fusco-ferruginous.

Rare: I possess a single example, captured within the metropo-

ditan district in June.

Sp. 3. ater. Niger, subnitidus glabriusculus, thorace convexo, oblongo, sub-
ubiis punctato, elytris profunde punctatis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Black, slightly shining, and nearly glabrous: head and thorax very
finely punctured; the latter oblong, narrowed behind, and very convex, with the
sides dilated before the middle: elytra immaculate, thickly and more deeply
punctured than the head and thorax: legs black, with the tarsi fuscos or
dusky-ferruginous: antennae black.

Found in June near London, and also in Essex, near Wrabness:
I have a specimen from the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 4. fuscus. Ferruginus, nitidus, subpubescent, punctulatus, elytris fuscis
basi obsolete ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1—½ lin.)

Ferruginous; shining, slightly pubescent: head rusty-black, faintly
punctured; thorax ferruginous: elytra glabrous, rather shining, somewhat
deeply punctured, the base more or less obsoletely ferruginous, the rest of
the surface brown-black; abdomen the same: legs and antennae dusky-
ferruginous.

Very abundant throughout the metropolitan district, and in other
parts of the country, in June. “Cramond, plentiful.”—Rev. W. Lit-
thews. “Cumbersdale.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq. “Among herbage
(near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
Notoxicus.—Anthicus.

Sp. 5. floralis. *Nigro-brunneus, nitidus, glabriusculus subtilissimi punctulatus, antennis, pedibus, thorace eleytrisque antice ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Brown-black, shining, nearly glabrous: very finely punctured: thorax ferruginous, cordate, much dilated before the middle, narrowed behind, with a transverse impressed line in front, and an anterior abbreviated dorsal furrow: eleytra throughout thickly and rather deeply punctured, with a transverse impression before the middle, the base broadly ferruginous; the remainder fuscous-brown, or dusky, shining: antennæ and legs ferruginous; femora fuscous.

Found, but rarely, within the metropolitan district in June.

“Swansea, not uncommon.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 6. equestris. *Fuscus, subpubescens, thorace antenarum eleytrorumque basi pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Fuscous, slightly pubescent: head glabrous, punctured: thorax elongate, rounded anteriorly and narrowed behind, the disc rufous punctate: eleytra fuscous, ciliated on the margin, with the base rufous: legs rufous, with the femora obscure at the apex: antennæ fuscous, with the basal joints rufous.

Found near London and in Devonshire, in June.


Elongate, black, shining, very finely punctured: thorax elongate, rounded anteriorly and narrowed behind, the disc rufous punctate: eleytra ample, pale testaceous, with a triangular black spot behind the middle on the lateral margins: legs and antennæ testaceous.

Of this insect I possess a specimen taken near London in June.


†Sp. 7. pedestris. *Ater nitidus, thorace ferrugineo, femoribus antici dentatis.*


Black, shining; thorax rufous, narrowed behind: legs black, the femora rufous at the base, the anterior unidentate: antennæ a little thickened at the apex, black, with the base rufous.

When my Catalogue was printing, I supposed I had seen a specimen of this species in Mr. Curtis's cabinet, but his insect appears to be *A. humilis.*
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Pitchy-black, with a griseous pubescence: head ovate-globose, deep black, punctulate; thorax also punctulate-elongate, petiolated anteriorly, globose-tumid, with the base narrowed: coleoptera rather broader than the thorax, truncate at the base, the apex slightly narrowed, the disc punctate, and the suture slightly elevated: legs rufous, with the joints dusky: antennae black, with the base rufous.

Of this insect I have specimens captured on the banks of the Thames in July: it has also been taken on the coasts of the Isle of Wight.

Genus CCCCLXXIV.—Aderus, Westwood.

Antenna: about half the length of the body, 11-jointed, the basal joint large, second and third minute, fourth and following as stout and long as the first, the apical one longer and acute. Palpi maxillary with the terminal joint large and securiiform: labial clavate: head transverse, inflexed, not produced behind into a neck; eyes large, prominent, lateral: thorax subquadrate, rather narrowed before: elytra elongate, broader than the thorax, dilated behind: body ovate: legs simple: tarsi with the antepenultimate joint bilobed.

The absence of a distinct neck removes this genus from the two preceding; and the manifest brevity of the second and third joints of the antennæ, with the slender posterior femora, and other less evident characters,—as well as the apparent external similarity of the sexes,—point out its distinction from the two following. The species frequent thick flowery hedges.

Sp. 1. Boleti. Plate xxv. f. 6.—Testaceo-ferrugineus, tenuissime sericeo-pubescent, capite obscuriori, oculis nigris, abdomine fusco, elytris in quibusdam partibus quasi denudatis. (Long. corp. 1 1⁄14—1 1⁄4 lin.)


Rusty-testaceous, very finely and thickly punctulated, and clothed with a very delicate silken pubescence: head rather dusky: eyes black: thorax with a transverse impression behind: elytra with several irregular patches, as if denuded of pubescence: abdomen fuscos: legs pale testaceous.

In June, 1827, I found this insect not uncommonly in thick hedges, abounding with dogwood, near Ripley; and I have since taken it at my own house at the Hermitage: it has also occurred in the vicinity of Southgate, and at "Ensham, Oxon."—Mr. Westwood.
Genus CCCCLXXV.—*Xylophilus*, Latreille.

Antennæ half the length of the body, the basal joint slender, the second joint short, the third long and thickened at the tip, the remainder shorter than the preceding, and stout; the terminal stout and acuminate. *Palpi* maxillary with the terminal joint dilated and securiform; head rather broader than the thorax, the latter rounded, broadest behind; *elytra* half as wide again as the thorax, with the apex rounded; *legs* elongate, with the hinder *femora* incrassate.

*Xylophilus* has the posterior femora considerably incrassated, and the second joint of the antennæ alone subglobose, by which characters united the genus may be known from the preceding and the following.


An. *Populneus*. Fabricius, S. E. 1. 272.—Panzer, Faun. xxv. f. 4.—Curtis, fo. 299.

Testaceo-ferruginous, very finely and obscurely punctured, clothed with fine silky pubescence; head sometimes blackish; base of the elytra and fascia in the middle demded of pubescence.

Found in summer within the metropolitan district, on trees; beneath bark during the winter.—Curtis, l. c.

Genus CCCCLXXVI.—*Euglenes*, Westwood.

Antennæ inserted beneath the eyes; in the male nearly as long as the body, filiform, subserrate within, the basal joint stout, the second short, the terminal elongate, subcylindric, obliquely truncate at the apex, the intermediate of nearly equal length; in the female stouter, about half the length of the body, thickened towards the apex, and the two basal joints robust, the terminal ones large and cylindric. *Palpi* maxillary with the terminal joint dilated, subcylindric; *head* deflexed, large, transverse, wider than the thorax; *eyes* large, nearly approximating in front in the males, of the females smaller and lateral; thorax subquadrate; *body* elongate; *elytra* broader than the thorax, depressed, elongate; *legs* simple, rather long, posterior *femora* slightly incrassated; *tarsi* with the antepenultimate joint bilobed.

*Euglenes* differs from *Aderus* by having the second joint alone of the antennæ abbreviated, and also by the antennæ themselves being dissimilar in the sexes; the eyes, especially in the males, are very
large, and nearly connivent in front, but in the females they are smaller and remote.

Sp. 1. oculatus. _Niger punctatissimus, tenuiter pubescens, antennis pedibus elytrisque testaceo-fuscis, his interdum ad apicem obscurofuscis._ (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Black, very finely and thickly punctured, and clothed with a delicate flavescent pubescence; thorax with a transverse impression near the base: elytra castaneous, rather coarsely and irregularly punctured: mouth, antennæ, and four anterior legs, pale ferruginous; posterior legs castaneous.

Taken near Windsor in July off willows, by Messrs. J. H. Griesbach and Waterhouse, from whom I received my specimens: it has also occurred near London and in Suffolk.

**FAMILY LXV.—SCYDMÆNIDÆ, Leach.**

Mandibles acute; palpi maxillary longer than the head, thicker towards the apex: antennæ 11-jointed, distinctly incrassated at the tip: body oblong, the anterior half generally narrowest; abdomen ovate, convex, embraced on its sides by the elytra, these last connate, or free: head ovate, nutant, or prorect, separated by a short interval from the thorax, which is generally subovate-truncate, or subcylindric: legs slender, femora sometimes abruptly clavate; tibia simple; tarsi pentamerous.

In my account of the contents of this family, and of the Pselaphidae, I have availed myself of the meritorious and interesting monograph thereon by Mr. Denny, by means of whose accurate figures the student may readily distinguish such species of these minute insects as he has represented. They are usually found in

†Sp. 2. pygmæus. _Fusco-testaceus, evidentem punctatum, tenuiter pubescens, antennis elytris pedibusque dilutioribus._

C. pygmæus. _De Geer, I. v. 80. pl. 4. f. 5._—Xy. pygmæus. _Curtis, fo. 299._

Fusco-testaceus, evidently punctured, and finely pubescent: antennæ, elytra, and legs, paler: thorax short, transversely impressed: male with the antennæ elongate and deeply serrate; female with the antennæ short, the head fuscous, and the thorax obsolately impressed.

This insect is not the Lytta Boleti of Marsham; I do not believe that it is indigenous.
moss, at the roots of trees, or in hedges and damp situations; and may be occasionally taken flying during the summer; but of their habits I believe nothing has yet been ascertained. The following are the recorded British genera:

_Elytra connata; antenna geniculate:_ 477. _Mastigus._

_LIBERA; ANTENA RECTAE:_ 478. _Scydemenus._

**Genus CCCCLXXVIII.—Scydemenus,** Latreille.

_Antenna:_ rather long, clavate, the basal joint robust, slightly elongate, the second also rather large, the three or four terminal ones gradually incrassate, with the last longest, acuminate, or ovate, the intermediate joints smallest, and slightly variable in the different species. _Palpi_ maxillary elongate, 4-jointed, the third joint large, pear-shaped, the fourth minute, subulate: _head_ ovate-orbicular; _eyes_ large, prominent: _thorax_ narrower than the elytra, attenuated behind: _elytra_ ample, free, ovate, convex, entire, the base mostly foveolated: _femora_ clavate; _tibia_ slightly curved.

There is evidently considerable affinity between the insects of this genus and the Engidae, and I suspect the genus _Eutheia_ forms the bond of union between them. They are also allied to the _Pselaphidae_, from which they, however, materially differ by having the tarsi pentamerous and the elytra elongated. Of their habits nothing is known; they are found at the roots of grass and trees in damp or gravelly and sandy places, nearly throughout the year, but most abundantly in the spring.

**Genus CCCCLXXVII.—Mastigus,** Latreille.

_Antenna:_ subfiliform, geniculated, with the basal and second joints longest, conic, pilose; third and following to the tenth subequal, conic-cylindric, the eleventh elongate-ovate. _Palpi_ maxillary 4-jointed, the two last joints forming an oval mass: _head_ ovate, separated by a distinct neck from the _thorax_, which is subcordate, and truncate behind: _abdomen_ oval-ovate: _elytra_ united: _legs_ slender.

†Sp. 1. _palpalis_. _Ommino niger._ (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Entirely black.

A pair of this insect, supposed to have been taken in England, are in the British Museum.
A. Thorax narrower than the elytra, especially in front.

a. Palpi with the terminal joint nearly obsolete.

Sp. 1. tarsatus. *Piceo-fuscus, pubescens, nitidus, thorace subovato postice foveolis quatuor notato; elytris basi lineolis duabus impressis; tarsis anticus dilatatis.* (Long. corp. 14—1½ lin.)


Pitchy-brown, pubescent, shining: head a little attenuated and truncated anteriorly: eyes black: thorax subovate, the base abruptly truncated with four foveola, placed transversely: elytra paler than the thorax, elongate-ovate, with two deep impressions at the base: antenna and legs testaceous: tibiae and tarsi rather stout, anterior tarsi much dilated.


Sp. 2. ruficornis. *Piceo-niger, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, capite porrecto, thorace dense pubescenti, elytris latissimis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, slightly pubescent: head large, round, porrected: eyes black: thorax black, densely clothed with dusky-brown hairs, narrowed anteriorly, the base with two deep punctures: elytra very broad, slightly clothed with yellowish hairs; the apex somewhat reddish, the base with two depressions: femora dark ferruginous; tibiae dark chestnut; tarsi pale: antenna stout, pubescent, dark testaceous; the apical joint obtuse.

Rare: I have taken it near London, and it has also been found near Bristol. "Loddon, in Norfolk, in April; Barham and Epping Forest."—Denny, l. c.

b. Palpi with the terminal joint distinct.

Sp. 3. hirticollis. *Niger nitidus, antennis articulis quatuor externis majoribus, thorace antico angustiori, pube densi fuscis vestito.* (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)


Black, shining: head slightly pubescent, porrected: thorax narrowed anteriorly, and very densely clothed with fuscous hairs, the base transversely impressed: elytra smooth, slightly pubescent: legs dusky-ferruginous, femora black, abruptly clavate: antenna pubescent, dusky-ferruginous, with the four terminal joints the largest, and blackish.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of London, and near Carlisle. "In the bottom of the sedge boats, Cambridge, April, 1831."
C. C. Babington, Esq. "Sketty-burrows, by Dr. Leach."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black and shining: head round, porrected: thorax thickly pubescent, slightly impressed at the base: elytra bright red-chestnut, finely pubescent, the apex, margin, and suture, blackish; the latter a little elevated, and the base with two impressed lines: legs dark chestnut: antennae bright chestnut, slender, pubescent, the four terminal joints black.

I have seen only one example of this species, which was taken near "Swansea."—Dr. Leach.


Pitchy-black, shining, smooth: head porrected: thorax densely pubescent, sub-quadrate, the anterior angles rounded, the base with two foveola: elytra with a few fuscous hairs; the base narrowed, with six depressions: legs fuscous brown: antennae the same, with the four terminal joints longest and darkest; the eighth and ninth joints in the male, with a tooth within; the apical one slightly acute.

This appears to be a scarce, or probably local, species: I have received it from "Marton Lodge."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.


Elongated, pitchy, pubescent, and shining: head anteriorly depressed in the centre, with two foveola between the eyes: thorax finely punctured, narrowed in front, with an angular impression on each side of the base, which is truncated, and two small foveola in each angle: elytra paler than the thorax, punctured, with a deep excavation on each side at the base, and a slightly depressed line at the shoulder: legs pale chestnut: antennae dark chestnut, the four terminal joints the largest, the apical one nearly acute.

Of this insect the only example is said to have been "taken in Norfolk by the Rev. I. Burrell in the spring."—Denny, l. c.
Sp. 7. Sparshallii. **Ferrugineus**, pubescens, nitidus, capite angustato, thorace basi impresso. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1 lin.)


**Ferruginous**, pubescent, shining: head punctured, contracted, the anterior angles elevated: thorax elongated, finely punctured, the anterior part rounded and deflexed, the sides rather contracted; a parallel depression at the base, extending a little way up each side, the base rugulose: elytra punctured, elongate-oval, the base truncate, with a deep excavation on each side of the suture, and a slight depressed line at the shoulder: antennae and legs pale ferruginous; the former gradually clavated, with the apex nearly acute.

Found in July, 1827, at Ripley. "Arminghall-wood, Norfolk, by Mr. Sparshall, November."—**Denny**, l. c. "In moss, Madingley-wood, Cambridgeshire, April, 1831."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 8. scutellaris. **Ovatus**, pubescens, niger, thorace subquadrato, convexo, basi angustato punctis sex transversis impressis, elytris basifoveolis quatuor, scutello suturæ subelevatis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


**Ovate**, black, slightly pubescent: head contracted, flat: thorax convex, the anterior angles rounded, the base narrowed, truncated, and slightly emarginated, with six transverse impressions: elytra punctured, the base with four deep excavations, suture and scutellum a little elevated: legs piceous; anterior femora in the male triangular, compressed and dilated: antennæ testaceo-castaneae, the apex acute.

Not very common; found occasionally near London in the spring. "Bristol."—**Dr. Leach**. "Norfolk."—**Denny**, l. c.

Sp. 9. bicolor. **Elongatus**, nitidus, pubescens, nigro-castaneus, antennis flavo-ventibus, articulo octavo reliquis minori, thorace nigriori postice ruguloso. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


**Elongated**, pitchy-chestnut, shining pubescent: head small, flat, finely punctured: eyes black: thorax minutely punctured, broad anteriorly, the base contracted and rugulose: elytra bright chestnut, finely punctured, with two deep impressions at the base: legs pale chestnut: antennæ bright testaceous-yellow, the seventh joint enlarged, the eighth smaller, the three terminal ones the largest, the last obtuse.

Found, but rarely, within the metropolitan district. "Netley."—**Rev. F. W. Hope**. "New Forest and Arminghall-wood in the spring."—**Denny**, l. c.

Sp. 10. collaris. **Oblongus**, niger, punctatus, thorace antice latiori, postice valde angustato, seriebus duabus transversis punctorum impressorum, elytris sutorum et scutello, elevatis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1 lin.)

Oblong, black, punctured: head short, somewhat triangular: thorax broadest anteriorly, and very narrow behind, with two rows of impressed dots at the base, the anterior row consisting of four, and the posterior of two punctures: elytra with two depressions at the base, the suture and scutellum a little elevated: legs piceous; antennae pale testaceus, gradually clavated, the three last joints largest, the terminal one elongate-ovate.

I have one example from Marsham’s cabinet, and a second found in May near London; it does not appear to be very common.

"Hornsey, Loddon, and South Creak, Norfolk."—Denny, l. c.

"In moss, Madingley-wood, Cambridgeshire, April, 1831."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 11. pusillus. Oblongus, niger, subpubescens, nitidus, thorace subelongato basi angustato serie transversa punctorum impressorum, elytris punctatis basi quadrirsulcatis. (Long. corp. ¼—¼ lin.)


Oblong, black, slightly pubescent, shining: head subtriangular: thorax rather elongate, broadest anteriorly, rounded; the base contracted, with six impressed punctures, forming a transverse line: elytra punctured, the base with four sulci, the suture a little elevated towards the scutellum; legs slender; femora piceous; tibiae and tarsi testaceus: antennae testaceus, gradually clavated, the apex nearly acute.

Much more abundant than the foregoing insect in the neighbourhood of the metropolis: it also occurs near Bristol.

†Sp. 12. Wighami. Piceus, nitidus, leviter pubescens, antennis pedibusque pallide castaneis; capite puncto geminofrontali; thorace truncato, trifoveolato, elytris basi quadri impressis. (Long. corp. ¼ lin.)


Pitchy, shining, slightly pubescent: head flat, with two punctures in front: thorax smooth, convex, short, the sides contracted towards the base, which is abruptly truncate, and bears a row of three foveola: elytra oblong, with four depressions at the base, the two nearest the suture largest; legs bright chestnut; antennae the same, gradually clavate, the terminal joint nearly acute.

This insect does not appear to inhabit the metropolitan district: it has been taken near “Loddon in March.”—Denny, l. c.

Sp. 13. Dennii. Plate xxvi. f. 1.—Niger, nitidus pubescens, tibii tarsisque rufis, palpis testaceis, thorace postice profundè foveolato, antennis articulis 8 et 9 interne denticulatis. (Long. corp. ¼ lin.)

Black, shining, pubescent: head prorect: thorax pitchy-black, the base with two deep foveolae united by a transverse line: elytra slightly piceous at the apex: femora black; tibiae and tarsi pale testaceous-red: palpi also pale testaceous: antennae rather stout, pitchy-brown, the eighth joint very large, with a tooth on its inner angle, the ninth also larger, with a tooth within, the tenth and eleventh as large as the ninth, and simple, the apex of the last obtuse.

I have great satisfaction in naming the present conspicuous species after the ingenious monographer upon this family of insects, as a slight compliment for his useful researches.

Taken, I believe, in the vicinity of London.

B. Thorax in front broader than the elytra.


Se. thoracicus. Kunze.—Denny, pi. 11. f.3.—Steph. Catal. 256. No. 2545.

Pitchy, pubescent: head small, inserted, dull chestnut: thorax dark chestnut, smooth, shining, very large, the fore part rounded, gibbous, wider than the elytra, the base a little contracted, the sides slightly sinuated: elytra clothed with fuscous hairs, the base with two angular depressions: legs rusty-yellow: antennae testaceous-yellow, hairy; the intermediate joints globose, the eighth smaller than the seventh, the terminal one very large, with the apex slightly acute: palpi flavescent.

Not common: found occasionally amongst moss, in the winter, within the metropolitan district; it has also occurred in Norfolk.

"Near Loddon."—Denny, l. c. "Knight's-hill, near Dulwich."—A. Cooper, Esq.

Section VI.—BRACHELYTRA, Mac Leay.

Mandibles strong, elongate-trigonal, rarely exserted: palpi generally filiform or subulated, nearly clavate; maxillary 4-articulate, labial 3-articulate, their terminal joints frequently extremely minute or evanescent: maxilla with the apex often bifid, the outer lobe longest, acute, palpiform: body very long and narrow, with two vesicles at the apex: elytra very much abbreviated, rarely covering half of the abdomen: legs gressorial, the anterior with very large coxae; tarsi variable: antenna mostly moniliform, slightly incrassated at the apex.

* The insects of this division form the third section of the Rhypophaga, but, for the reasons shewn in my Catalogue, I have placed them at the end of the Coleoptera.
The insects forming this division of the Coleoptera are conspicuous for the length and tenuity of the body, united, in general, to very considerably abbreviated elytra, and an acuminated scaly abdomen, at the apex of which are generally placed two soft conical velvety vesicles: the head is generally large and flat, with strong mandibles and short antennae.

They reside in putrid and putrescent matter, both animal and vegetable, though some few species are found in flowers and fungi, or beneath the bark of trees, stones, and under the rejectamenta of rivers: they are extremely voracious, run with great activity, and when touched elevate the posterior portion of the abdomen, and expose the vesicles at its extremity; the larger species bite severely. Their larvae considerably resemble the perfect insect; they are of an elongate-conic form, with the head, which is large, at the base, and the terminal ring is produced, and is accompanied by two conical velvety appendages: they also subsist upon similar substances with the imago.

The indigenous species are extremely numerous, and may be thus divided into families, as indicated by Latreille:

FAMILY LXVI.—PSELAPHIDÆ, Leach.

Mandibles horny, acute, the anterior margin with two sharp teeth. Palpi four, maxillary elongated, with three or five joints, the terminal one of variable form, being pear-shaped, or ovate, or secundiform: head protracted, triangular, or quadrate, bilobed anteriorly, the antennae seated on the lobes: eyes granulated, prominent: thorax variable: elytra abbreviated, covering about half the abdomen; wings ample: legs cursorial; femora long, gradually clavate; tibiae slender: tarsi with three joints, the terminal one furnished with a single claw.

The minute insects which compose this family may be at once known by their slender triarticulate tarsi, the terminal joint of which is furnished with a single acute claw: their general structure is, in
other points, remarkable, especially that of the palpi, which are extremely conspicuous, and sometimes nearly equal in length to the antennæ; the base of the elytra is mostly folded, and the latter are sometimes above half the length of the abdomen. The indigenous species, which are found during the winter and spring beneath moss, and subsist upon acari, may be thus distinguished into genera:

Corpus breve convexum.

*Palpi maxillares* art. utr. clavato: conico: securiformi.

*Antenna* art. 2o. 1o. crassiore: teniore.

*Thorax antice angustior:* postice angustior:

*Corpus elongatum, depressum*:

**Genus CCCCLXXIX.—Pselaphus, Herbst.**

*Antennæ* about half the length of the body, long, slender, and gradually clavated, the basal joint long, robust, cylindric, the second shorter, six following subglobose, equal, the ninth and tenth longer, obconic, the eleventh largest, elongate-oval, or ovate. *Palpi* maxillary nearly as long as the antennæ, with the basal joint minute, second long, slender, and gradually clavate, third as long, attenuated in the middle, fourth small ovate, terminal one very long, clavate, the club pear-shaped: *head* triangular, emarginate in front: *thorax* elongate: *elytra* somewhat triangular, about half the length of the abdomen, the first segment of which is very large: *legs* long, pubescent: *femora* slightly incrassated.

The great length of the palpi of these insects, united to their clavate terminal joint, with the bulk of the first abdominal segment, elongate elytra, and slender subcylindric thorax, readily point out the species of this genus.


*Dark chestnut,* slightly pubescent: head with a longitudinal bifid furrow in front, the forehead depressed, the crown convex and smooth: *thorax* longer than the head, *subcylindric,* smooth, the base and apex narrowed: *elytra* nearly triangular, convex, with a longitudinal sutural line on each, and a second arcuated one on the shoulder, the apex pubescent: *abdomen* triangulare...
PSKLAPHIDÆ.—PSKLAPHUS.

PSKLAPHIDÆ.—PSKLAPHUS.

gular: legs bright chestnut; antenna dark chestnut, the ninth and tenth joints somewhat triangular, the eleventh elongate-ovate: palpi flavescent.

Found near London and Bristol, also in Norfolk, near “London and Woodbastwick.”—Denny, l. c. “Netley.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.


Elongate, dark chestnut, shining, slightly pubescent: head elongate, narrowed anteriorly and depressed, with a central longitudinal furrow; crown convex, with two small globular hairy elevations between the eyes: thorax narrowed at the base and apex, and much dilated in the middle, with two short obscure impressed lines in front; elytra triangular, each with a line near the suture, and a second from each shoulder, deeply impressed: abdomen long: legs light chestnut, the femora stout: antennae dull chestnut, the terminal joint slightly produced on one side at the apex.

Taken with the preceding near London; I have also met with it in a chalk-pit near Barham, in Suffolk. “More abundant than the preceding in Norfolk.”—Denny, l. c.

Sp. 3. longicollis. Nigro-castaneus, nitidus thorace subovali, postice lineolis duabus arcuatis puncto centrali concatenatis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)


Dark chestnut, shining, slightly pubescent: head short, rather broad, with two impressions between the eyes: thorax subovate, with two oblique impressed lines in front, and two curved ones, united by a point in the centre, at the base: elytra somewhat triangular, each with a line near the suture, and a second towards the middle of the base, the sides with an elevated margin, the declivity at the apex thickly punctured: abdomen broad: legs chestnut; femora slightly incrassate: antennae pale: palpi pale ferruginous.

Rare: I have taken specimens at Hertford. “Horning, in Norfolk.”—Denny, l. c.

Sp. 4. Dresdensis. Piceo-niger, pubescens, thorace angulato, postice lineolâ impressâ arcuata. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, pubescent: head oval, lengthened and much depressed in front, rounded behind: thorax obtusely angulated in the middle, the front narrowed,
the base rounded and broad, with a semicircular impressed line; elytra subtriangular, with an impressed line on each side of the suture, the apex with a margin of yellowish hair; abdomen very broad; legs dull red; antennae dull liver-colour, the terminal joint lanceolate-ovate; palpi yellowish-brown.

Also rare: the only example I possess was given to me by Mr. Denny. "Woodbastwick and Loddon, in Norfolk."—Denny, l. c.

Genus CCCCLXXX.—Bryaxis, Knoch.

Antenna; long, gradually clavated, basal joint robust, second also stout, but smaller than the first, the six following small, generally of nearly equal size and length, slender, subcylindric, the eighth being usually least, and the fifth sometimes elongate; the three terminal joints stouter than the rest, the apical one being largest. Palpi maxillary short, and thick; the basal joint slender at the base and abruptly clavate, the second large, subangulated, the third ovate, with its apex acute; head exserted; elytra broad, ample; abdomen broad, rounded behind; femora incrassated; tibia slender.

This genus may be known from the other Pselaphidae by the comparative brevity of its palpi, united to the thickened apex of the antennae, and the relative proportions of the joints of the latter; the slenderness of the tibia, &c. The species are usually found in damp and mossy places, during the winter and spring.

A. Antennae with the fifth joint elongate, the terminal one generally acute.

Sp. 1. longicornis. Elongatus, nitidus, niger, elyris rufis, thorace postice foveolis tribus lineis transversis impressis arcuatâ unitis, antennis longissimis, tenuissimis. (Long. corp. 1½—1 ⅓ lin.)
Considerably elongated, black, shining: head subquadrate, with three deeply impressed foveoles: thorax narrowed before and behind, the base with three foveoles united by a semicircular impressed line; elytra bright red, smooth, with a black band across the apex, with a stria on each side of the suture, and an arcuated line on each from the base: abdomen black, each segment slightly tinted with brown: legs chestnut-brown; the anterior tibia notched, with a small spine, and a row of fine hairs down the internal edge: antennae of a dusky liver colour, more than half the length of the body, and slender. Immature specimens are entirely ferruginous-brown.

Taken in Battersea Fields, and in other parts of the metropolitan district, in Epping Forest, &c. in the spring; and also in Norfolk.
Sp. 2. sanguineus. Nigra, nitidus, obtusus, brevis, thorace postice foveolis tribus lineae arcuata transversa impressa unitis, elytris rufis, antennis articulo ultimo obtusiusculo. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, obtuse, short: head subquadrate, with three foveolae: thorax rounded anteriorly, the base slightly contracted, with three foveolae joined by a semicircular impressed line: abdomen obtuse: elytra red, with the basal margin and the suture dusky, a stria on each side of the suture, and a second in the centre: legs pitchy-brown, slender: antennae dusky liver colour, with the terminal joint somewhat obtuse.

Elytra sometimes dusky, or black.

Found in company with the preceding, but more abundantly. "Very common in many parts of Norfolk." — Denny, l. c.

B. With the third joint of the antennae not elongated, the terminal one mostly obtuse.

Sp. 3. fossulatus. Leavis, pubescent, nigro-castaneus, palpis testaceis, thorace foveolis tribus equalibus. (Long. corp. 11 lin.)


Pitch-coloured, pubescent, smooth: head shining, obtusely triangular, with two foveolae between the eyes: thorax rounded, the base slightly contracted, with three large foveolae of equal size: elytra dull piceous, with a curved line from the base of each, and a stria down each side of the suture: abdomen obtuse: legs pale piceous, slender: antennae the same, the terminal joint suboval: palpi testaceus.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of London, and found also in other parts of the country; in Norfolk, near Bristol, &c.

Sp. 4. impressus. Nigra, elytris obscure rufis, thorace nitido foveolis tribus, intermedio minori, antennis articulo extimo magno obtuso. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, shining, finely pubescent: head subquadrate, with a large foveola in front, and two smaller between the eyes: thorax subglobular, the base with three round foveolae, the centre one the smallest: elytra obscure red, with the suture and margin darker, sometimes nearly black, a stria on each side of the suture, and a second at the base of each elytron, commencing at the shoulder: abdomen very obtuse: legs pitchy-brown: antennae pitchy, with the terminal joint large, nearly obtuse.

Not uncommon in Battersea fields, and in other parts within the
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

metropolitan district; I have taken specimens at Hertford and Ripley, and it has occurred near Bexley.

Sp. 5. insignis. *Niger, subpubescens; antennae elytris pedibusque rufis, thorace lini postice semicirculari tenuissima impressa.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Ps. insignis. *Reichenbach, M. pl. 9. f. 16.—Br. assimilis. Curtis, fo. 315?*

Black, pubescent: head trigonal, subconvex, with three impressions disposed in a triangle: thorax ovate, narrowed before, with three foveae united by a very fine semicircular line; the central fovea smallest: elytra rufous, with two broad sulci: abdomen oval: legs and antennae rufous: palpi reddish.

Of this species I have a specimen taken near Ripley in June, 1827: it is also said to have been found near Carlisle.

Sp. 6. haematicus. *Vivide castaneus, thorace obcordato, foveolis tribus, intermedio minori.* (Long. corp. 1$ lin.)

Ps. haematicus. *Reichenbach.—Br. hamaticus. Denny, M. pi.*

Bright chestnut, shining: head subtriangular, convex, slightly elevated in the centre with three punctures: thorax obcordate, convex, slightly punctured, with three foveae, the centre one rather the smallest; elytra subquadrate, finely pubescent; deeply impressed at the base, each with a single stria near the suture, which is slightly raised, and another from the shoulder: abdomen gibbous, smooth: legs obscure chestnut: femora stoutish: antennae pale chestnut, the last joint nearly ovate: palpi pale yellow.

Rare: I possess examples from the vicinity of Bristol, and one captured within the metropolitan district.


Body short, globose; ferruginous, finely pubescent: head nearly quadrate; the angles rounded and thickly punctured, with two foveola between the eyes, and a large depression in front: thorax nearly globular, thickly punctured, with three foveae, the centre one very minute: elytra nearly quadrate, with a stria on each side of the suture, and one from the shoulder deeply impressed at the base: abdomen contracted, round, convex: antennae pale ferruginous; the apical joint obtuse: palpi pale yellow.

Extremely common in damp marshy situations within the metropolitan district, especially in Battersea fields; also found in Devonshire, and near Bristol. "In Norfolk."—Denny, l. c.
†Sp. 8. nigriventris. *Intensē ferrugineo-rufus, abdomine nigrō, thorace sphaerico, canaliculato, elybris unistrītis.* (Long. corp. 13 lin.)


Bright ferruginous-red: head subquadrate, with an angular depression in front, terminating in two punctures, and an oblong fovea in the centre: thorax thickly punctured, globular, with a deeply impressed longitudinal dorsal line, and one on each side, terminating in punctures at the base: elytra with four depressions at the base, and a single stria on each near the suture: abdomen black, spherical: legs ferruginous: antennae the same, the last joint acute: palpi testaceous; the terminal joint oblong and acute.

Of this species I believe three examples only have been found; one taken near Barham, a second near Netley, and a third in the New Forest; so that it appears to be greatly distributed.

†Sp. 9. sulcicollis. *Castaneus, punctulatus, subpubescens, thorace obovato, dorso canaliculato, elybris postice ad angulum externum excisis.* (Long. corp. 13 lin.)

Ps. sulcicollis. Reichenbach ?—*Curtis, vii. pl. 315.*

“Castaneous, shining, sparingly punctured and clothed with ochreous pubescence: antennae as long as the thorax, very pilose: head subtrigonate, with a fovea on each side of the crown, connected by a deep arched furrow: eyes small and black: thorax obovato, truncated behind, a deep groove down the centre, intersected towards the base by a curved channel, terminated on each side by a deep fovea: elytra with the posterior angles notched and acuminated, an incurved longitudinal line on each side the suture, and an abbreviated one at the shoulder, forming a large and deep elongated fovea; legs slightly obscure at the knees.”—*Curtis, l.c.*

I believe a single example only of this species has hitherto been captured in Britain; it was “taken off the city walls of Carlisle.”—T. C. Heysham, Esq.

**Genus CCCCLXXXI.**—*Tychus* Leach.

Antennae with the two first joints stout, subcylindric, the basal one longest and stoutest, a little bent; the third to the eighth smaller, subglobose, the fifth very large and conspicuous in the male, the ninth and tenth subquadrate, transverse, tenth largest, the eleventh very large, ovate, acute. Palpi longer than the head, the basal joint filiform, the second oblong and angulated, the third very large, secundiform: head subtriangular: thorax narrowed in front: body slightly convex: elytra rather more than half the length of the abdomen, the latter with the first segment the largest; legs slender; femora slightly incrassated; tibia slender.
Tychus differs from the other allied genera by having the thorax distinctly attenuated in front, the antennae short, with the second joint smaller than the first, and in the males the fifth joint remarkably incrassated.

Sp. 1. niger. Niger, pubescens, antennis testaceis, pubescentibus, thorace lavi, antice angustato, elytris impressi striatis. (Long. corp. $\frac{2}{3}$—1 lin.)


Black, pubescent: head smooth: thorax also smooth and shining; narrowed anteriorly: elytra subquadrate, rather more than half the length of the abdomen, slightly depressed at the base, with a single stria on each near the suture: legs ferruginous: antennae testaceus, stout, of the male with the fifth joint large: palpi pale yellowish.

Elytra variable in colour; black, red-brown, or castaneous: the result of immaturity.

Abundant in damp mossy places within the metropolitan district, in the winter and early spring months. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq. "Netley."—Rev. F. W. Hope.

**Genus CCCCLXXXII.—Arcopagus, Leach.**

**Antennae** as long as the head and thorax, with the two basal joints thickened, the first elongated, cylindric in the male, dilated within in the female, the second more slender than the first, subglobose, the six following smaller and nearly equal; ninth larger, lenticular-subglobose, tenth broader than the ninth, transverse-lenticular; eleventh larger and broader, ovate, acute. **Palpi** maxillary nearly as long as the antenna, the basal joint filiform, gradually clavate, the second short, truncate, third ovate-secundiform, with the base very slender: **head** triangular; thorax narrowed posteriorly: elytra covering more than half the abdomen, of which the exposed segments are of nearly equal size: **femora** thickened; **tibiae** slender.

Arcopagus resembles Tychus in having the second joint of the antennae smaller than the first, but it differs therefrom by having the thorax wider in front than behind, as well as by the dissimilarity in the proportions of the antennae, which are not remarkably dissimilar in the sexes, the basal joint alone being a little produced within in the males.

Sp. 1. glabricollis. Obscurus ferrugineus, thorace capite longiori, obcordato, lavi, antice et postico angustato, posticè lincolà transversà arcuátà. (Long. corp. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.)

Obscure ferruginous, or piceous, slightly pubescent: head triangular, smooth, the base with two punctures between the eyes: thorax very finely pubescent, obcordate, smooth, the base with a transverse curved line: elytra punctured, with a stria on each side of the suture, and a depression at the shoulder: abdomen oblong: legs pale ferruginous; tarsi flavescent: antennae ferruginous, the basal joint very large in the female.

Found not uncommonly within the metropolitan district in the spring, beneath moss, &c. “By no means rare in Norfolk.”—Denny, l. c.

†Sp. 2. clavicornis. Piceo-castaneus, thorace capitie latiori antice, et postice lani angustato, femoribus crassiusculis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Dark chestnut: head nearly triangular, smooth, deeply impressed in the centre, with two foveolae between the eyes: thorax wider than the head anteriorly, and posteriorly narrowed, and faintly punctured, with an impressed line: elytra pitch-coloured, thickly punctured towards the posterior part, with a stria on each side of the suture, and one at the shoulder deeply impressed: abdomen pitchy-black: legs testaceous; femora thickly incrassated: antennae dark chestnut, the first, second, and last joints very large, the second subquadrate: palpi pale ferruginous.

Rare: specimens have been taken in Norfolk, and also near Bristol.

Sp. 3. puncticollis. Piceo-ferruginus, punctatus, nitidus, thorace maximo, antice dilatato, punctatissimo femoribus femineis crassissimis. (Long. corp. 4—1 lin.)

Ar. puncticollis. Denny, M. pl. 5. f. 3.—Steph. Catal. 258. No. 2560.

Dark ferruginous, punctured, shining: head triangular, thickly punctured, with two large foveolae between the eyes: thorax large, dilated in front, and thinly punctured, the base narrowed, with an impressed line, terminating in a puncture at each side: elytra pitchy-brown, with four excavations at the base, and a stria on each side of the suture: legs pale ferruginous-yellow, femora incrassated in the female: antennae ferruginous: palpi pale yellow-brown.

Not uncommon in some parts of the metropolitan district; I have taken it, in moss, during the winter at Hertford. “At Horning, in Norfolk.”—Denny, l. c. “Newcastle.”—G. Wailes, Esq. “Netley.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 4. bulbifer. *Niger, nitidus, pubescens, palpis pallide ferrugineis, antennis clavatis, pedibus piceo-rufis, elytris impressè punctatis.* (Long. corp. 4—1 lin.)


Black, shining, pubescent: head subtriangular, with two large punctures between the eyes: thorax finely pubescent, rounded, the base a little contracted, with a transverse line terminating at each end in a puncture: elytra thickly punctured, the base with four impressions, and a line on each side of the suture: abdomen oval: *legs dark chestnut; tarsi paler: antennæ pale ferruginous, the basal joint very large in the females: palpi also pale ferruginous.*

Extremely abundant in many parts of the country, especially in Norfolk, where “100 specimens may be readily taken in a day.”—Denny, l. c. "Newcastle."—G. Wailes, Esq. “Netley.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

GENUS CCCCLXXXI.—BYTHINUS, Leach.

*Antennæ* rather short, the basal joint cylindric, the second in the males very large and produced within, the six following much smaller, equal, lenticular, ninth and tenth broader, also lenticular, eleventh much larger, with the apex very acute. *Palpi* very long, the basal joint slender, with the apex gradually clavate, second small, ovate, third very large, flat, hatchet-shaped, or elongate: *head* broad: *thorax* narrowed behind: *elytra* covering above half the abdomen, the latter with the exposed segments subequal; *femora* moderately incrassate; *tibiae* and *tarsi* slender.

The singular genus Bythinus may be known by the magnitude of the second joint of the antennæ, which last is remarkably produced within in the males; the bulk and length of the maxillary palpi, as well as the size and form of their terminal joint, are also very important characters of distinction.


Dark chestnut-brown, or liver-colour, shining, punctured, and thickly pubescent: head elongated, with a large depression in front, the base with two foveolæ between the eyes, and an impressed line in the centre: *thorax* cordate, rounded anteriorly, the base narrowed, with an impressed transverse line: *elytra* with a stria from each side of the suture, and deeply im-
pressed at the base: legs testaceous-brown: antennae ferruginous-yellow; in the male the second joint is globular, with a tooth-like prominence on the inner side.

Found in Norfolk, and near London; but not common.

Sp. 2. securiger. *Piceo-fuscus, antennis masculis articulo secundo securiformi, thorace punctato nitido, antennis pedibusque intense ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. §—⅔ lin.)


Pitchy-brown: head subtriangular, deeply punctured, shining, with two foveolæ between the eyes: thorax deeply punctured and shining, narrowed at the base, and with a transverse impressed line: elytra also thickly punctured and finely pubescent; suture slightly elevated, with an impressed line on each side; shoulder very much elevated: legs and antennæ bright ferruginous; the second joint of the latter in the males securiform, and very large.

More abundant than the last: found within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk and Suffolk.


Pitchy-black, punctured and shining: head subtriangular, finely punctured and shining, with a depression across the forehead, two foveolæ between the eyes, and another, somewhat oblong, on the anterior part: thorax also punctured, with the base narrowed and marked with an impressed line, terminating at each end in a puncture: elytra with a depression at the base, and a single stria on each side of the suture: legs and antennæ pale ferruginous; the second joint of the latter in the male very large, somewhat lunulate and flat.

This appears to be a very scarce, and at least a local, species; it was “discovered in April, 1824, near Letheringsett, in Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Burrell.”—*Denny, l. c.*

**Genus CCCCLXXXIV.—*Euplectus, Kirby.***

Antennæ rather stout and short; the two basal joints very large, the second being rather less than the first, the six following considerably smaller, of equal size with each other, the ninth and tenth larger, the eleventh very large, ovate or oval, acute or obtuse. Palpi moderate, maxillary nearly as long as the head, the basal joint long, and gradually clavate, second shorter,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

and nearly triangular, third very large and ovate, with its apex acuminated: head broad, subquadrate, sometimes a little sessile: thorax cordate, or slightly elongated: elytra about half the length of the abdomen: body elongated, depressed: legs moderate: femora slightly incrassated: tibiae and tarsi slender.

Euplectus may be known from the other Pselaphidæ by the superior length of the body, which is also considerably depressed; the antennæ are short, stout, and the proportions of the articulations are slightly dissimilar, as well as those and the form of the maxillary palpi, which latter are comparatively short. The species, like their allies, are found beneath stones, and the roots of grass, moss, &c.


Very much elongated and depressed, dark-red chestnut: head nearly quadrate, elevated and smooth, with two converging depressions in front; thorax nearly cordate, with an oblong foveola in front, and three at the base, united by an impressed line: elytra rather depressed, about half the length of the abdomen, with a line on each side of the suture, and one from the base reaching about half the length: legs pale ferruginous: antennæ pale chestnut, thickly pubescent.

Apparently rare; the only known specimen is in the British Museum collection.

Sp. 2. Karstenii. Depressus, lavoissimus, subpubescens, leviter castaneus, capite latissimo, punctatissimo, thorace fere obcordato, postice trifoveolato. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)

Depressed, light chestnut, very smooth, and finely pubescent: head very wide and thickly punctured, with two angular impressions in front; thorax nearly cordate, with three foveolæ at the base, the central one the largest, the anterior part with an abbreviated longitudinal line: elytra subquadrate, with a line down each side of the suture, and a slender depression at each shoulder: abdomen with the apex somewhat acute: legs pale chestnut: antennæ the same, with the terminal joint very large and obtuse.

I obtained this species from the Rev. T. Skrimshire, who takes it in Norfolk, near Fakenham.
Sp. 3. minutus. *Elongatus, castaneo-fuscus, pubescens, capite antice foveolis duabus confluentibus, thorace antice foveola unica, postice tribus linealibus unitis.*

(Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Elongate, chestnut-brown, pubescent: head nearly quadrate, shining, smooth, with two converging depressions joined in front, each terminating in a puncture at the base: eyes black; thorax smooth, shining, with an oblong foveola in the centre in front, and three others, joined by an impressed line at the base: elytra elongated, with a stria on each near the suture, and an abbreviated one at the shoulder, very deeply impressed at the base: abdomen with the apex ovate: legs pale ferruginous: antennae testaceous, apical joint obtuse.

Taken, but rarely, within the metropolitan district, and also in Norfolk, whence I have received it from the Rev. T. Skrimshire. “Not uncommon (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. signatus. *Elongatus, depressus, pubescens, ferrugineus, capite antice lineae transversae impressae foveolisque duabus inter oculos.*

(Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Elongated, depressed, ferruginous, pubescent: head nearly quadrate, shining, smooth, with a transverse impressed line in front, and two foveolae between the eyes, these latter black: thorax somewhat rounded, smooth, with a single foveola in the centre in front, and three united by a semicircular line at the base, which is a little narrowed, and the sides are very much depressed: elytra with a stria on each side of the suture, and a depression at the base: abdomen with the apex acute: legs pale ferruginous: antennae the same, with the terminal joint acute.

Found near Ripley in June; also in the neighbourhood of Barham, by the Rev. W. Kirby.

Sp. 5. Reichenbachii. *Obscure piceo-fuscus, nitidus, latus, depressus, subpubescens, capite medio levii elevato, antice punctis duabus impressis confluentibus, foveolâ occipitali, elytris striatis, striis basin versus valde impressis.*

(Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Dull pitchy-brown, shining, broad and depressed, slightly pubescent: head subquadrate, elevated in the centre, and smooth, with two converging depressions in front, and a foveola at the base: thorax rather wider than the head, with an oblong, triangular, foveola in the centre, and three round ones
at the sides: elytra elongated, with two deeply impressed stria on each, one near the suture, the other towards the outer margin: abdomen with its apex nearly acute: legs pale testaceous yellow: antennae testaceous, with the terminal joint obtuse.

Occasionally met with within the metropolitan district, and also near Bristol. "In Suffolk and Norfolk."—Denny, l. c.

Sp. 6. pusillus. Levissimè punctulatus, pubescens, niger, nitidus, thorace rotundato, subdepresso, postice foveolis tribus lineis impressæ arcuata transversa unitis, antennis tenuissimis. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Black, shining, finely punctured and pubescent: head nearly triangular, with two oblong depressions, forming an angle, between the eyes: thorax pitchy-black, rounded, a little depressed, with three foveola behind, united by a semicircular line: elytra with a stria on each side of the suture, and a small depression on the shoulder: abdomen somewhat white at the tip: legs dull liver colour: antennae bright chestnut, very slender, the apical joint somewhat acuminate.

Apparently not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Bristol: I have taken it within the metropolitan district. "Pretty plentiful at Horning and Woodbastwick, in Norfolk, from October to December."—Denny, l. c.

Sp. 7. bicolor. Piceo-niger, nitidus, thorace magno, rotundato leviter punctulato, postice foveolis tribus, intermedia majori. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining: head cordate, with two deeply impressed punctures between the eyes: thorax large, rounded, emarginate behind, with three foveola, the central one the largest: elytra with a few faint punctures, a stria on each side of the suture, and another abbreviated, deeply impressed one arising at the shoulder: abdomen with its apex obtuse; legs dull chestnut: antennae the same, with the apex acute: palpi pale ferruginous.

This species appears to be scarce: I have once met with it within the metropolitan district, and it has been captured in Suffolk by the Rev. W. Kirby.

Sp. 8. brevicornis. Leviger pubescens, nitidus, castaneus, antennis thoracis longitudine, articulo ultimo maximo, thorace elongato, postice foveolis tribus lineas transversas arcuatae unitis. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Chestnut, shining, slightly pubescent: head rounded, with two converging
TACHYFORIDE.

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depressions in front: thorax elongated, ovate, posteriorly truncate, with three foveolae united by a semicircular impressed line, the central one largest, and truncate: elytra subtriangular, with a stria on each side of the suture, and another abbreviated one at the base: abdomen elongate-oval, with the apex obtuse: legs pale chestnut: antennæ pale testaceous, short, with the last joint very large ovate-acute.

Apparently rare; few specimens have been taken within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk and Suffolk. "Moss, Humby, Lincolnshire."—A. H. Davis, Esq., who supplied me with the species.


Body entirely of a bright ferruginous, with the antennæ, palpi, and legs, paler; thorax rugulose: elytra punctato-striate.

"Near Ashburton."—Dr. Leach.

FAMILY LXVII.—TACHYPORIDÆ,* Mac Leay.

Head for the most part sessile, and inserted into the thorax near the eyes, the latter small: thorax generally trapezoid, widest behind. Antennæ rather long, not very stout, but thickening from near the base to the apex, rarely subclavate; the terminal joint sometimes enlarged, and occasionally very stout; the basal one robust, the second and third frequently elongate-clavate: palpi filiform, or subulate: body elongate, somewhat elliptic, in some cases very much attenuated behind: legs slender; tibiae sometimes spinous; tarsi pentamerous, furnished with two claws.

* In the subsequent account of the contents of this and the three remaining families of the Coleoptera, I have availed myself of the liberal present from the Rev. W. Kirby of his manuscript notes and descriptions thereof; though, from having had less experience in their investigation than that celebrated writer, I greatly fear that, notwithstanding his elaborate descriptions, I shall fall into error in my attempted abridgment of them in order to suit the limits of this work, as I have not sufficient time to reinvestigate them; it is therefore possible that many of the species hereafter given as new may be described in the recent monograph of the Russian species by Mannerheim, and that others may lurk in the volumes of Gravenhorst and Gyllenhal, the only authors (with the exception of Paykull) who have attempted a thorough description of all the species known to them.
The species which compose this extensive family of insects are chiefly found at the roots of grass, moss, &c. under the bark of decaying trees, in fungi, boleti, and other vegetable substances in a state of decomposition; but some few of them are found in dung and the putrid remains of animals. From the other families of Brachelytra they may be known by having the head for the most part very deeply inserted into the thorax, and the latter being of a trapezoid form; the elytra are very much abbreviated. The indigenous species, to the investigation of which my friends the Rev. W. Kirby and Dr. Leach have devoted considerable attention, and from whose united labours I have received material assistance, are readily divisible into the following genera, thus characterised by external characters:

**Caput exsertum; remotum.**

*Thorax* subglobosus, postice plicatus; obcordatus sulcatus; exsertum, haud remotum: *thorax* canaliculatus; sessile.

*Thorax* transversus, lateribus elevato marginatis.

*Abdomen* art. penultimo integro: emarginato.


*Thorax* lateribus laud elevato-marginatis.

*Antenna* recta.

*Palpi* articulo ultimo subulato.

*Corpus* brevius, antice obtusum.

*Abdomen* corico obtusum: subulato-attenuatum.

*Corpus* convexum, haud globosum: globosum: *corpus* elongatum, antice attenuatum.

*Corpus* elongatum, antice attenuatum.

**Tibiae** simplices, haud spinosi.

*Thorax* transversus, lateribus elevato marginatis.

*Abdomen* art. penultimo integro: emarginato.


*Corpus* latissimum: *Corpus* elongatum, antice attenuatum: *Corpus* breve, antice obtusum.

*Abdomen* corico obtusum: *corpus* elongatum, antice attenuatum.

*Corpus* convexum, haud globosum: globosum: *corpus* elongatum, antice attenuatum.
TACHYPOIDÆ.—AUTALIA.

GENUS CCCCLXXXV.—AUTALIA, Leach MSS.

Antennæ sensibly thickening from the base to the apex, the basal joint largest, the two following rather long and subclavate, the remainder turbinatetransverse, with the apical one ovate. Palpi very short, 4-jointed, the penultimate joint large, somewhat obconic, the terminal one very slender, setiform: labrum minute: head exserted, globose-ombiculate; neck very slender: thorax subglobose, a little narrowed in front, plicate behind: scutellum none: elytra plicate at the base, about two-thirds as long as the abdomen; the latter linear, recurved: legs moderate; femora lanceolate; tibia villose, unarmed; tarsi substraceous, 5-jointed.

The insects of this genus are evidently in close alliance with those of the preceding family, from which they may be immediately recognized by the dissimilarity in the length and structure of the maxillary palpi, as well as by their general habit, and by possessing 5-jointed tarsi, with two claws at their apex. As in the Pselaphidæ, the elytra are impressed at the base, which gives that part the appearance of being folded. The head is very distinct, and united to the thorax by a straggulation; the latter is more or less cordate, and has generally one or more impressed furrows upon it. The species are found at the roots of grass and in boleti in damp places, during the winter and spring.

Sp. X. impressa. Rufescens, nitida, thorace punctis duobus majoribus sulcisque tribus longitudinalibus abbreviatis impresso, capite fusco, abdomen cingulo atro. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Reddish, shining: head fuscous: thorax globose, very glossy, with three abbreviated longitudinal furrows in the middle, one of them at the apex and two at the base; adjoining the two last are two foveola: elytra fuscos, with four abbreviated furrows at the base: abdomen obtuse, rufous, with a black belt towards the apex: legs rufo-testaceus: antennæ reddish, with the base paler.

Found not uncommonly in the neighbourhood of London; also in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in Devonshire. “In decaying fungi, not uncommon (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. plicata. Rufa, capite abdominisque cingulo, nigris, thorace elytrisque antice plicatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Rufous, shining, finely pubescent: head suborbiculate, larger than the thorax,
smooth, black, with the mouth rufous: thorax subglobose, smooth, with four impressed furrows, of which the two outer ones are abbreviated anteriorly: elytra longer and much broader than the thorax, nearly castaneous, smooth, with the base folded; abdomen rufous, with a black ring towards the apex, and the region of the posterior femora also black: legs testaceous: antennae rather short.

Taken occasionally near London. "Found on the boletus of the ash in October."—Kirby MSS. "In putrid boleti in the Penlle-gare-woods."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. ruficornis. Rufescens, nitida, capite nigricanti, abdomine cingulo fusco, thorace antice angustato, postice sulcis tribus longitudinalibus abbreviatis, antennis gracilibus rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Reddish, shining: head small dusky: thorax obcordate, narrowed in front, behind with three abbreviated longitudinal furrows: elytra with the base plicate: abdomen with a fuscescent belt towards the apex, legs and antennae slender, rufous.

Taken at Hertford in June.

Sp. 4. aterrima. Nigra, nitida, pedibus ferrugineis, thorace orbiculato, sulcis quatuor abbreviatis, elytris basi plicatis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, shining: head small, orbiculate: thorax also orbiculate, narrowed in front, with four abbreviated sulci, or furrows, on the disc: elytra pubescent, slightly shining, with the base plicate: legs entirely ferruginous: antennae black.

Found in Battersea-fields in the spring.

Sp. 5. rivularis. Nigra, nitida, tibiis ferrugineis, thorace elytrisque basi plicatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, nearly glabrous: head broader than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax subglobose, plicate, with four impressed furrows, the two outer ones abbreviated anteriorly: elytra slightly pubescent, longer and much broader than the thorax, the base folded: abdomen nearly twice as long as the elytra: tibiis and tarsi ferrugineis: antennae obscure rufous.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of the metropolis; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire; near Bristol, &c.

Sp. 6. angusticollis. Nigra, nitida, pedibus piceis, tibiis pallidorubis, thorace angusto obcordato sulcis quatuor abbreviatis, elytris basi plicatis. (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)

Slender, black, shining: head small, orbiculate, glossy: thorax very slender, obcordate, with four abbreviated dorsal furrows: elytra broad, each with four impressions at the base: legs pitch coloured, with the tibiae paler: antennæ pitchy-black.

Taken in Battersea-fields, and near Bristol.

**Genus CCCCLXXXVI.—Falagria, Leach MSS.**

Antennæ sensibly thickening to the apex, the basal joint incrassate, scarcely longer than the two following, which are obconic-slim, the remainder are turbinated or turbine-quadrangular, the extreme one being ovate-acute. Palpi maxillary with the penultimate joint slightly elongate-incrassate, or subconic, the terminal one minute: labrum short, transverse: head somewhat orbiculate: thorax obcordate, rounded anteriorly, generally with a central furrow: scutellum minute: elytra less than half the length of the abdomen, the latter linear, recurved: legs slender: femora linear, compressed; tibiae subtrigonal, with very minute spurs at the apex: tarsi setaceous, 5-jointed.

In some points Falagria resembles the preceding genus, especially in the form of the thorax, the exserted head, and plicate elytra, but the palpi are very dissimilar in form and proportions, as are also the antennae. The species are also found in similar situations, and appear to be most abundant in the later spring months.

Sp. 1. sulcata. *Fusca, subsericea, thorace cordato, convexo, unisulcato, pedibus ferrugineis testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1": lin.)


Fuscous, slightly sericeous: head as large as the thorax, with a transverse impression between the eyes: thorax globose, cordate, with a deep longitudinal impressed groove in the middle: elytra quadrate, with two, more or less obscure, foveolæ at the base: legs rusty-testaceous: antennæ the same.

Found near London, also in Suffolk and Norfolk; and in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. sulcatula. *Nigro-fusca, nitida, thorace cordato, convexo, unisulcato, pedibus antennarumque basi testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rather slender, fuscos-black, shining: head small, globose, with a faint stria between the eyes: thorax convex, cordate, with a single deep longitudinal
groove in the middle: elytra quadrate, slightly impressed at the base: 

*legs and base of the antennae testaceous.*

Taken in Battersea-fields in April and May.

Sp. 3. *confinis.* _Nigra, nitida, antennis crassiusculis, basi pedibusque rufis, thorace canaliculato._ (Long. corp. 1; lin.)


Black, shining, nearly glabrous: head suborbiculate, smaller than the thorax, the latter obcordate, with a deep longitudinal central furrow: elytra quadrate, pitchy-black: abdomen slightly attenuated at the base and apex: 

*legs rufous: antennae rather stout, black, with the three basal joints rufous; the terminal one ovate-conic.*

Found in Norfolk and Suffolk; apparently not very common.

Sp. 4. *obscura.* _Nigro-fusca, subsericea, antennis elytris pedibusque rufescen-
tibus, thorace cordato, subfoveolato._ (Long. corp. 14; lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining, nearly glabrous, smooth: head suborbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax, the latter obcordate, gibbous, with an obscure dorsal fovea: elytra much broader than the thorax, brownish: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex piceous: 

*legs ferruginous: antennae reddish, with the apical joints rather incrassated and brownish.*

Found in Battersea-fields and in other parts near London; also in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Sp. 5. *nigra.* _Nigra, nitida, antennis pedibusque fusco-testaccis, thorace sub-
cordato, obsolete unisulcato._ (Long. corp. 1; lin.)


Black, shining, and very finely punctured: head nearly as broad as the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subcordate, with a single obsolete furrow in the middle, terminating in a fovea behind: elytra pitchy-black: abdomen with the apex obtuse: 

*legs slender, fusco-testaceous: antennae the same, and rather stout, with the terminal joint ovate-acuminate.*

Found near Bristol, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 6. *picea._ Nigro-picea, nitidissima, elytris apice, pedibus antennisque pal-
lidioribus, thorace obcordato, postice canaliculato._ (Long. corp. 1; lin.)


Pitchy-black, very glossy, smooth: head suborbiculate, about as wide as the thorax, the last obcordate, with an impression behind, sometimes rather obsolete: elytra piceous, with the apex paler: abdomen broad, black: 

*legs rufescent: antennae pale piceous, with the terminal joint acute.*

Also taken near Bristol, and in Devonshire.
Sp. 7. flavipes. *Ferruginea, capitum abdominis cingulo nigricantibus, thorace subcordato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Ferruginous,* smooth: head nearly as broad as the thorax, suborbiculate, dusky: thorax subcordate, gibbous, pitchy-ferruginous, slightly pubescent: elytra much broader than the thorax: abdomen dull ferruginous, with an obscure black ring near the apex, which last is pale ferruginous: legs pale testaceous: antennae and mouth ferruginous.

My specimens of this species I obtained from Bristol: it has been captured in Suffolk.


*Pitchy-black,* very glossy, nearly glabrous: head suborbicular, nearly as wide as the thorax, the latter cordate, gibbous, with an obsolete impression at the base: elytra broader than the thorax, pitchy-rufous, pubescent: legs and antennae reddish-brown.

Taken near London; and in Norfolk by Mr. Hooker.


*Shining black,* slightly pubescent: head smooth: thorax gibbosum, very smooth, obcordate, with a very obscure puncture in the middle behind: elytra each with two impressions at the base: legs and antennae pitchy-red.

Found in Norfolk, and near London.

*Sp. 10. thoracica.* *Nigro-picea nitida, antennis pedibus thoraceque rufis, hoc obcordato canaliculato.* (Long. corp. ⅓ lin.)


*Pitchy-black,* shining, smooth, with a very obscure delicate silken pubescence: head subtriangular-orbiculate, scarcely broader than the thorax, the last pulvinated, obcordate, rufous, with a rather deep dorsal furrow: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, pitchy: legs rufo-testaceous: antennae the same, rather stout, with the apical joint ovate, somewhat acute.

This appears to be a rare, or at least a local species: it has been taken “on the sea-shore near Hunstanton, Norfolk, in August, 1807.”—*Kirby MSS.*
Genus CCCCLXXXVII.—Astilbus, Dillwyn.

Antennae subclavate, the basal joint large, clavate, the two following shorter, slender, clavate, the remainder turbinate-quadrate, the extreme joint being longest and oblong-conic. Palpi maxillary filiform, with the penultimate joint scarcely thickened, elongate, the terminal very minute, setiform: labrum subquadrate: head triangular, somewhat depressed: thorax oblong, pulvinate, furrowed and immarginate: scutellum minute, triangular: elytra about one-third the length of the abdomen; the latter linear, recurved: legs slender, simple; tibia with minute spurs at the apex; tarsi setaceous.

Dr. Leach having applied the manuscript name Drusilla to this genus, a name subsequently published by Mr. Swainson to designate a genus of diurnal Lepidoptera, it becomes necessary to alter it; I have therefore employed the term proposed by Mr. Dillwyn, in his Catalogue of Swansea Insects, in order to prevent confusion by the application of a third name. The genus may be known by its filiform palpi, broad head, the stoutness and form of the articulations of the antennae, channelled elongate thorax, the small spurs at the apex of the tibia, and from its general habit being dissimilar to that of the other genera. The species occur beneath stones, moss, in fungi, &c.

Sp. 1. canaliculatus. Rufescens, capite abdominisque cingulo nigris. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)
Rufescent, rather obscure, and somewhat smooth; head rather narrower than the thorax, cordate, dusky: thorax with a deep longitudinal furrow, the disc posteriorly sometimes depressed: elytra shorter than the thorax: abdomen above thrice the length of the elytra, shining, recurved, slightly pubescent, with the antepenultimate and penultimate segments black: legs yellowish: antennae dusky, with the base flavescent: palpi reddish-yellow.

Very abundant in the vicinity of London; also, I believe, in other parts of the country. "About Salthouse-point, and sometimes on the sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus CCCCLXXXVIII.—Dinarda, Leach MSS.

Antennae short, incrassated at the apex, stout, with the basal joint long, clavate, the intermediate ones coarctate, the terminal one large, elongate. Palpi maxillary rather long, labial very short: head transverse, forehead
rather depressed: thorax very broad, transverse, much narrowed anteriorly, and deeply emarginate, the sides rounded and deeply bisinuated behind, with the angles produced backwards into an acuminated spike-like process: scutellum small, triangular: elytra very short, transverse, with the outer angle of the apex deeply emarginate, the angle itself produced into a tooth; abdomen ovate, with the penultimate joint simple: legs moderate.

This and the two following genera differ from the other genera of this family by having the terminal joint of the antennæ elongate-conic, and the hinder angle of the thorax more or less produced into an acuminated spine, and the lateral margins are more or less flattened and reflexed. The present genus appears to differ from its allies by having the penultimate joint of the abdomen simple, and the structure of the antennæ slightly dissimilar.

†Sp. 1. dentata. Nigra, subopaca, thoracis lateribus elytris pedibusque rufobrunneis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly opaque: head delicately punctured: thorax with a faint dorsal furrow, and throughout thickly and delicately rugose-punctate, black, with the margins somewhat elevated, and reddish-brown: elytra quadrate, punctured, obscure castaneous-brown, and slightly pubescent: abdomen shining, with the apex pitchy-black: legs, mouth, and palpı red-brown: antennae fuscos, with the basal and terminal joints dull rufous.

This rare species has been captured at “Swansea.”—Dr. Leach.

Genus CCCCLXXXIX.—ATEMELES, Dillwyn.

Antennæ filiform, the basal joint very stout, notched at the tip, the second very short, third rather elongate-obconic, the remainder turbinate-subglobose or campanulate, with the terminal one elongate subulate-conic. Palpi maxillary rather long, filiform, with the terminal joint very minute: head small, sessile, suborbiculate: forehead depressed: eyes small: thorax short, transverse, with the lateral margins reflexed and angulated behind on each side: body depressed, dilated: abdomen margined, depressed above, with the penultimate joint emarginate, with a short style on each side, convex beneath: legs slender; femora linear; tibia subcylindric; tarsi curved, filiform.

From Dinarda, the present genus, which is the genus Goniodes of Kirby MSS.—a name used several years back by Nitzsch for a genus of Nirmidae,—differs not only by having the penultimate joint of the abdomen emarginate, with the sides produced into a styliform pro-
cess, but by having the intermediate joints of the antennae of dissimilar form; the thorax with its lateral margins more distinctly flattened, and but slightly spinous, &c.

Brown, obscure, smooth, glabrous; head black, smooth, and depressed between the eyes: thorax with an obsolete longitudinal furrow in the middle, the lateral margins slightly reflexed, and the posterior angles acuminated: elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, dull rufous, with an auricose pile, the outer angle submucronate: abdomen broad, with the penultimate segment emarginated, and each side produced into a spine: legs rufous: antenna rather short, with the joints in close contact, dull rufous.

Rare: I have found it in the neighbourhood of London, I believe on Hampstead-heath. "Martlesham-heath in May, and near Hastings."—Kirby MSS. "New Forest."—Mr. Bydder. "Wimbledon-common."—Mr. Westwood. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

†Sp. 2. strumosus. Brunneus, elytris pedibusque rufis, thoracis lateribus reflexis, angulis posticis rotundatis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)
Brown, smooth: head dusky, rugulose between the eyes: thorax obsoletely punctured, with the sides strongly reflexed, and the posterior angles rounded: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, rufous, with the apex very obsoletely emarginate, the lateral angle gibbous, not mucronate: legs rather stout, rufous, with a delicate golden pile: antenna a little elongate, dull ferruginous.

Very rare: I have hitherto seen two specimens (which are in the British Museum) only; one of which I was informed by Dr. Leach was taken by Sir H. Sloane, on Hampstead-heath, in 1710; the other was captured by himself while travelling on the mail-coach between Cheltenham and Gloucester, about twenty years since.

Genus CCCCXC.—Lomechusa, Gravenhorst.
Antennae fusiform, rather long, stout, the basal joint stout, the following slender, gradually thickening towards the apex, which is again rather slender, with the terminal joint very long acuminate. Palpi acuminated: head small, transverse, with the forehead slightly depressed and rugulose: thorax rather flat, with the sides obsoletely reflexed, the posterior angles
acuminated: abdomen depressed above, the penultimate segment emarginate, with two short styliform processes: legs slender, simple.

The antennae of this genus are more fusiform than in the two preceding, the intermediate joints being considerably broader than the extreme ones, or than those in the preceding genera; the posterior angles of the thorax are more acute, and the penultimate joint of the abdomen has the styliform processes shorter in proportion than in Atemeles.

**Sp. 1. emarginata.** Brunnea, subopaca, elytris rufo-brunneis apice emarginatis mucronatis, thoracis lateribus subreflexis posticis subacuminatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Brown, somewhat opaque, and slightly villose: head behind rough, with minute elevated points, and an impression in the middle; crown with a carina: thorax with the lateral margins obsoletely reflexed, finely punctured, and the posterior angles acuminated, the disc with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra reddish-brown, with a deep notch at the apex, and the outer angle mucronate: abdomen broad, somewhat piceous: legs and antennae rufescent.

I believe the only indigenous specimen of this insect was captured in Norfolk.

**Genus CCCCXCI.—Aleochara, Knöch.**

Antennae for the most part thickening to the apex, or subclavate, the basal joint longest, second and third shortest, clavate, the following short, rather variable in form, the terminal one ovate. Palpi maxillary elongate, with the last joint slender, subclavate; labial very short; head variable, frequently suborbiculate: thorax also variable, sometimes elongate, at others transverse; body elongate, rather stout: legs slender, naked; tibiae simple and slender; tarsi pentamerous.

Of all the genera of Coleopterous insects, no one offers such difficulties to the student as the present extensive one, owing as well from the general minuteness of the species, as from the indistinctness of their separating characters. I have therefore refrained from adding materially to the number indicated to be indigenous in my Catalogue, and have in the majority of instances merely given abridged characters from the manuscripts of Mr. Kirby, but sufficient, it is hoped, to enable any one to ascertain the insects intended; it is evident that the genus requires considerable revision, and that
several of the last divisions should entirely, or in part, be lopped off; but the time for such a task has not yet arrived. The filiform, slender, subulated palpi, and gracile, simple, naked tibiae, are the most constant characters to be observed; but in other points there is considerable diversity of appearance. The insects are found at the roots of moss, grasses, in dung and dungheaps, refuse vegetable substances, &c.

A. With the thorax longer than broad.


*Black,* clothed with a very short dull silken pile: head orbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax; maxillae porrect: palpi pitchy-red: thorax longer than the head, oblong, with an obsolete furrow behind: elytra about half as long as the thorax, and broader, pitchy-black: abdomen linear: legs testaceous-yellow, with the femora fuscous; the posterior tarsi slender, and very long: antennae piceous, with the last joint oblong.

The elytra are sometimes fuscous, and the base of the abdomen dull rufous, with the legs entirely pale.

Apparently not very common, at least within the metropolitan district. "In Suffolk and near Hull, by Mr. Spence." — *Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 2. aterrima. *Atra, obscuriuscula, antennis elongatis piceis, pedibus basi tarsisque pallidis, thorace canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Black,* obscure, smooth, clothed with a very short obscure silken pile: head scarcely broader than the thorax, suborbiculate, with the mouth prominent; the palpi piceous, and rather long: thorax oblong-quadrate, with the angles rounded, the disc with an obsolete furrow, terminating in an obscure foveola before the scutellum: elytra quadrato, broader and longer than the thorax: abdomen rather narrower than the elytra: legs pitchy-black, with the base and the tarsi pale: antennae piceous, with the terminal joint conic-acute.

I have taken this species at Ripley in the winter. "In Norfolk and in Yorkshire." — *Kirby MSS.* "Swansea." — *L. W. Dillowyn, Esq.*

Sp. 3. leucopa. *Nigra, obscuriuscula, sericeo-pubescens, tarsis palidis, antennis longissimis, thorace canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, somewhat obscure, clothed with a delicate silken ashy pubescence: head triangular-orbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax; the latter quadrate-orbicular, dilated in front, and with a very obsolete furrow on the back: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, subquadrate; abdomen narrower than the elytra, slightly margined: legs slender, black; tarsi rather long, pale: antennae slender, long: palpi somewhat elongate.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district, also in other parts of the country. "Near Llangollock, on the Usk."—Marsham MSS.—"Hunstanton, Norfolk."—Kirby MSS.

†Sp. 4. {frontalis. Nigra, antennis basi pedibusque fulvis, elytris piccis, fronte impressa, thorace canaliculato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, smooth, with an obscure, very short, pile: head suborbiculate, piceous, rather narrower than the thorax, with a rather large impression on the forehead: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, depressed, with a dorsal furrow: elytra shorter and rather broader than the thorax, pitchy-black; abdomen linear; legs yellowish-fuscous: antennae stoutest at the apex, piceous, with the base fuscous: mouth rufescent.

Of this insect I believe one example only is known; it was "found by Mr. Sheppard."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 5. ruficrus. Nigra, piloso-subsericea, thorace subcanaliculato, tibiis tar-sisque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, with a very short, cinerescent silken pubescence: head rounded, nearly as wide as the thorax; the latter longer than the head, with a dorsal furrow; elytra rather longer and a little broader than the thorax; abdomen strongly margined: legs rather long; tibiae and tarsi (the latter shorter than in A. longitarsis) pale rufous: antennae rather long, piceous-black, with the terminal joint, longer and stouter than the rest, ovate.

Found in London, and in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire.

Sp. 6. foveata. Atra, nitidiuscula, fronte foveata, thorace canaliculato, pedibus piccis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, rather shining, and nearly smooth; clothed with a very short, somewhat sericeous, pubescence; head nearly as broad as the thorax, triangular-orbicular, with a rather large fovea in the middle of the forehead: thorax truncate anteriorly, rounded behind, with a very obsolete dorsal furrow, and some extremely minute punctures: elytra longer and rather broader than the thorax, quadrate, and more distinctly punctured: abdomen linear, smooth, and glossy; legs fuscous; the anterior tibiae and all the tarsi
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fuscous: antennae thickened exteriorly, with the joints turbinate-obconic, the terminal one ovate-acute.

Not common; found in Devonshire, and within the metropolitan district. "In an agaric at Great Blakenham, Suffolk, in November."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 7. attenuata. *Atra, nitidiuscula, antennis elongatis piceis, femoribus nigricantibus, tibiis tarsisque rufo-piceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, and clothed with an obscure pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax slightly convex, obscurely truncate in front, rounded behind, with a shallow broad fovea towards the base: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, dull piceous: abdomen slightly glossy, very much attenuated towards the apex, which is acute: *femora dusky; tibiae and tarsi pitchy-red: antennae piceous, rather long, with the terminal joint ovate, obtuse.*

From the Marshamian Cabinet.

†Sp. 8. basella. *Atra, obscuriuscula, fronte depressa, thorace canaliculato, elytris luteis basi nigris, pedibus flavis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Slender, black, opaque, very minutely and thickly punctulate: head nearly as broad as the thorax, orbiculate, depressed above, with the mouth produced: thorax subobcordate, depressed, with a dorsal furrow; elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, quadrate, luteous, with the base black: abdomen rather shining, a little broadest towards the apex: *legs yellow; tarsi rather short: antennae black, with the four basal joints yellow.*

Apparently very rare; I believe the only known specimens were "taken beneath rejectamenta of the river Orwell after an inundation, on 3d Feb. 1809."—Rev. W. Kirby.

B. Thorax scarcely longer than broad, subquadrate.

a. Antennae with the intermediate joints bell-shaped.

1. Body for the most part black.

* With a silken pile.


Black, smooth, clothed with an obscure, very short, cinerascent pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, slightly inflexed, suborbiculate, punctulated, with a smooth longitudinal line: *thorax rather longer than the*
TACHYPORIDE.—ALEOCHARA.

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Head, truncate anteriorly, with the angles deflexed, rounded, and broader behind, with an obsolete dorsal line: abdomen rather glossy, linear, recurved, with the apex somewhat acute: legs piceous, with the femora blackish: antennae geniculated, with the terminal joint ovate, and rather obtuse.

Not common: found in Suffolk, “on the banks of the Orwell.” —Kirby MSS. “Mount Edgecombe.”—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 10. micans. Nigra, serico-micans, antennis pedílosque piceis, abdomine nitido. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, smooth, clothed with a somewhat dense golden glossy silken pubescence: head subtriangular, narrower than the thorax, very delicately punctured with a smooth longitudinal line: thorax transverse, with the posterior angles rounded, and an obscure longitudinal dorsal line: elytra nearly as long as the thorax, and as broad, quadrate: abdomen more glossy than the rest of the body: legs piceous; tarsi rufous: antennae piceous, with the terminal joint turbinate-obtuse.

Also found in Suffolk, and occasionally in Norfolk. “Taken on Crwmlyn-burrows.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, clothed with a rather dense golden-silky pubescence: head suborbiculate, nearly as wide as the thorax, slightly convex: thorax transverse, subtruncated in front, rounded behind: elytra scarcely as long as, but broader than, the thorax, dusky, with the apex pitchy: abdomen broad linear, shining black: legs pitchy-black, with the joints and the tarsi reddish: antennae short, stout, deep black, much incrassated at the apex, the terminal joint ovate, acute.

I have great satisfaction in naming this large and conspicuous species after my friend the Rev. W. Kirby.

Apparently very rare: it has been captured near London. I have specimens from Devonshire, captured near “Mount Edgecombe.”—Leach MSS.


Rather broad and stout, black, slightly glossy, with a short silken pubescence: head narrower than the thorax, subtriangular, smooth, inflexed: thorax subquadrate, broadest in front, very minutely and finely punctured, with the Mandibulata. Vol. V. 30th April, 1832.
Mandibulata.—Coleoptera.

base and sides finely margined, the disc subfoveolate: elytra somewhat transverse: abdomen scarcely narrower than the elytra, recurved, with the apex pitchy: legs fuscous-black: tibiae paler, posterior elongate; tarsi ferruginous: antennæ rather long, stout, thickened exteriorly, ferruginous, the terminal joint subconic: palpi ferruginous.

Rare: taken "in boleti in Suffolk."—Kirby MSS.

** Scarcely with a silken pile.

† Elytra of a dissimilar colour to the body.


Black, smooth, clothed with an obscure, very short, pile: head suborbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax, slightly shining: thorax truncate anteriorly, rounded behind, somewhat flat: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, subquadrate, of a dull lurid fuscous: abdomen linear, rather more shining than the rest of the body: legs fulvous-yellow: palpi rufous: antennæ scarcely thickened exteriorly, pubescent, fuscous, with the basal joint rufescens, or rufous, the terminal one short, conic.

Rather scarce: found in Norfolk and in Suffolk. "On the banks of the Orwell, near Claydon; the insect runs with great velocity."—Kirby MSS.


Black, clothed with an obscure short silken pubescence: head suborbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax; thorax as broad as long, subtruncate anteriorly, a little rounded behind, with a very faint channel: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, fuscous: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, rather shining, with the apex pitchy: legs testaceous: antennæ subfiliform, about as long as the thorax, pilose, rufo-fuscous, with the terminal joint rather long ovate, acute.

Taken in Suffolk, and I believe also in Norfolk.

Sp. 15. longicornis. Atra, nitida, antennis longiusculis filiformibus, elytris fuscis, pedibus ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Rather short, black, shining, slightly pubescent: head suborbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax: thorax as broad as long, longer than the head, somewhat truncate in front, rounded behind: elytra nearly as long, but broader than the thorax, rather convex, punctulate, fuscous; abdomen twice as long as the elytra: legs dull ferruginous; the posterior femora dusky:
antennæ rather long, filiform, attenuated at the base, pubescent, with the terminal joint somewhat elliptic, and rather obtuse.

Antennæ sometimes rufescent, or with the two basal joints alone rufous.

Also found in Norfolk and Suffolk.


Black, rather shining, smooth, finely pubescent: head somewhat rounded, half as wide as the thorax, the latter a little longer than the head, somewhat truncate, and a little narrowed, in front, rounded behind, slightly convex, with an obsolete furrow: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, but broader, dull testaceus: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, with the apex acute, and piceous; legs dull rufous: antennæ black, nearly filiform, the basal joints as little attenuated, and the terminal one somewhat elongate.

Found within the metropolitan district, and also in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Sp. 17. pusilla. Nigra, antennis pedibus anoque rufescentibus, elytris thorace longioribus, hoc postice foveolatâ. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, very short, and finely pubescent: head suborbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax: thorax scarcely longer than the head, as broad as long, rounded anteriorly, truncate at the base, the latter with a transverse foveola: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, very thickly punctulate; abdomen twice as long as the elytra, with the apex testaceus: legs testaceus: antennæ pilose, rufous, with the terminal joint subovate, acute.

Antennæ sometimes pitchy, and the apex of the abdomen black.

Found in Scotland, and also in Suffolk, but not common.

Sp. 18. angustata. Atra, nitida, angustata, pedibus flavescentibus, elytris abdomineque basi et apice piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Very slender, black, shining, smooth: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, convex, very delicately punctulate: elytra rather flat, longer and rather broader than the thorax, very finely punctulate and slightly pubescent, dull pitchy or obscure rufous: abdomen thrice as long as, and more slender than, the elytra, with the base and apex pitchy: legs yellow: antennæ pitchy at the base.

Inhabits Suffolk, and also the vicinity of the metropolis.
MANDIBULATA.—COELEOPTERA.


Black, rather obscure, and finely pubescent: head a little narrower than the thorax, the latter subcordate, being narrowed behind; both head and thorax with a longitudinal furrow: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, entirely dull rufous; legs also rufous: antenna entirely black, with the articulations very distinct and conspicuously perfoliated.

In Mr. Kirby's collection: taken in Suffolk.

Sp. 20. xanthoptera. Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris testaceis, antennis articulo ultimo elongato. (Long. corp. 1½—1⅔ lin.)


Black, slightly shining: head a little narrower than the thorax, rounded, with a very delicate piceous-black pubescence: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front and narrowed, rounded behind, with a delicate brown-black pile: elytra a little longer and broader than the thorax, dull testaceus, or pale fuscescent, with the base towards the suture dusky, and the outer posterior angles with a dusky cloud: abdomen shining, rather above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex piceous: legs testaceous-yellow: antenna dusky, with the base rufous; the outer joints incrassated, the extreme joint elongate.

The antenna, elytra, and apex of the abdomen, are sometimes black.

Less rare than some of the foregoing species, but apparently not very common. "In the sap of oak, and in boleti, &c."—Kirby MSS. "On the sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, shining, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, subcordate, with a delicate pile: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, somewhat depressed, finely pubescent, with a fovea at the base: elytra slightly pubescent, longer and broader than the thorax, black, with the disc dull rufous: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, slightly pubescent: legs rufous, with the femora black: antenna longer than the thorax, with the apex thickened, the terminal joint elongated, entirely black.

Also found in boleti, &c. in Suffolk and Norfolk, and I believe near London.

Sp. 22. consimilis. Atra, nitida, punctulata, elytris plantisculis obscuro fuscis, tarsis rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining, punctulated, with a short silken pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, with a faint impression: elytra rather longer and a little broader than the thorax, slightly flattened, black, with the disc dull brownish, the shoulders gibbous, the base impressed in the middle: abdomen narrower than, and more than twice as long as, the elytra, smooth, shining and pilose, especially on the sides: legs black, or pitchy-black, with the tarsi rufous; antennae black, slender, but slightly thickened at the apex, the terminal joint conic-acute.

Taken within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 23. assimilis. **Nigra, subsericea, punctulatissima, tibiis subtestaceis, elytris thorace longioribus.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Al. assimilis. **Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 262. No. 2618.**

Black, very finely punctured, and a little shining, glossed with a delicate ashy-silken pubescence: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax rather longer than the head, with an obsolete impression behind: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, depressed towards the scutellum, with an elevated humeral callous, with a few fuscous hairs: abdomen linear, scarcely twice as long as the elytra, glabrous, smooth, and shining: legs pale testaceous, with the femora brownish: antennae scarcely shorter than the thorax, with the terminal joint ovate-conic, acute.

Also taken within the metropolitan district. "Found in the autumn in Suffolk."—**Kirby MSS.**

Sp. 24. teres. **Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris obscuris piceis, pedibus testaceis.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Al. teres. **Gravenhorst.—Steph. Catal. 262. No. 2619.**

Black, rather shining, smooth: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax scarcely longer than the head: elytra broader than the thorax, but scarcely longer, very obscure piceous: abdomen linear, more than twice as long as the elytra, with the extreme apex pitchy: legs testaceous: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened at the apex, the articulations distinct, the three basal ones longer than the rest, the terminal one ovate-acute.

Taken within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Scotland.

Sp. 25. elongata. **Nigra, longiuscula, antennis ferrugineis elytrorum longitudine, thorace antice latiori, elytris rufo-fuscis, pedibus testaceis.** (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Al. elongata. **Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 262. No. 2620.**

Elongate, black, with a long, thick obscure pubescence: head rather narrower-
than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax scarcely longer than the head, rather widest and somewhat truncate in front, rounded behind, sometimes with an obsolete furrow: elytra convex, rufo-piceous, a little longer and broader than the thorax: abdomen linear, nearly thrice as long as the elytra, glabrous, shining: legs pale testaceous: antennae scarcely shorter than the elytra, thickened exteriorly, ferruginous, glabrous, with the terminal joint ovate: mouth and palpi rufous, the apical joint of the latter dusky.

The antennae are sometimes dusky at the apex; and the body is occasionally picaceous, with the elytra and legs paler: the last probably immature.

Inhabits Suffolk and Norfolk, and I believe also the west of England.


Rather elongate, black, shining, very slightly pubescent: head smooth, scarcely narrower than the thorax, of a triangular-orbiculate form: thorax broadest in front and truncate, the base rounded, delicately and very thickly punctulate, with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra scarcely longer, but broader than the thorax, more pubescent, very finely punctulate, dull rufescent, or pitchy-red, subquadrature: abdomen narrower than, and thrice as long as, the elytra, linear, smooth, and shining: legs yellow: antennae longer than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, ferruginous, with the terminal joint ovate, somewhat obtuse: palpi ferruginous.

Found "at Holme-near-the-sea in Norfolk, in the marshes beneath the rejectamenta of the river in August."—Kirby MSS.


Black, rather shining, smooth: head somewhat narrower than the thorax, nearly rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, rather flat, finely pubescent, with an obsolete longitudinal line: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, pitchy-black, clothed with a short glossy silken pubescence: abdomen nearly thrice as long as the elytra, black, with the penultimate segment finely edged with whitish: legs testaceous, with the femora brownish: antennae longer than the thorax, pitchy, slightly thickened at the apex, with the terminal joint ovate-acute. The legs are sometimes entirely testaceous, or testaceous with black femora.

Less rare than the foregoing species, taken "in boleti."—Kirby MSS. "In the woods about Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
Sp. 28. sericoptera. *Nigra, pubescens, thorace antice latiori, elytris fuscis, pedibus flavis, palpis nigricantibus.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, smooth, glossed with a short dusky pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, orbiculate-ovate: thorax rather widest and truncate anteriorly, rounded behind: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, quadrate, flat, fuscous, and more pubescent than the rest of the body: abdomen shining, thrice as long as the elytra: legs yellow: antennae longer than the thorax, with the apex slightly thickened, pitchy-red, the first joint rufous, the last ovate-acute: *palpi dusky, or black.*

Taken in Suffolk and Norfolk, and also in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Sp. 29. linearis. *Nigro-picea, elytris dilutioribus, thorace profundi: can alien-lato, antennis basi pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Pitchy-black, rather obscure, glabrous, smooth: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, with a central longitudinal channel: mouth and *palpi rufus:* thorax as broad as long, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, the back with a deep furrow: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, very much punctulate, finely pubescent, fuscous, or livid-fuscous: *legs rufus:* antennae pilose, slightly thickening to the apex, with the base rufous, the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Found in the winter "in Norfolk."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 30. angustula? *Atra, nitidiuscula, pilosula, antennis basi pedibusque ferrugineis, fronte impressa, thorace postice subcanaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Rather broad, black, a little glossy, finely punctured, pilose, but not pubescent, head narrower than the thorax, triangular-suborbiculate, with a deep and large impression on the forehead: mouth porrect: thorax subquadrato, broadest before the middle, with an obsolete, but broad, furrow at the base: elytra broader and longer than the thorax, convex, more punctulate than the rest of the body: abdomen above twice the length of, and narrower than, the elytra, smooth: *legs ferruginous,* with the tibiae and tarsi paler: *antennae thickened exteriorly,* pubescent, *pitchy-black,* with the base rufous, the intermediate joints compunulate, the apical one longer, acute.

Taken in Suffolk and Norfolk, and occasionally near London.

Sp. 31. foveolaris. *Nigra, subpubescens, antennis basi pedibusque rufis, thorace postice foveola impressa.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, shining, smooth, clothed with a very short, obscure, pubescence: head suborbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax; the latter truncate in front.
mandibulata.—coleoptera.

and rounded behind, with a faint fovea before the scutellum: elytra longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, pitchy black: legs testaceous-yellow: antennae longer than the thorax, scarcely thickened towards the apex, piceous, with the base rufous, the terminal joint oblong-ovate.

Also found in Suffolk, and occasionally near the metropolis.

sp. 32. nigricornis. atræ, obscuriuscula, pedibus lividis, thorace subcanaliculato, antennis basi rufescensibus. (long. corp. 1 lin.)
al. nigricornis. kirby mss.—steph. catal. 262. no. 2627.

black, clothed with a slight dingy pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax as broad as long, truncate in front, rounded behind, very obscurely punctulated, with a faint dorsal furrow behind: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, very much punctulated, and rather flat: abdomen above twice as long as the thorax, linear, glossy: legs livid, testaceous: antennæ black, nearly as long as the thorax, and slightly thickened at the apex, the terminal joint subconic-acute, the base rufescens.

not uncommon within the metropolitan district. "in the boletus of the ash."—kirby mss.

sp. 33. nigripalpis. atræ, nitidiuscula, elytris piceis, pedibus lividis, thorace haud canaliculato. (long. corp. 1½ lin.)
al. nigripalpis. kirby mss.—steph. catal. 262. no. 2628.

black, slightly shining: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, very minutely punctulate: elytra slightly longer and broader than the thorax, shining, pitchy: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, shining: legs pale: antennæ and palpi black.

allied to the preceding; from which it, however, differs in wanting the channel on the thorax.

taken in norfolk, and "near barham."—kirby mss.

‡sp. 34. brassicæ. atræ, nitidiuscula, elytris, antennis basi pedibusque flavidis, thorace canaliculato. (long. corp. 1 lin.)
al. brassicæ. kirby mss.—steph. catal. 262. no. 2629.

black, slightly shining, with a dusky somewhat silken pubescence, smooth: head rather narrower than the thorax, triangular-orbiculate: thorax rather broader than long, truncate in front, rounded behind, the back very obsolescently punctulated, with a faint channel behind: elytra rather broader and longer than the thorax, subquadrate, dull fulvous-yellow: abdomen shining linear, above twice the length of the elytra: legs fulvous: antennæ black, with the two first joints rufous, the terminal one subconic: palpi rufescent.

the only examples i have seen of this species were taken "under putrid cabbage at barham."—kirby mss.
Sp. 35. sulcifrons. Nigra, transsericea, antennis longissimis pedibusque rufo-piceis, capite thoraceque canaliculatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Moderately broad, black, shining, with a slight obscure pubescence: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, orbiculate, very minutely punctulated, with an obsolete furrow in the middle: thorax subquadrate, a little broadest before the middle, truncate in front, rounded behind, very minutely punctulated, and with a faint dorsal channel: elytra broader and rather longer than the thorax, dull piceous, rather densely pubescent, depressed, and punctuated: abdomen rather glossy, nearly twice as long as the elytra: legs reddish: antennae long, dull ferrugineous, slightly increasing in stoutness to the apex: the basal joint thickened and rounded, the apical one oblong-ovate.

Taken near London; in Devonshire, Norfolk, &c. "Barham in May."—Kirby MSS. “On the Crwmlyn sand-hills.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 36. terminalis. Nigra, obscuriscula, antennis crassiusculis brunnecis, articulo extimo elongato, elytris pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Rather broad, black, obscure, slightly pubescent: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax orbiculate-quadrate, slightly convex, scarcely punctulated, and with a very obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra longer and rather broader than the thorax, rufous-brown: abdomen linear, as broad as the elytra, and nearly twice as long, shining: legs slightly testaceus: antennae rather stout, distinctly thickened at the apex, glabrous, brown, the penultimate joint longer than the preceding, the terminal very long, equal in length to the three preceding, oblong:

Taken near Hertford, and in Suffolk by the Rev. W. Kirby.


Pitchy-black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, black: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, a little convex, impunctate: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, pitchy: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, rather glossy black, and deeply margined, the apex somewhat piceous: legs pale rufo-piceus: antennae rather long, slightly thickened exteriorly, dark piceus, with the base rufo-piceus; the terminal joint obtuse.

Found in the neighbourhood of London.
Sp. 38. femorata. *Atra, nitidiuscula, elytris piceis, angulis posticis nigrificantibus, pedibus pallidis, femoribus subincrassatis fusco-piceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, rather flat, impunctate: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, pale piceous, with a dusky cloud on the hinder angles: abdomen linear, glossy, with the sides strongly margined: legs pale; femora rather incrassated, especially the posterior, pitchy-brown: antennæ black, subfiliform, with the terminal joint acute.

Also found within the metropolitan district, and obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet.


Black, slightly shining and pubescent: head suborbiculate, black: thorax wider than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind, with a faint impression at the base: elytra wider and longer than the thorax, pitchy-red, with the suture at the base and the lateral margins dusky: abdomen shining, nearly thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex pitchy; legs entirely pitchy-red: antennæ rather stout, short, black, with the terminal joint obtuse.

Found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 40. testaceipes. *Atra, nitidiuscula, glabriuscula, elytris pedibusque lividis, antennis crassioribus atris.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, rather glabrous: head somewhat orbiculate, narrower than the thorax; the latter truncate in front, rounded behind, somewhat depressed, impunctate: elytra considerably longer and broader than the thorax, depressed, of a livid pitchy hue, with the hinder exterior angles dusky, abdomen rather broad, with the apex acute, slightly piceous: legs of a pale livid hue: antennæ rather stout, thickened at the apex, and totally black.

Also taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 41. caliginosa. *Atra, subnitida, elytris atro-piceis, pedibus rufo-piceis, thorace obsolete canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, rather shining, slightly pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, the disc somewhat depressed, with a faint dorsal furrow, terminating behind in a slight fovea: elytra dark pitchy, broader and rather longer than the thorax: abdomen atrous, shining: legs pitchy-red: antennae rather long, slender, but incrassated at the apex, entirely black, the terminal joint obtuse.

Inhabits the metropolitan district.

Sp. 42. confinis. *Atra, nitida, elytris pedibusque rufo-piceis, abdomine conico apice antennisque piceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, depressed, impunctate: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, but broader, entirely rufo-piceous: abdomen rather broad, about twice the length of the thorax, conic, with the apex pitchy: legs entirely rufo-piceous: antennae piceous, rather short, and stout, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint acute.

Probably the Al. reptans of Gravenhorst.

Taken within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk.

† † Elytra concolorous with the body.

Sp. 43. carbonaria. *Atra, nitidiuscula, thorace convexiusculo punctulato, antennis palpis pedibusque piceo-testaceis, elytris nigro-piceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, shining, slightly villose: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, smooth, thorax rather broader than long, truncate in front, rounded behind, above convex, and punctulated: elytra rather longer, but scarcely broader than the thorax, convex, punctulated, dull piceous, with the apex paler: abdomen linear, smooth: legs pitchy: tibiae and tarsi dull reddish: antennae shorter than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, pitchy black, with the terminal joint conic.

The legs are sometimes pale testaceous, as well as the antennae and palpi.

Found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 44. subpubescens. *Atra, pubescens, pedibus anterioribus tibiosque piceis, thorace postice foveolato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining, slightly pubescent, very delicately punctulate: head smooth, nearly as broad as the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, smooth, with a foveola: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, pubescent, immaculate: abdomen above thrice as long as the elytra: anterior legs entirely
pitchy, posterior pitchy, with black femora; tarsi paler: antennae longer than the thorax, subfiliform, black, with the basal joint elongate.

Taken within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk and Norfolk. "In putrid fungi at Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 45. rufitarsis. *Atra, nitidiuscula, sericeo-subpubescens, tarsi rufis, thorace postice puncto gemino impresso.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining, clothed with a delicate silky pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, very finely and delicately punctulate, suborbicular: thorax rather broader than long, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, very finely and thickly punctulate, with two larger punctures, or foveae, behind: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, quadrate, very thickly and finely punctulate: abdomen linear, rather narrower than the elytra, beneath with a griseous pubescence: legs black, with rufous tarsi: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint obtuse.-oblong-obtuse.

Taken in Suffolk, Devonshire, and within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 46. foveola. *Atra, nitidiuscula, femoribus fuscus, tibiis rufis, thorace foveolato.* (Long. corp. 1¾—1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining: head narrower than the thorax, smooth, rounded: thorax subtruncate in front, widened behind, with a fovea at the base: elytra a little broader and longer than the thorax, pubescent: abdomen shining: femora fuscous: tibia more or less rufous or pitchy: tarsi piceous: antennae black, somewhat filiform, the terminal joint rather long, acute.

Rare; found near Hertford, and in South Wales, "near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

2. With the body pale or fuscous (thorax rather flat and rounded).

Sp. 47. lunulata. *Rufa, subpubescens, capite elytris disco, abdomine antennisque cingulo pectoreque nigris.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Rufous, rather shining, slightly pubescent: head subcordate, rather broader than the thorax, black: thorax longer than the head, rounded, and very delicately, though obsoletely, punctulate: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, punctulate, rufous, with the disc posteriorly dusky; the apex slightly notched towards the outer margin: breast black: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, recurved, rufous, with a blackish ring towards the apex:
legs fulvous: antennae thickened exteriorly, brownish, with the base and apex pale rufous, the terminal joint elongate.

Head sometimes ferruginous.

Rare; but found near the metropolis, and near Bristol and Yorkshire. "Barham."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 48. nigricollis. _Rufo-brunnea, capite thorace elytrisque punctulatissimis, antennis pedibus coleoptrisque testaceis._ (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Red-brown, or ferruginous, very much punctured: head rather narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded and rugulose between the eyes, the latter black: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, rather convex: _elytra_ somewhat longer and wider than the thorax, slightly pubescent, _testaceus_: abdomen thrice as long as the _elytra_, smooth, with the apex _testaceus_: _legs_ also _testaceus_: _antenne_ half as long as the body, a little thickened at the apex, _testaceus_, the terminal joint elongate, rather obtuse.

Not common; taken also near the metropolis, and "Barham."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 49. picata. _Elongata, picea nitidissima, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis, elytris punctulatis._ (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Rather elongate, piceous, very shining, rather smooth, sparingly pubescent, with longish hairs: head subtriangular, scarcely narrower than the thorax, the last scarcely longer than the head, rounded posteriorly, and truncate in front, with a dorsal channel at the base: _elytra_ a little longer and broader than the thorax, _punctulata_: abdomen linear, thrice as long as the _elytra_: _legs_ pale _testaceus_: _antenne_ _rufo-testaceus_, thickened exteriorly, with the apical joint _ovate-acute_: _palpi_ also _testaceous_.

The base of the abdomen is sometimes pale piceous.

Found occasionally near London; also in "Norfolk, near Barham, and in Scotland."—Kirby MSS. "Near Swansea by Dr. Leach."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

3. With the base of the abdomen rufous.

* Thorax rufus.

Sp. 50. collaris. _Plate xxvi. f. 2._—_Rufa, capite, epigastrio, elytris anoque nigris, antennis apice pedibusque pallidis._ (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Shining rufous: head black, smooth, suborbiculate, narrower than the thorax, the last shorter than the head, suborbiculate, _rufo-testaceus_, sparingly punctulate, with a fovea behind: _elytra_ broader, but scarcely longer, than
the thorax, black, with the apex piceous, subpilose, punctate: epigastrium black: breast and legs pale testaceous: abdomen broad, subpubescent, ferruginous, with the apex obtuse and black: antennae pilose, longer than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, piceous, with the three last joints pale, the terminal one obtuse.

Very rare: it has been found, I believe, only in the county of Norfolk, whence my specimen was obtained.

** Thorax black.

Sp. 51. Haworthi. Plate xxvi. f. 3.—Rufa, nitida, capite, thorace, epigastrio, elytris angulo externo anoque nigris. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Rufous, shining, slightly pubescent: head slightly narrower than the thorax, subtriangular, black, punctulated behind the eyes: mouth rufous: thorax rather longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with a large deeply impressed puncture behind, above the scutellum, which is black: elytra a little longer and wider than the thorax, punctate, rufous, with the outer hinder angle broadly black: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, broad, deeply margined, rufous, with the two last joints black: antennae pilose, as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, dusky ferruginous, with the base paler, the terminal joint rather oblong.

Probably a variety of Al. fulgida of Gravenhorst, which is described as having the elytra entirely testaceous-red.

Also very rare: taken only in Norfolk; first, I believe, by my friend Mr. Haworth, in honour of whom the species is dedicated by Mr. Kirby.

b. Antennae with the intermediate joints transverse.

1. Antennae rufous, or pale.

Sp. 52. cingulata. Testacea, capite abdomine cingulo nigris, antennis ferrugineis acutis, thorace obsolete unisulcato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Testaceous-yellow, rather shining: head a little narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded, black, rather flat, smooth, with an obsolete longitudinal furrow: thorax a little longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, rather flat, very delicately punctured, with an obsolete dorsal line: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, slightly pubescent and punctulate: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, dusky-black, with the base and apex testaceous: antennae ferruginous, with the base testaceous, slightly incrassated at the tip, the joints short and compact, the terminal one subovate-acute.
Sometimes rufous, with the head and abdominal belt dusky, and a cloud of the same tint on the apex of the elytra.

Rare: taken at Hertford, and near "Barham."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 53. corticalis. *Nigro-picea, nitidiuscula, elytris ano pedibusque testaceis, antennis ferrugineis obtusis.* (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Pitchy-black, rather shining, smooth: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded, black: mouth reddish: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: *elytra* longer and broader than the thorax, very obscurely punctulate, slightly pubescent, rufous: *abdomen* thrice the length of the elytra, piceous, with the apex rufous: sternum and *legs testaceous*: *antennae* slightly thickened, dusky-ferruginous, with the base paler, the articulations very short and compact, the terminal one somewhat rounded and obtuse.

Not very uncommon, within the metropolitan district, beneath bark. Also "found in Suffolk."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 54. ochropa. *Nigra, ore, elytris pedibusque flavescentibus, antennis abdomineque basi et apice ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Pitchy-black, smooth, head rather narrower than the thorax, rounded: *mouth* flavescent: thorax subtruncate, and rather narrowed in front, rounded behind, pitchy: *elytra* scarcely longer, but broader than the thorax, rather flat, flavescent, with the suture somewhat fuscos-red towards the base: *abdomen* above twice the length of the *elytra*, with the three anterior segments, above and the apex ferrugineus, the intermediate segments and the under side pitchy-black: *legs* flavescent: *antennae* scarcely longer than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, rufous, with the extreme joint oblong.

Found near Ripley, and "in boleti in Suffolk."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 55. elongatula. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, antennis pedibus anoque rufescensibus.* (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Dusky-black, smooth, slightly shining, and delicately pubescent: head scarcely so wide as the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax scarcely as long as the head, subtruncate anteriorly, rounded behind: *elytra* rather shorter and broader than the thorax: *abdomen* above twice as long as the *elytra*, with the tip reddish: *legs* pale testaceous: *antennae* longer than the thorax, pitchy-red, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint short.

Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district. "Under rejectamenta of the Orwell in January."—*Kirby MSS.*
Sp. 56. rufescens. \textit{Nigricans, thorace antennis pedibus unoque rufis, elytris brevissimis}. (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)

Al. rufescens. \textit{Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 263. No. 2651.}

Dusky, or pitchy-black, slightly glabrous and shining, smooth: head scarcely so wide as the thorax, somewhat cordate, black: thorax rather longer than the head, subtruncated in front, rounded behind, rufo-piceous, with a slight fovea at the base; elytra shorter than the thorax, but rather broader, somewhat depressed, slightly latunate, with a very short pubescence: abdomen thrice the length of the elytra, black, with the apex rufous, or rufo-piceous: legs testaceous: antennae dusky ferruginous, palest at the base, longer than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, with the joints short, compact, and the external one rather obtuse.

Taken near London, not rare, and in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Sp. 57. brachyptera. \textit{Rufescens, capite abdominisque cingulo nigris, elytris brevissimis cinerascentibus}. (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)

Al. brachyptera. \textit{Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 263. No. 2652.}

Dull rufous: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, black: palpi rufous: thorax somewhat transverse, rather longer than the head, finely punctulate, with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra shorter than the thorax, and narrower, finely punctulate, black, with a cinerascent down: abdomen thrice the length of the elytra, rufous, with the third, fourth, and fifth segments black: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, rufous, glabrous, with the terminal joint oblong-obtuse.

Taken in Norfolk, and “in April at Barham.”—\textit{Kirby MSS.}

Sp. 58. inquinula. \textit{Nigricans, antennis thorace elytris pedibusque testaceis, thorace postice impresso}. (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)

Al. inquinula. \textit{Gravenhorst.—Steph. Catal. 263. No. 2653.}

Black, or piceous, rather smooth and shining, with a very short pubescence: head nearly as wide as the thorax, suborbiculate; mouth rufous: thorax rufous, suborbiculate, slightly depressed, with a slight foveola or line behind: elytra dull rufous, scarcely as long as, but wider than, the thorax: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, with the tip reddish: legs pale testaceus: antennae about the length of the thorax, thickened exteriorly, rufous, with the terminal joint larger than the rest, ovate-acute.

Apparently rare: found in Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Devonshire.

Sp. 59. foveolata. \textit{Nigricans, pedibus anoque ferrugineis, thorace postice foveola impressa}. (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)

Al. foveolata. \textit{Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 263. No. 2654.}

Dusky, rather shining and glossy, and very slightly pubescent: head rather narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded; palpi rufescent: thorax
rather longer than the head, rounded, with a slight impression at the base: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, pitchy-black: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex reddish: legs ferruginous: antenna longer than the thorax, subfiliform, piceous, with the base paler, the terminal joint largest.

Not common: found with the foregoing, of which it is possible it may be a variety.

Sp. 60. nigrofusca. *Nigro-fusca, elytris dilutioribus, antennis pedibusque ferruginosis, thorace canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Pitchy-black, smooth, with a slight scattered pubescence, and slightly shining: head somewhat triangular, scarcely as wide as the thorax, the latter with an obsolete channel on the disc: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, fuscous, with a silky pubescence: abdomen narrower and above twice the length of the elytra, with the apex rather pale piceous: legs dull ferruginous: antenna the same, scarcely as long as the thorax, slightly incrassate exteriorly, with the terminal joint subturbinate-acute.

Rather scarce; found at "Holme-juxta-mare, in Norfolk."—*Kirby MSS.*


Fuscous, glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, nearly black: thorax longer than the head, somewhat rounded: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, pale fuscous, convex: abdomen nearly twice as long as the elytra, fuscous, with the apex reddish: legs pale: palp and antenna; the latter slightly thickened at the apex, with the last joint obtuse.

Rather variable in size and in tint: the elytra being sometimes reddish, with the base rather obscure.

In boleti; but not very common.

†Sp. 62. immuns. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, pedibus anoque rufis, antennis piceis basi pallidis articulo extimo suborbiculato: thorace transversè impresso.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, nearly glabrous, and shining: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, very minutely and finely punctulate, with an obsolete transverse impression in the middle: elytra broader and rather longer than the thorax, pitchy-black, very finely punctulate, and slightly pubescent: abdomen above thrice the length of the elytra, linear, with the apex pitchy-red: legs pale testaceous: antenna slightly
pilose, thickened exteriorly, pitchy-red, with the two basal joints pale testaceous; the apical joint largest orbiculate.

Taken in Norfolk, by Mr. Hooker.

Sp. 63. apicalis. *Fusco-picea, nitidiuscula, capite atro, antennis pedibus anoque piceo-rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Pitchy-brown, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head black, rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, rather convex, with a faint dorsal channel, terminating behind in a slight fovea: elytra about as long as, and rather broader than, the thorax, pubescent: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, with the apex rufo-piceous: legs and antennae also rufo-piceous, the latter rather long and slender, slightly incrassated exteriorly, with the terminal joint obtuse.

Taken, but apparently not commonly, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 64. contigua. *Rufo-picea, pedibus pallidioribus, antennis piceis, capite abdominisque cingulo atris.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Pitchy-red, slightly pubescent and shining: head narrower than the thorax, black, suborbiculate: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, slightly convex: elytra shorter than the thorax, but wider, rather obscure: abdomen slender, above thrice as long as the elytra, with a broad black belt in the middle, the base and apex being pitchy-red: legs pale rufo-piceous: antennae rather stout, entirely dark piceous, with the apex incrassated, and the terminal joint obtuse.

Of this distinct insect I possess specimens taken near London.

2. Antennae black, or with the base alone pale.

Sp. 65. atramentaria. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, thorace obsolete unisulcato, tibiis rufo-scentibus, antennis filiformibus.* (Long. corp. 1—½ lin.)

Black, rather shining and smooth: head rather narrower than the thorax, rounded: thorax a little longer than the head, slightly truncate in front, rounded behind, with an obsolete longitudinal line: elytra rather flat, longer and broader than the thorax; legs, especially the tibiae, reddish: antennae filiform, slender, entirely black, with the terminal joint conic.

The posterior, and sometimes all the femora, are occasionally piceous.

Frequent within the metropolitan district; also found in Suffolk, Norfolk, near Bristol, &c. "Not uncommon on the sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
Sp. 66. admota. *Atra, nitidiuscula, pedibus rufis, antennis sensim crassioribus.*

(Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, rather shining, and broad: head rounded, rather narrower than the thorax, the latter slightly truncate in front and narrowed behind, with no channel on the disc: elytra rather broader and longer than the thorax, slightly pubescent: *legs rufous, antennae rather stout, and incrassated at the tip.*

Not common: it has occurred in Suffolk, and I possess a specimen from the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 67. pumila. *Atra, nitidiuscula, thorace canaliculato, pedibus piceis.*

(Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, rather shining, with a faint pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: *thorax with an obsolete dorsal furrow; elytra somewhat transverse, rather longer and broader than the thorax: abdomen linear, scarcely twice the length of the elytra: legs piceous, the anterior palest: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint conic.*

Found in Norfolk and Suffolk, apparently not very common.

Sp. 68. livipes. *Atra, obscuriuscula, thorace canaliculato pedibusque testaceis, elytris piceis.*

(Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, obscure, smooth: head rather narrower than the thorax, orbicular; palpi dusky: *thorax rather longer than the head, with an obscure dorsal furrow; elytra rather broader and longer than the thorax, pitchy-black, slightly depressed: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, linear, with the apex rather acute: legs testaceous: antennae as long as the thorax, with the apex thickened, and the terminal joint obtuse.*

Rare within the metropolitan district, and I believe not common elsewhere: it occurs in Suffolk.

Sp. 69. erythropa. *Atra, nitida, pedibus rufis, thorace obsolete canaliculato, antennis attenuatis.*

(Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, shining, very smooth, glabrous: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, scarcely longer than the head, suborbiculate, with a very obsolete longitudinal furrow; elytra rather flat, somewhat longer and broader than the thorax: abdomen thrice as long as the thorax, linear, very glabrous: *legs rufous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, scarcely thickened at the apex, slender, with the terminal joint acute.*
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Not very common within the metropolitan district. "In the boletus of the ash, at Barham."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 70. obscuriuscula. *Atra, pubescens, obscuriuscula, palpis antennis basi tibiosque rufescensibus, thorace canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, rather smooth, with an obscure pubescence: head nearly as large as the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax rather depressed, with a dorsal furrow: abdomen linear, thrice as long as the elytra: legs dull rufous, with the femora black: antennae shorter than the thorax, slightly thickened, with the two basal joints more slender, rufous, the terminal one ovate-acute: palpi reddish.

Not common; found in Norfolk and in Essex.

†Sp. 71. amicula. *Atra, nitidiuscula, antennis basi pedibus, elytrisque livido-ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. § lin.)


Linear, black, rather shining, smooth, and slightly pubescent: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax anteriorly truncate, posteriorly rounded, subtransverse: elytra as broad as, but longer than, the thorax, quadrate, more pubescent, and dull rufous: abdomen linear, rather narrower and above twice as long as the elytra: legs livid: antenna: glabrous, pitchy-black, with the two basal joints rufous, the remainder gradually thickening to the apex, the terminal one orbiculate, ovate-acute.

Taken in Suffolk.

†Sp. 72. picipennis. *Atra, teretiuscula, nitida, elytris piceis, pedibus rufis, thorace postice foveola obsoleta.* (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Black, shining, smooth, glabrous: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax with an obsolete fovea behind: elytra scarcely longer and a little wider than the thorax, piceous: abdomen linear, above twice the length of the elytra: legs rufous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Found in Suffolk and in Yorkshire.

Sp. 73. fuscula. *Nigro-fusca, nitidiuscula, elytris pallidioribus, antennis testaceis, pedibus pallidis, thorace postice foveolato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Deep fuscous, slightly shining, and rather pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax rather broad, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with a faint dorsal line, terminating in a fovea, before the place of the scutellum: elytra rather pale fuscous, more pubescent than the thorax.
than which they are wider and longer: abdomen shining, conic; about twice as long as the elytra, the apex somewhat pitchy: legs pale testaceous: antennae rusfo-testaceous, slightly incrassated at the apex, the last joint obtuse and dusky.

Apparently not very common; taken flying near London.

Sp. 74. brunipes.  *Nigra, nitidiuscula, antennis basi fuscis, pedibus rusfo-brunneis, thorace punctatissimo, haud canaliculato.*  (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax rather wide, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, very thickly but minutely punctulate, but without any dorsal channel or fovea: elytra obscure black, as long as, but wider than, the thorax: abdomen about twice as long as the elytra, conic: legs red-brown: antennae rather stout, especially towards the apex, black, with the base fuscous.

Also found within the metropolitan district, and apparently rather scarce.

Sp. 75. atricornis.  *Piceo-nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris pedibusque fuscis, antennis aristis basi fuscis, thorace antice foveolato.*  (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Pitchy-black, slightly shining, and faintly pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, orbiculate-triangular: thorax subtruncate in front, with a small fovea, rounded behind: elytra rather wider than the thorax, and a little longer, dull pitchy-fuscous, slightly convex: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, conic-acute, shining: legs fuscous: antennae rather slender, but a little thickened towards the apex, deep black, with the base fuscous; the terminal joint large, elongate-conic.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 76. fimetaria.  *Fusco-pieca, nitidiuscula, elytris atro-piceis, pedibus piceo-testaceis, antennis fuscis, thorace linea longitudinali exarata.*  (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Pitchy-brown, slightly shining, and pubescent: head nearly as wide as the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with a faint longitudinal line on the disc: elytra deep pitchy, slightly convex, a little wider than the thorax, and rather longer: abdomen about twice the length of the elytra, glossy: legs pitchy-testaceous: antennae fuscus and slender at the base, slightly thickened towards the apex, with the last joint obtuse.

Taken near London, and probably in other parts, as I possess a pair from the Marshamian Cabinet.
C. Thorax broader than long (transverse).*
a. Antennae with the intermediate joints bell-shaped.

1. Body black.

Sp. 77. socialis. **Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris pedibusque testaceis, antennis articulo ultimo abbreviato.** (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Black, rather shining, smooth, somewhat pubescent: head a little narrower than the thorax, slightly rounded; thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, dull testaceous, with the base of the suture and the outer apex dusky: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, shining: legs testaceous: antennae scarcely so long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, black, with the terminal joint short, rather acute.

Not rare within the metropolitan district; found also near Bristol, in Suffolk, Devonshire, &c.

†Sp. 78. foveatocollis. **Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris fuscis, pedibus rufis, thorace postico foveola impresso.** (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Black, rather shining: head narrower than the thorax, triangular-orbiculate: thorax very minutely and very thickly punctulated, with a slight fovea behind: elytra rather longer and broader than the thorax, slightly pubescent, very thickly and finely punctulated, fuscous, with an oblique obscure pale streak: abdomen linear, above twice as long as the elytra, glossy: legs testaceous: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the basal joint rufous, the apical one elongate, rather acute.

Apparently rare; and I believe only “taken in Scotland by Messrs. Turner and Hooker, and in England by Mr. Spence.”—Kirby MSS.

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* In this very extensive genus it becomes necessary to attend carefully to the characters of the artificial divisions, in order to arrive at the species, which are manifestly considerably more numerous than indicated in these pages; as I possess 176 species, above 100 of which were named by Mr. Kirby, and the chief part of the remainder (of my own capturing) were rigidly compared with his collection, and found different, and as I appear to want about 30 of the described species, there must be at least 200 found in Britain, exclusively of the hosts that it is evident remain undiscovered amongst these minute and little investigated species,—a point rendered clear by the recent discovery of the brilliant Elaphrus Lapponicus in Scotland; Agonum fulgens in Yorkshire; Dromius longiceps, bifaciatus, &c. in Cambridgeshire; in addition to the novelties recorded in a previous note.
TACHYPORIDE.—ALEOCHARA.

Sp. 79. euryptera. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, pedibus pallidis, antennis articulo extimo foveolato, coleoptris dilatatis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent, smooth, rather glossy: head rather narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax a little longer than the head, sub-truncate in front, rounded behind, rather flat: *elytra dilated,* longer and much broader than the thorax, rather soft, pitchy-black: *legs pale testaceus,* with the femora ferruginous: *antennas black,* as long as the thorax, a little thickened, attenuated at the base, the terminal joint elongate, with an impressed fovea.

Not common: found in Suffolk.

Sp. 80. obfuscata. *Atra, nitidiuscula, abdomine linearis, elytris convexis pedibusque testaceisque, antennis fusci.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining, very finely pubescent: head rather narrower than the thorax, subtriangular: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with the lateral margins pitchy: *elytra a little longer and broader than the thorax,* convex, punctulated, dull testaceous: *abdomen linear,* twice the length of the elytra, with the apex pitchy: *legs testaceae: antennae as long as the thorax,* fuscous, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-acute: palpi reddish.

More abundant than the last; found in Norfolk and within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 81. laticollis. *Picea, thorace lato subcanaliculato, elytris pedibus anoque lividis.* (Long. corp. 1½—1 lin.)

Piceous, rather glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, subtriangular, black, very minutely and thickly punctured; mouth and palpi pale: *thorax broad,* longer than the head, subtruncate in front, somewhat rounded behind, slightly pubescent, livid, minutely but very thickly punctulated, with an obscure dorsal channel: *elytra scarcely longer,* but broader than the thorax, very finely punctulated, slightly pubescent, and livid: *abdomen scarcely twice as long as the elytra,* with the apex pale, rufous: *legs pale,* with the four posterior femora bent and compressed: antennae as long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, subpilose, piceous, with the base pale, the terminal joint elongate-acute.

The disc of the thorax is sometimes dusky, and the apex of the abdomen black.

Found occasionally near London, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 82. rufangula. *Nigra, punctulatissima, subpubescens, thoracis angulis posticis, elytris pedibusque rufescens.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining, with an obscure griescent pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax with the posterior angles broadly but obscurely rufescent: elytra rather flat, subquadrate, nearly as wide and as long as the thorax, of a rusty-red, with the lateral margins, suture, and inner base, dusky: abdomen above twice as long, and rather narrower, than the thorax: legs pale red: antennae fuscous, slightly incrassated at the apex.

Found "in Shrubland Park, near Barham."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 83. infuscata. *Nigra, nitida, elytris fuscis, pedibus lividis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent and shining: head much narrower than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax very minutely and finely punctulate: elytra longer than the thorax, but not wider, very delicately punctured, red-brown: abdomen linear, above twice the length of the elytra: legs livid: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened at the apex, pitchy-black, with the terminal joint conic.

Apparently not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also found in Suffolk, Norfolk, and near Bristol.

Sp. 84. luripes. *Nigra, obscureuscula, thorace subtransverso canaliculato, pedibus pallidis, femoribus nigricantibus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, obscure, smooth, with a very short pubescence: head narrower than the thorax, subtriangular: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, somewhat rounded behind; with a faint dorsal channel: elytra scarcely longer and a little wider than the thorax, rather flat, with a very delicate pubescence: abdomen thrice as long as the thorax, with the apex acute: legs livid, with the femora dusky: antennae rather longer than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-lanceolate, acute: palpi black.

Taken near Hertford, and in Suffolk; apparently not very common.

Sp. 85. similis. *Atra, nitidiuscula, pilosula, antennis basi palpis pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, somewhat shining and pilosulous: head a little narrower than the thorax, triangular-orbiculate: thorax subtransverse, truncate in front, rounded behind, with an obsolete dorsal channel: elytra nearly as long and as wide as the thorax: abdomen narrower than the elytra, and above twice
as long: legs pale testaceous: antenna black, rather longer than the thorax, scarcely thickened exteriorly, the two basal joints reddish, the apical one conic-acute: palpi reddish.

Not uncommon in Norfolk; found also in Suffolk, and near Bristol.

Sp. 86. obscurata. Nigra, obscura, elytris anoque fuscis, pedibus rufis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Black, with a delicate obscure silken pubescence, smooth: head a little narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subtransverse, subtruncate anteriorly, rounded behind; elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, fuscous, with a glossy silken pubescence in certain lights: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex somewhat acute and reddish: legs rufous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, slightly incrassate exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Taken in Suffolk and Norfolk; not common.

Sp. 87. fulvipes. Nigra, nitidiuscula, antennis attenuatis rufis, pedibus testaceis, thorace unisulcato subcanaliculato. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Black, rather shining, and glabrous, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, rounded: thorax longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with an obsolete longitudinal dorsal channel: elytra rather longer than the thorax, piceous, slightly pubescent: abdomen scarcely thrice the length of the elytra, with the apex, and the margins of some of the terminal segments, piceous: legs testaceous: antennae subfiliform rufous, with the apical joint acuminate.

"Taken under the rejectamenta of the Orwell, after a flood in Jan. 1804."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 88. pyrrhopa. Nigra, nitidiuscula, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Black, slightly shining and glabrous, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, subtriangular: thorax a little longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, rather obscure: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, with the apex rather obtuse: legs ferruginous: antennae also ferruginous, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint acuminate.

Also found in Suffolk; closely allied to the foregoing species.
Sp. 89. Agarici. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, antennis pedibusque rufis, his articulo extimo obtuso.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly shining and glabrous, smooth: head rather narrower than the thorax, subtriangular: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, impunctate: elytra slightly wider and longer than the thorax, obscure, with a delicate short pubescence: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra: legs and antennae rufous, the latter rather short, with the terminal joint obtuse.

Taken in Norfolk and Suffolk; apparently rare.

Sp. 90. atricollis. *Brunneo-picea, nitidiuscula, thorace nigro, antennis pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2/lin.)


Pitchy-brown, rather shining, and slightly pubescent: head rather small, narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax deep black, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra scarcely wider than, and about as long as, the thorax: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, more shining than the rest of the body: legs and antennae testaceus, the latter rather short, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the apical joint obtuse.

Found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 91. brunniceps. *Piceo-nigra, nitidiuscula, capite brunneo, elytris piceis, antennis pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2/lin.)


Pitchy-black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, pitchy-brown: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra about as wide and as long as the thorax: piceous: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, glossy: legs and antennae testaceus, the latter scarcely thickened at the apex, with the terminal joint oblong, acute.

Also found in the neighbourhood of London.

Sp. 92. microcephala. *Piceo-nigra, capite parvo atro, elytris piceis postice subsinuatis, pedibus rufo-testaceis, antennis piceis basi pallido, thorace subcanaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)


Pitchy-black, slightly shining, and pubescent: head small, suborbiculate, black; thorax obscurely cordate, being a little narrowed behind, and rounded, subtruncate in front, the back, with a faint longitudinal channel: elytra wider and longer than the thorax, piceous, with the hinder margin obscurely waved: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, glossy black:
legs rufo-testaceous; antennae rather long, pitchy, with the base pale, slightly thickened towards the apex, the terminal joint obtuse.

Not common; taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 93. littoralis. Linearis, nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris piceis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, capite lato. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Linear, black, slightly shining: head as wide as the thorax, subquadrate: thorax somewhat orbiculate, transverse, slightly truncate in front: elytra dull pitchy, rather longer, but not wider than the thorax; abdomen about twice as long as the thorax, entirely black: legs pale rufo-testaceous: antennae rufo-testaceus, slightly thickened towards the apex, with the terminal joint small obtuse.

Obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet: of its locality I am not aware.

Sp. 94. angusta. Angustior, piceo-nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris pallidoribus, antennis piceis, basi pallida, pedibus rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Slender, pitchy-black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head small, deep black, rather narrower than the thorax, the latter minutely punctured, with a very faint fovea behind, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra rather wider, but not longer than the thorax, pitchy: abdomen glossy, about twice as long as the elytra, the apex rather palest: legs pitchy-red; antennae piceous, with the base paler, slightly incrassated at the apex, the terminal joint a little elongate, ovate, acuminate.

Taken near Dover; and I believe also in the vicinity of Bristol.

2. With the body varied.

Sp. 95. cinnamomea. Obscure rufa, capite abdomineque nigricantibus, thorace subcanaliculato. (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)


Dull rufous, or cinnamon colour, very slightly shining, and obsoletely punctulate: head orbiculate, reddish-black, a little narrower than the thorax; eyes large, black: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with an obsolete channel, terminating in a slight fovea behind: elytra scarcely longer, but broader, than the thorax, sometimes with a dusky cloud at the base of the suture: abdomen linear, obtuse, dusky, twice as long as the elytra: legs testaceous: antennae stouter than the thorax, subfiliform, rather incrassate, with the terminal joint conic-acute, the base pale rufous.

Rare: taken in Norfolk, and in Coombe-wood, beneath the bark of decaying trees.
Sp. 96. zonalis. *Sordide rufa, nitidiuscula, capite, antennis abdominisque cingulo nigris.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Dull rufous, rather shining: head narrower than the thorax, subcordate, pitchy-black, smooth, with an impression between the eyes; mouth reddish; thorax a little longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, slightly depressed: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, smooth, the base near the suture with a dusky cloud: abdomen scarcely twice the length of the elytra, reddish, with a broad dusky belt: legs testaceous: antennae longer than the thorax, subfiliform, black, with the base rufous.

Found in Norfolk, and rather abundantly in boleti in a fir-grove near Hertford, many years since. "Spitchweek."—Dr. Leach.


Rufescent, smooth: head a little narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded, black: thorax scarcely longer than the head, a little narrowed, and subtruncate in front, rounded posteriorly, yellowish-red: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, testaceous, with the base of the suture and outer posterior angle broadly dusky: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, ferruginous, with the two middle segments dusky: legs testaceous: antennae scarcely as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, pitchy, with the base rufous, the terminal joint rather acute.

Inhabits boleti: apparently not very common; found in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in Suffolk and Norfolk. "Near Swansea by Dr. Leach."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 98. nigriceps. *Lata, rufo-testacea, capite nigro, abdomine cingulo nigricanti.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Broad, testaceous-red, slightly shining: head black, narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax broad, with the disc slightly dusky, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, immaculate testaceous: abdomen testaceous, about twice as long as the elytra, with the base of the penultimate and antepenultimate segments dusky: legs pale testaceous; antennae the same; rather paler at the base, subfiliform, with the terminal joint acute.

From the Marshamian Cabinet. I have taken the insect near London."


Rather broad, dull red, slightly shining: head black, narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subtruncate in front, narrowed behind, the disc with a faint channel, deepest behind, and two fuscous clouds: elytra pale immaculate, rufo-testaceous, rather wider than, and about as long as, the thorax: abdomen dusky, with the base pale, about twice as long as the thorax: legs pale testaceous: antennae rather short, subfiliform, pitchy-testaceous, with the base pale, the terminal joint conic-ovate.

Of this conspicuous insect I possess a single example, captured by myself near Hertford.

Sp. 100. lucida. Rufa, lavis, capite pectore elytris angulo externa abdominisque cingulo nigris, antennis nigris basi rufis. (Long. corp. 1.5—1.5 lin.)

Rufous, shining, with a slight pubescence: head orbiculate, with the mouth produced, a little narrower than the thorax, black: palpi and mouth rufous: thorax very obsoletely punctured, the disc anteriorly fuscescent, the angles rounded, and scarcely margined; posteriorly with a somewhat transverse impressed fovea: elytra longer and a little wider than the thorax, pale rufous, with outer apical angles broadly dusky: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, rufous, with the 4, 5, and base of the 6 segments black; apex pilose: legs rufous: breast dusky: antennae longer than the thorax, pubescent, slightly thickened to the apex, black, with the two basal joints rufous.

Differs from Al. lunulata, with which insect it has been confounded, by having the thorax wider, and by having that part with the head and elytra scarcely punctulated.

Somewhat rare: found in Norfolk and Suffolk, and near Hertford. "South-creek."—Rev. T. Skrimshire. "Devonshire."—Dr. Leach.


Sublinear, rufous, shining, slightly pubescent: head orbiculate, black; palpi reddish: thorax scarcely wider than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra dull rufous, slightly convex, with the outer apical angles dusky, rather longer and wider than the thorax: abdomen about twice as long as the thorax, rufous, with the third and fourth segments black: legs pale rufous: antennae black, with the apex incrassated, and the terminal joint obtuse.

Found in boleti near Hertford, not very rarely formerly, but of late I have not taken many specimens.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

b. **Antennae with the intermediate joints transverse.**

1. **Antennae gradually thickened towards the apex.**

Sp. 102. nigritula. *Nigra, elytris pedibusque flavis, antennis testaceis, thorace obsolete canaliculato, unisulcato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, with a slight pubescence, smooth, shining: head a little narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded; thorax a little longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, *with an obsolete longitudinal dorsal channel*; elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, immaculate, yellow: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, glossy: legs yellow: antennae scarcely the length of the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, testaceous.

Found in the boletus of the ash, but not common, near London and in Suffolk.

†Sp. 103. pyrrhoceras. *Nigra, elytris antennisque rufis, his articulo extimo rotundato, pedibus flavis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, smooth, slightly pubescent: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate, and rather narrowed in front, rounded behind: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, rather flat, rufous: abdomen scarcely twice the length of the elytra, immaculate: legs yellow: antennae rufous, shorter than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, *with the terminal joint short, rounded*, with the apex compressed.

Closely allied to the last.

In boleti “near Barham.”—*Kirby MSS.*

†Sp. 104. liturata. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, antennis pedibus anso elytrorumque lituris oblique flaviscantibus, capitc canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, rather shining, finely and thickly punctulated, glabrous: head a little narrower than the thorax, orbiculate, *with a longitudinal furrow* behind: mouth pitchy: palpi testaceous: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, but a little wider, black, *with an oblique yellowish streak*, reaching from the shoulders nearly to the apex: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, smooth, slightly pubescent, dull rufous, with a black ring in the middle: legs flavescens: antennae nearly the length of the thorax, glabrous, testaceous, rather stout, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Taken in Suffolk, and, I believe, also near Bristol.


Fuscous-black, with a delicate opaque ashy pubescence: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: palpi rufous: thorax rounded: elytra longer and rather broader than the thorax, fuscous: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, conic, with the apex fuscous: legs testaceous, the posterior darker: antennae as long as the thorax, slightly thickened, fuscous, pilose, with the terminal joint very large, ovate, with the apex compressed, obtuse.

From the Marshamian Collection: of its locality I am ignorant.

†Sp. 106. tenuior. Nigra, angustata, elytris fuscis, pedibus testaceis, antennis filiformibus articulo extimo majori. (Long. corp. § lin.)

Black, rather obscure, smooth, glabrous: head a little narrower than the thorax, subtriangular: thorax subtransverse, rounded behind: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, dull ferruginous: abdomen above thrice as long as the elytra, acute, slightly pilose, with the apex pithy: legs yellowish: antennae piceous, with the base ferruginous, longer than the thorax, filiform, with the terminal joint suddenly larger than the rest, acute.

Taken in Suffolk, I believe by Mr. Kirby.


Black, smooth, rather shining, glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax longer than the head, subtruncate anteriorly, rounded and rather wider behind: elytra scarcely longer, but broader than the thorax, submargined, slightly pubescent: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex somewhat acute: legs ferruginous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, rather thickened, with the terminal joint turbinate.

Found in Norfolk; apparently rare.

Sp. 108. parvula. Atra, subpubescens, nitidiuscula, pedibus rufescitibus, thorace obsoletius canaliculato. (Long. corp. § lin.)

Black, rather shining, with a delicate black pubescence: head narrower than the thorax, orbiculate, finely punctulate: thorax also finely punctulate, transverse, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra longer and broader than the thorax, quadrato, very thickly punctured: abdomen narrower than the elytra, scarcely twice as long, more glossy than the rest of the body: legs ferruginous, with the femora dusky: antennae longer than the thorax, somewhat filiform, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

†Sp. 109. pilosula. *Atra, nitidiuscula, pilosa, pedibus ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

*Black,* rather shining, somewhat conspicuously *pilose:* head narrower than the thorax, of a triangular-orbiculate form: thorax transverse, truncate in front, with the angles somewhat rounded: elytra rather longer and nearly as wide as the thorax: abdomen narrower than the elytra, and more than twice as long: *legs ferruginous:* antennae nearly the length of the thorax, scarcely thickened at the apex, the terminal joint suddenly large, ovate-acute.

Apparently uncommon: found "in dung, near Holme, in August, 1807."—*Kirby MSS.*

†Sp. 110. punctulata. *Nigra, villosa, supra punctulatissima, elytris pedibus, antennisque basi rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

*Black,* clothed with a rather long and conspicuous, somewhat villose, pile, and very thickly, but minutely *punctured:* head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax transverse, longer than the head, subtruncate in front, somewhat rounded behind: *elytra* longer and broader than the thorax, convex, rufous, with the base slightly dusky: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, linear: *legs ferruginous,* the two posterior darker: antennae scarcely shorter than the thorax, rufo-piceous, with the two basal joints testaceous, the apex slightly thickened, with the last joint subconic: palpi with the base pale, the apex black.

Also scarce: found in Suffolk by Mr. Kirby.

Sp. 111. flavicollis. *Rufo-picea, subpubescens, thorace flavescenti, elytris abdominisque cingulo atris, pedibus rufis, antennis nigris.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

*Rufo-piceous,* slightly pubescent, and glossy: head rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax rather convex, reddish-yellow, subtruncate in front, narrowed behind: *elytra* black, rather wider and longer than the thorax: abdomen above twice as long as the thorax, with a black belt towards the apex: *legs rufous:* antennae rather short, stout, incrassated towards the apex, which is obtuse.

Taken at Godstone, in Surrey, and I believe in other parts of the metropolitan district.

Sp. 112. opaca. *Atra, opaca, subpubescens, pedibus rufis, antennis nigris.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Deep *black,* opaque, slightly pubescent: head large, rounded, scarcely
narrower than the thorax, the latter obscurely cordate, being a little narrow behind and rounded, truncate in front: elytra as long as, and rather wider than, the thorax, entirely dull immaculate black: abdomen about twice as long as the elytra, slightly glossy: legs rufous: antenna piceous, a little incrassated towards the apex, which is obtuse.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 113. fuscicornis. Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris rufo-piceis, pedibus rufis, antennis rufo-piceis, thorace postice foveolato. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)

Black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with a small fovea in the middle of the posterior margin: elytra wider and longer than the thorax, of a pale rufo-piceous tint, and slightly convex: abdomen about twice the length of the elytra, with the tip slightly piceous: legs rufous: antennae rufo-fuscous, rather short, incrassated towards the apex, which is obtuse.

Found in June near London.


Black, slightly shining, and obscurely pubescent: head a little narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with a very faint foveola in the middle of the base: elytra as long as the thorax, and rather wider, slightly convex, glaucous: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex rufo-piceous: legs rufous: antennae rufo-fuscous, black, rather short, stout, thickened exteriorly, with the apex acute.

Also taken in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

2. With the antennae clavate.


Black, rather shining, smooth, somewhat glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, slightly rounded, and a little inflexed: thorax scarcely longer than the head, slightly convex: elytra immaculate, with the outer angle obliquely emarginated near the apex: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, the apex rather obtuse, pilose: legs pithy: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint rather obtuse.

Taken in Norfolk, Suffolk, and near London.

**Black**, glabrous, shining: head narrower than the thorax, of a triangular orbicular form: thorax very short, triangular, convex, truncate in front, rounded behind: elytra a little longer and wider than the thorax, slightly pubescent: *abdomen* about thrice the length of the elytra, *acutae*: legs ferruginosus: *antennae* shorter than the thorax, the base attenuated, and dull rufous, the apex incrassate and black, the terminal joint globose, subturbinate: palpi rather long, dull rufous.

Abundant in moss during the winter at Ripley; also "taken at Stanhoe, near Fakenham, in Norfolk."—*Kirby MSS.*


**Very black**, shining, glabrous, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded-triangular; thorax very short, dilated, convex, truncate in front, rounded behind: elytra longer than the thorax, but scarcely wider, convex: *abdomen* dilated, scarcely twice as long as the elytra: *legs ferrugineus*: *antennae* shorter than the thorax, *subclavate, ferrugineus*, with the basal joint very stout: mouth ferrugineous.

Found, not uncommonly, within the metropolitan district.


Dusky-black, shining: head narrower than the thorax, scarcely rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate anteriorly and posteriorly, rather convex: *elytra rufo-fuscous*, longer and wider than the thorax: *abdomen* twice as long as the elytra: *legs red-brown, or rufous*: *antennae* scarcely the length of the thorax, *subclavate, dusky*.

Less common than the last; found in Suffolk, and near London.


Pitchy-black, rather shining, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, subtriangular: eyes slightly prominent: thorax a little longer than the head, shining, convex: elytra longer and a little broader than the thorax: *abdomen* twice the length of the elytra: *legs ferrugineus*: *antennae* shorter than the thorax, *subclavate, black.*
This minute species occurs, though sparingly, near Ripley, and also in Suffolk.

D. Thorax angulated behind, on both sides.

Sp. 120. sordida. *Nigra, elytris flavis intus basi nigricantibus, pedibus testaceis abdomen conico.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining, slightly pubescent, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, and dilated: elytra scarcely longer and broader than the thorax, yellowish, with the base dusky within: abdomen more than twice as long as the elytra; very acute, with the apex reddish: legs flavescent, or piceous: antennae as long as the thorax, rather stout, attenuated at the base.

Not uncommon in damp woody places within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk and near Bristol. "Taken by Mr. Jeafreys on the Crwmlyn sand-hills."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 121. curvipes. *Nigra, elytris luridis margine nigris, apice emarginatis, tibis testaceis, femoribus arcuatis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, with a scarcely conspicuous ashy pubescence, smooth, and slightly shining: head a little narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded and inflexed: thorax longer than the head, subtruncate anteriorly, broader, and rounded behind: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, lurid, with the sides, suture, and base black, the apex towards the outer angle emarginate, the angle itself mucronate: abdomen scarcely thrice as long as the elytra: legs pale testaceus, with the femora fuscescent, curved, dilated and depressed: antennae longer than the thorax, rather stout, pitchy-black, with the apical joint elongate, rather acute.

Apparently rare: taken in Norfolk and near London, and I believe also in Suffolk.

Sp. 122. livida. *Nigra, obscuriuscula, fronte impressa, thorace canaliculate, elytris antennis basi pedibus anoque livido-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, smooth, rather obscure: head a little narrower than the thorax, rather large, with a fovea in the middle of the forehead: mouth pitchy: palpi testaceus: thorax rather depressed, scarcely longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with a longitudinal dorsal channel: elytra depressed, rather longer and wider than the thorax, livid: abdomen twice the length of the elytra, pitchy-black, with the apex reddish; beneath pitchy, with the margins of the segments paler: legs testaceos: antennae pitchy, with the
basal joint testaceous, about the length of the thorax, slightly thickened at the apex, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

My specimen of this insect was taken at Bantham, in Devonshire; another is in the collection of A. H. Haworth, Esq.

Sp. 123. umbrata. Obscure, nigricans, elytris piceis emarginatis, pedibus testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Obscure, dusky, clothed with a very short dusky-brown pubescence, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded and inèflected: thorax longer than the head, subtruncated in front, rounded, and broader behind, with an extremely obsolete dorsal line: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, piceous, with a notch at the apex towards the outer margin, the angle itself mucronate: abdomen nearly thrice as long as the elytra, slightly pubescent: legs testaceous: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened towards the apex, with the terminal joint elongate, rather acute.

Found, not uncommonly, near London; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire.

Pitchy-black, obscure, slightly pubescent: head small, rounded, and inèflected: thorax ample, subtruncated in front, somewhat rounded and widest behind, with an obsolete fovea in the middle of the base: elytra about as long as the thorax, but not wider, deep pitchy, with a distinct notch at the apex towards the exterior margin, the angle itself mucronate: abdomen nearly thrice as long as the elytra: legs dull pitchy testaceous, with the tibiae somewhat paler and brighter: antennae piceous, longer than the thorax, subelliform, with the terminal joint elongate-acute.

I have captured this species near London; and it has been taken near Bristol, and in Norfolk and Scotland.

Narrow, black, slightly pubescent: head half as wide as the thorax, very minutely punctulated, orbiculate: thorax truncate in front, subtruncated behind, extremely minutely punctulated: elytra subquadrate, scarcely broader, but a little longer than the thorax, piceous, with an oblique rufous dash reaching from the shoulder to the suture, the hinder margin with an excision towards the outer angle: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, pitchy-black, with the base and apex paler: legs ferruginous;
antennae nearly as long as the thorax, rather stout, pitchy-black, with the base slender and rufous, with the terminal joint longer, ovate-acute: palpi rufous.

Taken near "Ipswich by the Rev. R. Sheppard."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 126. crosa. *Nigra, obscuriuscule, subsericea, corpore dilatato, pedibus fuscis, tarsis pallidis.* (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)

Black, or fuscous-black, depressed, broad, with a delicate, decumbent, slightly sericeous, obscure pile, smooth: head inflexed, narrower than the thorax, orbiculate: thorax very wide, subtruncate, with a fovea in the middle behind: elytra nearly as wide as, but longer than, the thorax, with the apex of the hinder margin obliquely notched towards the exterior angle: abdomen twice the length of the elytra, depressed-conic, strongly margined, with the penultimate segment whitish at the apex, the latter terminating in two processes: *legs fuscous, with pale tarsi*: antennae piceous.

I possess one specimen captured by myself near London; and a second taken in Norfolk.

†Sp. 127. melanocephala. *Fusco-picea, obscura, capite nigricante, antennis pedibus anoque dilutioribus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Piceous, clothed with a very short, obscure pile: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, nearly black: thorax transverse, broad, subquadrate, with the angles rather acute, very delicately punctulated, the posterior margin rounded, anteriorly somewhat circular, posteriorly with an obsolete transverse line: elytra transverse, nearly as wide and as long as the thorax, somewhat irregularly and minutely punctulated, rufo-piceous, with a notch behind towards the hinder exterior angle: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, acute, shining, the base rufo-piceous, the apex flavescent: *legs dul. ferruginosus*: antennae shorter than the thorax, rufo-piceous, with the base and apex yellowish, rather thickened exteriorly, the apical joint oblong-obtuse.

"Taken in the spring, on fir wood, by Mr. Sheppard."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 128. brevicornis. *Nigra, elytris picescentibus, pedibus pallidis, antennis thorace brevioribus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, somewhat obscure: head triangular-orbiculate, very minutely punctured: thorax transverse, somewhat quadrangular, very minutely and thickly punctured: *elytra* longer, but scarcely wider than the thorax, *fuscous*, thickly punctulated: *abdomen* thrice as long as the elytra, subconic,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

with the apex fuscous: legs pale testaceous: antennae shorter than the thorax, clavate, the basal joint rufescent, the terminal joint longer than the rest, ovate: palpi rufous.

Taken within the metropolitan district; also in Norfolk and Suffolk.

†Sp. 129. nigro-fusca. Nigro-fusca, nitidiuscula, capite abdominisque medio nigris, pedibus ruﬁs, antennis brevibus incrassatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Dusky-black, shining, clothed with a very short dull silken pubescence: head much narrower than the thorax, orbiculate, black: thorax truncate in front, somewhat rounded behind, dusky-red, or fuscous, with a very obsolete channel: elytra longer and a little wider than the thorax, subquadrate, fuscous, depressed near the base of the suture, with the apex emarginate towards the exterior angles: abdomen linear, above twice the length of the elytra, black, with the base and apex dull fuscous: antennae shorter than the thorax, stout, fuscous, slightly thickened towards the apex, the intermediate joints subquadrate, the apical one large, oblong, obtuse.

"Taken at Barham, during a flood, in January, 1809."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 130. ruficornis. Nitida, fusca, antennis, thoracis lateribus, elytris pedibusque rufo-testaceis, thorace fovea postica. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Fuscous, shining, clothed with a silken pubescence, and very delicately punctured: head black, smaller than the thorax, rounded: thorax a little narrowed in front, truncate, with the sides and base rounded, and testaceous: the latter in the middle with an obsolete transverse fovea: elytra scarcely broader, but much longer than the thorax, rufo-testaceus: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, black, with the margins of the segments and the apex testaceus: legs pale testaceous: antennae dull ferruginous, with the base pale testaceous, a little thickened exteriorly, with the apical joint elongate, conic, acuminated.

This large and conspicuous species is apparently very rare: I have hitherto seen my own specimen only, which was captured in Norfolk by Professor Lindley.

Sp. 131. lata. Nigricans, obscuriuscula, elytris pedibusque rufo-testaceis, abdominis segmentorum marginibus rufescentibus. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Dusky-black, slightly pubescent, broad, rather obscure: head small, inflexed, suborbiculate, black: thorax ample, convex, with a moderately deep fovea in the middle of the hinder margin: elytra longer than the thorax, and
much wider, of a dull rufo-testaceous, with the suture dusky, the apex with
dep deep emargination towards the outer angle, which is acute: abdomen
about twice as long as the elytra, strongly margined, black, with the edges
of all the segments rufo-testaceous: legs rufo-testaceous: antennae black, rather
elongate, a little incrassated at the apex, which is acute.

Found in Norfolk, and also in Devonshire.

Sp. 132. pallipes. *Teretiuscula, rufo-piceis, subpubescens, pedibus pallidioribus,
antennaris apice abdominique supra atri.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2 lin.)

Somewhat cylindric, rufo-piceous, slightly pubescent, and a little obscure:
head dusky-piceous, much narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax
convex, pubescent, with a rather deep impressed line behind: elytra
shorter than the thorax, but wider, the apex with a slight notch towards
the hinder angle: abdomen above black, beneath piceous, thrice as long as
the elytra: legs pale testaceous: antennae the same at the base; the apex,
which is incrassated, black, with the terminal joint conic-acute.

Taken in Devonshire, and there uncommon.

Sp. 133. acuminata. *Nigricans, opaca, subpubescens, antennarum basi pedibus
anoque ferrugineis, elytris piceis.* (Long. corp. 1 1/2—2 lin.)
Al. acuminata. *Steph. Catal.* 266. No. 2728.—Al. opaca, var. *Gravenhorst,* Mi. 89?

Dusky, opaque, slightly pubescent: head dusky-black, small, suborbiculate:
thorax ample, dusky, the front subtruncate, the base somewhat sinuated,
with a faint fovea in the middle: elytra longer than the thorax and wider,
dull piceous, the apex with a slight notch towards the outer angle: abdomen
about twice as long as the elytra, with the apex, and occasionally the
margins of the segments, rufo-testaceous: legs ferruginous: antennae piceous,
with the base ferruginous; the apex a little incrassated, elongate-subconic.

Not very rare within the metropolitan district: I have also
obtained specimens from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

E. Thorax short, scarcely longer than the head; head rhombic: elytra
transverse.

Sp. 134. fasciata. *Nigra, abdomine supra rufo fascia nigra, elytris basi pedibus
testaceis, thorace postice bipunctato.* (Long. corp. 1/2 lin.)

Dilated, black, shining, smooth: head nearly as wide as the thorax, sub-
rhomboid: thorax very short, truncate in front, rounded behind, rather flat,
with two punctures at the base: elytra longer and wider than the thorax,
rather flat, black, with the base dull rufous: abdomen twice the length of
the elytra, above rufous, with a black fascia towards the apex: legs testaceous:
antenna scarcely as long as the thorax, piceous, with the base testaceous, a little thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-acute: eyes prominent: mouth and palpi rufous.

In the boletus of the ash within the metropolitan district; and also in Devonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk: not very common.

Sp. 135. nana. Atra, antennis, elytris pedibus anoque rufis, thorace postice bipunctato. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Black, shining: head a little narrower than the thorax; the latter a little truncate in front, rounded behind, with the margin itself rather pale, with two punctures: elytra rather broader and longer than the thorax, dull rufous, with the outer posterior angle fuscos: abdomen black, with the apex alone rufous: legs livid: antennae the same, rather long, and thickened exteriorly.

Var. ? β. Al. angustata.—Steph. Catal. 266. No. 2731.—Narrower; but in other respects similar to the foregoing: probably the other sex.

Found in boleti; not very common. "Once taken abundantly in an agaric."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 136. polita. Atra, glaberrima, nitida, antennis ore pedibusque pallidis, abdomine dilatato. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Deep black, very glabrous, shining, and smooth: head almost as wide as the thorax, suborbiculate: mouth pale: thorax very short, scarcely longer than the head, somewhat rounded: elytra broader, but scarcely longer than the thorax, pitchy-black: abdomen oblong, broad, scarcely twice as long as the elytra: legs pale testaceous: antennae scarcely the length of the thorax, thickened exteriorly, pale testaceous, with the terminal joint very short, turbinate-acute.

Also taken in boleti: rare near London. "In boleti near Hull."—Kirby MSS. "Near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 137. pallicornis. Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris pedibus antennisque pallidis, abdomine testaceo cingulo atro. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, produced in front, subtriangular: thorax subtruncate in front, rounded behind, with two minute punctures: elytra pale testaceous, with the outer margins fuscos, rather wider than the thorax, and longer: abdomen also testaceous, with a black belt towards the apex: legs pale: antennae also very pale, scarcely thickened exteriorly, with the last joint acute.

Found by myself within the metropolitan district.
Sp. 138. latissima. Lata, testacea, capite thorace, elytrorum apice abdominis cingulo atris, thorace subcanaliculato postice bipunctato. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Broad, dilated, testaceous, shining: head subtriangular, narrower than the thorax, black: thorax also black, small, with the hinder margins slightly livid, the disc with a faint impressed line, and two minute punctures at the base: elytra broad, longer than the thorax, testaceous, with the apex pitchy-black: abdomen about twice as long as the elytra, testaceous, with the antepenultimate segment black at the base, the apex conic: legs and antennae pale testaceous, the latter thickened at the apex, with the terminal joint obtuse.

Taken near Hertford, but apparently very rare.

Sp. 139. marginata. Rufo-picea, obscuriuscula, elytris pallidibribus, antennis pedibusque pallidis, abdomine lato, nigro, argute marginato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rufo-piceous, somewhat obscure: head dusky, small, subrhomboid: thorax scarcely orbiculate, convex, truncate in front, rounded behind, with a slight impression at the base: elytra broad, pale rufo-piceous, with the hinder angles rather darker, much wider and longer than the thorax: abdomen broad, conic, black, very strongly margined: legs pale rufo-testaceous: antennae the same, gradually thickening to the apex, rather long, with the terminal joint obtuse.

Also taken within the metropolitan district, but rare.

F. Thorax broad; very much larger than the head, which is small: elytra transverse; antenna stout.

a. Elytra black.

Sp. 140. concolor. Nigra, pubescens, dilatata, elytris fusco-cinerascentibus, pedibus brunneis. (Long. corp. 1½—2½ lin.)

Al. concolor. Kirby MSS.—Steph. Catal. 266. No. 2736.—Al. moesta. Gravenhorst, 96?

Black, pubescent, broad, slightly shining: head much narrower than the thorax, rounded: thorax ample, subtruncate in front, rounded behind; the disc convex: elytra very short, immaculate, rather densely pubescent, the pubescence of an ashy-brown: abdomen broad, recurved, shining: legs brown: antennae rather short, thickened a little exteriorly, with the apical joint acute.

Not uncommon, beneath carcases, and in dung, &c. near London, and in Suffolk. “Near Swansea, by Dr. Leach.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, rather shining, somewhat smooth, pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, subcordate: thorax scarcely longer than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, immaculate, pubescent: abdomen linear, thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex rather obtuse: legs pitchy: antennae pitchy-black, as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Found in Suffolk, and near London; but uncommon.


Black, rather glossy, pubescent, smooth, somewhat dilated: head narrower than the thorax, a little inflexed and subcordate: thorax scarcely longer than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind, with two very obsolete lines: elytra immaculate, rather longer and wider than the thorax: abdomen above thrice the length of the elytra, with the apex obtuse: legs black, with the tarsi reddish: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, pitchy-black, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint conic.

Not rare within the metropolitan district; and in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 143. bilineata. *Atra, nitidiuscula, subpubescens, immaculata, pedibus piceo-ferrugineis, thorace crebrihs punctata, areá medias laevissimá, striá punctatá utrinque inclusá.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Linear, black, slightly shining, and a little pubescent: head rounded, very glossy: thorax rather narrowed in front and truncate, rounded behind, above convex, rather thickly punctulate, with a smooth space on the disc, bordered on each side with a stria of irregular punctures: elytra slightly shining, immaculate black: abdomen rather wider and longer than the elytra, thickly punctured: legs rusty-piceous: antennae scarcely as long as the thorax, pitchy-black, and thickened exteriorly.

Apparently rare: found in Suffolk, and near London.

Sp. 144. agilis. *Nigra, nitida, subpubescens, thorace punctato disco lavi, tarsi rufis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent, broad: head inflexed, orbiculate, much narrower than the thorax, sparingly punctate, with the occiput smooth: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, with the sides sparingly punctured,
the disc smooth, bounded by a double row of punctures on each side: elytra blackish-brass, distinctly punctured, and wider than the thorax: abdomen thick, recurved, as wide as the elytra, and thrice as long, with the penultimate segment narrowly edged with white: legs black; tarsi reddish: antennae short, stout, rather slender at the base, with the terminal joint conic-acute.

Not common; found near London, and also at "Hunstanton, in Norfolk."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 145. sericea. Nigra, nitida, punctata, dense sericeo pubescent, geniculis tarsisque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, pubescent, rather thickly and deeply punctured: head rounded, much narrower than the thorax: the latter transversely-orbiculate, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra wider and longer than the thorax, densely pubescent, the pubescence cinerascent: abdomen stout, glossy, above thrice as long as the thorax: legs black, with the joints and tarsi reddish: antennae deep fuscous-black, slightly thickened at the apex, with the terminal joint rather longest, acute.

Found in Devonshire, and near London.

†Sp. 146. Cursitor. Nigra, nitida, antennis basi tibiis tarsisque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Deep black, shining, pubescent: head inflexed, narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, punctate: thorax nearly orbiculate, punctate, with the sides deflexed, very delicately margined: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, distinctly punctate: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra: legs rufescens, with the femora pitchy, the anterior ones paler: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, with the apex incrassated, and the three basal joints rufous.

Taken in Devonshire; and I believe in Suffolk.

Sp. 147. Morion. Nigra, nitidiuscula, dilatata, pedibus piceo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1½ lin.)


Broad, black, slightly shining, and delicately pubescent: head orbiculate, narrower than the thorax; the latter rather longer than the head, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, convex, with a very obsolete impression at the base: elytra as long and rather wider than the thorax, with an obscure pubescence, punctulate: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, and nearly as wide, a little narrowed towards the apex: legs rufo-
MANDIBULATA.—CICICOETERA.

...piceous, or ferruginous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of the metropolis; also “near Hunstanton, in Norfolk.”—Kirby MSS. “Taken plentifully on the Crwmlyn sand-hills by Mr. Jeffreys.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

b. Elytra pizhgy.

Sp. 148. fumata. Atra, nitida, subpubescens, antennis ehytrisque fusco-piceis, pedibus anoque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head suborbiculate, narrower than the thorax: thorax very much punctulated, broader than long: ehytra very short, thickly punctured, fusco-piceous: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex piceous: legs dusky-ferruginous: antennae shorter than the thorax, piceous, with the base rufous: palpi also piceous.

 Occasionally taken near London; also in Suffolk.

Sp. 149. puncticollis. Nigra, nitidiuscula, subpubescens, antennis piceis, pedibus rufis, thorace ehytrisque punctulatissimis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, subcordate, and slightly deflexed: thorax scarcely longer than the head, beneath a lense very thickly punctulated: ehytra nearly as long as the thorax, also very much punctulated, immaculate: abdomen above thrice as long as the ehytra, with the apex obtuse: legs rufous: antennae piceous, with the base rufous, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the apical joint turbinate.

Also found near London, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 150. villosula. Nigra, villosula, elytris subemarginatis, elytris antennis piceis, pedibus testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, smooth, somewhat villose: head narrower than the thorax, scarcely rounded: thorax a little longer than the head, subtruncate in front and behind: ehytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, dull rufous, or pitchy-red, with the apex towards the outer angle slightly notched, the angle itself submucronated: abdomen about thrice as long as the ehytra, somewhat rounded: legs testaceus, with the femora fuscescent: antennae pitchy-red, with the base paler, as long as the thorax, sensibly incrassate, with the terminal joint ovate.

Found within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.
+Sp. 151. fulvicornis. **Nigra, antennis pedibus, anoque rufis, elytris rufo-piceis, brevissimis punctulatis.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


**Black,** rather shining, smooth, *slightly pubescent:* head a little narrower than the thorax, rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, transverse, subtruncate in front and behind: *elytra* scarcely longer than the thorax, but rather wider, slightly villose, punctulated, *pitchy-red,* a little dusky at the base: *abdomen* thrice as long as the *elytra*, with *the apex rufous:* *legs rufous:* *antennae* shorter than the thorax, *rufous,* thickened exteriorly, the articulations short, closely applied, the extreme one largest, acute: *mouth and palpi rufous.*

*Taken in Suffolk.*

+Sp. 152. erythroceras. **Nigra, antennis pedibusque anoque rufescentibus, elytris piceis, sutura rufa.** (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


**Black,** rather shining, *slightly pubescent,* smooth, rather broad: head a little narrower than the thorax, rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncated in front, and a little narrowed, rounded behind, rather convex: *elytra* scarcely so long as the thorax, but broader, rather convex, with an obscure pubescence, *dull pitchy-red,* with *the suture broadly rufous:* *abdomen* above twice the length of the *elytra,* *pitchy-black,* with *the margins of the segments pale,* and *the apex pale rufous:* *legs also rufous:* *antennae* shorter than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, *rufous,* with the terminal joint rather elongate.

*Found, I believe, in Suffolk.*

Sp. 153. rufipes. **Atra, nitidiuscula, pedibus ferrugineis, elytris piceis.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


**Black,** slightly shining, and *somewhat glabrous,* smooth: head a little narrower than the thorax, subcordate, and inflexed: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncated in front, with the angles deflexed, rounded and broader behind: *elytra* scarcely longer than the thorax, but wider, *slightly pubescent,* *pitchy:* *abdomen* linear, thrice as long as the *elytra:* *legs ferruginous:* *antennae* as long as the thorax, with the base attenuated, the apex slightly thickened, somewhat pubescent, with the terminal joint subovate.

*Taken near London, and in Suffolk.*

c. **Elytra spotted.**

Sp. 154. lanuginosa. **Atra, pubescens, elytris apice tarsisque rufis.** (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Black, slightly pubescent, very much punctulated, and shining: head inflexed, suborbiculate: thorax as in Al. immaculata, but impunctate: elytra also similar, but with the apex rufous: abdomen linear, twice as long as the elytra: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi rufous: antennae longer than the thorax, piceous.

Frequent within the metropolitan district; also found in Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. “Not uncommon, near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “South Creek.”—Rev. T. Skrimshire.

Sp. 155. bimaculata. Atra, nitida, dilatata, elytris puncto triangulari rufo. (Long. corp. 21 lin.)


Black, rather shining, smooth, slightly pubescent, dilated: head about half the width of the thorax, somewhat inflexed, and subcordate: thorax truncate in front, with the angles inflexed, rounded behind, somewhat convex: elytra shorter than the thorax, with a distinct triangular rufous spot behind near the suture: abdomen above thrice the length of the elytra, with the apex obtuse: legs black: antennae scarcely so long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, pubescent, black, sub serrate on either side, with the terminal joint large and acute.

Also abundant within the metropolitan district. “In the neighbourhood of Swansea by Dr. Leach.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 156. bipunctata. Nigra, nitidiuscula, elytris macula apicis pedibusque rufis, abdomine subconico. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rather broad, black, somewhat glossy, smooth, slightly pubescent: head minute, subcordate, somewhat inflexed: thorax truncate in front, with the angles deflexed, rounded behind, dilated, and rather convex: elytra as long as the thorax, dusky, with an obscure subtriangular rufous spot, near the inner angle of the apex: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, subconic: legs pale rufous: antennae as long as the thorax, slightly incrassated at the apex, and sub serrate on each side, pubescent, with the terminal joint rather elongate-ovate.

Found near London and Bristol; also in Norfolk and Suffolk. “Near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 157. terminate. Nigra, nitidiuscula, dilatata elytris apice rufis, pedibus piceis. (Long. corp. 21 lin.)


Black, slightly shining and pubescent, smooth, dilated: head rather narrower than the thorax, subinflexed, subcordate: thorax truncate in front, with the angles deflexed, rounded behind, rather convex: elytra shorter than the
thorax, with the apex dull red: abdomen above thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex obtuse: legs pitchy, the anterior palest; antennae nearly as long as the thorax, villosulous, slightly incrassate exteriorly, and sub serrate on both sides, the articulations short, the terminal one longest, and rather obtuse.

Taken in the vicinity of Bristol, and in Suffolk.


Somewhat narrow, black, shining, smooth, delicately pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, subcordate, slightly inflexed: thorax scarcely longer than the head, very shining, truncate in front, rounded, and rather wider behind: elytra nearly as long as the thorax, with a rounded obscure rufous dot near the apex towards the suture: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex rather obtuse: legs entirely pitchy-black: antennae slightly incrassated at the apex, but not serrated.

More abundant than the foregoing: found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; also in Devonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Sp. 159. velox. Atra, nitida, punctulata, capite thoraceque disco lavibus, elytris apice interni tarsisque rufo. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining, punctulated, glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, orbiculate, sparingly punctured, with the disc smooth: thorax truncate in front, and narrowed behind, the sides sparingly punctured, the disc longitudinally smooth, with a punctured stria on each side: elytra shorter than the thorax, and scarcely wider, pilose, rufous, the base and outer margins dusky: abdomen as wide as the thorax, and thrice as long: legs black; tarsi reddish: antennae thickened exteriorly, shorter than the thorax, obscure, with the base shining piceous, the terminal joint ovate-obtuse.

Taken near London, and in Norfolk, "near Hunstanton."—Kirby MSS. "On Crwmlyn-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Deep black, shining, smooth, slightly pubescent: head much less than the thorax, of a triangular-orbiculate form: thorax rather broader than long, subtruncate in front, rounded behind: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, or broader, more pubescent, punctulated, with the inner angles of the apex broadly rufous: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, with the apex rather acute: legs entirely black: antennae shorter than the thorax,
stout, attenuated at the base, with the intermediate joints transverse, the terminal one conic and longer.

Not uncommon throughout the metropolitan district: found also in Suffolk, Norfolk, Devonshire, and near Bristol.


Shining black, slightly punctulate, and pubescent: head small, subinflexed, and nearly cordate: thorax ample, subtruncate in front, with the angles deflexed, the disc smooth, behind somewhat rounded: *elytra* short, pitchy, with the *inner angle* at the apex dull *rufus*: abdomen rather broad, slightly acute at the apex, thrice as long as the *elytra*: *legs* dull *rufus*: *antennæ* pitchy, a little thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint acuminated.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

d. *With the *elytra* rufous.*

Sp. 162. fuscipes. *Nigra, nitidiuscula, dilatata, subpubescens, elytris rufis, extus nigris, tibiis rufis.* (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)

Black, rather shining, dilated, smooth, slightly pubescent: head small, subinflexed, cordate: thorax truncate in front, with the angles deflexed, rounded behind, and dilated: *elytra* shorter than the thorax, *bright red* towards the suture, *exteriorly black*: *wings* black, with the base white: abdomen four times as long as the *elytra*, obtuse, recurved: *legs* rufo-piceous, with the femora dusky: *antennæ* pubescent, serrate on both sides, slightly thickened exteriorly, the articulations short, the exterior one somewhat acuminated.

Variable in size, and slightly so in the colour of the *legs* and *elytra*; according to the state of maturity.

Extremely abundant, beneath decaying carcasses, in dung, &c. throughout the metropolitan district; also abundant in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 163. sanguinea. *Nigra, elytris pedibusque sanguineis, antennis basi rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, smooth, rather shining: head narrower than the thorax, inflexed, subcordate: thorax scarcely longer than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind: *elytra* longer than the thorax, and wider, *dull blood-red*: abdomen thrice as long as the *elytra*, recurved, rather stout, very convex beneath: *legs* dull *red*: *antennæ* longer than the head, thickened exteriorly, acute, *black*, or pitchy, with the *base rufous*.

Found with the preceding, but scarce.

Pitchy-black, slightly shining, pubescent, somewhat punctured: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subtruncated in front, with the angles deflexed, rounded behind: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, rufous; wings white: abdomen linear, above twice as long as the elytra, the terminal segment conic, with the apex truncate: legs rufous, with the posterior femora fuscoscent: antennae scarcely longer than the thorax, piceous, with the base and apex rufous, thickened exteriorly, with the apical joint rather short, obtuse.

Also rare; taken near the metropolis, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 165. celer. Nigra, nitidiuscula, subpubescens, pedibus elytrorumque litwra apicibusque rufis. (Long. corp. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.)

Black, rather shining, slightly pubescent: head triangular-orbiculate, scarcely punctured: thorax anteriorly truncate, rounded behind, minutely punctured: elytra shorter than the thorax, and wider, punctulated, pitchy-black, with a recurved testaceous-yellow streak, united to an obscure rufous patch at the apex: abdomen subconic, above thrice as long as the elytra, pitchy-black, with the margins of the segments and the extreme tip slightly rufous: legs livid-testaceous: antennae shorter than the thorax, stout, pilose, pitchy-black, thickened exteriorly, with the apical joint oblong-obtuse.

Found, but rarely, near London; and likewise in Suffolk.

Sp. 166. lugens. Nigra, nitidiuscula, subpubescens, elytris, antennis basi pedibus anoque rufis. (Long. corp. $\frac{1}{3}$ lin.)

Black, rather shining, smooth, slightly pubescent: head small, somewhat inflexed and subcordate: thorax truncate in front, with the angles deflexed, rounded behind, and rather convex: elytra scarcely the length of the thorax, reddish: legs pale rufous: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, pitchy-black, with the apex obtuse and reddish: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, pubescent, pitchy, with the base reddish, serrate on both sides, slightly thickened at the apex, with the articulations short, the apical one acute.

Very rare apparently: taken in Norfolk, and I believe also in Suffolk.

e. Pale or rufous; the elytra concolorous.

Sp. 167. Daltoni. Subditatata, ferruginea, aut castanea, nitidiuscula, pedibus dilatatoribus. (Long. corp. $\frac{25}{35}$—$\frac{34}{35}$ lin.)

Slightly dilated, ferruginous or chestnut, rather shining and pubescent: head subcordate, minutely inflexed, rather darker in colour than the rest of the body, very obscurely punctulated: thorax broader than long, shining, punctured, dilated, rounded behind, subtruncate and emarginate in front, with the anterior angles somewhat rounded; elytra rather longer, but scarcely wider than the thorax, more pubescent, and very thickly punctulated: abdomen broad, recurved, with the sides strongly margined, the back rather flat, the under side convex: legs rather pale, with the four anterior femora flavescent: antennae as long as the thorax, pilose, a little thickened towards the apex, the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Very rare: specimens have been taken in March, beneath moss, in Charlton-wood, Kent; and one at "Copgrove, in Yorkshire, by Mr. Dalton."—Kirby MSS.

G. With the thorax broad, subangulated behind on each side: antennae thick.


Fuscous-black, shining, very smooth, with a silken pubescence: head narrower than the thorax, subcordate: thorax longer than the head, truncate in front, emarginate, and a little narrowed, rounded behind, somewhat depressed, smooth, *with an obsolete longitudinal dorsal line*: breast reddish: elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, but wider, smooth, *with the entire margin rufous*: abdomen scarcely twice as long as the elytra, black, with the apex reddish: legs rufous: antennae rather shorter than the thorax, pitchy-black, with the base and apex reddish, incrassate exteriorly, with the terminal joint thick elongate, compressed.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of the metropolis: found also in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sp. 169. divisa. *Nigra, obscura, elytris pedibus palpisque testaceis, thorace linea media longitudinali impressa.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, obscure: head somewhat triangular: thorax transverse-subquadrate, subtruncate in front, rounded behind, *with a longitudinal furrow in the middle, deepest posteriorly*: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, *dull testaceus*: abdomen both above and beneath entirely black and shining, about twice as long as the elytra: legs *pole testaceus*: antennae black, with
TACHYPORIDÆ.—ENCEPHALUS.

the base testaceous, the apex slightly incrassated, with the terminal joint rather elongated and acute.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district in the spring.


Black, shining, dusky: head subtriangular, black: thorax broad, wider than the head, but scarcely longer, depressed, dusky, with a very short, silken pubescence, subquadrate, with a dorsal furrow behind, somewhat margined, the front forming the segment of a circle: elytra scarcely as long as the thorax, but rather wider, very minutely punctured, dusky, with the shoulders rufous: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, ferruginous, with a broad black belt towards the apex: breast, epigastrium, and legs rufous: antennæ piceous, longer than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint moderate, ovate-acute: palpi rufous.

Taken near London, and in Suffolk and Norfolk; also in the west of England.

Sp. 171. funesta. *Nigra, nitida, palpis antennis pedibusque fuscis, thorace postice puncto impresso.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Al. funesta, var. *Gravenhorst, Mon. 168.*

Black, shining: head smaller than the thorax, subtriangular: thorax rather wider than long, somewhat convex, with a small impression in the middle of the hinder margin, which is rounded: elytra very delicately punctate, black, with a griseous pubescence: abdomen deep glossy-black, with the margins of the central segments rather testaceous: legs pitchy-fuscous, with the the tibiae anteriorly and the tarsi paler: antennæ rather long, fusco-piceous, with the base reddish, slightly incrassated towards the apex, with the terminal joint elongate, subacute: palpi fuscos.

This and the three preceding species appear to form a good genus.

I possess a single example of this conspicuous insect, which I believe was captured by myself at Hertford.

GENUS CCCCXCII.—ENCEPHALUS, Kirby MSS.

Antenna geniculate, short, considerably incassated at the apex, the basal joint robust, rather short; second slender, elongate, third very short, the remainder gradually stouter, the four last forming an elongate club. Palpi short, maxillary with the terminal joint acute: head inflexed, small, somewhat rounded: thorax transverse, convex, very short and broad, subemarginate in front, with the angles inflexed, rounded behind, with the base closely applied to that of the elytra, these last very short, transverse,
depressed: scutellum very broad: abdomen very broad, concave above, with the sides strongly margined, the apex very obtuse: legs short: tibia simple; slightly setose: tarsi slender.

The great width and comparative brevity of the only known species of this genus, combined with its depressed form, and the faculty it possesses of rolling itself into a ball, like an Agathidium, or rather in a manner peculiar to itself—its head being applied to the breast, and its abdomen to the thorax—at once point out the propriety of detaching it from the host of Aleocharæ, with which it was at first associated.

Sp. 1. complicans. Plate xxvi. f. 4.—Ater, nitidus, glaberrimus, coleoptris disco, antennæ pedibusque castaneis, abdomine obtusissimo. (Long. corp. ⚗️—% lin.)


Deep black, very shining and glabrous, smooth: head narrower than the thorax, rounded, inflexed: thorax short, convex; elytra flat, broader and rather longer than the thorax, castaneous, with the sides and apex black: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, very broad, concave above, with the sides strongly margined, beneath convex, the apex very obtuse; legs chestnut: antennæ the same.
The elytra are sometimes entirely of an immaculate pitchy-black.

On the 1st of January, 1825, I met with six specimens of this apparently scarce insect, in a small quantity of moss, collected at the foot of an old wall near Ripley: it has also been “taken near Great Blakenham, Suffolk. This is a very singular little animal, in some circumstances agreeing with Agathidium; by applying closely its head to its breast, and covering its elytra with its abdomen, it assumes the appearance of a minute shining black stone.”—Kirby MSS. “Marton-lodge, not uncommon.”—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Genus CCCCXIII.—Callicerus, Gravenhorst.

Antennæ 11-jointed, the basal joint rather stout, elongate, subclavate, second and third short, obconic, six following equal, transverse or rounded-turbinate, penultimate cylindric elongate, terminal as long again, also cylindric. Palpi maxillary biarticulate, with the terminal joint very large, campanulate, truncate at the apex: head orbiculate, convex behind: eyes lateral, hemispheric: thoræ suborbiculate: elytra very short, with the apex obliquely truncate: abdomen rather flat above, with the sides strongly margined: legs slender; tibia unarmed.
The very much elongated terminal joint of the antennae of Calli-
cerus, united to its biarticulate palpi, respecting which Mr. Kirby
remarks that in Mr. Spence's specimen he could not detect any
minute joint at the apex, as in Aleochara, sufficiently point out the
distinctions of this genus.

pedibus piceis. (Long. corp. 1\frac{1}{4}-lin.)
Black, with a very short obscure pubescence, rather smooth: head orbiculate,
with a frontal fovea between the eyes: mouth rufo-piceous: thorax with a
very obsolete dorsal channel, and on each side an obsolete fovea: elytra
subquadrate: abdomen linear, with the apex obtuse: legs reddish, with
the femora fuscescent: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, with the
terminal joint rather acute.

“Once taken in England by Mr. Spence.”—\textit{Kirby MSS.}

\textbf{Genus CCCCXCIV.—MEGACRONUS* mihi.}

\textit{Antennae} rather long, 11-jointed, mostly thickened towards the apex, the basal
joint elongate, incrassated exteriorly, the second short, obconic, the third
elongate, also obconic, the seven following very short, nodose, the next or
terminal one more or less elongate-cylindric, obtuse, or subconic. \textit{Palpi}
filiform, incrassate, with the terminal joint longer than the preceding, sub-
acuminate: \textit{head} small, rounded, sometimes indexed: \textit{thorax} transverse,
with the hinder angles rounded: \textit{elytra} broad: \textit{abdomen} elongate, subconic,
with the apex setose: \textit{legs} moderate; \textit{tibiae} externally spinose.

Like the preceding genus, the terminal joint of the \textit{antennae}, at
least in the type, is remarkably long, cylindric, and obtuse; the
palpi are filiform, with the apical joint longer than the preceding,
and subacuminate; the body generally slender, elongate, attenuated
at each end, with the surface usually smooth, having only a few large
impressed punctures.

Sp. 1. analis. \textit{Ater, nitidus, elytris pedibus, anoque testaceis, antennis fuscis
articulis primis et ultimo testaceis.} (Long. corp. 2\frac{1}{4}—3 lin.)
St. analis. \textit{Olivier.—Me. analis. Steph. Catal. 268. No. 2771.}
Black, shining, smooth, glabrous: head subcordate, with the mouth and palpi
rufous: \textit{elytra} rather elongate, \textit{rufous}, with punctured \textit{striae}: \textit{scutellum}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{Me}{\textasciitilde}a, magnus, \textit{axiow}, extremitas membri.
\end{itemize}
Mandibulata. Coleoptera.

rufo-piceous: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, pilose, with the apex bright rufous: legs rufous: antennae pilose, and thickened exteriorly, piceous, with the four basal joints and the terminal one (which is thrice as long as the others) testaceous.

Not very uncommon in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, frequenting woods, beneath mosses and decayed leaves, &c., during the spring; also found near Bristol, and in Devonshire and Suffolk. "On Crwmlyn-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. rufipennis. Latius, ater, nitidus, elytris pedibus anoque sanguineo-rufis, antennis fuscis, articulis tribus primis et duabus ultimis testaceis. (Long. corp. 3 3/4 lin.)


Black, shining, glabrous: head rounded: mouth dull rufous: thorax with two impressed points in front: elytra bright sanguineous-red, with three obsolete punctured strie: abdomen with the apex alone rufous: legs rufous: antennae piceous, with the three basal joints and the two apical ones testaceous, the terminal one itself as long again as the others.

I cannot conceive this insect to be a mere variety of the foregoing, as supposed by Gravenhorst; as, exclusively of the superiority of bulk and the diversity of colour in the antennae, the terminal joint of the latter is of totally different proportions in the two insects; and in this country the present species appears to be very rare, whereas the foregoing is not uncommon.

I possess a single example of this species, captured by myself many years since near London.

Sp. 3. merdarius. Ater, nitidus, thorace, elytris ano pedibusque testaceis, antennis fusco-piceis, articulis quatuor baseos, et ultimo pallide testaceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, shining, glabrous: head rounded; mouth piceous: thorax very glossy, rufous, punctured as in the preceding species; scutellum rufous: elytra with very obsolescently punctured strie, dull rufous: abdomen dusky black, with the apex rufo-ferruginous: legs elongate, pale rufo-testaceous: antennae pitchy-fuscous, with the four basal joints and the terminal one pale testaceous.

Apparently rare: taken near London, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 4. castaneus. Rufo-castaneus, nitidus, capite antennarumque medio piceis, elytris obosletissimae tristriatis. (Long. corp. 2 3/4 lin.)

Shining castaneous-red: head rounded, piceous: mouth very smooth and glossy, with two obsolete punctures in front: elytra less glossy, with three faint punctured striae: abdomen rather dusky at the base, the margins of the segments and the apex castaneous: legs pale testaceous: antennae with the five basal joints and the terminal one pale, the remainder piceous, the apical one rather small.

Found in Norfolk, and within the metropolitan district.


Shining, pitchy-black, smooth: head rounded; mouth rufous: thorax black or castaneous, with four dorsal impressions, two anteriorly and two near the middle: elytra castaneous, dusky towards the scutellum, each with three obsolete punctured striae: abdomen above thrice as long as the elytra, black, with the margins of the segments and the apex rufescens: legs rufo-ferruginous: antennae fusceous, with the three basal joints rufous, the terminal one slightly longer than the others.

Also rare: found near London, and in the New Forest.


Broad, pitchy-chestnut, shining: head inflexed, pitchy; mouth and palpi testaceous: thorax wide, glossy castaneous, impunctate: elytra less glossy, thickly and rather deeply punctured throughout, the punctures irregularly scattered: abdomen pitchy at the base, with the two apical segments rufo-castaneous: legs pale testaceous; the posterior tarsi very long and slender: antennae elongate, filiform, piceous, with the base and apex testaceous.

This and the following species differ greatly from the others of the genus, especially by having the antennae very slender, with the terminal joint short and acute: the elytra deeply punctured, instead of striated, and the body and hinder tarsi considerably elongated, the latter very slender.

Taken near London, and at Gravesend.


Slender, bright rufous, shining: head black: thorax rather fuscescent, with four dorsal punctures, two in front towards the margin, and the others near the middle: elytra rufo-fuscos, irregularly, but distinctly, punctured throughout, and very sparingly pubescent: abdomen pilose, black, with the
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

two last segments, and apex of the penultimate one, rufous: legs rufous: antenna filiform, fuscous, with the two basal joints paler.

Very rare in England: taken near Swansea, and I believe within the metropolitan district.

GENUS CCCXCV.—ISCHNOSOMA* mihi.

Antenna stout, 11-jointed, distinctly thickened towards the apex, the basal joint large, elongate, obconic; second short, nodose; third elongate, obconic; slender at the base; the remainder shorter than the second, and gradually stouter, truncate at the apex, the terminal one being ovate-obtuse, or slightly acuminate. Palpi maxillary with the third joint large and swollen, the apical one minute and subulated: head small, elongate: thorax ample, as wide as the elytra behind, the latter punctate-striate: abdomen slender, elongate, setose; legs short; tibia spinose.

Ischnosoma may be readily distinguished from the preceding genus (with which it has great similarity in habit) by the slender attenuated body, and especially by the diversity in the structure of the palpi, which have the third joint swollen, with the terminal joint minute and subulated; whereas in Megacronus the terminal joint is longer than the third, and acuminated, with the preceding one of similar bulk at the base: notwithstanding which, the two genera have been recently reunited, with the following genus, which differs in other points, under the general name Bolitobius, than which nothing can be more unnatural. The species of the present genus are found in grassy places during the summer.

Sp. 1. splendens. Ater, nitidus, elytris, anopedibusque rufis, elytris lined medid e punctis impressis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Shining, black, smooth, glabrous: head very glossy, suborbiculate: thorax narrowed in front, dilated, and truncate behind: elytra bright sanguineous-red, each with a stria composed of punctures: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, with the tip rufo-ferruginous. legs rusty-testaceous: antenna clavate, black the base slender, testaceous.

Apparently scarce: I possess the original specimens from the Marshamian Collection, and one that I captured near London; it has also been taken in Suffolk.

* ἵσχνος, gracilis, Σορα, corpus.
Sp. 2. tenuis. *Ater, nitidus, thorace pedibus elytrorumque apicibus rufo.*

(Long. corp. \(1\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)


*Black, very glossy, smooth, and glabrous: head subcordate, with the mouth piceous: thorax testaceus: elytra rather elongate, piceous, with the apex rufo, each with a punctured stria: abdomen pilose, twice as long as the elytra, with the margins of the segments dull rufo, legs rufo: antennae longer than the thorax, piceous, with the base paler, the apex slightly thickened.*

Also rare: found within the metropolitan district, in Norfolk, and near Bristol. “Found beneath bark in Jan. 1804.”—*Kirby MSS.*


Sp. 3. lepidus. *Niger, nitidus, glaber, ore, antennarum basi, pedibusque rufo-testaceis, capite rotundato, elytris striis tribus punctatis.*

(Long. corp. \(1\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


*Black, shining, glabrous: head rounded, very glossy; mouth reddish: thorax pitchy-black, with two impressions at the base: elytra also pitchy-black, with the hinder margin more or less rufo, the disc of each with three punctured striae: abdomen linear, with the apex and margins of the segments obscure rufo, legs rufo-testaceus: antennae dusky, with the base rufo, the apex thickened, the apical joint ovate-obtuse.*

Taken near Hertford and Bristol, and in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sp. 4. punctato-striatus. *Niger, lavissimus, antennis pedibus anoque rufo, elytris sanguineis, striis tribus punctatis.*

(Long. corp. \(1\frac{1}{3}\) lin.)


*Black, very smooth, and glossy: head small; mouth rufo: palpi rufo: thorax rufo-piceous, or black, with the edge rufo: elytra sanguineae, each with three punctured striae, and the lateral margin dusky: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex rufo, legs testaceae: antennae the same, pilose, with the extreme joint short.*

Rare: found near London, and in Norfolk.

Sp. 5. clavicornis. *Niger, nitidus, thorace elytris pedibus rufo, antennis subclavatis.*

(Long. corp. \(1\frac{1}{2}\) —2 lin.)


*Black, shining, smooth, and glabrous: head subcordate, piceous, with the mouth paler: thorax testaceus: elytra rufo-testaceae, longer than the thorax, each with a stria composed of punctures: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the extreme tip reddish: legs rufo-testaceae:*
antennae subclavate, black, with the base rufous, the intermediate joints transverse, the apical one obtuse.

Apparently very rare: I have one specimen only taken by myself near London; it also occurs in Suffolk.


Black or piceous, very smooth and glossy, glabrous: head inflexed, subtrangular, with the mouth rufous: thorax very delicately margined, compressed in front, rounded behind: elytra rufous, with the outer posterior portion black, a faint line near the suture, and an obscure stria, composed of about five punctures, on each, in the middle: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, piceous, with the margins of the segments and the apex obscure rufous: legs rufous: antennae piceous, with the base and apex pale, the terminal joint ovate-acute.

This species is also scarce; and is found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. melanurus. Ater, levissimus, pedibus testaceis, elytris sanguineis linea media punctorum impressorum. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Deep black, very glossy and smooth, glabrous: head suborbiculate: thorax black: elytra bright blood-red, each with a stria composed of punctures: abdomen about twice the length of the elytra, entirely black; or with the extreme tip sometimes dull rufous: legs testaceous: palpi and antennae black, the base of the latter sometimes piceous.

Not very uncommon in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; also found in Devonshire, and in Suffolk.


Rufous-brown, very smooth, and shining: head black: thorax rufous: elytra the same, each with a central stria composed of punctures, the extreme tip somewhat fuscescent: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex black: legs rufous: antennae the same, thickened exteriorly.

From the Marshamian Collection.

Sp. 9. rufescens. Rufus, capite antennisque piceis, elytris striis quatuor punctorum. (Long. corp. 1½-1¾ lin.)
TACHYFORIDE.—BOLITOBUS.

Short, glossy, rufescent, smooth, and glabrous: head suborbiculate, piceous: thorax testaceous: elytra the same, each with four striae composed of very minute punctures: abdomen scarcely longer than the elytra, fuscescent: legs testaceous, the posterior tarsi as long as the tibiae: antenna piceous, with the base testaceous, the apical joint obturminate.

Found in Norfolk and in Suffolk; and I believe also near London.

Sp. 10. punctus. Oblongus, rufo-testaceis, nitidus, glaber, capite nigro, pectore, abdomine elytrorumque tristriatarum margine fusco-piceis. (Long. corp. 1 2 lin.)


Oblong, rufo-testaceous, shining, glabrous: head rounded, black, with the mouth and palpi rufo-testaceous: thorax rufous, impunctate; breast fuscescent: elytra shining, rufo-testaceous, with the lateral margin dusky, each with three punctured striae: abdomen fusco-piceous, with the apex rufescent: legs rufous: antenna fusco-piceous, with the base and the terminal joint, which is ovate-acuminate, testaceous.

Taken near London, and in Suffolk.

GENUS CCCCCXCVI.—BOLITOBUS, Leach M.S.S.

Antennae moderate, 11-jointed, very slender at the base, distinctly incrassated towards the apex, the basal joint elongate, slightly bent and subclavate, second and third shorter, of nearly equal length, slender, subconic; six following shorter and stouter, increasing to the apex; the terminal one oblong-ovate. Palpi rather long, filiform, maxillary with the terminal joint equal in length to the preceding, and subacuminated: head small, sometimes slightly elongate: thorax transverse, with the hinder angles rounded: body slender, elongate, attenuated at both ends: elytra for the most part with obsolete striae: abdomen conic, setose behind: legs moderate; tibia spinose, with long spurs at the apex of the four posterior.

Bolitobius agrees with Megacronus in having the palpi filiform, but they are very slender, and longer in proportion; from that genus, however, the elongate head and gracility of the antennae, the terminal joint of which is not elongated, as well as the liveliness of the colouring, and the generally maculated elytra, readily distinguish it. The species almost universally reside in boleti and fungi.

Sp. 1. lunulatus. Rufus, nitidus, capite, pectore abdominisque apice nigris, elytris nigro-caruleis, basi tota, margineque apicis rufo-testaceis. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Rufous, glabrous, smooth, and shining: head elongate, black: thorax throughout of a very bright glossy red: elytra blue-black, with the base entirely, and the posterior margin narrowly testaceous: scutellum red: breast and the apex of the abdomen black: legs pale rufo-testaceous: antennae with the four basal joints rufo-testaceous, the six following black, the terminal one dusky.

Not uncommon in the gills of fungi at Coombe-wood, near Darenth, Hertford, and other parts of the metropolitan district. Taken also in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. "Near Swansea, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. atricapillus. Rufus, nitidus, capite, pectore scutello, abdominisque apice nigris, elytris nigro-ceeruleis, lunula humerali apiceque pallidis. (Long. corp. 22—3 lin.)


Rufous, glabrous, smooth, and very glossy: head narrow, elongate, black: mouth testaceous: thorax shining, immaculate red: scutellum black: elytra blue-black, with a lunate spot on the shoulder, and the hinder margin whitish, the disc with three faint striae of punctures: breast black: abdomen with the two apical segments black, the penultimate with a pale edge: legs entirely pale testaceous: antennae with the four basal joints rufo-testaceous, the six following black, the terminal one pale testaceous.

Much less abundant than the preceding: found within the metropolitan district, and also near Bristol.

Sp. 3. trimaculatus. Rufus, capite pectoreque nigris, thoracis disco abdominisque fuscis, elytris testaceis, angulo apicis externo punctoque ante scutellum nigricantibus. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Rufous, shining, glabrous, smooth: head subovate, black: thorax with the disc fuscous or dusky, very glossy: elytra testaceous, with two crenulated striae, the region of the suture and the outer apex dusky or black: abdomen fuscous, with the margins of the segments a little rufescent, the apex pilose: legs pale testaceous: antennae dusky, with the base rufoescent.

The disc of the thorax is sometimes entirely rufoescent; but the comparative bulk of the insect will readily serve to distinguish it from its allies.

Not uncommon in boleti, &c. within the metropolitan district; also found in Somersetshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire. "Swansea and the Penllergare woods."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

*Rufescens*, smooth, glabrous, and shining: head deep black: thorax very glossy, the disc fuscous: *elytra* pale *testaceae*: with two crenulated striae, the outer apex with a black patch; the disc immaculate: *abdomen* *rufo-fuscous*: with the apex rather paler: legs very pale testaceous: antennae rufous at the base, with the apex fuscous.

Taken within the metropolitan district.


*Rufo-testaceus*, shining, smooth, and glabrous: head subovate, deep black: thorax bright testaceous, slightly convex, and very glossy: *elytra* entirely pale testaceous, with two faint crenate striae: breast rufescent: legs pale testaceous: antennae rufescent, with the apex dusky.

Also found within the metropolitan district, and in other parts of the country; but apparently rare. “Near Swansea.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*


*Elongate, rufo-testaceus*, shining, smooth: head piceous: thorax immaculate, rufo-testaceous: *elytra* pale rufo-testaceous, with two obscure crenulated striae; the extreme outer apex black: *abdomen* testaceous, with the base of each segment slightly fuscous: legs pale testaceous: antennae testaceous, with the apex dusky.

Found near London, and in Devonshire; but not common.


*Ochraceous-red*, very shining, and smooth: head subovate, pitchy-black: thorax immaculate: *elytra* with two faint crenulated striae, the outer apex with a pitchy-black patch: *abdomen* very acute, ochraceous-red, with the apex pitchy-black: legs entirely pale testaceous: antennae the same.

Also taken within the metropolitan district, but rare.


Slender, red-brown, shining/smooth: head piceous: thorax immaculate: elytra pale-testaceous, with two faintly crenulated obscure stria, the outer apex with a more or less obsolete fuscous spot: abdomen pale, immaculate: legs very pale testaceous: antennae rufescent, with the apex rufo-piceous.

Found near London, and in Norfolk; and also in the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 9. pygmaeus. *Nigro-piceus nitidus, thoracis limbo elytrisque testaceis, his angulo apicis fuscis, pedibus pallidis.* (Long. corp. 1/2 lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining: head ovate, black: thorax with the disc piceous, the margins testaceous: elytra also testaceous, with the outer angle fuscous, the disc with two faint punctured striae: abdomen with the margins of the segments broadly rufo-testaceous: legs elongate, very pale: antennae testaceous, with the apex fuscescent.


Sp. 10. marginalis. *Nigro-piceus nitidus, thoracis limbo elytrisque pallide-testaceis, his margine maculique apicis fuscis.* (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining, smooth: head black, ovate: thorax with the margins broadly pale testaceous: elytra very pale testaceous, with a spot on the outer angle and the lateral margins fuscous: abdomen piceous, with the apex rather paler, and the margins of the segments rufescent: legs pale: antennae with the base testaceous, the apex dusky.

Apparently somewhat rare: I have specimens captured by myself near London, and others from the vicinity of Plymouth.

Sp. 11. thoracicus. *Nigro-piceus, capite atro, thorace rufo, elytris pallide-testae-ces apice fuso, pedibus albidis.* (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining, smooth: head ovate, black: thorax rufo-fusus: elytra pale testaceous, with the apex fuscous: abdomen piceous, with the margins of the segments pale testaceous: legs whitish: antennae rufescent, with the apex black.

Found within the metropolitan district.
Sp. 12. nitidulus. *Angustior, rufo-testaceus, nitidus, capite piceo, elytris immaculatis, abdomen piceo-fusco, pedibus pallidis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Narrow, rufo-testaceous, shining, smooth: head ovate, pitchy, with the base slightly rufescent: thorax bright immaculate rufous: elytra also immaculate, faintly punctate-striate: abdomen pitchy-brown, with the margins of the segments rufescent: legs pale testaceous: antennae testaceous, with the apex piceous.

Rather scarce: found in boleti in Battersea fields, and near Ripley.


Rufo-testaceous, shining, smooth: head fusco: thorax with a faint central fusco cloud, the margin clear rufo-testaceous: elytra immaculate red-brown, with two faintly punctured striae: abdomen fuscous, with the margins of the segments testaceous: legs pale testaceous: antennae the same, with the apex fuscous.

Taken within the metropolitan district.


Pitchy-black, shining, smooth: head black, ovate: thorax piceous, with the margins testaceous: elytra rufo-testaceous, immaculate, with two faintly punctured striae: abdomen with the margins of the segments broadly testaceous: legs pale: antennae piceous, with the base pale.

Also taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 15. biguttatus. *Ater, nitidus, antennis basi, pedibus, elytrorumque humeris pallidis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, very smooth, and glabrous: head suborbiculate: thorax subtruncated behind, with the lateral margins piceous: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, with the shoulders pale; the suture slightly elevated: abdomen about the length of the elytra, with the apex piceous or reddish: legs pale: antennae shorter than the thorax, rather stout, attenuated and pale at the base, the six terminal joints black, the apical one subovate, and rather obtuse.

Not uncommon in boleti at Hertford and in Suffolk; found also in Norfolk and in Devonshire.


Black, shining, glabrous, rather slender: head suborbiculate: thorax bright immaculate, rufous: elytra fuscous, with the apical half pale rufous: abdomen punctate, with the margins of the segments broadly testaceous: legs entirely testaceous: antennae incrassate at the apex, dusky, with the base pale.

Found in Norfolk, and occasionally within the metropolitan district.


Black, shining, elongate: head piceous, subtriangular: thorax immaculate rufo-testaceous: elytra dull reddish, with the base dusky: abdomen black, with the extreme apex slightly rufescent: legs pale rufous: antennae the same, with the apex dusky.

Taken near London in the spring.


Black, shining, smooth: head minute, triangular-obricle, glabrous; mouth pale: eyes large: thorax subemarginate in front, transverse, and widened behind: elytra scarcely longer or broader than the thorax, very finely punctured, and faintly emarginated at the apex towards the outer angle: abdomen twice as long as the elytra: legs and antennae ferruginous, the latter subfiliform: palpi elongate, rufous, with the apex fuscescent.

Taken "in Yorkshire by Mr. Simpson."—Kirby MSS.

Genus CCCCXCII.—Tachyporus, Gravenhorst.

Antenna moderate, 11-jointed, increasing to the apex, the basal joint longest, obconic, the three following oblong, slender, the remainder shorter, stouter, the terminal one being the largest, ovate-acuminate. Palpi moderate, with the terminal joint minute, subulate, the penultimate some incrassate and swollen: head small, retracted within the thorax, which is ample, emarginate in front, and truncate behind, the base as wide as that of the elytra, the latter moderate: body short, obtuse in front: abdomen conic-obtuse, setose behind: legs slender: tibiae spinose.

From Bolitobius the insects of the present genus may be known.
known by the dissimilarity in the structure of the palpi, as well as by the diversity of their general form, and their colouring; exclusively of the proportions of the joints of the antennae, their almost universally impunctate elytra, and other less evident characters. Their manners are also slightly different, inasmuch as they are found less exclusively in fungi, &c.

A. With the body generally elongated, and slender.


*Testaceus,* smooth, rather obscure: head rufo-testaceous, inflected: thorax truncate in front and behind, scarcely widened posteriorly: *elytra flat,* scarcely as long as the thorax: *abdomen* barely twice the length of the elytra, *fuscescent,* the apex scarcely pilose: legs pale: *antenna* not longer than the thorax, thickened externally, with the terminal joint ovate-acute.

Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 2. testaceus. *Linearis, testaceus, abdomine obscuriori.*


Slender, nearly linear, *testaceus,* very glossy and smooth, glabrous: head rather broad, subtriangular: thorax somewhat narrowed: elytra entirely pale testaceus, rather wider and longer than the thorax: *abdomen* twice as long as the elytra, dusky testaceous, or dull rufo-testaceous: legs pale: *antenna* flavescent, longer than the thorax, slightly incrassated externally.

More abundant than the last: found near London, and in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sp. 3. flavicornis. *Testaceus, nitidissimus, abdomine fuscescente.*


Rufo-testaceous, very shining and smooth, glabrous, somewhat depressed, sublinear: head small, subtriangular; eyes black: thorax rather narrow, immaculate: elytra also immaculate: *abdomen* rufo-fusceous, pilose: legs pale: *antenna* fulvous: longer than the thorax, slightly thickened externally.

Taken in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. nitidus. *Rufo-testaceus, oculis nigris, capite abdomineque fusco-piceis.*


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MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Rufo-testaceous, very shining, glabrous: head rufo-piceous; eyes black: thorax pale, immaculate, rufo-testaceous: elytra of a deeper hue, also immaculate: abdomen pitchy-brown: legs pale testaceous: antennae pale testaceous, with the apex rather darker.

Also found in Suffolk.

Sp. 5. liven. Niger, nitidus, antennis basi elytris pedibus thoracisque margine lividis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining, smooth, glabrous: head subtriangular: thorax piceous, with the lateral and posterior margins livid: elytra longer than the thorax, and rather wider, livid: abdomen black, with the apex pilose: legs livid: antennae black, with the base pale, longer than the thorax, with the apex incassate.

Taken in Suffolk and Norfolk: not common.

Sp. 6. flavescens. Testaceus, nitidissimus, ano extremo oculisque nigris. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Testaceous, very shining, smooth, and glabrous: head subtriangular; eyes black: thorax and elytra immaculate: abdomen rufous or fuscescent, with the extreme apex black: legs pale; antennae subfiliform, longer than the thorax, pale dusky or testaceous.

Head sometimes dusky or piceous.

Taken in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Yorkshire.

Sp. 7. angustatus. Augustus, ater, levius, nitidissimus, thorace elytrisque nigro-rufis, antennis fuscescentibus basi pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Slender, black, glabrous, extremely glossy, and smooth: head subtriangular: palpi fuscescent: thorax fuscescent, with the sides and base livid: elytra convex, dusky-red: abdomen very black: legs rufous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, rather slender, fuscescent, with the base testaceous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; found also in Norfolk. “Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little.


Pitchy-black, very glossy, and smooth: head rather broad, black: thorax rufopiceous, with the lateral margins rufous; elytra rufous, immaculate: abdomen deep black, with the apex reddish: legs rufous: antennae pitchy.

Found in Devonshire, and also within the metropolitan district.


Found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 10. gracilis.  *Angustior, piceus, thoracis marginibus elytrisque rujis, pedibus antennisque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Slender, *very shining and smooth, pitchy:* head small: *thorax rufo-piceous,* with the lateral and posterior margins *rujus:* *elytra* bright *rufous,* immaculate; *abdomen dusky-piceous,* with the margins of the segments and the apex faintly paler: legs *pale testaceous:* *antennae* the same, with the base paler, the apex scarcely incrassated.

Inhabits the vicinity of the metropolis; and also Norfolk, and near Bristol.

Sp. 11. libens.  *Piceus, nitidus, thoracis limbo, antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris lividis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Short, *pitchy,* very glossy, and smooth: *head rather broad; mouth reddish:* thorax with the margins rather broadly *testaceous:* *elytra* *livid,* immaculate: *abdomen* very *obtuse at the apex,* *dusky-piceous:* legs *testaceous:* antennae the same; rather slender and paler at the base, the apex slightly incrassated.

Found in Battersea fields, and in other parts near London; also in Norfolk, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 12. brunneus.  *Brevis, piceo-brunneus, capite obscuriori, thorace pedibusque rujs, antennis piceis, basi testaceo.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Short, *pitchy-brown,* shining, and very smooth: *head dusky or black: thorax rufous: elytra livid-brown or reddish,* immaculate: *abdomen dusky pitchy-brown,* pilose: legs *entirely rufous: antennae* slender, *pitchy,* with the base *pale,* the apex very slightly incrassated.

Occasionally met with within the metropolitan district, but more abundant in Devonshire.

*Rufo-piceous, rather broad, slightly shining, and very smooth: head dusky or blackish: thorax dull rufo-piceous, immaculate, the lateral margins considerably dilated, concolorous with the disc: elytra rather long, piceous, with the apex somewhat paler: abdomen dusky-piceous, with the apex pale testaceous: legs rufous: antennae the same, nearly filiform.

Taken near London: apparently uncommon.


*Dusky-black, very shining, smooth, and glabrous: head subtriangular: thorax pitchy, with the lateral margins, especially behind, paler: elytra rufous: legs also rufous: antennae as long as the thorax, ferruginous, with the base pale.

Very common within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.

Sp. 15. ruficollis. *Niger, elytris piceis, apice pallescentibus, thorace pedibusque rufescens.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

*Black, very glossy and smooth, glabrous: head large, subtriangular: thorax fulvous; breast the same: elytra piceous, with the apex pale: legs flavescent: abdomen scarcely longer than the elytra, with the apex attenuated: antennae nearly as long as thorax, subfiliform, black, with the base rufous.


Sp. 16. nigripennis. *Niger nitidus, elytris nigro piceis, immaculatis, thorace fulvo, pedibus pallidis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

*Rather broad, black, shining, and smooth: head broad, rufous: thorax immaculate, fulvus: elytra pitchy-black, with the apex concolorous: abdomen pitchy-black, with the extreme edges of the segments rufescens: legs pale flavescent: antennae pale rufous, with the apex rather dusky.

Taken near London: apparently rare.

Sp. 17. pusillus. *Niger, nitidus, elytris fuscis, antennarum basi, thoracis lateribus pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

*Shining black, smooth: mouth fuscous: thorax with the lateral margins, espe-
cially towards the base, of a transparent testaceous: elytra quadrate, fuscos, with the lateral margins rather obscure, or dusky, with the apex somewhat testaceous: abdomen black: legs pitchy-testaceous: antennae fuscos, with the two basal joints rufos.

Found within the metropolitan district; and in Norfolk and Suffolk.


Pitchy-black, shining, and very smooth: head broad, deep black: thorax fulvous, immaculate: elytra dull rufous, the apex clouded with fuscos, or dusky: abdomen with the apex very pilose: legs testaceous: antennae distinctly incrassated at the apex, pitchy-black, with the base testaceous.

Taken near London.


Black, very smooth, shining, and glabrous: head piceous, subtriangular: thorax flavescent, with the disc fuscescent or piceous: elytra ferruginos: with the base within and the lateral margin dusky: abdomen with the apex pilose: legs testaceous: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, black, with the base testaceous.

Inhabits the metropolitan district; and it is also found in Suffolk.

B. With the body short, rather broad.

a. Antennae simple.


Black, shining, glabrous, and very smooth: head much narrower than the thorax, subtriangular, and very glossy: thorax dilated behind, pale testaceos: highly polished, with the sides pellucid: elytra testaceos, with the lateral margins anteriorly and the base black: scutellum black: abdomen black, with the margins of the segments faintly rufescent: breast and legs pale testaceos: antennae as long as the thorax, slightly incrassated at the apex, dusky, with the base pale.

Extremely abundant in moss and at the roots of grass within the metropolitan district; found also in other parts of the country. "Near Swansea."—L.W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Rachills."—Rev. W. Little.


Black, very glossy and smooth, glabrous: head subtriangular: palpi and mouth rufous: thorax rather broad, testaceous, with the lateral margins paler: elytra testaceous, with the base dusky or black within: abdomen immaculate: breast and legs testaceous: antennae longer than the thorax, pale, the base slender, the five terminal joints rather suddenly thickened, livid.

Also abundant within the metropolitan district, and in other places. “Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 22. marginellus. *Rufo-testaceus, nitidissimus, pedibus antennisque pallidiobis, capite nigro, elytrorum lateribus fuscis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rufo-testaceus, very glossy, and smooth: head broad, black: thorax immaculate, fulvous: elytra with the lateral margins fuscous: abdomen rufo-testaceous, with black hair: legs pale testaceous: antennae the same, nearly filiform, and paler at the base.


Sp. 23. obtusus. *Testaceus, elytris antice pectore postice nigris.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Testaceus, very glossy and smooth, glabrous: head subtriangular; eyes black: thorax dilated behind, immaculate: elytra black at the base, pale testaceous at the apex: abdomen entirely testaceous: breast posteriorly black: legs testaceous: antennae ferruginous, with the base paler, the apex slightly incrassated.

Common within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk and Norfolk. “Near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Testaceus, very shining and smooth, glabrous: head subtriangular; eyes black: thorax immaculate testaceous, dilated behind: elytra with the base transversely black, the apex pale testaceous: abdomen rufous, with the two last segments black: breast posteriorly black: legs testaceous: antennae fuscous, with the base pale, the apex slightly incrassated.

Probably a variety of the preceding species.

Also common in the vicinity of London; and in Norfolk and Suffolk.
Sp. 25. melanurus. **Rufo-flavescens, nitidus, elytrorum basi, pectore postice abdominisque apice nigris.** (Long. corp. 12 lin.)


Reddish-yellow, very smooth, and glossy: head subtriangular; eyes black: thorax immaculate, testaceous: elytra with the base black, the apex flavescent: abdomen rather acute, flavescent, with the three terminal segments black: breast behind also black: legs pale. Rufo-flavescens: antennae the same, with the apex thickened and fusceous.

From the Marshamian Cabinet: found within the metropolitan district. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 26. collaris. **Testaceus, capite thoraceque piecis hoc marginibus pedibusque pallidis, antennis fuscescensibus basi testaceo.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Broad, testaceous, shining, and very smooth: head: piceous: thorax also piceous, with the lateral margins pale: elytra immaculate, rufous: abdomen a little fuscecent, with the apex obtuse: legs pale: antennae fuscecent, with the base pale.


Sp. 27. subtestaceus. **Pallide testaceus, abdomine rufescente, ano oculisque atris, pedibus antennisque pallidis.** (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pale testaceous, shining, and smooth: head: rufescent: eyes black: thorax wide, with a depression at the base in front of the scutellum, the disc very glossy and immaculate: elytra also immaculate testaceous, but slightly fuscecent on the suture: abdomen reddish-testaceous, with the terminal joint deep black: legs pale: antennae the same, thickened towards the apex.

Also found within the metropolitan district; and in Norfolk, and near Bristol. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 28. marginatus. **Niger, nitidus, antennis, pedibus thoracisque lateribus testaceis, elytris rufis, vittâ marginis exteriors nigra.** (Long. corp. 1½—1½ lin.)


Black, shining, smooth: head subtriangular: thorax with the lateral margins, especially towards the base: testaceous: elytra rufous, with the outer margin black at the base: legs pale testaceous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, testaceous, with the apex slightly dusky.

Very abundant throughout the metropolitan district, and not uncommon in other parts of the country. "Near Swansea, and on Crwmlyn sand-hills."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.
Sp. 29. nitidulus. Niger, nitidus, thoracis lateribus pedibus elytrisque ferrugineis, elytris nigris marginatis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Black, very shining and smooth, glabrous: head subtriangular: thorax with the lateral margins and the posterior angles broadly ferrugineo-testaceous: elytra ferruginous, with the lateral margins at the base black: abdomen pilose: legs ferruginous: antenna nearly as long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, dusky, with the base ferruginous.

Also common within the metropolitan district; and found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. “Common near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, very smooth and glossy, glabrous: head subtriangular: thorax with the lateral margins behind pale: elytra ferruginous, dusky towards the scutellum, and the base of the lateral margins black: abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, with the apex attenuated, with elongate divergent hairs.

Probably a variety of the foregoing insect.

Not uncommon near London, and in Norfolk and Suffolk. “In the Penllergare woods.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 31. nitidicollis. Nigro-piceus, elytrorum basi abdominisque apice indeterminate atris, thorace piceo-rufo nitidissimo, marginibus pallidis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Deep pitchy-black, shining, glabrous, smooth: head piceous: thorax very glossy, pitchy-red, with the lateral margins, especially towards the base, pale: elytra longer than the thorax, with the base indeterminately black, the extreme apex piceous: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, with the tip black, and pilose: legs dark ferruginous: antenna the same, with the base pale, the apex slightly incrassated.

Taken in the vicinity of London: not common.

Sp. 32. erythropterus. Nigro piceus, thorace lateribus, elytris, abdominis segmentorum marginibus pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Pitchy-black, shining, glabrous, smooth: head black: thorax with the lateral margins rufous: elytra ample, entirely rufous: abdomen black, with the margins of the segments rufous: legs also rufous: antenna ferruginous at the base, the apex incrassated and dusky.
More frequent than the last within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk, and near Bristol.

Sp. 33. lateralis. *Niger, nitidus, thoracis lateribus pedibusque ferrugineis, elytris piceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, very shining and smooth: head subtriangular, and very glabrous: thorax also very glabrous, pitchy-black, with the lateral margins dull reddish: elytra pitchy, with a very short obscure pubescence: abdomen also very finely pubescent, with the apex slightly pilose: legs ferruginous: antennae longer than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, black, with the base ferruginous.

Apparently rare, at least within the metropolitan district; taken also in Suffolk.

Sp. 34. putridus. *Niger, nitidus, thorace postice pallido, elytris piceo-rufis regione scutellari fuscescente, abdominis segmentorum rufescentibus, pedibus testaceis.* (Long. corp. H lin.)


Black, shining, and very smooth: head immaculate, with the mouth piceous: thorax ample, with the base and the lateral margin behind broadly pale: elytra rufo-piceous, with a fuscescent or blackish cloud near the scutellum: abdomen very acute, with its segments narrowly edged with reddish: legs pale testaceous: antennae the same, fuscescent at the base.

Found occasionally near London.

Sp. 35. abdominalis. *Rufus, nitidus, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus, abdomine fusco, oculis nigris.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Rufous, shining, glabrous: head subtriangular: eyes black: thorax wide, rufous, immaculate: elytra convex, as broad as the thorax, also immaculate, rufous: abdomen rather short, dull fuscescent: legs pale testaceous: antennae also testaceous, slightly thickened exteriorly.

Found, apparently not uncommonly, in Norfolk and in Suffolk; but rarely within the metropolitan district. "Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 36. apicalis. *Testaceus, nitidus, oculis antennarumque apice nigris.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Testaceous, shining, smooth, glabrous: head slightly rufescent: eyes black: thorax pale, immaculate, testaceous, the basal margin somewhat palest:
elytra ample, also immaculate: abdomen nearly twice as long as the elytra, entirely pale testaceous, furnished with a few hairs: legs the same: antenna with the base testaceous, the apex, which is slightly incrassated, black.

Taken near London.

Sp. 37. dimidiatus. *Ater nitidus, thoracis margine postico, elytris, abdominis segmentorum marginebus pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, very shining and smooth, glabrous: head subtriangular: thorax short, with the posterior angles broadly rufous: elytra elongate, testaceous, with the base within slightly dusky: abdomen pilosulous, with the margins of the segments reddish: legs testaceous: antenna as long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, black, with the base ferruginous.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district, but more frequently in Norfolk: it also occurs in Suffolk. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.


Black, shining, smooth, and glabrous: head subtriangular: thorax with the hinder margins testaceous: elytra elongate, piceous, with the margins entirely rufous: abdomen black, strongly margined, and slightly pilose: legs testaceous: antenna somewhat incrassated at the apex, and dusky, the base testaceous.

Occasionally taken within the metropolitan district.

b. *Antenna nodose, clothed with verticillate hairs.*


Pitchy-black, shining, very smooth, and glabrous: head triangular-orbiculate: thorax transverse, margined entirely, truncate posteriorly, and very glossy: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, very glossy: abdomen narrower than the elytra, above twice as long, slender towards the apex, which last is slightly rufescent and pilose: legs rufous: antenna nearly as long as the thorax, rufescent, very slender, with whorls of hair, the two basal joints much thicker than the remainder, the rest with the apex incrassate: palpi rufous, with the penultimate joint black, obconic, large: mouth rufous; eyes prominent.

Allied to (but apparently different from), Tach. capillicornis of Graven-
horst, which seems to be a much smaller insect, and to differ in other respects.

The two species will probably hereafter be formed into a genus.

"Taken in putrid wood at Holme-juxta-mare, in Norfolk, in August, 1807."—Kirby MSS.

Genus CCCCXCVIII.—Cypha, Kirby MSS.

Antenna 11-jointed, basal joint very stout, second also robust, both considerably stouter than the remainder, five following slender, the three terminal ones incrassated, the last being ovate-acute, or elongate-lanceolate. Palpi subacuminated, with the terminal joint very minute: head sessile, transverse, inflexed: thorax convex, a little narrowed in front: body ovate, convex: coleoptra also convex, rounded on the sides, broader and longer than the thorax: abdomen very short, acute, nearly entirely retracted beneath the elytra: legs slender; tibiae slightly setose; tarsi pilose.

The minute insects comprised in this genus may be readily known from the other Brachelytra by the great bulk and convexity of the anterior portion of the body, compared with their minute conic abdomen; the tenuity of its antennæ and the three distinctly thickened joints at their apex form also a good distinguishing external character. The species usually reside in fungi or rotten wood. This genus is probably synonymous with the genus Hypocyptus of Schüppell.


Black, slightly glossy, and glabrous: head transverse: thorax ample, rather glossy, and obscurely punctured: elytra piceous or castaneous: abdomen black: legs and antennæ pale testaceous, the latter very slender.

Found not very rarely within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire and Norfolk. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, smooth, slightly shining: head narrow, sessile: thorax with the lateral margins faintly piceous: elytra scarcely twice as long as the thorax, very slightly pubescent, obliquely truncate: abdomen acute, margined, finely pubescent, the apex sometimes slightly recurved: legs ferruginous: antennæ also ferruginous, with the terminal joint elongate-lanceolate.
MANDIBULATA.—SCLEOPTERA.

Very common within the metropolitan district, and I believe in other parts. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. nigripes. *Ater, nitidus, subpubescens, antennis piceis.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head very broad; eyes prominent: *thorax* transverse, slightly piceous on the sides: *elytra* ample, convex, deep glossy black, with an obscure dusky pile: abdomen very small: *legs* dusky: *antennae* piceous.


Sp. 4. parvula. *Ater, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, elytris castaneis.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Black, shining, smooth, slightly pubescent: head glabrous: *thorax* the same: *elytra* dull castaneous or pitchy-black: abdomen very minute: *legs* rufo-piceous: *antennae* the same, very slender.

Also found near London, and in the vicinity of Bristol. "Rachills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 5. Anisotomoides. *Convexus, ater, nitidus, subpubescens, elytris fusco-piceis, antennis pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. \(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Minute, very convex, deep glossy black, smooth: head and thorax glabrous: *elytra* slightly pubescent, fusco-piceous: abdomen very short, black: *legs* and *antennae* rufous.

Taken in Norfolk, and near London.

**Genus CCCCXCIX.—Conurus** *mihi.*

Antennae 11-jointed, the three basal joints elongate, slender, the remainder abbreviated, gradually thickening to the apex, the terminal one largest and acute, or obliquely truncate. *Palpi* with the penultimate joint elongate, tumid, the apical one minute, subulated: *head* transverse, usually subtriangular: *thorax* ample, transverse, broadest posteriorly: *elytra* rather long: *abdomen* more or less elongate, subulate-attenuate, the apex generally very acute: *legs* rather long and slender: *tibiae* slightly spinose.

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*'\(\kappa\varphi\nu\tau\), conus, Oups, cauda.'
In some respects this genus, upon a cursory inspection, resembles Cypha; but from that it may be known not only by its comparatively superior bulk, but by the diversity in the structure of its palpi and antennae; by which characters, exclusively of its attenuated subulate-conic abdomen, it may be also known from the other allied genera of this family. The species are usually found in hedges, abounding with decayed wood, during the summer.

Sp. 1. pubescens. _Niger, subpubescens, elytris brunneis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, abdominis segmentorum marginibus rufescenibus._ (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Convex, black, clothed with a short obscure pubescence, smooth: head somewhat rounded; mouth pitchy: thorax glossy: elytra narrower than the thorax, and rather longer, convex, brown, or dusky-chestnut: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, black, with the margins of the segments dull reddish, the apex pilose: legs ferruginous: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, slightly incrassated at the apex, ferruginous.

Not very common: found occasionally near London, and in Norfolk; and in the vicinity of Bristol.


Black, clothed with a very delicate short obscure pubescence: head and thorax somewhat glabrous, shining: elytra rusty-piceous: abdomen entirely black, very much acuminated: legs dusky-ferruginous: antennae the same, slightly incrassated towards the apex.

From the Marshamian Cabinet: its locality unknown.

Sp. 3. cellaris. _Niger, elytris antice griseis pedibus rufis._ (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Black, slightly tomentose, smooth: head subtriangular: thorax much longer than the head, with the hinder angles dull red: elytra much longer than the thorax, obscure, with a large lunate oblong griseous, patch at the base: abdomen scarcely longer than the elytra, dusky, with the margins of the segments pitchy: legs testaceous: antennae filiform, as long as the thorax, rufous: palpi also rufous.

Also rather scarce; but found within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk.
Sp. 4. bipustulatus.  
**Nigro-fuscus, subsericeo-nitens, antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis, elytris macula basos transversa anque testaceis.** 
(Long. corp. 1\(^\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)


Dusky-black, slightly pubescent, the pubescence of a silken gloss, faintly punctulated: head short, transverse; mouth and palpi rufo-testaceous: 
thorax ample, with the posterior margin slightly testaceous: 
eytra with a large transverse testaceous spot at the base, not touching the margins: 
abdomen with the margins of the segments and the two apical ones entirely pale testaceous: legs deep ferruginous: antennæ nearly as long as the thorax, slender, pitchy-brown.

Taken, but rarely, near London; and I believe in Suffolk.

Sp. 5. immaculatus.  
**Fusco-niger, pubescens, pedibus rufignis, antennis rufignis medio nigrantibus articulo extimo brevissimo.** 
(Long. corp. 1\(^\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)


Fuscous-black, smooth, with a rather glossy, very short obscure, pubescence: 
head subtriangular: thorax truncate anteriorly and posteriorly: 
eytra rather longer and narrower than the thorax, a little attenuated at the apex, 
immaculate: abdomen subulate, twice as long as the elytra; legs ferruginous: antennæ shorter than the thorax, glabrous, with the intermediate joints dusky-ferruginous, the terminal one very short, obliquely truncate.

Also rare: found in Suffolk, and within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 6. pusillus.  
**Fusco-niger, pubescens, thorace postice elytrorumque apicibus rufo-testaceis, pedibus ferrugineis.** 
(Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Fuscous-black, pubescent, slightly shining: head subtriangular: thorax 
ample, with the hinder margin rather broadly rufo-testaceous: 
eytra longer than the thorax, with the apex, especially towards the suture, rufo-testaceous: abdomen black, pilose: legs ferruginous: antennæ pale, with the intermediate joints dusky-black, the apex slightly incrassated.

Taken in Norfolk, and near London.

Sp. 7. obscuratus.  
**Fusco-niger, pubescens, antennis capite, thorace pedibusque ferrugineis.** 
(Long. corp. 1\(^\frac{1}{4}\) lin.)


Rather slender, fuscous-black, rather shining, with a very short obscure ashy pile: 
head subtriangular, ferruginous: eyes black: thorax entirely ferruginous: 
eytra nearly as long as the thorax, somewhat narrower, with the 
apex dull rufous: abdomen above twice the length of the elytra, with the 
margins of the segments and the apex dull rufous: legs ferruginous: antennæ
shorter than the thorax, thickened exteriorly, black, with the base pale rufous, the terminal joint obliquely truncate.

Found in Norfolk, and I believe also in Suffolk.

Sp. 8. obscuripennis. *Ferrugineus, nitidus, convexus, oculis nigris, elytris fuscescentibus obscuris.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

*Ferrugineous, very glossy, smooth, glabrous, convex: head subtriangular, testaceo-yellow: thorax also testaceo-yellow, slightly pubescent: abdomen dull ferruginous, pilosulous: legs pale testaceo-dark: antennae as long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, yellow.*

Inhabits Suffolk and Norfolk; apparently not found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 9. flavus. *Flavo-testaceus, oculis niger.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Lanceolate-linear, rather slender, pubescent, smooth, testaceo-yellow, and pubescent: head subtriangular: eyes small, black: thorax convex, widest behind: elytra scarcely so long as the thorax, rather narrower, convex; abdomen thrice as long as the elytra, slightly narrowed towards the apex, which is pilose: legs pale flavescent: antennae the same, nearly as long as the thorax, a little thickened exteriorly, with the six basal joints subcylindric, the four following campanulate, the terminal one obliquely truncate.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 10. flavipes. *Rufo-testaceus, abdomine obscuriori segmentorum marginibus rufo-testaceis, oculis nigris, pedibus flavis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Slender, testaceo-red, glossy, subglabrous, smooth: head subtriangular; eyes black: thorax immaculate rufo-testaceo: elytra the same, rather dull: abdomen dusky or piceous, with the margins of the segments reddish: legs pale flavescent: antennae rufo-piceous, slightly incrassate at the apex, the base pale testaceo.

Also taken within the metropolitan district.


Convex, very glossy, rufo-testaceo, nearly glabrous: head deep black: thorax ample, bright rufo-testaceo, immaculate: elytra rather broad, dark piceous, slightly pubescent: abdomen dusky-piceous, with the margins of
the segments rufescent: legs ferruginous; antennae the same, with the apex incrassated and dusky.

Found near London.

Genus D.—Tachinus, Gravenhorst.

Antennæ filiform, a little thickened exteriorly, the basal joint stout, the second very slender, and with the third clavate, the remainder slightly stouter, the terminal one ovate. Palpi filiform, with the apical joint longer than the preceding, and subacuminate: head small, retracted: thorax ample, transverse, with the posterior angles rounded: body wide, the entire surface more or less finely punctured: abdomen subconic, setose at the apex: legs moderate; tibiae ciliated with spines: tarsi slender.

Tachinus may be known by the greater comparative width of the body, combined with its punctured surface, filiform palpi, with their terminal joint subacuminated, and other less evident characters. The species are generally of greater bulk than those of the three foregoing genera, and they usually reside beneath stones, mosses, dead leaves, dunghills, &c., being most abundant during the spring and summer months.

A. More or less pubescent.

Sp. 1. fimetarius. Nigro-piceus, nitidus, thorace levi lateribus subtestaceo, elytris punctulatis, macula humerali apiceque ferrugineis, abdomen pubescente. (Long. corp. 1½ fin.)


Pitchy-black, shining: head rounded, smooth: thorax also smooth, very convex, with the lateral margins rufo-testaceus: elytra punctulated, with an oblong spot on the shoulders, and the margin of the apex ferruginous; the outer margin pale testaceous beneath: abdomen pubescent, with the apex beneath testaceous, the terminal segment bifid: legs rufo-testaceous, with the femora sometimes pitchy, with the apex testaceous: antennae pitchy-black at the base, fuscescent at the apex.

Apparently rare: taken in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. castaneus. Nigro-piceus, nitidus, thorace levi lateribus testaceis, elytris punctulatis pallide castaneis, disco interdum infuscato. (Long. corp. 1½ fin.)


Pitchy-black, shining: head rounded, smooth: thorax also smooth, convex, with the lateral margins rather broadly testaceous: elytra punctulated, rufo-testaceous or chestnut, the disc sometimes clouded: abdomen slightly
pubescent, with the apex testaceous: legs entirely testaceous: antennae fuscous, with the apex dusky.

Probably a variety of the foregoing, or rather an immature state thereof.

Also rare; but found near London.

Sp. 3. angularis. *Nigro-piceus, nitidus, pubescens, thoracis angulis posticis, antennis pedibusque flavo-testaceis, elytris castaneis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Taken within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 4. Sowerbii. *Niger, nitidus, antennis basi apiceque pedibus, thoracis angulis posticis elytrisque basi flavo-testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Not common; found at Coombe-wood, and in Norfolk.

B. Glabrous.

a. With the body broad, scarcely elongated.

Sp. 5. collaris. *Piceus, punctulatus, nitidus, capite atro, antennis, thorace pedibusque ferrugineus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

More abundant than either of the foregoing species, at least within the metropolitan district; still uncommon. “Cramond.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 6. corticinus. *Piceus, punctulatus, capite atro, antennis, thorace elytris pedibusque ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Mandibulata. Vol. V. 30th June, 1832.
Mandibulata. Coleoptera.

Pitchy, shining: head black, finely and minutely punctured: thorax also finely punctured, ferruginous: elytra entirely rufo-testaceous, rather deeply punctured: abdomen with the margins of the segments broadly rufo-testaceous: legs rufo-ferruginous: antennae the same, slightly incrassated at the apex.

Rare near London, where it sometimes occurs.


Black, shining, glabrous, and finely punctured: head subrhomboidal: thorax with the lateral and posterior margins rufous: elytra black, with their tips and a lateral longitudinal line rufous, the sides themselves black: abdomen short, with the apex dull reddish: legs rufous: antennae black, with the base rufous, the apex slightly incrassated.

The longitudinal black patch on the elytra is slightly variable in size, being sometimes very slender, and almost interrupted; at others very broad, and nearly covering the disc.

Found within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk and Suffolk, not very uncommonly. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Var. 3. St. levigatus. Marsham.—Ta. levigatus. Steph. Catal. 273. No. 2868.—This scarcely differs except in wanting the rufous basal margin to the thorax, and in having the legs piceous.

Abundant within the metropolitan district; and in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. "Near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
TACHYPORID.E.—TACHINUS.

elytra rufous, with the base dusky, or dusky with the extreme tip rufous: legs rufous.

Found near London, and in Norfolk and Suffolk.


Black, shining, glabrous, smooth: thorax rather ample, with the lateral margins rounded, and slightly rufescent: elytra elongate, red-brown, with the disc clouded behind: abdomen short, with the margins of the segments and the apex somewhat reddish: legs also reddish: antennae pitchy-ferruginous, with the base obscure.

Probably synonimous with Ta. dubius of Gyllenhall.

Taken, but rarely, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 11. nigripes. *Ater, nitidus, elytris apice humerisque rufis, pedibus piceis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Black, shining, glabrous, rather smooth: head subrhomboidal: thorax immaculate: elytra pitchy-black, pitchy, or rufo-piceous, with the humeral callous, and the apex dull rufous: abdomen with a few diverging lines: legs piceous, the anterior palest: antennæ short, slightly thickened exteriorly, entirely black: palpi black.

Taken in Suffolk, and in Norfolk.


Black, shining, glabrous, finely punctured: head small: thorax with the lateral margins dilated, the base slightly rufescent: elytra with the extreme apex rufous: abdomen with the edges of the segments and the extreme tip rufous: legs rufous: antennæ very slender, slightly thickened towards the apex, rufo-piceous.

Found in the vicinity of the metropolis.


Black, shining, glabrous, rather deeply punctured: thorax with the lateral and posterior margins slightly tinged with piceous: elytra entirely pitchy-
black : abdomen black : legs fulvous : antennae distinctly thickened towards the apex, and entirely piceous.

Also found within the metropolitan district.


Black, shining, glabrous : structure, colour, &c., as in the following species; but the basal joint of the antennae entirely pale ferruginous.

Like its ally, it varies in having the elytra somewhat irregularly, but slightly, rufescent on the shoulder.

Not uncommon in fungi, &c., within the metropolitan district.

"Swansea, in cow-dung."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 15. rufipes. Ater, nitidus, pedibus rufis, antennis fusco-piceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Black, shining, glabrous, rather smooth : head subrhomboidal : thorax with the posterior margin obscurely rufescent : elytra black, very thickly but minutely punctulated, the apex slightly rufescent: abdomen finely punctured, with diverging hairs at the apex: legs rufous, or rufo-castaneous: antennae rather long, slightly thickened exteriorly, entirely pitchy-brown.

Elytra sometimes rufescent, or with a patch of that tint on the shoulder; both probably the result of immaturity.

Abundant within the metropolitan district, in old wood, fungi, &c.

"Common near Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 16. limbosus. Niger, nitidus, pedibus ferrugineis, elytris ferrugineis; limbo flavescenti, abdomen segmentis intermediis rufescentibus. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Black, subglabrous, shining, minutely but thickly punctured: head subrhomboidal: thorax slightly bordered with reddish behind, and on the sides: elytra flavescent, with the disc dusky-ferruginous: abdomen twice as long as the elytra, with the three intermediate segments and the extreme tip narrowly edged with ferruginous; the sides and apex with divergent hairs: legs pale ferruginous: antennae slightly thickened exteriorly, dusky-ferruginous.

Not very common near London: it occurs, but sparingly, also in Suffolk.

Sp. 17. intermedius. Ater, nitidus, thorace immaculato, elytris pedibusque fusco-castaneis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)
Black, shining, glabrous, rather smooth: head large subrhomboidal: thorax with the hinder margin rufescent: scutellum black: elytra dusky-chestnut: abdomen with the margins of the segments rufescent, the sides with rather long divergent hairs: legs dull chestnut: antennae slightly thickened exteriorly, totally black: palpi black.

More abundant than the last: it occurs within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk. "Swansea." — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 18. latus. Ater, nitidus, thoracis lateribus postice rufis, elytris rufis margine omni nigro. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, nearly smooth, shining, glabrous: head small, subrhomboidal: thorax dilated, broad, subemarginate anteriorly, black, with the lateral margins behind broadly rufous: elytra livid-testaceous with the suture broadly, and the sides and apex black: abdomen with long divergent hairs at the tip: legs rufo-piceous: antennae slightly pilose, and a little incrassated at the tip, fuscescent, with the base rufous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in Devonshire.


Black, shining, glabrous, above thickly but very minutely punctulated: head rather narrow, subrhomboidal: thorax with the entire margin, especially the sides, castaneous: elytra dusky-chestnut: scutellum castaneous: abdomen with the margins of the segments and the apex ferruginous above: legs castaneous: antennae rather long, slightly thickened, exteriorly rufo-piceous, with hoary pile, the base chestnut.

Elytra sometimes dusky, with the sides beneath, and the apex castaneous; or occasionally entirely castaneous; with the tibiae, tarsi, and base of the antennae black.

Common in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and in other parts of the south; also in Norfolk and Devonshire. "Not uncommon near Swansea." — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 20. scapularis. Niger, nitidus, thoracis lateribus rufis, elytris basi externi, pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Black, shining, smooth, glabrous: thorax wide, its lateral margins rounded, and rufous: elytra ample, with the base, especially towards the shoulders, bright rufo-testaceous, the rest pitchy-black, with the extreme edge reddish;
abdomen longer than the elytra, entirely black; legs dull testaceous; antennæ rather slender, fuscescent, with the base rufous; palpi black.

The margins of the abdominal segments are occasionally rufescent.

Apparently rare: I possess a single example captured within the metropolitan district, and others which were found in Devonshire.

Sp. 21. bipustulatus. Piceus, nitidus, elytris macula obtusum oblonga pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Pitchy-black, shining, smooth, glabrous: head black: thorax piceous, with the lateral margins rather paler: elytra with an oblong fuscescent spot at the base, the disc finely but thickly punctulated: abdomen also finely punctulated, with a few diverging hairs: legs ferruginous: antennæ thickened exteriorly, black.

Elytra sometimes almost entirely fuscescent.

Somewhat rare, at least near London: it has occurred in other parts. “ Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 22. subterraneus. Ater, nitidus, elytris macula obtusum oblonga testaceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Black, shining, smooth, and glabrous: head subrhomboidal: thorax emarginate in front, truncate, and dilated behind: elytra punctulated, with an oblong testaceous spot exteriorly at the base, the apex slightly serrated: abdomen very delicately punctured, with a few black divergent hairs at the apex: legs pitchy-black: antennæ slightly thickened exteriorly, black.

Not very common; but found occasionally in tolerable plenty within the metropolitan district, near Fulham, and in Battersea fields. “ In the Penllergare woods.”—L.W. Dillwyn, Esq. “ Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 23. pallens. Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, glaber, capite thoracisque disco fuscos-piceis, antennis extrorum fuscis, pedibus pallidis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Rufo-testaceus, shining, glabrous: head rounded, pitchy-black: thorax with the disc pitchy-black: elytra very finely punctulated, with a fuscescent cloud, sometimes, on the disc behind: abdomen punctulated: legs pale testaceous: antennæ testaceous at the base, the apex slightly thickened, and fuscescent.

Scarce; found occasionally within the metropolitan district, and also in Devonshire.
Staphylinidae.

b. With the body considerably elongated.

Sp. 24. aterrimus. Ater, nitidus, antennis pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis, elytris crebris punctulatis, apice concolor. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)
Elongate, shining black, glabrous: head small, suborbiculate: thorax ample, the lateral margin very delicately bordered, but scarcely rounded: elytra rather thickly and deeply punctured, the apex concolorous, with the disc: abdomen entirely deep pitchy-black: legs pitchy-ferruginous: antennae dull pitchy-ferruginous, with the apex, which is slightly incrassated, dusky: palpi black.

Apparently very scarce: I have hitherto seen my own example only, which was captured, I believe, in Norfolk.

Sp. 25. elongatus. Atro-piceus, nitidus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, elytris punctulatis, apice rufescente. (Long. corp. 4—4½ lin.)
Elongate, pitchy-black, shining, glabrous, smooth: head small, suborbiculate: eyes scarcely prominent: thorax ample, the lateral margins rounded and delicately margined, the base with a faint, oblique, lineola, and the margin dull rufous: elytra longer, but not wider, than the thorax, delicately punctured, and most obsolesly substrate, the sutural stria deepest, the apex reddish: abdomen with the margins of the segments and the apex rufous; legs rufo-piceous, or dull ferruginous: antennae ferruginous, with the four basal joints shining and darker, the apex a little thickened: palpi ferruginous.

Also a rare species: it has been captured in Norfolk, and also in the south of Scotland; but I am aware of no other locality, though I have seen a specimen which was found near London.

Family LXVIII.—Staphylinidae, Leach.

Head exserted, mostly united by a distinct neck to the thorax, the latter quadrate or semi-ovate, sometimes rounded or cordate. Antennae rather short and stout, occasionally rather abruptly clavate, rarely serrated: palpi variable, either filiform or with the terminal joint rather more or less secundiform: labrum deeply bilobed: body elongate, slender, sometimes pubescent, mostly glabrous, and highly polished: legs slender; tibiae generally spinous: tarsi pentamericous, the anterior frequently dilated.

This is also an extensive family of insects, and the species of which it is composed are usually found beneath stones, dead leaves, mosses, or the remains of animals, like those of the foregoing family.
The species are comparatively of great bulk in regard to the other Brachelytra; and they may be usually distinguished by having the head (which is frequently as large as, or larger than, the thorax) exserted, and the labrum deeply bilobed. The indigenous species may be thus divided into genera, chiefly as proposed by Dr. Leach.

Tarsi anteci dilatati.

*Antennarum* spicis abrupte acuminato.

*Antennarum* inarticulata.

*Corpus* hirtum: plus minus pubescens: glabrum.

*Mandibulae* interne dentata.

*Palpi* secundiformes.


*Corpus* hirtum: plus minus pubescens: glabrum.

*Palpi* secundiformes.

*Thorax* antice truncatus parum latior, creberrime punctatus: 505. *Görius*.

*Corpus* hirtum: plus minus pubescens: glabrum.

*Palpi* secundiformes.

*Thorax* elongatus, crebré punctatus: 518. *Achenium*.

*Corpus* hirtum: plus minus pubescens: glabrum.

*Palpi* secundiformes.

*Thorax* antice truncatus parum latior, creberrime punctatus: 505. *Görius*.

*Corpus* hirtum: plus minus pubescens: glabrum.

*Palpi* secundiformes.

*Thorax* elongatus, crebré punctatus: 518. *Achenium*.
Genus Di.—Velleius, Leach.

Antennae rather longer than the head, attenuated at the base and apex, 11-jointed, basal joint long, clavate, second short, obconic, third elongate, also obconic, the following very short, coarctate, each produced within into an acute process, producing a serrated edge, the terminal one narrower, ovate, subacuminate. Palpi filiform; maxillary with the terminal joint slender; mandibles moderate, curved, acute, irregularly dentate within; head rounded-ovate, narrower than the thorax; the latter suborbiculate, deeply emarginate in front, with the lateral and posterior margins rounded, and immarginate: elytra depressed, with the apex obliquely truncate: abdomen convex, margined, with four hirsute styles; legs stout, pubescent; tibiae setose; tarsi, anterior, considerably dilated in both sexes.

The serrated antennae of Velleius at once serve to distinguish it from all the other genera of Brachelytra, and its broad dilated suborbiculate thorax, as well as the structure of its palpi, obliquely truncate elytra, &c., also point out its generic distinctions. The only species known appears to differ slightly in its habits from the other insects of the family, by preying upon the larvae of the common hornet (Vespa crabro).

Sp. 1. dilatatus. Plate xxvi. f. 6.—Niger, nitidus, thorace ameo-micante, elytris pubescente-obscuris. (Long. corp. 9 lin.)

Black, head and thorax shining, the latter with the sides dilated, rounded, and tinged with a golden or brassy hue, the disc convex, smooth, with about three large impressions in front, and a series of the same, near the lateral margins: elytra opaque, depressed, with an obscure pubescence, and the humeral angle dull ferruginous: abdomen slightly pubescent: legs black; the anterior tarsi considerably dilated and ferruginous beneath: antennae dusky-black, with the last joint dull testaceous.

Of this very rare insect, I believe my own specimen to be the only example hitherto captured in England: it was found by accident by a lady, and given to the late Mr. Marsham, from whose collection I obtained it. I believe it was found near Winchmore-hill, or in that vicinity.
**GENUS DII.** — **CREOPHILUS, Kirby.**

*Antennae* subclavate, scarcely longer than the head, 11-jointed, pubescent, the basal joint large, elongate, obconic, the two following shorter, also obconic, the remainder very short, lenticular, gradually incrassated, the terminal one obliquely truncate. *Palpi* subbiliform; maxillary glabrous, the terminal joint attenuated at the base and apex: *head* large, broad, transverse: *eyes* oblong: *thorax* transverse, broadest in front, subemarginate, glabrous, polished: *scutellum* subtriangular: *coleoptra* quadrate, depressed towards the suture, the shoulders gibbous: *abdomen* with the last segment deeply emarginate in the male: *legs* elongate, stout; *tibia* setose; *tarsi* anterior, very much dilated.

The subclavate antennae of the insects of this genus, combined with their great bulk, strong dentate jaws, broad head, irregularly pubescent body, but smooth, polished, glabrous, thorax, and the dissimilarity of the structure of the palpi, are sufficient to point out their distinctions.

Sp. 1. maxillosus. *Ater, nitidus, pubescens, fascia elytrorum et abdominis ventroque cinereis.* (Long. corp. 6—10 lin.)

St. maxillosus. *Linne.—Don. iii. pl. 96. f. 3.—Cr. maxillosus.* *Steph. Catal. 274. No. 2888.*

Black: shining: head glabrous, broader than the thorax, suborbiculate, with some large impressions behind the eyes: thorax semicircular, subemarginate in front, with the angles deflexed, the disc very smooth, with sometimes two or four large impressions: *elytra* much punctuated, with a central angulated villose-cinereous fascia, in which are about seven large impressions on each elytron, placed longitudinally, the posterior margin ciliated with black: abdomen with a subinterrupted cinereous-villose fascia above, and the three basal segments beneath densely cinereous: legs black; anterior tarsi dilated, fulvous within: antennae dusky-black, pubescent. The ashy pile on the elytra and abdomen is frequently more or less denuded.


†Sp. 2. ciliaris. *Ater, cinereo-pubescent, scutello, elytris apice, abdomine segmentis margine anoque fulso-aureis.* (Long. corp. 7½ lin.)


Black: head scarcely broader than the thorax, glabrous, punctuated, with larger impressions behind the eyes, the sides slightly ashy-pubescent: thorax...
nearly semi-oval, very smooth, shining, glabrous: scutellum clothed with a golden-fulvous pubescence: elytra very much punctulated, each with four larger spots disposed longitudinally on the disc, and one outwardly between the two intermediate ones, the surface with an ashy pubescence, and the apex with long golden-fulvous cilia: abdomen with an ashy pile, the margins of the segments ciliated with golden-fulvous, and the apical joint the same; beneath the three basal joints edged with silvery pile, and the remainder with golden: legs clothed with fulvous pile.

Very rare: one example, which was taken near Edinburgh by Dr. Leach, being the only specimen which I have seen: it is in the British Museum.

Genus Dili.—Emus, Leach.

Antennae scarcely longer than the head, 11-jointed, pubescent, basal joint elongate, slightly bent, subclavate, four next obconic, five following transverse lenticular, apical one as long as the second, ovate-acuminate. Palpi subfiliform: maxillary with the penultimate joint clavate, the terminal slender, elongate-fusiform: mandibles considerably elongate, slightly bent, irregularly dentate within towards the base, simple and acute at the apex, dissimilar: head subtriangular, nearly as large as the thorax, the latter broadest in front, rounded behind: body densely clothed with pile: elytra depressed: legs stout, hirsute: tarsi pentamerous, the anterior dilated: the base of the femora in the males with an elongate, incurved, truncate spine, dilated at the apex.

Emus may be readily known by its great size, and its densely clothed body, the pubescence being very long and erect: its head and thorax are very wide, jaws powerfully and strongly dentate: the antennæ are of different form and proportions from Creophilus, as well as the palpi, and the males have a spine at the base of the hinder femora.


Black: head and thorax densely clothed with an erect golden-yellow pile, the hinder margin of the latter and the scutellum with black; elytra finely punctured, anteriorly clothed with a short depressed black pile, and posteriorly with a villose-cinereous fascia, in which are a few black spots: abdomen above, with the three terminal segments, clothed with golden-yellow pile, and the base with black; beneath somewhat violaceous, with a broad
golden-yellow fascia at the base of the penultimate segment, and the ante-
penultimate with a spot of the same on each side: legs densely clothed 
with black hairs.

Usually found on heaths and extensive open places, but very rare. I pos-
sess specimens from the neighbourhood of Guildford, and it has 
been found in other parts of the country. "Devonshire."—Dr. 
Leach. "New Forest."—A. Cooper, Esq. "Parley-heath."— 
J. C. Dale, Esq.

GENUS DIV.—STAPHYLINUS Auctorm.

Antennæ filiform, basal joint elongate, second short, obconic, third elongate, subclavate, fourth and fifth shorter, obconic, two following subturbinate, the remainder subnodose, the terminal one being obliquely acuminate. Palpi slender, with the apical joint considerably attenuated: head large: thorax subquadrate, rounded behind, widest in front, the lateral and poste-

The restricted genus Staphylinus differs from the foregoing by 
having the body less pubescent, as well as by the structure of the 
antennæ and palpi; the species are generally of large size, and 
rather gaily coloured or varied: they frequent the putrid remains of 
animals, &c.

A. Body entirely clothed with a variegated pile.

Sp. 1. nebulosus. Fulvo-aureo pubescens, nigro nebulosus, abdominis apice 
nigro, femoribus annulo flavo. (Long. corp. 6—8 lin.)
St. nebulosus. Fabricius.—Steph. Catal. 275. No. 2891.—St. hyhidus. Don 
xi. pl. 363.

Black, clothed with a cinereous pubescence, varied with black: head densely 
clothed with a greenish-fulvous-golden pile, with four distinct black points: 
mouth testaceous: neck with two black dots: thorax dilated in front, with 
the anterior angles acute, and the disc with six or eight obscure oblong 
black spots: scutellum velvety black: elytra irregularly marked with black, 
the markings somewhat disposed in fasciae: abdomen with the three basal 
segments having each two velvety black spots, the remainder black: femora 
black, the anterior testaceous at the apex, posterior with a testaceous ring; 
tibiae testaceous, tarsi dusky: antennæ with the four basal joints ferrugi-
nous, the rest black.

Not uncommon in the autumn in several parts of the metropolitan 
district, especially near Hertford; also found in Suffolk, Norfolk,
STAPHYLINIÆ.—STAPHYLINUS.


Sp. 2. murinus. Cinereo-pubescent, nigro nebulosus, abdomine atro, pedibus nigris. (Long. corp. 4½—6 lin.)

Black, clothed with an ashy pubescence, clouded with black: head slightly brassy, with an emarginate pale line between the antennæ; mouth pitchy-black: thorax subemarginate in front, with the anterior angles acute: elytra obsoletely variegated with fuscous: abdomen variegated anteriorly with cinereous and black pile; beneath somewhat silvery: legs entirely black: antennæ ferruginous at the base, dusky towards the apex.

Also common within the metropolitan district; and in Norfolk, and near Bristol. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. pubescens. Niger, nebulosus, capite femoribusque annulo flavis, abdomine subtus villoso-argenteo. (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)

Black, obscure, clouded: head clothed with a dense flavescent down, with a very glossy smooth patch in the middle, and some scattered spots of the same on the disc; mouth pale testaceous: thorax and elytra varied with black and ferruginous pile: abdomen above dusky, with obscure flavescent clouds, and a double dorsal series of velvety black spots; beneath with a dense silvery pile: legs black: femora towards the apex with a testaceous ring: antennæ black, the basal joints ferruginous, varied with black.


B. Body nearly glabrous.

a. Elytra rufous.

Sp. 4. erythropterus. Ater, elytris antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, thoracis margine postice, abdomine segmentia utrinque puncto lanuginoso-aureo, scutello atro holosericeo. (Long. corp. 5½—9½ lin.)

Black: head subcordate, with a dark pubescence, finely punctured: thorax rather narrower than the head, similarly pubescent, with a stria on each side of the front, and the hinder margin of bright golden down; elytra rufous: abdomen black, each segment with a bright golden spot of down on either side, and the extreme edge of the penultimate one whitish, beneath with a
golden streak on each side: legs rufous: antennæ the same at the base, the apex black.

Not uncommon in pastures throughout the metropolitan district in the spring and summer; also found in Suffolk, Norfolk, Devonshire, &c. “Very common near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Near Edinburgh.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 5. castanopterus. Ater, antennæ basi et apice, elytris pedibusque rufis, thorace immaculato, scutello fiavo-aureo. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black, opaque, pubescent: head and thorax punctulated, the latter immaculate: scutellum clothed with a golden-yellow down: elytra rufous: abdomen with a small golden-yellow patch of down on each segment above, and a faint streak of the same beneath: legs rufous: antennæ dusky-black, with the base and apex rufous.


Black, opaque, pubescent, depressed; head and thorax deeply punctulated; the former with a rufous streak between the antennæ, the latter immaculate: scutellum clothed with dark pile: elytra rufous: abdomen with each segment both above and below, with an oblique streak of silvery down at the base: legs dark testaceous: antennæ black, with the base pitchy-red.

Common in the spring and early summer months in the vicinity of the metropolis, and occasionally found in the autumn: it also occurs in Norfolk and Suffolk. “Not uncommon, near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. ariiceps. Ater, opacus, capite thoraceque nigro-ancis, antennis nigriticibus, elytris pedibusque ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 5½ lin.)


Black, opaque: head and thorax, brassy-black, finely punctured, the former not wider than the thorax, with a faint reddish line between the antennæ; the latter immaculate: scutellum black: elytra dull ferruginous: abdomen with the base of each segment clothed with silvery down: legs dull ferruginous: antennæ dusky, or totally black.
Found in the neighbourhood of London, and also in Suffolk.
"Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

†Sp. 8. chalcocephalus. Nigro-fuscus, pubescens, capite thoraceque nigro-aneis, elytris antennis pedibusque brunneis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.)

Dusky-black, pubescent: head and thorax brassy, finely punctured, very delicately pubescent, the latter glossy, with two rows of larger impressions, and four still larger towards the lateral margin: elytra brown, or dusky-red: abdomen with obsolete pubescent lines, tinged with gold: legs brown, with an ashy pubescence: femora dusky: antennae dusky-brown.

Of this species, which is, I believe, in the British Museum, I am not aware of the locality.

b. Elytra concolorous with the body.

Sp. 9. aeneocephalus. Niger, pubescens, capite thoraceque azneis nitidis, subtissime punctulatis, antennis, tibiis, tarsisque obscure testaceis. (Long. corp. 6—7 lin.)

Black, pubescent: head and thorax shining brassy, thickly punctulated: elytra pitchy-brass, or very obscure testaceous, densely pubescent: abdomen clothed with an obscure fuscescent down: femora pitchy-black: tibiae and tarsi dusky-testaceous: antennae rufous at the base: palpi also rufous.

Found in the spring; not uncommonly in the sand-pits on Hampstead-heath, and in other parts in the vicinity of the metropolis.


Pitchy-black, rather obscure: head orbiculate, shining, punctured, with a slightly elevated longitudinal line, and two impressions behind each eye: thorax also glossy and punctured, with a somewhat raised smooth longitudinal line: elytra short, very obscure: legs entirely ferruginous: antennae dull pitchy-ferruginous, with the base and apex rufous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district, beneath stones, moss, &c.; also found in Suffolk and Norfolk. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 11. cantianus. Ater, punctulatus, capite thoraceque nitidis, antennis pedibusque brunneis. (Long. corp. 6½ lin.)
Mandibulata.—Coleoptera.

Black, punctuated, rather glabrous: head glossy, irregularly punctate, with two distinct larger punctures behind: thorax also glossy, and irregularly punctured, with a faint smooth longitudinal line: elytra obscure thickly punctured, with a large puncture on each near the suture towards the apex: abdomen obscure, finely punctured, with larger punctures at the base of each segment: legs and antenna brown.

Occasionally found near London, about Gravesend, &c.

Genus Dv.—Goerius, Leach.

Antenna filiform, the basal joint elongate, slightly incrassated at the tip; second short, rounded, attenuated at the base, third elongate, the remainder gradually decreasing in length, turbinate or obconic, the apical ones being tomentose, and the last abruptly acuminate. Palpi subfiliform, with the terminal joint cylindric-truncate: mandibles strong, irregularly dentate within, the two dissimilar: head orbiculate, or globose-depressed: collar distinct: thorax quadrate, with the posterior angles rounded, widest and truncate in front, thickly punctured: scutellum depressed: elytra short, tomentose, obliquely truncate at the apex within: abdomen rather convex above, with the margins elevated, beneath very convex: legs rather short; tibia setose; tarsi, anterior, considerably dilated.

The insects of this genus are usually of larger size, and may be known by having the mandibles dissimilar and irregularly dentate within, combined with their punctate, broad, head and thorax, subfiliform palpi, &c.


Deep black, opaque, sparingly tomentose: head broader than the thorax, somewhat rounded and regularly, but finely and very thickly, punctulated: thorax as long as the head, thickly and very delicately punctured: elytra more tomentose than the rest of the body: abdomen with the penultimate segment delicately edged with whitish: legs and antenna entirely black.


†Sp. 2. macrocephalus. Ater, capite magno thoraceque subaneo-nitidis minutissimis et crurerrimis punctulatis, elytris piceo-nigris opacis, pedibus nigro-fuscis, tarsis rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 10 lin.)

Black: head very large and wide, of a slight brassy hue and shining, very minutely and thickly punctured: thorax also slightly brassy, glossy, thickly and minutely punctured, with a faint dorsal carina, and two or four larger impressions on the disc: elytra dull opaque pitchy-black: abdomen dilated in the middle, rather obscure: legs pitchy-black; tarsi rufescent: antennae dusky, with the three or four terminal joints reddish: on the head between the antennae is a pale testaceous streak.

In the collection at the British Museum; taken in Devonshire by Dr. Leach in the winter of 1817.

Sp. 3. cyaneus. *Ater, opacus, capite, thorace elytrisque cyaneis.* (Long. corp. 5½—9 lin.)

Black, opaque: head orbiculate, cyaneous above, and very thickly but finely punctured, with an intermediate obsolete slightly elevated line: thorax also cyaneous, and thickly punctulated, with a larger puncture on each side of the hinder margin, and a faint longitudinal line: scutellum velvety-black: elytra cyaneous: abdomen and legs black; anterior tarsi piceous beneath: antennae with the terminal joints tomentose, pitchy-black.

Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district, beneath stones at Coombe-wood; also found in Devonshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, &c.

Sp. 4. punctulatus. *Niger, capite thoraceque nitidis punctulatisimis, antennis apice ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 6½—8 lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent: head suborbiculate, shining, rather coarsely punctured, with a smooth longitudinal line: elytra opaque, rather pubescent, very finely and thickly punctured, with a faint bluish tinge, the suture slightly piceous: abdomen opaque: legs with piceous tarsi: antennae with the terminal joints dull ferruginous.

Rather rare: found occasionally at Coombe-wood, beneath dead leaves, in the spring; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire. "Swansea, not very common."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*


Slender, black, slightly pubescent: head and thorax glabrous, moderately and rather coarsely punctured, the former ovate, and the latter with an obscurely elevated smooth dorsal line: elytra obscure black, very thickly punctured,

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pubescent: abdomen opaque black: legs black; tarsi dull ferruginous antenna; black, with the terminal joints pitchy-brown.

Also rather uncommon: found at Darenth-wood, and at Hampstead, in the spring; likewise in Devonshire and Norfolk.


Black, very glossy: head ovate, very deeply and thickly punctured: thorax also deeply and closely punctured, with a smooth longitudinal line: elytra slightly pubescent, finely punctured throughout, of a bright pitchy-brown, the suture a little elevated: abdomen shining black, punctured: legs black: tarsi rufescent: antennae pitchy, with the tip paler.

Found in Devonshire, and, but very rarely, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. fuscatus. *Niger, capite breviore quadrangulo thoraceque nitidis, fortius dispersè punctatis, antennis extrorsum ferrugineis, pedibus piceis.* (Long. corp. 7—8 lin.)


Black, slightly convex: head short, rather wider than the thorax, transversely quadrangular, shining, rather distantly, but deeply punctured: thorax also shining, and deeply but distantly punctured: elytra opaque, pubescent, thickly punctured: abdomen also opaque, with the sides deeply margined: legs piceous; tibë and tarsi dull reddish: antennae with the three or four basal joints black, the remainder rufo-ferruginous.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.

†Sp. 8. erythropus. *Niger, capite thorace elytrisque punctulatissimis nigro-virescentibus, pedibus rufis.* (Long. corp. 6—8 lin.)


Black: head as wide as the thorax, very much punctured, of a black-brassy-green: thorax the same: elytra rather pubescent, finely punctured, of a somewhat obscure dusky brassy-green: abdomen black, with the penultimate joint faintly edged with white, and fringed with fulvous: legs rufous: coxae black, the two anterior beneath and the posterior rufous: antennae with the base rufo-ferruginous, the apex dusky-black.

Very rare: taken occasionally in June beneath dead leaves in Coombe-wood, where I once took a specimen, which is now detained in the collection at the British Museum: it has also been found, I believe, near Dartford, by the late Mr. Lewin.
STAPHYLINIDÆ.—OCYPUS.

Sp. 9. confinis. Niger obscurus, capite thoraceque nitidissimis, punctatis, cum elytris nigroceres. (Long. corp. 6—7 lin.)


Black, obscure, subpubescent: head rounded, blackish-brass, punctulated, very glossy, glabrous: thorax also shining blackish-brass, and thickly punctured: elytra obscure blackish-brass, with an impressed point within the apex: abdomen punctured above and beneath: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi rufo-piceous: antennæ pitchy-black, slightly pilose.

Taken beneath bark in Essex, and also found near London, but very rare.

GENUS DVI.—OCYPUS, Kirby MSS.

Antennæ rather slender, filiform, the basal joint elongate, slightly bent and subclavate, second short, obconic, third elongate-conic, four following somewhat cylindric-conic, the remainder turbinated, with the terminal one emarginate, acute. Palpi maxillary filiform; labial with the apical joint somewhat securiform: mandibles elongate curved acute, with their inner edge simple or obscurely waved: head broad, mostly rounded: thorax truncate in front, rounded behind: elytra rather short, depressed: abdomen elongate, convex, with the sides much elevated: legs moderate; tibiae setose: tarsi, anterior, considerably dilated.

The curved simple mandibles of the insects of this genus form so prominent a character, that they may be at once recognized from the others of the family by that alone: there are, however, other discriminating marks, as the subclavate labial palpi, obscure body, &c. They usually reside beneath stones, or under dead and decaying leaves; and it would appear from the simplicity of their oral organs that they were less rapacious in their habits than the Goerii, which are extremely voracious.

Sp. 1. similis. Ater, subtomentosus opacus, capite thoraceque punctulantissimis, tarsis piceis. (Long. corp. 5—7 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, subtomentose: head suborbiculate, very thickly punctured, with a smooth intermediate line: thorax the same: elytra black, very obscure: abdomen with transverse impressed points: legs short, pitchy-black, with the tarsi rufo-piceous: antennæ with the apex rufo-piceous.

Very abundant in sand-pits, &c. within the metropolitan district; also found beneath dead leaves, bark, &c., during the winter.

"Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 2. picipes. *Ater opacus, capite thorace subnitis confertissime punctulatis, elytris obscuris, pedibus piceis, tarsis dilutioribus.* (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


Black, opaque, rather broad: head and thorax a little glossy, and very thickly and finely punctulated throughout with a faint smooth dorsal line: elytra deep obscure black: abdomen slightly shining, with the margins of the segments rather piceous: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi somewhat rufescent: antennae piceous, with the apex rufous.

Found within the metropolitan district, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 3. angustatus. *Ater opacus, corpore angustato, tarsis rufo-piceis, antennis piceis extrorsum rufis.* (Long. corp. 7 lin.)


Black, opaque, very slender in proportion to its length: head wider than the thorax, and with the latter very thickly and finely punctured; slightly glossy: elytra dull black, rather pubescent, and finely punctured: abdomen also punctured, with the terminal segment deeply notched beneath: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi paler: antennæ pitchy, rufous at the apex.

Antennæ sometimes entirely deep piceous.

Taken in Suffolk, Yorkshire, and also in the vicinity of London.

Sp. 4. compressus. *Niger, punctatissimus, capite thoraceque obscuris, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis.* (Long. corp. 6—7 lin.)


Black, very thickly and finely punctured: head and thorax obscure: elytra slightly pubescent: legs red-brown: antennæ fuscous, with the two basal and the two apical joints rufo-ferruginous.

Not uncommon in the spring in the vicinity of the metropolis; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, &c.

Sp. 5. phaeopus. *Ater, punctatissimus, capite thoraceque subnitis, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis.* (Long. corp. 7 lin.)


Black, thickly and finely punctured: head and thorax rather glossy, with a very faint longitudinal line: elytra opaque, pubescent: legs dull red-brown: antennae the same.

I possess a pair of this species, captured near London, but I forget the exact locality.
STAPHYLINIDE.—TASGIUS—ASTRAPEUS.

GENUS DVII.—TASGIUS, Leach.

Antenna rather short, filiform, the basal joint elongate, very slender at the base, second and third rather shorter, of equal length, subclavate, four following rather shorter, subcylindric-truncate, the remainder still shorter, obconic, the last being abruptly acuminated. Palpi dissimilar; maxillary with the-terminal joint short, truncate; labial with the same joint securiform: mandibles slightly notched within: head rather small, rounded: thorax subovate, thickly punctured: elytra short, obliquely truncate within: abdomen slightly convex above, with an elevated margin, more convex beneath, the apex with short styles: legs short; tibiae setose; tarsi, anterior, considerably dilated.

By the securiform labial palpi and dissimilarly dentate mandibles, the Tasgii may be known from the other insects of this family, excepting Astrapasus; from which the truncate maxillary palpi, and thickly and coarsely punctured thorax, readily distinguish them. The species, moreover, appear to differ in habit from the Astrapæus, being found beneath stones, &c.

Sp. 1. rufipes. *Ater, capite thoraceque subcuneis nitidissimis, elytris obscuriusculis, pedibus fulvis.* (Long. corp. 6—8 lin.)


Black; head nearly as wide as the thorax, of a faint brassy hue, very glossy, thickly and deeply punctured, with two larger impressions on each side behind the eyes: thorax also very glossy, coarsely punctured, with a very narrow smooth longitudinal line: elytra with a very obsolete bluish tinge, rather obscure: abdomen broad, convex: legs rufo-fulvous, with obscure coxae: antennæ brown, with the base rufous, and the apex fulvous.

Apparently rare: the only specimens I have seen are those in the British Museum, and my own cabinet; the former were taken in Devonshire, and the latter by myself near London, many years since.

GENUS DVIII.—ASTRAPEUS, Gravenhorst.

Antenna subfiliform, rather longer than the head, the articulations for the most part subglobose-conic. Palpi with the terminal joint thickened, of the labial subtrigonal, or somewhat securiform: labrum with a slight notch: head suborbiculate, narrower than the thorax, which is subquadrate, with the sides and anterior margins straight, the posterior rounded: abdomen with its exposed portion nearly as long as the rest of the body: legs rather slender; tibiae setose; tarsi, anterior, dilated.
Like Tassius, Astraphesus has the labial palpi securiform; but the smoothness of the thorax, and more elongate terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, at once discriminate it: the articulations of the antennæ also differ in form and proportions. The species reside beneath the bark of trees.

**Sp. 1. rufipennis. **Niger, nitidus, antennarum basi, ore, elytris abdominisque segmento penultimo rufis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


Black, shining; head very smooth: labrum rufous: thorax also very smooth, glossy; with one or two larger impressions: elytra bright castaneous-red, with a row of punctures placed longitudinally: abdomen rather glossy, with the greater portion of the penultimate segment rufous: legs black, with the tibiae and anterior tarsi fuscescent: antennæ with the two basal joints rufous.

This is also apparently a very rare species: I once took a specimen at Coombe-wood, which is now in the collection at the British Museum, associated with a second, I believe, captured in Devonshire. These are the only indigenous examples that I have inspected.

**GENUS DIX.—QUEDIUS, Leach.**

*Antenna* short, slender, filiform, the basal joint slightly elongate, second short, obconic, third elongate, subclavate, fourth as long as the second, four following gradually decreasing in length, obturinate, the remainder shorter, with the last longest, and suddenly acuminate. *Palpi* slender, elongate, with the apical joint elongate, subfusiform: *mandibles* short, slightly dentate within: *head* rather small, subovate: *eyes* sometimes large: *thorax* anteriorly truncate, rounded, and generally compressed in front, the disc very smooth, with a few large impressed points: *elytra* rather short, somewhat rounded at the apex: *abdomen* slightly attenuated at the tip, the margins a little elevated: *legs* slender; *tibiae* setose; *tarsi*, anterior, considerably dilated.

The species of the extensive genus Quedius may be known by having the palpi long, filiform, the mandibles dissimilarly dentate within, the anterior tarsi very much dilated, and the thorax convex, with its sides expanded and compressed; the head is generally elongate-ovate, and the eyes are frequently very large, though not very prominent. They mostly reside beneath stones or dung, under the refuse materials of gardens, &c., in damp and sandy situations.
A. With large eyes.

Sp. 1. tristis. Nigre, obscurus, capite thoraceque nitidius, antennis plantisque ferrugineis, pedibus piceis. (Long. corp. 4—6 lin.)


Black, obscure: head subcordate, shining, smooth, with three or four impressions behind the eyes, and others in a transverse line between the latter: thorax subcompressed, smooth, with three impressions placed obliquely on each side of the disc anteriorly, and about seven scattered on the sides: elytra obscure, finely punctured: abdomen with the extreme apex rufo-piceous: legs rufo-piceous, with the tarsi paler, and the latter beneath ferruginous: antenna rufo-fusus, or brown.

Abdomen above sometimes iridescent.

Not uncommon in the vicinity of the metropolis; also found in Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, near Bristol, &c. “Frequent near Swansea, beneath stones in moist places.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Baehills.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. picicornis. Ater, nitidiusculus, capite thoraceque politis, antennis piceis. (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head somewhat rounded, very glossy, smooth, with several punctures behind the eyes on each side, and others placed transversely between the eyes: thorax also very glossy, with six impressions placed in two oblique lines on the disc, and two or three others on the sides: elytra obscure, very much punctured: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi paler: antenna pitchy.

Probably a variety of the foregoing.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district, and in other parts of the country.

Sp. 3. gracilis. Angustior, ater, nitidiusculus, capite parvo thoraceque nitidis, antennis piceis basi rufis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


Slender, elongate, black, rather glossy: head small, glossy, smooth, with about three punctures on the hinder angle: thorax also glossy and smooth, with four punctures on the disc, and about six towards the lateral margins: elytra obscure, somewhat piceous: abdomen slender, with the extreme apex piceous: legs piceous, with the tibiae and tarsi rufescent: antenna pitchy, with the base rusus.

Taken near London; apparently not very common.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 4. pyrrhopus. Ater, capite thoraceque politis, antennis, elytris, pedibusque rufis, capite subovato. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Black: head subovate, very glossy, smooth, with three punctures on the hinder angles, and one on each side near the eyes: thorax also very glossy, and smooth, with three punctures on each side of the disc, placed obliquely, and two or three others on the sides: elytra of a bright red, very thickly punctulated: abdomen with the penultimate segment delicately edged with whitish: legs ferrugines: antennae slightly thickened exteriorly, rufous.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district; also in Norfolk, Suffolk, and in Yorkshire.

Sp. 5. picipennis. Ater, obscurus, capite thoraceque nitidissimis, elytris antennis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Black, obscure; head subcordate, very glossy, with about four impressions on the hinder angle, and one deeper near the eyes: thorax also very glossy, and smooth, with six punctures placed in two oblique lines on the disc, and one submarginal on each side: elytra very much punctured, pitchy-castaneous: abdomen with the penultimate segment slightly edged with whitish: legs rufo-piceous, with the femora dusky: antennae piceous, with the base and apex sometimes rufous, or entirely rufous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, and near Bristol. “Not uncommon near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 6. denudatus. Piceo-niger, nitidus, elytris glabris, punctulatissimis, antennis piceis. (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)


Pitchy-black: head subcordate, half as wide as the thorax, shining, smooth, with three punctures on the hinder angle, and one on each side near the eyes: thorax very glossy, smooth, with about six scattered punctures: elytra glabrous, punctured, very glossy: abdomen with the penultimate joint edged with whitish: legs pitchy; tarsi reddish: antennae piceous.

This may be merely the old state of the foregoing species.

Found near London, and in Suffolk.

†Sp. 7. lateralis. Niger, nitidus, antennarum basi, elytrorum margine laterali tarsisque fusco-ferrugineis, fronte scutelloque impunctatis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.)

St. lateralis. Gravenhorst Micr. p. 35.
**STAPHYLINIDE.—QUEDIUS.**

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*Broad, shining, black:* head rounded, with a single impression on each side near the eyes: thorax very smooth, with a faint metallic tinge, and three obsolete punctures on each side, placed obliquely: scutellum very smooth: *elytra opaque, with the lateral edge broadly pale testaceous:* abdomen with a violaceous or brassy tinge, the apex rufescent: legs pitchy; tarsi rufescent: antennæ stout, fusco-Black, with the first joint and base of the two next reddish.

Although this conspicuous insect has been nearly twenty years in the collection at the British Museum, *unnamed,* it has never been recorded as indigenous, from having been accidentally omitted in my Catalogue.

A single example taken in July, 1815, at Darenth-wood by Dr. Leach, and a second in “Spitchweek-park,” by Mr. Bentley, in June, 1828, are the only specimens that I have seen.

### B. With the eyes moderate, or small; the sides of the thorax not waved.

**a. Thorax with a double row of two or three impressions.**


*Black: head rather narrower than the thorax, somewhat rounded, shining, smooth, with about four punctures towards the hinder angle, and one on each side near the eyes: thorax smooth, glossy, with six discoidal spots, the two posterior in each series approximating, and two or three on the lateral margins: scutellum dusky: *elytra shining, very much punctulated, testaceous:* abdomen with the margins of the segments both above and beneath, and the apex rufescent: *legs ferruginous:* antennæ dusky, with the basal joint rufous: *palpi rufous.*

Found in boleti, and beneath the bark of willows. Not common; in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, as well as in Norfolk and Suffolk.

*Sp. 9. hemopterus. Ater, nitidus, elytris rubris, antennis pedibusque brunneis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)*


*Black, shining: head suborbiculate, smooth, with three punctures on the occiput, placed obliquely, and one near each eye: thorax smooth, with six punctures, disposed in three parallel rows, the anterior two being rather more distinct, and other punctures on the margin and anterior angle: *elytra pubescent, reddish:* abdomen with the margins of the segments and the extreme tip piceous: *legs brown:* antennæ rather stout, brown or reddish-black, the apical joint small: *palpi fuscous.*

Occasionally found near London, and in Suffolk and Devonshire.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Pitchy-black, shining: head orbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax, smooth, with three punctures behind: thorax also orbiculate, with some oblique scattered spots in front, and a double series of six larger ones on the disc: elytra rather obscure, very much punctulated, pubescent, piceous or black: abdomen also pubescent, with the penultimate joint slightly edged with white: legs piceous; antennae pitchy-black, or rufescent: palpi black.

Extremely variable in size, and slightly so in colour; the antennae, legs, and margins of the abdominal segments being sometimes rufescent.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district; also in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.

†Sp. 11. atriceps. *Rufo-piceus, nitidus, antennis elytris pedibus anoque ferrugineis, capite atro.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Reddish-piceous, or obscure ferruginous: head black, polished, smooth, with three lateral punctures at the hinder angle, and one near each eye: thorax also polished and smooth, with a few punctures on the margin, and a double row of six on the disc, placed obliquely: elytra ferruginous, punctulated: abdomen with the apex bright ferruginous: legs also ferruginous: antennae rather stout at the apex, and with the palpi black.

Taken in Suffolk.


Pitchy: head orbiculate, narrower than the thorax, very glossy and glabrous, black, with three punctures placed triangularly behind, and another before each eye: thorax ample, highly polished and glabrous, with a double row of large impressions placed obliquely, one submarginal, and two on the hinder margin: elytra dull yellow, obscure, slightly pubescent: abdomen broad, pitchy: legs rufo-piceous; tarsi rufous: antennae and palpi fulvous-yellow.

The antennae are sometimes brown at the apex, and the posterior legs pitchy.

Not common: found near London, and in Suffolk, "beneath algae in the Orwell in June."—*Kirby MSS.*


Black, slightly shining: head ovate, shining, smooth, with a few punctures behind the eyes, and four between: thorax also shining and smooth, with two rows of rather obscure punctures on the disc, and a few impressions on the margin: elytra pitchy-chestnut: abdomen dilated, with the apical segment rufous: legs pitchy-brown or chestnut: antennae piceous, rather stout.

Found near London, and in Devonshire: not very common.


Black, rather shining: head very glossy, smooth, a little narrower than the thorax, with three impressions behind, the intermediate one larger between the antennae: thorax also very glossy and smooth, with discoidal impressions, placed very obliquely, and also a deeply excavated puncture on each lateral margin, with four smaller ones anteriorly: elytra rufous, glabrous, impunctate: abdomen black, with the edges of the segments and the extreme tip dark reddish: legs rufous: antennae rufous at the base, the apex dusky-red.

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

Sp. 15. impressus. Niger, nitidiusculus, elytris quadruplici serie impressis, margine omni rufo. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Black: head smooth, very glossy, with about five punctures on the hinder angle, and two on each side near the eyes: thorax very smooth and shining, with six discoidal punctures, disposed in two oblique rows, and several scattered ones towards the margin: elytra glabrous, shining, with the deflexed sides, suture, and apex rufous, with four rows of impressions, one of them near the suture, two on the disc, and the fourth on the lateral margin: abdomen with the margins of the segments both above and beneath dull rufous: legs pitchy, with the joints fuscescent: antennae pitchy-black.

Slightly variable in the colour of the legs, and in the breadth of the coloured edge of the elytra.

Not very uncommon in dung, and beneath dead leaves, in the vicinity of London; found also in Suffolk, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 16. sericopterus. Ater, nitidiusculus, antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis, elytris sericeo-pubescentibus brunneo-castaneis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Black, rather glossy: head subovate, smooth, shining, with a few punctures behind the eyes, and one on each side between them: thorax also smooth and glossy, with a faint double row of impressions on the disc, and a few punctures on the margin: elytra chestnut-brown, clothed with a long silken
pubescence: abdomen rather acute, with a bluish gloss; legs red-brown; antennæ the same, but paler, and slender.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 17. rufitarsis. *Ater, capite, thoraceque nitidis, elytris tarsisque ferrugineis.*

(Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black: head rather narrower than the thorax, rounded, shining, smooth, with three impressions on the hinder angle, and one near each eye: thorax smooth, glossy, with a double row of three punctures placed obliquely, and a few scattered ones on the margin: *elytra* pubescent, testaceous, punctulated: abdomen with the penultimate segment delicately edged with white: *legs* pitchy-black; *tarsi rufous*: antennæ piceous.

Found near London; but not common.

†Sp. 18. seminitidus. *Ater, obscurus, capite thoraceque politis, elytris pedibusque piceis, palpis subclavatis.*

(Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black: head somewhat rounded, polished with several very obscure punctures behind the eyes: thorax very smooth, polished, with a puncture on each side, and another in the margin: *elytra* punctulated, obscure *piceous*, pubescent: abdomen with the penultimate segment narrowly edged with whitish: *legs* pitchy-black: *antennæ* and *palpi* black, the latter subclavate.

This singular species, I believe, has only been taken in Suffolk.


(Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black: head orbiculate, very glossy, glabrous, smooth, with several punctures behind the eyes, and one larger one on each side between them: eyes rather large: thorax glabrous, smooth, with a double series of three punctures, and three or four others on the lateral margin: *elytra* dull reddish, very much punctuated, slightly pubescent and obscure: abdomen with a purplish gloss in certain lights, with the edges of the segments and the extreme tip reddish: *legs* rufous: *antennæ* subclavate, glabrous, black, with the base rufous.

Not common: I have once captured a specimen within the metropolitan district. "Taken near Barham in June."—*Kirby MSS.*

b. With the dorsal series of thoracic impressions quadri punctate.

Sp. 20. picatus. *Ater, capite thoraceque nitidis, elytris piceis, thorace posticé fuscol.i impress.i.*

(Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Black: head subcordate, very glossy, smooth, with several punctures on the hinder angle, and two between each eye: thorax with eight discoidal punctures, disposed in two lines, and others on the lateral margins, and a fovea on the hinder margin: elytra pitchy, pubescent, very much punctured: abdomen with the penultimate segment delicately bordered with white: legs rufo-piceous, with the anterior coxae dusky: antennae black.

Rather uncommon: found occasionally near London; and in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Black, with a rather long but sparing ashy pubescence: head subcordate, shining, smooth, glabrous, punctate as in Qu. picatus: thorax also smooth and glabrous, with the ordinary series of discoidal impressions, and others on the sides: elytra obscure, piceous, very minutely punctulate: abdomen with the penultimate joint slightly margined with white, the terminal one at the tip beneath reddish: legs rufo-piceous, with the anterior coxae dusky: antennae black, with the basal joints pitchy.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk.

Black, rather shining, similar in all respects to Qu. picipes, but the antennae are shorter than the thorax; the neck stouter: the elytra clothed with longer and more rigid pubescence; the legs of an obscure ferruginous, and the margins of the abdominal segments beneath reddish. It may possibly be a mere variety, or an immature state of the preceding.

Found also within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk; but rarely.

†Sp. 23. sericans. Ater, nitidus, thorace sericante, elytris pedibusque rufescen- tibus. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)
Black, shining, pilose: head suborbiculate, punctured behind the eyes, and with four impressions placed transversely between them: thorax with a slightly silken gloss, with a double series of four deeply impressed punctures, rather diverging, and five others towards the margins: elytra dull rufous, pilose, punctulated: abdomen acute, with the edges of the segments beneath rufous: legs dull reddish: antennae black, with the base rufo-piceous.

Taken in Suffolk, by Mr. Kirby.
(Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, shining, subpilose: head suborbiculate, with several punctures behind the eyes, and two on each side between them, placed transversely, one on the margin itself: thorax polished, smooth, with a double row of four impressions on the disc, one intermediate of three, and a lateral one of two; elytra punctulate, chestnut-brown: abdomen of a dark-bluish tint: legs chestnut-brown: antennae black.

Also found in Suffolk, and I believe likewise in Devonshire.

Sp. 25. rufipes. *Nigro-piceus, capite thoraceque nitidis, elytris abdomineque obscuris, subpubescentibus, pedibus rufo-fuvis, antennis piceis basi rufis.*
(Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Pitchy-black: head and thorax glabrous, smooth, and shining; the former with a few punctures on the hinder angle, and two on each side between the eyes; the latter with a double row of four rather large impressions on the disc, and four or five on each side: elytra very much punctulated, and slightly pubescent: abdomen also pubescent, with the margins of the segments obscurely piceous: legs rufo-fuvious: tibiae and tarsi obscure: antennae pitchy, with the base rufo.

Taken by myself within the metropolitan district.

(Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Bright deep shining black: head and thorax very much polished; the former with several large punctures behind the eyes, and one on each side between them; the latter with a faint double row of impressions on the disc, and a few more deeply impressed points on the margin: elytra slightly glossy, and very thickly punctuated: abdomen rather acuminate, glabrous, with a faint purplish tinge, and the extreme edge of the penultimate segment whitish: legs pitchy, with the anterior femora fuscescent: antennae rather short and thick, entirely black.

Inhabits the vicinity of London: apparently uncommon.

Sp. 27. nitescens. *Nigro-piceus, subnitidus, capite atro, elytrorum apice, abdominisque segmentorum marginibus, antennis pedibusque-piceis.*
(Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Pitchy-black, rather glossy: head small, black, with some faint punctures.
behind the eyes, and two on each side between: thorax suborbiculate, with a double row of small punctures on the disc, and some larger ones on the margin: elytra slightly pubescent, with the apex pale pitchy: abdomen also pubescent, with the margins of the segments narrowly edged with pale pitchy: legs pitchy: antennae the same, palest at the base.

Found on the coast of Norfolk. "Swansea."—Dr. Leach.


Black, slightly shining: head subovate, glossy, smooth, with some faint impressions behind the eyes, and two larger ones on each side between them: thorax rather elongate ovate, shining, smooth, with a double row of impressions on the disc, placed obliquely, and a few more distinct ones on the lateral margin: elytra pubescent, dull black, finely punctulated: legs pitchy-black: antennae rather slender, entirely black.

Captured in the neighbourhood of London.

c. The series of impressions on the thorax quinque-punctate.

Sp. 29. lepidulus. Niger, nitidus, antennis elytris pedibusque rufis, abdomine segmentis apiee piceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Pitchy-black: head subcordate; rather narrower than the thorax, shining, smooth, the posterior angles punctured, and two punctures on each side between the eyes: thorax shining, smooth, with ten slightly impressed punctures disposed in a double row, and others on the lateral margins: elytra slightly pubescent, punctulated, reddish: abdomen with the margins of the segments dull piceous, of the penultimate one whitish: legs ferruginous: antennae rufous, with the base paler.

Rare: taken near London, and in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 30. inquinatus. Ater, nitidus, subpilosus, elytris rufis basi nigris, pedibus fuscis. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)

Black, shining, rather pilose: head suborbiculate, punctate behind the eyes, and with four impressions placed transversely between the eyes, one of them on the margin itself: thorax with a double row of five impressions, three intermediate, and two lateral, besides others on the margin itself: elytra pilose, punctulate, rufous, with the base black: abdomen linear, sericeous beneath: legs fuscescent, with the tarsi paler: antennae fuscous-black, with the basal joint pitchy.

Found in Suffolk: not common.
Sp. 31. picicollis. *Niger, thorace elytrisque piceis, femoribus rufescentibus* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, orbiculate, shining, glabrous, smooth, with five punctures towards the hinder angle, and two on each side between the eyes: thorax subquadrate, pitchy-brown, shining, with a double row of five impressions, of which the first and last are most distant; in the middle of the lateral margins are four other punctures, placed obliquely: elytra pitchy, rather glossy, pubescent: abdomen with the apex of the segments beneath reddish: legs fuscous, with the femora fulvescent: antennae fuscous, with the basal joint paler.

Taken but rarely near London: it has occurred in the county of Norfolk and Suffolk; also, I believe, in Devonshire.

Sp. 32. suturalis. *Nigro-piceus, antennis, pedibus, elytrorum margine suturique ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)


Pitchy-black: head subcordate, rather narrower than the thorax, smooth, shining, with several punctures on the hinder angle, and two on each side between the eyes: thorax smooth, polished, with a double row of five punctures, and two others on each side: elytra slightly pubescent, very thickly punctured, piceous, with the suture and lateral margin ferruginous: abdomen with the margins of the segments reddish: legs ferruginous: antennae subfiliform, ferruginous.


Sp. 33. unicolor. *Ater, nitidus, capite, thoraceque politis, thorace punctis duplici serie.* (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)


Black, rather shining: head subcordate, about half as wide as the thorax, extremely glossy, smooth, with about three impressions on the posterior angle, and two on each side between the eyes: thorax smooth, also very glossy, with ten discoidal impressions, disposed in two lines, and some others scattered on the lateral margin: elytra rather obscure, pubescent: abdomen with the extreme edge of the penultimate segment whitish: legs black: antennae the same.

Rather scarce: found near London, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.
Sp. 34. castanopterus. _Ater, nitidus, elytris rufo-castaneis, antennis basi tarsisque piceis._ (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)  

Black, shining: head subovate, smooth, with about four impressions behind the eyes, and two between: thorax suborbiculate, with about twelve punctures, disposed in two nearly parallel rows, on the disc, and a few more distinct on the lateral margin: _elytra faintly punctulate, of a bright rufo-castaneous:_ abdomen with the two basal segments narrowly edged with pitchy-red: legs dusky black, _tarsi piceous_: antenna dusky, with the base piceous.

Taken near London: not common.

d. _Thorax with four punctures._

Sp. 35. Skrimshiranus. _Rufo-pieeus, nitidus, capite elytrisque atro-pieeis, thorace nitidissimo disco quadripunctato._ (Long. corp. 4 lin.)  

Pitchy-red, shining, glabrous: head ovate, deep pitchy-black, with two large punctures behind the eyes, and two foveae between them in front: _thorax convex, extremely glossy bright rufo-piceous,_ with four impressions on the disc towards the anterior margin, placed somewhat tetragonally: _elytra finely punctulate, deep pitchy-black,_ with the suture piceous: abdomen convex, strongly margined on the sides, punctate, with the penultimate segment narrowly edged with piceous: legs dull rufo-piceous, with the tarsi paler: _antenne piceous, somewhat rufescent at the base._

Of this conspicuous insect I have seen but a single specimen, which was presented to me by the Rev. T. Skrimshire, who captured it near Fakenham, in Norfolk.

C. _Eyes moderate: thorax with its lateral margins waved._

Sp. 36. nitidus. _Niger, nitidus, occipite utrinque punctatissimo, elytris testaceis._ (Long. corp. 5 lin.)  

Black, somewhat pubescent, rather shining: head rather longer than the thorax, with several scattered excavations on the posterior angle, and two distinct ones on the forehead: _thorax very glossy, with about eight impressed punctures on the disc, disposed in two oblique lines, and several on the lateral margin: _elytra very much punctulated, rufo-testaceous,_ slightly pubescent: abdomen rather short: _legs black, or pitchy-black:_ antenna obscure, with the three basal joints shining: _palpi black and glossy._

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

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MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 37. erythropterus. Niger, nitidus, antennis, pedibus, abdomine segmentarum marginibus anoque rufo-piceis, elytris rufis basi infuscatis. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

Black, shining, glabrous: head smooth, with three large punctures behind the eyes, and two fovee between them in front: thorax glossy, smooth, with two faint impressions on each side of the disc, and one on the lateral margin: elytra nearly glabrous, rufous, with the base indeterminately dusky: abdomen with the margins of the segments and the extreme one entirely pitchy-red: legs and antennae the same, the latter a little dusky towards the apex.

The antennae are sometimes nearly black, the base of the elytra cloudless, and the penultimate joint of the abdomen half red.

Taken within the metropolitan district; but not commonly.

GENUS DX.—PHILONTHUS, Leach.

Antennae filiform, the basal joint elongate, rather stout, second and third longer and more slender than the rest, subclavate, the remainder abbreviated, subnodose, with the terminal one largest, obliquely excavated at the apex. Palpi short, maxillary with the terminal joint longer and rather more slender than the preceding: mandibles with a strong tooth in the middle of its inner edge, the two dissimilar: head somewhat globose-depressed, or orbiculate, punctured behind the eyes, and one on each side before them: thorax quadrate, with the lateral margins dilated and deflexed in front: body sublinear: legs moderate; tibia slightly setose externally, downy interiorly: anterior tarsi moderately dilated.

The genus Philonthus may be recognised from Quedius by the comparatively slight dilatation of the anterior tarsi, the terminal joint of which is elongate: from Bisnius it may be known by the truncate apical joint of the palpi, and from Raphirus by the smallness of the eyes. The species chiefly frequent dung; but some few are found also in fungi, beneath moss, in decayed trees, &c.

A. Thorax with its disc impunctate.
   a. With the sides of the thorax rounded.


Black-brass, shining: head rather narrower than the thorax, very smooth, and slightly pilose: thorax similar, but less pilose: elytra greenish-brass, thickly and finely punctate: abdomen black, with the ante-penultimate
segment beneath, in one sex, twice as long as the others, and covering the penultimate: legs black: tarsi pitchy.

Not uncommon beneath old bones, under dung, moss, &c., throughout the metropolitan district; and in Suffolk. "Not unfrequent (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. seneus. _Ater, capite thoraceque leavissimis_ æneis, _elytris_ æneis nitidis._ (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black: head and thorax extremely smooth, brassy, and polished: _elytra_ finely and rather thickly punctured, also shining brassy: legs black; tarsi piceous: antennæ black.

Probably a variety, of the female of the preceding species.

Also abundant within the metropolitan district, in company with the preceding insect. “(Near Swansea,) not uncommon.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. chalceus. _Ater, capite thoraceque nitidissimis_ æneis, _elytris_ viridi-æneis, _pedibus_ aneo-piceis._ (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Black: head small, rounded, extremely glossy, and bright brass: thorax also very glossy, brassy, and impunctate; _elytra_ greenish-brass, finely punctured: abdomen black, with a brassy tinge: legs also brassy-black: antennæ dull black.

Taken within the metropolitan district; apparently uncommon.

b. With the sides of the thorax slightly waved.

Sp. 4. splendens. _Ater, capite thoraceque leavissimis, elytris subpubescentibus_ æneis nitidulis._ (Long. corp. 5—6 lin.)


Black: head broad, very smooth and polished, with a faint brassy tint, and a few punctures on each side behind, two most conspicuous, two others on the disc of the forehead, and one near each eye; thorax also smooth, polished, and tinted with anæus, the disc impunctate, the lateral margins slightly impressed; _elytra_ slightly pubescent, shining brassy: abdomen with the penultimate segment obscurely edged with white: antennæ tomentose obscure, with the four basal joints shining.

Not uncommon in dung within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk and Suffolk. “Not uncommon (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.
B. Thorax with four impressions on the disc, two on each side.

Sp. 5. eratus. *Nigro-oeneus, nitidus, thorace punctis discoidalibus quatuor, elytris glabris punctatis.* (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Shining brassy-black: head suborbiculate, glabrous, very smooth, with four punctures, placed transversely, in front: thorax glabrous, very smooth, *with four punctures on the disc,* placed two on each side of the centre, three others placed in a triangle on the anterior angle, and others on the posterior margin; the disc brassy, with a slight violaceous tint: *elytra glabrous, brassy, punctured.* abdomen slightly pilose, with the penultimate segment very narrowly edged with white: legs and antennae black.

Taken in Suffolk; and occasionally within the metropolitan district.

C. Thorax with a quadripunctate series of dorsal impressions on each side of the middle.

a. With metallic, brassy, or blue elytra.


Black, shining: head broad, orbiculate, as large as the thorax: the latter smooth, *with four deep impressions on each side of the disc,* one on the margin and two towards the sides: *elytra brassy-green,* delicately punctulated: abdomen wide, rather deeply punctured, and with a strong margin: legs and antennae black.

In one sex the head is rather narrower than the thorax.

Abundant throughout the metropolitan district; also found not uncommonly in Norfolk and Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. "Near Swansea, and on Sketty-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. politus. *Neo-niger, capite thoraceque politis, elytris aeneis nitidis, capite ovato, thorace angustiori.* (Long. corp. 3½—5 lin.)


Brassy-black, shining, rather slender: head ovate, narrower and smaller than the thorax, glossy: thorax also glossy, with a double row of four impressions on the disc, two on the margin and three on each side: *elytra brassy, and shining.* abdomen black: legs and antennae the same.

The elytra are sometimes of a brownish-brass, and the legs and antennae fuscous.

The head is smaller in one sex, and the insect varies in size.

Also very common throughout the vicinity of the metropolis, and
in Suffolk and Norfolk: found likewise near Dover and in Devonshire, and near Bristol. "Common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 8. cognatus. _Ater-subaneus, elytris fusco-aneis, thorace nitido seriebus dorsalisub punctatis._ (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Rather broad; deep black, slightly brassy: head and thorax glossy, the latter with a somewhat obsolete double series of impressions on the disc, two on the lateral margins and one on each side in front: _elytra_ dull fuscous-brass: abdomen sublinear, rather obtuse at the apex, black: legs and antennae also black.

Found within the metropolitan district, but not common.

Sp. 9. microcephalus. _Angustior, niger, nitidus, elytris subabbreviatis viridi-aneis, thorace seriebus dorsalis profundè impressis, capite parvo._ (Long. corp. 5 lin.)


Slender, black, shining: head small, ovate, glossy: thorax also very glossy, with the dorsal impressions very deep, and rather large: _elytra_ bright brassy-green: abdomen with a viridescent tinge, the extreme edge of the penultimate joint white: legs and antennae fuscous-black.

Also found within the metropolitan district; more abundant than the last.

Sp. 10. melanopterus. _Niger, nitidus, elytris atro-aneis, antennaru m basi, ore, pedibusque piceis._ (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Black, shining: head ovate, glossy: thorax also glossy, with a double row of impressions on the disc, placed obliquely, and a few scattered ones on the sides: _elytra_ deep brassy-black, finely punctured: legs and base of the antennæ piceous: apex of the latter fuscous: palpi and labrum pitchy-red.

Taken near London, and also in Norfolk.

Sp. 11. maculicornis. _Niger, capite thoraceque politis, antennis basi subl us fulvis, elytris aneo-nigris._ (Long. corp. 4—4½ lin.)


Black: head subcordate, much narrower than the thorax, brassy-black, very glossy: thorax also very glossy, smooth, with a row of four faint impressions on each side of the disc, placed obliquely, and four or five scattered
ones on the sides: elytra brassy-black, very much punctulated: legs black: antennae filiform, black, with the basal joint beneath rufous or fulvous.

Var. β. Ph. nigripennis. Steph. Catal. 280. No. 296. —With the elytra of a dusky, or fuscous, brassy hue; and the basal joint of the antennae rufopiceous beneath.

Not uncommon in dung throughout the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. "(Near Swansea,) not uncommon."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp 12. decorus. Ater, capite, thoraceque nigro-anoeis, elytris obscuris, pedibus piceis, tarsi dilutioribus. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)


Black: head ovate, extremely glossy, blackish-brass, punctate behind the eyes, and four larger punctures between the latter: thorax rather wider than the head, also extremely glossy, and of a blackish-brass, with a double series of impressions placed obliquely on the disc, and about five less distinct ones on each lateral margin; one very deeply impressed on each side of the posterior margin, and another near the neck: elytra slightly pubescent, of an obscure dusky-brass: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi paler: antennae clothed with a dusky pubescence, the base black and glabrous.

Not very abundant; found at the roots of trees and in dung in Richmond Park, and occasionally taken in other parts of the metropolitan district: it has occurred in Norfolk.


St. carbonarius. Gravenhorst, Micr. p. 23.—St. politus, var. β. Paykull, iii. 399.

Slender, shining, black: head narrower than the thorax, subovate, with some punctures on the vertex and forehead: thorax slightly tinted with brassy, with a double series of rather deep impressions on the disc, and a few scattered ones on the sides: elytra dusky-greenish, very thickly punctured: abdomen with its extreme tip dusky-ferruginous: antennae rather stout, black, the terminal joints fuscous.

I possess a single example of this species, which was captured in the vicinity of London: it has also been observed near "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

†Sp. 14. cyanipennis. Ater, nitidus, elytris concinnæ violaceo-cyaneis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.)


Glossy-black: head small, suborbiculate, very smooth: thorax also very
smooth, with a double series of discoidal impressions: 
elytra of a rich and beautiful violet-blue, punctulated and subpilose: 
scutellum black: abdomen rather long and a little acute, somewhat pubescent: 
legs and antennae black.

Of this beautiful insect I have seen but a single specimen, which 
is now in the British Museum collection, and was taken many years 
since near "Swansea."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 15. sericeus. Nigro-aneus nitidus, capite thoraceque glabris, eelyris sub-
profunde punctatis, abdomen sericeo-micante, thoraceus dorsibus 
punctis approximates. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)

Broad; brassy-black, shining: head large, orbiculate, as wide as the thorax, 
glabrous, shining: thorax also glabrous and shining, with a series of 
implications on each side of the disc, composed of four deep approximating 
punctures, the rows placed parallel with each other: ealytra slightly pubes-
cent, and rather coarsely and deeply punctured: abdomen slightly clothed 
with a silken pubescence: legs and antennae black.

Found but rarely within the metropolitan district.

corp. 3½ lin.)

Black: head suborbiculate, very glossy, brassy-black, smooth, punctate 
behind the eyes, and with four implications between the latter: thorax 
slightly compressed anteriorly, brassy-black, and very glossy, with a double 
series of implications on the disc, and several sprinkled on each side: 
ealytra glossy brassy-black, thickly punctulated, and very slightly pubescent: 
abdomen shining, rather pubescent, with the extreme edge of the penulti-
mate segment whitish: legs black: anterior tibiae and tarsi clothed with a 
soft pale down beneath.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district: also found in 
Suffolk, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 17. chalcopterus. Ater, nitidissimus, capite thoraceque politis, eelyris ansis, 
pedibus pieceis. (Long. corp. 2½—3 lin.)
No. 2970.

Black, shining: head subcordate, very glossy, smooth, glabrous, with some 
implications towards the hinder angle: thorax also very glossy and smooth, 
with the ordinary series of discoidal implications, and about five others 
towards the sides: ealytra very shining, rich brass, and slightly pubescent: 
legs pitchy-black: antennae black or fuscous.

Taken on the coast of Norfolk, and also in Suffolk.

Sp. 18. atratus. *Ater, capite orbiculato, elytris aeneis subglabris, tarsis piceis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black: head orbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax, with some scattered punctures behind the eyes, and four more conspicuous ones between them: thorax rather oblong, with a double series of four rather distinct impressions on the disc, and many scattered punctures on the sides: *elytra* brass, moderately punctured, nearly glabrous, a fine hair arising from each puncture: *tarsi* pitchy: antennae black, with the apex fuscous.

Not common near London, but more abundant on the coast of Devonshire, and in Suffolk.


Black: head orbiculate, narrower than the thorax, very glossy, glabrous, punctured behind the eyes: thorax rather longer than the head, very glossy and glabrous, with a double series of four discoidal impressions, two on each side towards the lateral margins, and a few others on the edge itself: *elytra* slightly pubescent, pitchy-black: abdomen linear: *legs* pitchy-red, the anterior palest: antennae black: *palpi* pitchy-red.

Found abundantly on Hampstead-heath, and in other parts of the metropolitan district: also in Suffolk. “Copgrove, near Knaresborough, by Mr. Dalton.”—Kirby MSS. “Swansea.”—L. W. Dillceyn, Esq.

Sp. 20. lucidus. *Ater, nitidus, elytris nigro-aeneis, pedibus piceis.* (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Black, shining: head rather narrower than the thorax, subcordate, brassylblack, glossy, smooth, with some punctures behind the eyes, and a very deep one between them: thorax subquadrate, also brassylblack, shining, smooth, with a double series of four moderately impressed punctures, and some others on the margins: *elytra* slightly pubescent, brassylblack: abdomen pubescent, with the edges of the central segments reddish: *legs* pitchy-red: antennae black: *palpi* pitchy.

Less abundant than the last: found near London, and “Fakenham.”—Rev. T. Skrimshire.
Sp. 21. sordidus. *Niger nitidus, elytris aneis profunde at non crebri punctatis, pedibus ferrugineo-piceis, capite suborbiculato.* (Long. corp. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


*Black,* shining; head as wide as the thorax, suborbiculate, punctated on the hinder angles, and with four other impressions between the eyes: thorax shining black, with the ordinary discoidal punctures, and others on the sides: *elytra* brassy-green, somewhat depressed, shining, with remote, deep punctures: legs of a dull pitchy-ferruginous, with the *tarsi* paler: antennae pitchy-black.

Found, but rarely, near London; also, I believe, in Devonshire.

Sp. 22. subfuscus. *Niger nitidus, elytris fusco-aneis subtilissime punctulatis pubescentibus, pedibus obscure testaceis, capite orbiculato.* (Long. corp. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)


Shining *black*: head as wide as the thorax, orbiculate, punctated as in the preceding: thorax with the dorsal impressions very deep, the lateral ones rather faint: *elytra* slightly depressed, of a greenish-dusky-brass, scarcely shining, very thickly and finely punctured, and slightly pubescent: abdomen with the apex obscurely ferruginous: *femora* pitchy-black: *tibia* and *tarsi* dull *ferruginous*: antennae black, with the basal joint slightly ferruginous at their origin.

Also rare; and found within the metropolitan district.

b. *Elytra* black, not metallic.

Sp. 23. marginatus. *Ater, thoracis lateribus pedibusque flavis.* (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


*Black:* head subcordate, shining, smooth, punctured behind the eyes, and with a deep impression between them on each side: thorax very glossy, with the usual punctures and the *lateral margins* broadly, but irregularly *yellowish*: *elytra* pubescent, black, with a cinereous down: abdomen also pubescent, with the edges of the central segments rufous: *legs* yellow: *tibia* obscure: *tarsi* black.

Frequent within the metropolitan district: also found in various parts of the country; in Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. “Common (near Swansea).” —L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Near Edinburgh.” —Rev. W. Little.

D. Thorax with five punctures in each dorsal series of impressions.

a. *With brassy, or metallic elytra.*

Sp. 24. concinnus. *Niger nitidus, elytris viridi-aneis, pedibus fuscescentibus, capite suborbiculato.* (Long. corp. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lin.)
Black, shining: head suborbiculate, smooth, with the usual impressions, and a rather deep frontal fovea: thorax with five somewhat remote deep punctures forming the two dorsal rows, and about five others less profound on the margins: elytra very slightly pubescent, brassy-green, shining and punctured: legs fuscescent; tibiae and tarsi paler: antennae dusky: palpi piceous.

Not common; found in the vicinity of London, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 25. obscurus. Niger, nitidiusculus, pedibus obscure fuscescentibus, capite suborbiculato. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, rather obscure: head suborbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax, polished; thorax also polished, smooth, with the usual impressions on the disc and sides: elytra dull brassy-black, with a few scattered hairs: legs dull fuscescent.

Taken within the metropolitan district, at Darenth-wood, &c.; and in Suffolk. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, shining: head suborbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax, very glossy and smooth, with a few punctures on the hinder angles and between the eyes: thorax also highly polished and smooth, with the usual series of punctures on the disc, rather deep: elytra slightly shining, fuscous, with a slightly greenish tinge, and sparingly pubescent: legs pitchy-brown, with the anterior coxae sometimes having a testaceous patch.

Abundant within the metropolitan district; found also near Dover, the New Forest, Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. "Common in the Penllergare woods."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 27. simplex. Ater subpilosus, capite thoraceque glaberrimis, elytris tomentosis, pedibus piceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, somewhat pilose: head and thorax very smooth and polished, with the ordinary punctures rather deep and distinct: elytra brassy, tomentose, slightly shining, very thickly and finely punctulated throughout: legs pitchy, with the anterior femora and coxae fuscescent: antennae totally black.

Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district.
b. Elytra black.

1. Elytra immaculate.

↑Sp. 28. punctiventris. *Ater, capite thoraceque politis, abdomine segmentis utrinque punto impresso.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


*Black:* head and thorax shining, the latter with a double series of impressions on the disc, placed rather obliquely, and others on the lateral margins: elytra rather longer than the thorax, black, very much punctulated, and clothed with a very obscure pubescence: abdomen, above and beneath, with a distinct impression on each segment on both sides: legs fuscous, with the anterior coxae reddish.

Taken in Suffolk: apparently rare.

Sp. 29. intaminatus. *Niger, nitidus, immaculatus, capite orbiculato, elytris obscursiusculis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


*Black,* shining, immaculate: head orbiculate, narrower than the thorax, with some punctures behind the eyes, and four placed transversely between them: thorax very smooth, with two rows of five punctures on the disc, a curved series of four impressions on each side, and some scattered ones on the margins themselves: elytra rather obscure, immaculate black, very slightly pubescent: legs entirely black, pilose: antennae black and shining at the base, fuscous and obscure at the apex.

Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of London: found also in Suffolk and in Devonshire.

Sp. 30. aterrimus. *Ater, nitidus, capite thoraceque politis, pedibus anterioribus basi testaceis.* (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


*Black,* rather shining: head subcordate, half as wide as the thorax, glossy, smooth, with four punctures on the posterior angles, and five between the eyes: thorax with a double series of punctures on the disc, and other scattered ones on the lateral margins: elytra pitchy-black, slightly pubescent and punctulated: legs pitchy-black, with the four anterior femora very much compressed and flattened, piceous, with testaceous coxae: antennae pitchy at the base.

Found near London; and in Suffolk and Norfolk. "On Crwmlyn-bog, and on the sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. *Dillwyn, Esq.*
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 31. opacus. *Ater, subnitidus, elytris nigro-piceis, femoribus quatuor anticis fulvescentibus.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, slightly shining; head oblong-ovate, glossy; thorax also very glossy and smooth, with the ordinary punctures: *elytra pitchy-black*, with a faint tinge of reddish near the shoulder: *legs pitchy-black*, with the *four anterior* *femora** somewhat fulvous.*

Rare apparently, and possibly only a variety of the preceding: I obtained my specimens from the Marshamian Collection. "Swansea."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 32. *phaeopus.* *Niger, capite thoraceque politis, elytris pedibusque piceis, palpi rufis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black: *head suborbiculate, rather narrower than the thorax, shining, smooth, with several punctures behind, and two on each side between the eyes: thorax very glossy and smooth, with the discoidal impressions disposed in a double series, other scattered ones on the sides, and also on the posterior margin: *elytra pitchy*, with a brassy tint, very much punctuated, pubescent, and slightly shining: abdomen with the extreme apex beneath *pitchy*: *legs pitchy-red*, with black coxae: *antenna pitchy-black*, with the basal joints glossy: *palpi rufos.*

Found, but not commonly, within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk.

†Sp. 33. nitens. *Ater, nitidus, antennis pedibusque fuscis, elytris subgriseo-fuscescentibus, capite subovato.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, shining; *head subovate, glossy, smooth: thorax also smooth, punctured as usual, and highly polished: *elytra* of a somewhat *griseous-brown*, slightly pubescent, punctured: *legs pale fuscous.*

Apparently rare: taken in Essex by Mr. Sheppard.

Sp. 34. obscuripennis. *Niger nitidiusculus, elytris tomentoso-obscuris, pedibus ferrugineis, antennis thorace longioribus.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining; *head subcordate, narrower than the thorax, smooth, with the usual discoidal impressions rather obsolete: *elytra* clothed with a rather dense, obscure, silky pubescence, scarcely punctulated: *legs ferruginous,*
with black coxae: antennae longer than the thorax, subfiliform, black, with the basal joint pitchy.

Taken near London, not uncommonly; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)." — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 35. longicornis. *Niger, nitidus, elytris pedibusque piceis, coxis anticis flavis, antennis longioribus, basi rufis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, shining: head suborbiculate, shining, with the ordinary punctures behind and between the eyes: thorax with the punctures disposed in two rows on the disc, three on each side, and two on the margin itself: *elytra* slightly pubescent, pitchy: *legs* also pitchy, with the anterior coxae dull yellow: *antennae* long, dusky, with the base rufous.

Not common: found occasionally near London, "Copgrove." — *Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 36. agilis. *Niger, nitidus, elytris fuscis, apice subferrugineis, coxis anticis testaceis, capite angusto ovato.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Shining black; head oblong-ovate, narrower than the thorax, smooth, with the ordinary punctures on the angles and between the eyes: thorax very smooth and glossy, also punctured as usual: *elytra* fuscous, slightly shining, with the apex more or less indeterminately dusky-ferruginous, the disc throughout thickly rugose-punctate: *legs* fuscous, with the anterior coxae testaceus, sometimes edged with black.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district, but very rarely.

Sp. 37. ventralis. *Nigro-piceus nitidus, antennarum basi, pedibus segmentorumque ventralium marginibus rufo-testaceis, capite orbiculato.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining: head orbiculate, as wide as the thorax, punctured as usual behind and between the eyes: thorax with the ordinary dorsal punctures, of which the three intermediate impressions are approximating: *elytra* pitchy-black, thickly punctulated, and slightly pubescent: *abdomen* with the edges of the segments beneath and the extreme apex broadly rufo-testaceus: *legs* entirely and base of the antennae also rufo-testaceus.

Found near London; apparently uncommon.
2. Elytra maculated.

Sp. 38. *lituratus*. *Ater, capite thoraceque politis, elytris piceis lineis discoidali obscurâ rubrâ, pedibus antice basi testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2\textfrac{1}{4}—3 lin.)


*Black*: head and thorax shining, with the ordinary punctures; *elytra pitchy, with an obscure red line on the disc, not dilated behind, and sometimes nearly obsolete; legs pitchy-black, the anterior coxa testaceous; antennae rather long and slender.

Found, not uncommonly, within the metropolitan district; and in Devonshire and Suffolk. "Not uncommon (near Swansea)."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.* "Near Edinburgh."—*Rev. W. Little.*

Sp. 39. *bipustulatus*. *Ater, capite, thoraceque politis, elytris liturâ discoidali rubrâ.* (Long. corp. 3—3\textfrac{1}{4} lin.)


—St. *bimaculatus*. *Marsham*, i. 323.

*Black*: head and thorax shining, smooth, with the ordinary punctures, the former subcordate, about half the width of the latter; *elytra* very much punctulated, pubescent, black, each with a somewhat obscure red streak on the disc, widest behind; legs and antennae black, the latter filiform.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also taken in Suffolk. "On Crwmllyn-burrows, not very uncommon."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.* "Edinburgh."—*Rev. W. Little.*

Sp. 40. *aciculatus*. *Angustior, ater, nitidus, elytris liturâ obliquâ rubrâ, femoris antice testaceis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


*Slender, black, shining*: head broad, orbiculate, and with the thorax very glossy; *elytra* pubescent, dark pitchy, rather obscure, each with an oblique red streak, reaching from the shoulder to the inner apex of the suture; abdomen very acute at the tip; legs black, with the anterior femora testaceous.

Found near London: not common.


*Black*: head and thorax shining; femora with rather deep puncture on each side; the latter with ten punctures on the disc, disposed in two parallel lines, three on each side between those and the margins, placed obliquely, and three others towards the outer anterior angle; *elytra* rather obscure.
dusky, pubescent, each with a red streak in the middle at the base, and the suture broadly red behind: legs black, the anterior coxæ rufous.

Not uncommon in sandy districts, particularly in the vicinity of Hampstead, and at Ripley and Hertford. “Not uncommon (near Swansea), and on the sand-hills.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 42. bimaculatus. Ater, nitidissimus, elytris maculà magna rufo-testacea. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)
Black, very shining: head and thorax very glossy and smooth, with the ordinary punctures: elytra dark pitchy, with a large somewhat obscure testaceous-red patch on the disc towards the apex of the suture: legs entirely black.

Not common: found occasionally within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire and Suffolk.

c. Elytra rufous.

Sp. 43. corruscus. Niger, nitidus, elytris rufis, capite subovato. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)
Black, shining: head and thorax very glossy, smooth, the former subovate, narrower than the thorax, both with the ordinary punctures: elytra bright rufous, slightly pilose: legs black: antennæ rather long and black.

Rare: I possess a single example only, which was captured near London.

E. Thorax with the dorsal series of impressions each composed of six punctures.

a. Elytra rufous.

Sp. 44. rubripennis. Ater, nitidus, elytris sanguineis, pedibus fuscis, capite ovato. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)
Black, shining: head ovate, extremely glossy, with the ordinary punctures behind and between the eyes: thorax broader than the head, also very glossy, with a double series of six punctures on the back, the anterior pair diverging, four between these and the sides, and others on the margin itself: elytra bright sanguineous-red, slightly pubescent, and very thickly punctuated: legs fuscous, with the tarsi paler: antennæ filiform, pitchy-black.

Very rare: found near Norwich, and “on the coast of Norfolk, by the Rev. T. Skrimshire, in company with Oxytelus (Bledius) tricornis.”—Kirby MSS.
b. Elytra black or dusky.


Black, shining: head oblong, or subquadrate, very smooth and glossy, with the ordinary punctures: thorax also glossy and smooth, with a double row of six impressions on the disc, and other punctures on the sides: elytra opaque fuscous-black: legs dull testaceous: antennae with the base pitchy.

Found, but rarely, beneath moss and stones in damp places; within the metropolitan district, and also in Devonshire.

F. Thorax with eight punctures on each of the dorsal rows of impressions.


Black, shining, slightly pilose: head small, orbiculate, shining, with some scattered punctures on each side: thorax also polished, the sides with scattered punctures, and the disc with a double, somewhat waved, series of larger impressions, eight in each: elytra brassy, slightly shining, pubescent, and punctulated: abdomen slightly pubescent: antennae longer than the head, scarcely thickened at the apex, the terminal joints tomentose: mandibles shorter than the head.

Rare: I possess a single example, captured in the vicinity of London; it has also occurred in Yorkshire, and, I believe, in Suffolk.

G. Thorax with ten or more punctures in each row of dorsal impressions.


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head quadrate-orbiculate, nearly as wide as the thorax, smooth, punctulated on both sides and before the eyes: thorax glabrous, punctulated, the disc longitudinally smooth, the smooth space bordered on each side with a longitudinal series of about twelve distinct punctures: scutellum ample: elytra very much punctulated, rather more pubescent: abdomen narrow, linear, with the terminal ventral segment notched at the apex: tarsi piceous: antennae filiform, black, pilosulous.

I possess a specimen of this species, which appears to be scarce, captured on the banks of the Thames, below Gravesend: it has also been taken, but very rarely, "near Norwich." — *Kirby MSS.*
STAPHYLINIDÆ.—RAPHIRUS.


Black, with an obscure pubescence: head quadrato- orbiculate, large, wider than the thorax, with scattered punctures on the sides, and a few between the eyes: thorax very glossy, with scattered punctures on the sides, and a double series of larger impressions on the disc: elytra slightly pilose: abdomen with the two last ventral segments at the apex rufous, the last notched at the apex: legs pitchy-black: tibiae and tarsi pale: antennæ with the three basal joints naked and shining, the remainder with a cinereous down: mandibles longer than the head, fuscous.

Also rare: it has been taken "near Hull, in Yorkshire."— *Kirby MSS.*

**GENUS DXI.—RAPHIRUS, Leach MSS.**

Antennæ slender, filiform, the basal joint elongate, second and third also elongate, about equal in length, the terminal one longest, and abruptly acuminate. Palpi moderate, maxillary with the terminal joint elongate, acuminate: head moderate: eyes ovate, very large, occupying nearly the entire sides of the head: thorax convex, the anterior angles somewhat compressed; the disc remotely punctate; a double series of three impressions on the back: elytra short: body attenuated at each end: abdomen acute: legs short: femora compressed; tibiae spinose; tarsi pentamerous, both sexes with the anterior ones moderately dilated, the terminal joint elongate.

RAPHIRUS differs from Philonthus not only by having the eyes very large and ovate, occupying nearly the entire lateral margins of the head, but the body is distinctly attenuated at each end, and the abdomen remarkably conic; the terminal joint of the palpi is distinctly acuminate, the antennæ very slender, &c. The species are mostly found beneath mosses, stones, &c. in damp and marshy situations.


Rather broad, deep pitchy black: head somewhat rhomboidal, narrower than the thorax, very glossy, smooth, with two or three deeply impressed punctures behind the eyes, and one on each side near them: thorax also glossy, widest behind, smooth, with a row of three slightly impressed punctures on each side of the disc, and others on the margins: elytra dull pitchy, slightly
pubescent; abdomen obscure beneath, with the margins of the segments reddish; legs entirely rusty-red; antennae subfiliform, slender, and, with the palpi, pale testaceous.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; found also in Norfolk, Suffolk, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. attenuatus. *Piceo-aciter, nitidus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris opacis subtilissime punctulatis.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining: head very glossy, suborbiculate, smooth, with a few punctures behind the eyes, and one on each side between them: thorax also glossy, with six punctures on the disc, placed in two oblique rows, and a few smaller scattered ones on the sides; elytra opaque, very finely punctulated, sometimes slightly greenish; legs testaceous, with the posterior femora above dusky: abdomen with the extreme edges of the ventral segments and the tip pitchy: antennae short, testaceous.

Less abundant than the last within the metropolitan district; found also in Devonshire.


Shining-black: head orbiculate, as wide as the thorax; eyes very large, oblong, nearly as long as the head: thorax very glossy and smooth, black, or somewhat pitchy; with three deepish punctures on each side of the disc; elytra pubescent, slightly punctured, pitchy-black, with a greenish tinge: legs and antennae rufo-testaceous, the latter palest.

Taken in the north of England, and in Scotland.

Sp. 4. nitipennis. *Niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque fulvis, elytris nigro-aneis, subnitidis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, shining: head orbiculate, narrower than the thorax, smooth, glossy, with three punctures near each eye, one anterior and two above, and another larger one on the occiput on each side; thorax smooth, glossy, with a double row of three discoidal impressions, and a single one on each side:

* The remarks of Mr. Curtis (under Cercopis vulnerata) relative to this edition, from their self-evident violation of truth, excite in me only commiseration for the failings of the writer; in compassion, therefore, I refrain from publishing a reply, and thereby expose the real origin of the Guide itself.
STAPHYLINIDÆ.—RAPHIRUS.

ELYTRA BRASSY-BLACK, SLIGHTLY SHINING, PILOSE: ABDOMEN ALSO PILOSE: LEGS FULVOUS: PALPI AND ANTENNÆ THE SAME.

RARE: FOUND IN BATTERSEA-FIELDS, AND IN DEVONSHIRE. "MARTON."
—REV. G. T. RUDD.

Sp. 5. picipennis. Niger nitidus, antennis rufo-piceis, pedibus pallide rufostatecis, elytris piceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Shining black: head suborbiculate, smooth: thorax with about five minute punctures on each side, its hinder margin slightly pithy: elytra pithy, with a faint greenish tinge: abdomen with the margins of the segments and its apex pithy-red; legs pale testaceous-red; antennæ pithy-red.

Found, but rarely, near London.

Sp. 6. rufipennis. Ater, obscurus, capite thoraceque politis, elytris antennis pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, shining: head somewhat rounded, narrower than the thorax, glossy, smooth, with two punctures behind, and one between, the eye, on each side: thorax also glossy, with three discoidal impressions on each side, placed obliquely, and a few others on each of the lateral margins: elytra rufoferruginous, with a dense griseous pubescence: four anterior legs testaceous, two posterior red: antennæ and palpi ruf-testaceous.

Also rare: my specimens I obtained from the Marshamian Collection; the insect has been found in Suffolk. "Sea-shore, Redcar."—REV. G. T. RUDD.


Black, shining, smooth: head orbiculate, slightly tinted with brassy, with four punctures between the eyes, and about three behind them: thorax also somewhat brassy, with two approximating punctures on each side placed obliquely, then two remote ones in a straight line, followed by three other oblique ones towards the centre of the disc: elytra of a pitchy brassy-black, slightly pilose and punctulated: abdomen rather obscure: legs fuscous, with the femora reddish: antennæ fuscous, with the basal joint reddish.

Found on the banks of the Thames near Gravesend. "Holme-near-the-sea, Norfolk."—Kirby MSS.

Black, slightly villose: head narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, extremely glossy, brassy-black, glabrous, smooth, with the ordinary punctures on the occiput and between the eyes: thorax also brassy-black, and very glossy and glabrous, with an oblique dorsal series of three punctures, then two impressions placed anteriorly, and one, deeper, on the lateral margin towards the base: elytra brassy-rufous: abdomen with the margins of the ventral segments rufous: legs rufous, with the posterior femora dusky: antennae and palpi testaceous.

Apparently rare: found occasionally near London, and in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Sp. 9. fulvicollis. _Rufo-piceus, nitidus, capite elytrisque atris, pedibus pallide testaceis._ (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Ra. fulvicollis. _Steph. Nom. 2d edit. col. 101._

Shining: head black, suborbiculate: thorax bright fulvous-red, glossy, smooth, with two deep punctures on each side anteriorly, one on each lateral margin, and two on the disc behind: elytra pitchy-black, with the suture and apex paler, the disc finely punctured, pubescent: abdomen pale pitchy-red, with the base of the anterior segments blackish: legs and mouth pale testaceous: antennae pitchy.

Taken beneath stones near Edinburgh.

Sp. 10. ruficollis. _Ater, thorace antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris piceis._ (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

St. ruficollis. _Kirby MSS._—Ra. ruficollis. _Steph. Catal. 282. No. 3009._

Black: head very glossy, smooth, rather narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, with two large punctures between the eyes, and three very minute ones near them on each side: thorax pitchy-red, very glossy, with a double dorsal series of three punctures, the anterior pair most remote, three other punctures, placed trianually, on the anterior angle, and four on the hinder margin: elytra slightly shining, pitchy, sub-pubescent: abdomen rather obscure, with the margins of the segments delicately edged with, and the extreme apex, rufous: legs, palpi, and antennae rufous.

Not common: found near Edinburgh, Carlisle, and on the coast of Devonshire. “Swansea?”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Taken in the spring, near Ipswich.”—_Kirby MSS._

Sp. 11. sericopterus. _Ater, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, elytris rufo-piceis, serico-pubescentibus._ (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Ra. sericopterus. _Steph. Nom. 2d edit. col. 101._

Deep shining black: head small, somewhat ovate, smooth: thorax also smooth, with two large punctures anteriorly on each side of the disc, and a few others
STAPHYLINIDE.—CAFIIUS.

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towards each lateral margin: elytra dull pitchy-red, thickly clothed with a silken down, finely punctured: legs and antennae pitchy-red.

Found near Gravesend, in the autumn.

Sp. 12. fumatus. Piceus, capite nigro, antennis elytris pedibus ventreque rufescenibus. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Pitchy, slightly pubescent, smooth, glossy: head black, narrower than the thorax, suborbiculate, with two deeply impressed punctures between the eyes: thorax suborbiculate, pitchy-black, with the sides paler, the disc with a double oblique series of three punctures, then towards the side, two impressions, and two others on the margins themselves, which last have numerous minute punctures: elytra reddish, depressed, rather villose: abdomen rufo-piceous, beneath paler: legs reddish: antennae pilose, rufous.

Taken in Suffolk, near London, and in Devonshire.


Dusky-ferruginous, shining: head subovate, pitchy-black, with a single puncture near each eye in front, and a few smaller ones on the hinder angles: thorax slightly pitchy in front, with the lateral margin paler, the disc with a double row of three punctures, then two towards each lateral margin, and one larger one on the margins themselves: elytra slightly pubescent, dusky-testaceous: abdomen pitchy-brown, with a violaceous tint, beneath dull ferruginous: legs and antennae rufo-testaceous, the apex of the latter dusky.

Found in Norfolk, and near London in my own garden; also in "Suffolk."—Kirby MSS. "Sea-shore, Redcar."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

GENUS DXII.—CAFIIUS, Leach.

Antenna short, pilose, the base almost glabrous, basal joint long, thickened towards the apex, second and third somewhat pear-shaped, about of equal length, and half as long as the first, the remainder moniliform, the terminal joint being ovate, entire, and very slightly acuminated. Palpi filiform, rather long, the terminal joint elongate-ovate: mandibles bidentate within: head large, oblong-ovate, with a distinct neck: eyes small, lateral: thorax oblong-ovate, truncate in front: body depressed: coleoptra quadrate: abdomen broad, with setæ at the apex: legs short: tibiae slightly spined: anterior tarsi dilated, and rather densely pilose in both sexes.

From the preceding genus of this family Cafius may be known
by having the terminal joint of the antennae entire and ovate; and
from the following by having the palpi filiform, with the last joint not
acuminated, combined with having the anterior tarsi (in both sexes)
dilated. The species appear to occur on the sea-coast alone.

Sp. 1. Fucicola. *Niger nitidus*, antenarum articulo ultimo pedibusque pico-
ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 2—4½ lin.)

Black, shining, slightly pilose: head large, especially in the males, depressed,
irregularly punctured on the sides: thorax with eight large punctures,
forming two rows, of which the anterior puncture is placed rather obliquely, and
about five or six on each lateral margin: elytra obscure, downy, faintly
punctured, and dull bluish: abdomen slightly pilose, the joints beneath
broadly edged with reddish: legs ferruginous or pitchy: antennae dusky, with
the extreme base of the three basal joints, and the entire apical one, more or
less ferruginous.

This species is found on the western and other coasts of England.
"Taken in August beneath putrid fuci near Mount Edgecombe, in
abundance."—Leach MSS. "In profusion at Redcar, Yorkshire."

Sp. 2. xantholoma. *Niger, nitidus*, elytris opacis margine laterali testaceo,
thorace seriebus dorsalibus quadri-punctatis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Shining-black, slightly pilose: head orbiculate, with a few large impressions
behind the eyes, and two larger ones between them in front: thorax with a
large puncture towards each anterior angle, and three others on each side of
the disc, forming two rows, and on the lateral margin a few smaller ones:
elytra dull black, with the lateral margins testaceus: abdomen black, with
two rather obscure longitudinal sericeous lines: legs, palpil, and antennae
dusky.

Found on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall; and also on
those of the Isle of Wight, Hants, and Suffolk.

Sp. 3. lateralis. *Nigro-piceus*, elytrorum latere luteo, pedibus rufescentibus,
thorace seriebus dorsalisibus quadri-punctatis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Pitchy-black, shining, slightly pilose: head with a few punctures behind the
eyes, and three larger ones on the forehead, placed transversely: thorax with
six large punctures, forming two rows, and three or four smaller ones on
each anterior angle: elytra densely pubescent, obscure, with the lateral
margin dull ochreous: abdomen clothed with a fine down, in certain posi-
tions appearing tessellated with ash colour, the penultimate joint with a
delicate snowy edge; legs pitchy-red, with the femora obscure; palpi
black; antennae pitchy-black.

Var. \( \beta \). *Ca. littoralis*. *Steph. Catal.* l. c. No. 3015.—Head and thorax black; elytra entirely pale pitchy-brown, with paler lateral margins; the abdomen the same, with tessellated patches of ash-coloured down; legs pale red.

Var. \( \gamma \). *Ca. tessellatus*. *Steph. Catal.* l. c. No. 3016.—Slender, head and thorax pitchy; elytra and abdomen paler, with the latter beautifully tessellated with blackish and ash-coloured pubescence; legs pale red.

Not uncommon beneath sea-weeds on the coasts of Essex, Kent, and Sussex; and I believe on other parts of the sea-shore. "Crmlyn-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

**Genus DXIII.—Bisnius, Leach MSS.**

*Antenna* rather stout, the basal joint long, curved, a little thickened at the apex, second and third shorter, clavate, the remainder very short, subcampanulate, the terminal one abruptly acuminated. *Palpi* subfiliform, maxillary, with the third joint thickened, the terminal one rather more slender and acuminated: *mandibles* long, curved, very acute; *head* broad, rather large, transverse: *eyes* moderate: *thorax* truncate in front, obscurely rounded behind: *body* rather depressed: *abdomen* broad, slightly margined; *legs* moderate, compressed; *anterior tarsi* slightly dilated in both sexes.

Bisnius is apparently more nearly allied to Raphirus than to Cafius—as placed in the second edition of my Nomenclature: from the former genus it may be distinguished by the minuteness of its eyes; and from the latter by having the terminal joint of the antennae abruptly acuminated. The species are usually found in dung, or beneath putrid fuci on the coasts.

Sp. 1. cephalotes. *Ater, capite magno, thorace pedibusque piceis, elytris nigroaneis.* (Long. corp. 2; lin.)


Black: *head* orbiculate, large, shining, glabrous, much broader than the thorax, irregularly and deeply punctate, with four or five large impressions between the eyes, placed transversely: *thorax* dark pitchy, glabrous, shining, with two punctures on each side, then three, and four towards the middle of the disc, placed in rows: *elytra* blackish-brass, slightly pubescent, abdomen also somewhat pubescent, with the margins of the segments beneath and the apex rufous: *legs* pitchy, with the tarsi rufous: antennae with the four basal joints black, the remainder dull ashy-rufous.
Not common: found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.
“Livingston, Suffolk, and Snetisham, Norfolk.”—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 2. rotundiceps. *Niger nitidiusculus, capite rotundato, elytris piccis, margine laterali pallido, antennis basi pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining: head rounded, smooth, with some punctures on the hinder angles, and two on each side between the eyes: thorax rather wider and longer than the head, with ten deeply impressed punctures, forming two rows, and other scattered ones on the lateral margins: elytra slightly pubescent and glossy, *pitchy-black, with the lateral margin pale*: abdomen with the segments beneath broadly rufous: legs rufo-ferruginous: antennae black, with the basal joints rufous: palpi black.

Apparently very rare: taken on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sp. 3. simplex. *Niger nitidus, thorace subpiceo seriebus dorsalisbus 5-punctis, antennis piccis basi fulvo, pedibus piceo-testaceis, tibiis tarsisque saturatioribus.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Shining black: head orbiculate, with two large impressions on each side before the eyes, and four others behind: thorax *pitchy, smooth*, with ten punctures disposed in two longitudinal rows on the disc, and another on each side towards the anterior angle: elytra thickly punctured, pitchy, with the extreme apex slightly reddish, and the extreme outer edge a little pale: legs *pitchy-testaceous*, with the tibiae and tarsi darker: antennae pitchy, with the base fulvous.

Found on the coast of Devonshire: not common.

Sp. 4. fuscicornis. *Ater nitidus, thorace subquadrate seriebus dorsalisbus 5-punctis, antennis tibiisque fuscis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, shining: head orbiculate, narrower than the thorax, smooth, with about eight occipital punctures, placed four quadrangularly behind the eyes, and four transversely; there are also four others between the eyes anteriorly: thorax *subquadrate*, with a double dorsal series of five punctures, then another towards the margin of three, and two deep ones on the margins: elytra black, with the lateral margins pale at the base: abdomen linear, with the segments beneath fuscos at the apex: legs *fuscous*, with the femora fulvescent: antennae *fuscous*, with the basal joints rufous.

Taken in Suffolk, but rarely.
Sp. 5. fulvipes. *Ater, nitidus, thorace seriebus dorsalibus 4-punctis, antennarum basi pedibusque totis rufo-fulvis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

**Bi. fulvipes.** *Steph. Catal.* 283. *No. 3021.*

**Shining black:** head very glossy, with four punctures between the eyes; thorax also glossy, with two rows of punctures on the disc, composed of three impressions placed almost in contiguity, and another remotely behind: *elytra* pitchy, shining, and rather coarsely punctate: abdomen with the extreme margins of the segments above, and a considerable portion below, pitchy-red: *legs* bright fulvous red, with the tibiae rather dusky: antennae dusky, with the basal joint rufous.

*Found near London.*

**GENUS DXIV.—GABRIUS, Leach MSS.**

*Antennae* somewhat thickened exteriorly, the basal joint longest, clavate, second and third rather shorter, also clavate, the remainder turbinated, and gradually increasing, the terminal one with the tip excised. *Palpi* slender, with the terminal joint subulate, very acute: *head* oblong-ovate; *eyes* small, lateral: *thorax* oblong, with two rows of punctures approximating in front: *abdomen* rather slender: *femora* compressed; *tibiae* setose; *tarsi* simple, anterior not dilated in either sex.

The insects of this genus are amongst the smallest of the present family, and may be known by having the terminal joint of the palpi as long as the preceding, subulated, and very acute; the antennae not geniculated, and the anterior tarsi not dilated. They are found in damp places, beneath moss in winter, or stones, and dunghills.

Sp. 1. suaveolens. **Niger, nitidiusculus, capite ovali, elytris obscuris, antennis piceis, basi palpis pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)**


**Black, rather shining:** *head oval*, with several punctures behind the eyes, and two on each side between them: thorax somewhat pitchy behind, shining, smooth, the disc with ten slightly impressed punctures forming the two ordinary rows, besides which are several others towards the sides: *elytra* dull pitchy, and very thickly punctured: abdomen pitchy beneath, with the margins of the segments paler: *legs* and *palpi* testaceus: antennae pitchy, with the basal joints testaceus.

Apparently scarce: I have taken a single specimen on the banks of the river Lea, near Hertford; but have never met with the insect elsewhere. "Taken beneath rejectamenta of the Gipping; the recent insect gives out an odour resembling that of ripe pears."—*Kirby MSS.*
Sp. 2. pygmæus. Ater, nitidiusculus, thorace seriebus duabus 5-punctorum impressorum. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining: head oblong, rather wider than the thorax, smooth, with a puncture on each side near the eyes: thorax also oblong, glossy, smooth, with two distinct rows of discoidal impressions, five in each, and some very minute, scarcely visible ones, towards the lateral margins: elytra punctulate, shining, nearly glabrous: legs pitchy: antennæ black, with the basal joints pitchy.

Found in Suffolk and Norfolk; also in Devonshire.

Sp. 3. phæopus. Ater, nitidus, antennis pedibusque fuscis, thorace seriebus dorsalibus 5-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Shining black: head oblong-ovate, smooth, with a small puncture on each side between the eyes, and a few smaller ones behind them: thorax also smooth, with two approximating rows of punctures on the disc, each consisting of five rather small impressions, and on the lateral margins a few others: elytra nearly glabrous, finely punctured: abdomen with the extreme margins of the penultimate joint whitish: legs and antennæ fuscous.

Allied to the last, but larger, and rather differently punctured and coloured.

Found near London, and in the New Forest, Hants.

Sp. 4. aterrimus. Niger, nitidiusculus, antennis basi pedibusque piceis, thorace seriebus duabus 5-punctorum. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining: head oblong-ovate, shining, smooth, with a puncture on each side between the eyes, and others on the sides behind them: thorax smooth, with twelve punctures, forming two rows on the disc, and a few other scattered impressions on each side: elytra black, nearly glabrous, punctulated: abdomen somewhat obscure: legs pitchy: antennæ pitchy-black, with the basal joint pitchy.

Apparently not uncommon in Suffolk, and on the shores of the Severn, near Bristol; also taken occasionally near London, in Battersea-fields.


Black, rather shining: head somewhat oblong, with the ordinary punctures, and a channel in front: mouth pitchy: thorax as in the preceding: elytra pitchy, nearly glabrous, and punctulated: abdomen pitchy-black, with the
margins of the segments and the apex dull reddish: legs pale testaceous: palpi and base of antennae rufous.

Found in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sp. 6. basalis. Ater, nitidus, antennarum basi femoribusque pallide-testaceis, thorace seriebus dorsalisibus 6-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining: head oblong, faintly punctured: thorax oblong, with two rows of deep punctures on the disc, six in each: elytra nearly glabrous, distinctly punctured: abdomen deep black, with the extreme margins of the segments pitchy: femora pale testaceus: tibiae and tarsi dusky: antennae pitchy, with the base testaceous.

Found in the neighbourhood of London.

†Sp. 7. villosulus. Niger, subpubescens, antennis pedibusque rufis, elytris piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent: head rather wider than the thorax, subcordate, somewhat glabrous and shining, with the sides and behind punctured, the disc smooth: thorax glabrous, shining, and smooth, with the sides punctulate: elytra rufo-piceous, finely punctured: abdomen with the apex and the margins of the segments rufo-piceous: legs testaceous: antennae testaceous: mouth and palpi rufescent.

Found in Suffolk: apparently rare.


Shining, black: head large, with four transversely placed punctures on the forehead, and some smaller ones behind the eyes: thorax slightly narrowed behind, the disc with ten small punctures, forming two approximating rows, and towards the anterior angle five or six minute scattered impressions: elytra dusky-pitchy, with the margins rather paler, moderately punctured: body beneath pitchy-black, with the margins of the segments broadly pale testaceous: legs and antennae testaceous, the latter dusky at the apex.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district.


Slender, pitchy-black, shining: head oblong, faintly punctured: thorax also oblong, with two rather obscure rows of dorsal punctures, six in each: elytra
somewhat dull pitchy, punctured: abdomen with its apex testaceous; legs and antennae the same.

Found in Battersea-fields, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 10. albipes. Nigro-piceus, antennis basi pedibusque pallidis, elytris piceis, thorace seriebus dorsalibus 5-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.)

Pitchy-black: head very glossy, with four minute punctures between the eyes, and others behind them: thorax dull pitchy or rufescent, with two rows of impressed dots, composed of five each, on the disc, and smaller scattered ones on the anterior angle: elytra pale pitchy, or testaceous: legs very pale testaceous: antennae dusky, with the base pale.

Taken near London.

Sp. 11. ventralis. Piceo-niger, abdomine rufo-piceo, antennis basi pedibus palpis oreque rufis, capite thoraceque utrinque punctulatis. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)

Pitchy-black, shining, pilose: head subquadrate, thickly punctured on the sides, the middle longitudinally smooth: mouth and palpi red: thorax subquadrate, irregularly, but distinctly punctured, the disc longitudinally smooth: elytra smooth, rather pilose: abdomen linear, pitchy-red: legs rufous: antennae black, with the three basal joints rufous.

Apparently scarce: found in Suffolk, and on the shores of the Severn, near Bristol.


Black: head subquadrate, shining, thickly punctate: thorax oblong, rather thickly punctulated, with a somewhat smooth longitudinal intermediate line: elytra dull pitchy-red, slightly pubescent and punctulated: abdomen a little dilated towards the apex: legs rufous, with the posterior femora dusky: antennae black, rufous at the base.

Found on the coast of Devonshire. "Taken beneath algae on the banks of the Orwell."—*Kirby MSS.*

†Sp. 13. semipunctatus. Niger, subpubescens, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Black, slightly pubescent: head oblong-ovate, very smooth, shining, punc-
tured, with a longitudinal smooth space: mouth and palpi reddish; thorax also very shining, with a longitudinal smooth line, the lateral margins punctulated: elytra piceous, or reddish, very smooth, and slightly punctured: legs pitchy-red, with the tibiae and tarsi paler; antennae with the base rufous.

"In the spring (in Suffolk)."—Kirby MSS.

**Genus DXV.—Othius, Leach MSS.**

Antennae filiform, inserted on the angle of the forehead, the basal joint very long, stout, and slightly curved, the second very short, obconic, third as long again as the second, clavate, the two following nearly globose, the remainder globose-turbinate, the terminal one being longest and ovate, acute. Palpi filiform, with the terminal joint conic-acuminated, as long as the preceding: mandibles denticulated within; head ovate-triangular, or orbiculate; forehead sulcate; eyes small, rounded, lateral: thorax oblong, truncate in front, rounded behind, the sides dilated and reflexed anteriorly: body linear, considerably elongated: legs moderate; anterior with the tibiae pubescent, and the tarsi moderately dilated.

This genus, which was separated by Dr. Leach, in the collection at the British Museum, several years ago, differs from Gyrohypnus, with which it was associated, by not having the antennae geniculated, and by having the terminal joint of the palpi conic-acuminated, and the anterior tarsi slightly dilated. The species chiefly occur beneath the bark of trees or in decaying wood, beneath stones, &c.

A. With the head ovate.


Glossy-black; head scarcely wider than the thorax, covered with scattered punctures, of which two near the eyes and two in a groove on the forehead are most distinct: thorax smooth, with six punctures on each side, placed three anteriorly in a triangle, one behind, and two intermediate towards the margin: elytra rufous, punctulated, nearly as long as the thorax, and almost glabrous: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra, with the apex red: legs also red; and the antennae and palpi the same.

The thorax is sometimes pitchy, with the anterior angles reddish.

Not uncommon in woods and gardens within the metropolitan district, in the autumn; occasionally found in sand-pits at Hampstead.

"Sand-hills (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Marton,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Sp. 2. alternans. Rufus, nitidus, capite elytris abdominisque cingulo nigris, capite quadrato, antenna subpilosis. (Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)
Slender, filiform, shining, rufous: head black, subquadrate, very glossy, smooth, with a few punctures at the base: thorax narrower than the head, very smooth, with a few minute scattered punctures on each side: elytra black, extremely smooth and glossy, impunctate: abdomen with a black belt towards the apex, the latter rufous: legs and antennae also rufous, the last slightly pilose.


Sp. 3. pilicornis. Ruber, capite, elytris levibus, abdominisque annulo nigricantibus, antennis pilosis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)
Shining red, with a few scattered hairs: head rather broader than the thorax, subcordate, smooth, pitchy-black: thorax somewhat longer than the head, smooth, with an impressed point on each side: elytra pitchy-black, smooth, with an obscure stria towards the suture: abdomen red, with the two penultimate segments black above and below: legs, palpi, and antennae rufous, the latter pilose.

Sometimes pitchy-red, or rust-coloured, with the head and thorax paler. Probably immature.


Sp. 4. glabricornis. Rufus, capite elytris abdominisque cingulo nigris, antennis apice incrassatis glabris. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Slender, rufous, shining, glabrous: head somewhat wider than the thorax, subcordate, black, shining: thorax oblong, with the angles rounded a little, widest in front, smooth, with two punctures on the disc, placed transversely: elytra black, obscurely reddish at the base, smooth: abdomen red, with a black belt towards the apex: legs and antennae rufous, the latter glabrous, clavate: mouth rufous.

Sp. 5. angustus. 
Piceus, nitidus, thorace lavissimo ferrugineo, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, elytris punctulatis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Slender, shining, pitchy-black, slightly pilose; head subovate, scarcely narrower than the thorax, smooth; thorax ferruginous, oblong, very smooth, with three minute punctures placed longitudinally on each side; elytra punctured; legs testaceous, or rust-coloured; mouth rufous; antenne ferruginous, pilose.

Head sometimes black.

Also rare: found near Bristol and near Edinburgh.

Sp. 6. ater. 
Niger, nitidus, thorace lavissimo, antennis pedibusque ferrugineo-piceis, elytris punctulatis immaculatis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Black, shining; head subovate, and, with the thorax, impunctate, the latter oblong and smooth; elytra black, finely punctured: abdomen obscure, its apex slightly reddish: legs and antenne rusty-piceous.

Found in Norfolk.

Sp. 7. ustulatus. 
Niger, nitidus, limbo coleoptorum, ano, pedibus, antennis, palpisque rufis, thorace lavissimo. (Long. corp. 3—3½ lin.)


Slender, glossy, black: head very glossy and smooth, with a few lateral impressions; thorax with four or six punctures, a little narrowed behind; elytra shining, slightly punctured, black, with the lateral margins and apex rufous: abdomen obscure, with its apex rufous: legs, antennae, and palpi the same.

Not common: taken within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 8. laviusculus. 
Niger, elytris piceis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, capite thoraceque lavibus. (Long. corp. 2—3 lin.)


Black: head shining, scarcely punctured, with two very obscure lines in front; thorax also glossy and smooth, with one or more punctures on each side; elytra punctured, pitchy, with the sides and apex paler: abdomen with the extreme edge of the penultimate segment whitish, and that of the ultimate reddish: four anterior legs testaceous, posterior ferruginous: antenne also ferruginous.

Also scarce: found occasionally near London, and in Suffolk.

“Cromlyn sand-hills.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


**Dull-black, very slightly shining:** head subovate: elytra somewhat pitchy, punctulated, the punctures slightly disposed in striae: abdomen with its apex, especially beneath, pitchy-red: legs pitchy: *tibis and tarsi* paler, or reddish: *antennae and palpi* pitchy-red.

Found on the banks of the Plym, and near Ashburton, by Dr. Leach.

B. With the head orbiculate.


**Pitchy-red:** head dusky, very glossy, smooth, with two distinct punctures on each side of the forehead: *thorax* as long as the head, very shining, smooth, with two rows of minute punctures on the disc, each row composed of three obscure impressions placed obliquely, and another towards the lateral margin: elytra very much punctured, slightly pubescent, and glossy: abdomen palest at the tip: legs dull pitchy: *antennae short, ferruginous,* with the base rufous, thickened at the tip: palpi rufous.

Rare: I possess a single specimen, found near London. "Taken, in May 1804, in Suffolk."—*Kirby MSS.*

†Sp. 11. Scoticus. *Ater, capite thoraceque nitidissimis, antennis, elytris tibiis tarsisque piceis.* (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


**Deep black:** head glossy, smooth, with two punctures on each side in front, and four others placed transversely behind, of which the two intermediate are largest: *thorax* also glossy, rather smooth, dilated behind, subcompressed in front, with four dorsal impressions: *elytra* thickly punctured, slightly pubescent, pitchy, rounded at the apex: abdomen linear, pilose: femora dusky; *tibis and tarsi* pitchy, the anterior rufescent: antennae and palpi also pitchy.

"Found in Scotland by Mr. MacLeay."—*Kirby MSS.*

**Genus DXVI.—Heterothops, Kirby MSS.**

*Antennae* rather short, not geniculated, the basal joint elongate-clavate, the two following shorter, also clavate, the remainder campanulate, with the terminal one oblong, and obliquely truncate. *Palpi* short, stout, the third joint of the maxillary thickened and ovate, the terminal one very minute,
setiform: head suborbiculate; eyes small; thorax compressed and narrow anteriorly, dilated behind; abdomen elongate, slender, attenuated behind, the apex acute; legs slender, simple; anterior tarsi not dilated in either sex.

Heterothops—not Heterothrops—differs from the other genera of this family by the extreme minuteness of the terminal joint of the palpi, having at the same time the antennae not geniculated, and the anterior tarsi not dilated in either sex: the head is small, suborbiculate; the eyes are also small: the thorax dilated and rounded behind; and the abdomen long, and considerably attenuated towards the apex, which is acute. The species frequent the coasts.


Black or pitchy: head extremely glossy and smooth, with a puncture behind the eyes: thorax also very smooth and glossy, with two punctures on each side of the disc before the middle, and another deeper one towards the front of each lateral margin: elytra pilose, finely punctulated, pitchy, with the lateral margins paler, and the apex testaceous: legs rufous: abdomen with the margins of the segments and the extreme tip rufous, the two anterior segments bordered with white: antennae dull reddish, with the base paler: palpi reddish.

Found on the coasts of Norfolk and of Suffolk: also on the banks of the Humber.

Sp. 2. Holmensis. Piceus, nitidus, capite thoraceque nigris, hoc seriebus discoidalibus bipunctatis. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)


Shining pitchy, smooth, glabrous: head black, with a puncture on each side before the eyes, and four others behind: thorax black, smooth, with four conspicuous punctures, forming two rows on the disc, another on each side towards the lateral margin, and one also on either side near the anterior edge: elytra with the suture slightly elevated, pilose, pitchy-black: abdomen with its apex slightly reddish: legs, mouth, and antennae pitchy-red, the latter with the base palest.

Rare: I am indebted to Mr. Kirby for the only example I possess. "On the sea-shore near Holm, in Norfolk."—Kirby MSS. "Near Swansea by Dr. Leach."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


MANDIBULATA. VOL. V. 30TH NOV. 1833.
Deep shining black: head with a puncture on each side before the eyes, and two behind: thorax very delicately marked with irregular transverse striae, with a conspicuous deep impression on each side of the disc, and a very obscure minute one behind: elytra opaque, finely pubescent, with the extreme apex slightly pitchy: legs and antennae testaceous, the last dusky towards the tip: palpi pitchy.

Found on the coast of Sussex.

**Genus DXVII.**—*Gyrophynus*, Kirby.

Antennae geniculated, inserted behind the mandibles, rather stout, the basal joint largest, elongate, incrassated exteriorly, two following shorter, clavate, of nearly equal length with each other, the remainder globose-turbinate, with the terminal joint acuminated. Palpi filiform, with the apical joint elongate-ovate: head large, generally oblong-ovate, and slightly convex: forehead sulcate: eyes small, placed on the anterior angle of the lateral margin: thorax oblong, dilated in front, and slightly narrowed behind, the hinder margin rounded: elytra depressed: abdomen elongate, slightly dilated on the sides, attenuated towards the apex: legs stout; anterior tarsi not dilated in either sex.

Staphylinus fulgidus of Gravenhorst being given as the type of the genus Xantholinus of Dahl, and that being merely a catalogue one—but subsequently characterized by the lamented Latreille as having the anterior tarsi not dilated in either sex, a character at variance with the insect above mentioned, which is the type of the genus Othius,—induced me to adopt the old manuscript name of Kirby for this genus, in preference to that of Dahl, under which a host of dissimilar species have been comprehended; in which particular I find Mannerheim agrees. The present genus may be readily known from the allied ones, with simple anterior tarsi, by having the antennae geniculated, and the palpi with the terminal joint elongate-ovate. The species are usually found beneath stones, moss, under bark, &c., in damp places; and repose in a circle (whence Kirby’s name, and a further reason for retaining it).

A. Elytra not, or obscurely, punctate.

Sp. 1. pyropterus. Ater, nitidissimus, capite punctato, thorace lavigato, utrinque unistriato, elytris sanguineis. (Long. corp. 44 lin.)


Deep glossy black, nearly glabrous: head oblong-ovate, with deep oblong, somewhat confluent, punctures both above and below, produced into two
lines between the antennae: thorax smooth, with a short, curved, stria on each side, composed of confluent punctures, and a larger puncture at the base and apex: elytra bright blood-red, smooth, with a single punctured stria: abdomen slightly pilose: legs black, with red tarsi: antennae with the three basal joints pitchy, the remainder reddish.

Not very abundant: found occasionally in the vicinity of London; and also in Suffolk, and in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. rotundicollis. Niger, nitidus, nuchá globosa, elytris, ano, tarsisque rufis. (Long. corp. 3 line.)
Shining black, a little pubescent: head rather smooth, with two impressed lines in front; nape somewhat globose: thorax rather oblong, smooth, with four largish impressions on each side of the disc, and some smaller ones on each lateral margin: elytra testaceous-red, rather dusky at the base towards the suture, with a few scattered punctulations, of which the outer ones are disposed in a line: abdomen with the extreme margin of all the segments and the terminal joint above and below reddish: legs pitchy; tarsi paler: antennae with the basal joint pitchy, the remainder reddish.

Rare: taken near Bristol, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 3. longicollis. Ater, nitidissimus, fronte 4-sułcatá, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, elytris angulo exteriori postico pallido. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)
Very black and glossy: head subcordate, with a punctate excavation on each side, and four channels in front: nape elongate-globose: thorax a little attenuated behind, with about twenty punctures, forming two rows on the disc of five each, and two others near the lateral margin of four, besides a single one between the last and the margin itself: elytra slightly punctulate; pitchy-black, with the outer angles pale: abdomen a little reddish towards the apex beneath: legs rusty-pitchy, with the coxae and trochanter black: antennae rusty-black.

Also rare: found in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. diaphanus. Ater, nitidus, fronte 4-sułcatá, elytris pallidis, diaphanis, antennis pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)
Shining, black: head rather wider than the thorax, ovate, punctured, with four channels in front: thorax slightly narrowed behind, with a few dispersed punctures on the sides, and two distinct rows of the same on the disc: elytra faintly punctured, pale testaceous: legs pitchy-ferruginous, the intermediate palest: antennae reddish, with the apex obscure.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Sp. 5. sulcifrons. Ater, nitidus, fronte 4-sulcata, pedibus ferrugineis, elytris laviusculis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Glabrous, shining, black: head oblong, as wide as the thorax, punctured, with four deep grooves on the forehead: thorax rather narrowed behind, with four rows of punctures on the disc, the outer ones forming a hook-like line: elytra rather smooth: legs pitchy-red: antennae pitchy.

Not uncommon in Suffolk, Devonshire, and within the metropolitan district; also found in Norfolk.

Sp. 6. apicalis. Niger, nitidus, fronte 4-sulcata, elytris apice rufo-piceis, pedibus pallidis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Glabrous, shining, black: head oblong, with four deep channels on the front: thorax with some scattered punctures on the sides, and larger ones on the disc: elytra nearly smooth, with the apex pitchy-red: legs pale: antennae pitchy, with the base paler.

Taken in Norfolk.

B. Elytra distinctly punctate.

Sp. 7. cruentatus. Ater, nitidus, elytris sanguineis, capite thoraceque punctatis. (Long. corp. 5½—6 lin.)

Glabrous, black, shining: head ovate, rather wider than the thorax, sparingly punctate on each side, with four impressed lines on the forehead: thorax subquadrate, with the angles rounded, rather narrowed behind, the extreme lateral margins slightly punctured, and the disc with four rows of punctures, of which the two outer tend towards the sides, and are deflexed at the base: elytra blood-red, rather soft, with scattered punctures: tarsi rufous: antennae pitchy; palpi rufescent.

Found, not uncommonly, in various places within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk, Devonshire, near Bristol, &c. "Marton, Yorkshire, common."—Rev. G. T. Rudd. "Common about Swansea-ferry, and sometimes at Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Shining, black: head oblong, as wide as the thorax, with confluent excavated
lines: thorax short, with about ten deep punctures on the disc, disposed in two lines, and the same number on each side towards the lateral margins, forming a somewhat hooked line; and a few others towards the base: elytra distinctly punctured: abdomen with its extreme apex reddish: legs pitchy-black: antennae dusky-black: palpi ferruginous.

Apparently very rare: taken in Suffolk by Mr. Kirby.

Sp. 9. tricolor. Rufus, capite tota abdomineque supra nigris, elytris pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)


Red, shining, with a few scattered hairs: head oblong-ovate, pitchy-black, very glossy, distinctly punctulated, and with two obscure impressed lines on the forehead: thorax very glossy and ferruginous, punctured on both sides, the interior punctures disposed in a straight line on each side of the disc: elytra punctured, testaceous: abdomen above black, beneath red or pitchy-red: legs testaceous: antennae red-brown.

Not uncommon throughout the metropolitan district; also taken in Devonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. "Not unfrequent (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 10. affinis. Rufo-piceus, nitidus, thorace postice capite abdomineque supra nigris, elytris flavescentibus, antennis pedibusque testaceis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Pitchy-red, shining: head oblong, finely punctured, with two very obscure oblique lines in front: thorax pitchy-red, with the base black, the sides punctured: elytra punctured, pale testaceous: abdomen pitchy, with the margins of the segments paler, beneath reddish: legs testaceous: antennae ferruginous.

Thorax sometimes almost wholly black.

Not common: from the Marshamian collection.

Sp. 11. linearis. Ater, nitidissimus, capite thorace aneo-nigris utrinque punctulatis, elytris piceo-aneis, antennis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Glossy-black: head cordate-ovate, brassy, finely punctured, with a short longitudinal line above, and the sides with two obscure curved channels: thorax also brassy, punctured, the punctures disposed in two distinct rows, and other imperfect ones: elytra glabrous, pitchy-brass, punctured: legs pitchy, or pitchy-red, with the tarsi paler: palpi rusty-red: antennae pitchy.

Common throughout the metropolitan district in damp fields, gardens, woods, &c., beneath decayed leaves, grass, moss, &c.; also


Shining, black: head pitchy-black, finely punctured throughout: thorax pitchy, thickly punctured, with larger punctures disposed in two rows on the disc, and those on the sides dispersely scattered: *elytra* scarcely as long as the thorax, pitchy-red, or testaceous, without any brassy gloss: abdomen beneath pitchy: *legs* testaceous: antennæ pale pitchy-red.


Shining, black, glabrous: head sparingly punctured, with two curved channels on the forehead, and two other very obscure towards the eyes: thorax with two nearly straight rows of punctures on the disc, and with two hooked rows of the same towards the lateral margins: *elytra* pitchy, with the outer angles paler, sparingly punctured within, but the punctures stronger, and disposed in two striae towards the sides: *legs*, *antennæ*, and mouth rufous.

Not common: found occasionally near London, and in Suffolk.


Shining, black, glabrous: head large, subquadrate, convex, with four short channels in front, and deep remote punctures on the sides, the middle smooth: thorax very glossy, smooth, with two rows of coarse punctures, five in each, on the disc, and a similar series towards each lateral margin: *elytra* pitchy-black, sparingly punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in striae towards the sides: apex of the abdomen pitchy: *legs* and *antennae* ferruginous.

Found near London: not common.
STAIHYLINIDE.—GYEОHYPNUS.

Sp. 16. punctulatus. *Ater, nitidus, capite utrinque punctulato, elytris substriato-punctatis aeneo-piceis, palpis tarsisque rufis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Shining, *black: head with the margins* throughout thickly and rather deeply punctured, the disc almost smooth; forehead with two rather deep grooves: thorax very glossy, with about four large punctures on each side, forming two lines, and a row on each lateral margin, forming a line bent anteriorly: *elytra pitchy-brass, punctulated, the punctures towards the sides forming irregular striae: abdomen pitchy at the apex beneath: legs black, with red tarsi: palpi also red."

*Abundant in the vicinity of London; also found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and in Devonshire. “Crmlyn sand-hills, and at the sea-lock near Cardiff.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

Sp. 16. angustatus. *Ater, nitidus, capite toto punctulato, antennis elytris pedibusque piceis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


*Black, shining: head punctured throughout, the punctures deepest on the margins; forehead with two not very deep sulci: thorax with six larger punctures on each side of the disc, forming two lines, and one other line of punctures near each lateral margin, as usual: *elytra pitchy, punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in striae outwardly: legs and antennae also pitchy."

Less abundant than the last: found within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 17. ochraceus. *Ater, nitidus, capite toto punctato, seriebus thoracis 8—10 punctatis, antennis elytris pedibusque brunneis.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Shining, *black: head throughout thickly punctured, with two curved sulci in front: thorax punctulated, with four rows of larger punctures, the two inner straight, and consisting of from eight to ten impressions, and the outer rows curved towards the head: *elytra punctured, brown or somewhat testaceous, rather glossy: abdomen with the tip beneath pitchy: legs brown or reddish: antennae and palpi the same."

*Found near London, and in Norfolk and Suffolk: not very common.*


Shining, black: head large, deeply and rather thickly punctured, with two short striae in front: thorax very long and glossy, broadly smooth in the centre, with two rows of dorsal impressions, composed of from twelve to sixteen small punctures, and two others also many-punctured at the anterior angles: elytra pitchy, finely punctured, the exterior punctures disposed in striae: abdomen beneath pitchy, ferruginous in the middle: legs and antennae dusky-ferruginous, the base of the latter pitchy.

Taken near London: not common.

Sp. 19. quadrisculeus. Ater, nitidus, fronte 4-sulcatæ, elytris punctatis, antennis pedibusque pices. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)
Shining, black: head punctured, with four sulci in front, the outer ones rather aint: thorax also punctured, with six rows of larger impressions, of which the two inner consist of about twelve, the intermediate of nine, and the outer (a hooked one) of seven punctures: elytra pitchy-black, obscurely punctate-striate; legs pitchy-red; mouth and antennæ pitchy.

Rare: found in Suffolk, and near Bristol.

St. procerulus. Gravenhorst Mo. 95.—Gy. procerulus. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 102.
Shining, black: head subquadrate, thickly punctured, with the middle smooth, the forehead with obscure channels: thorax with the sides much punctured, the punctures somewhat remote: elytra slightly pilose, punctured, pitchy, with the apex slightly paler: abdomen with the margins of the two last segments pitchy: legs pitchy-testaceous: antennae and palpi fuscos.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of London.

Shining, black: head with the margins thickly punctured, with four obscure channels on the forehead, the disc very smooth and glossy: thorax oblong, the dorsal and lateral series of impressions, each consisting of five punctures, the disc otherwise smooth: elytra dull pitchy-black, punctured and slightly pubescent: abdomen with the margins of the segments reddish: legs, palpi, and antennæ pale.

Found within the metropolitan district: not common.
Genus DXVIII.—Achenium, Leach.

Antennae geniculated, inserted behind the eyes, near the base of the mandibles, basal joint longest, the remaining joints clavate, of nearly equal length, the second being shortest, the apical joint acute. Palpi filiform, with the terminal joint minute, subulate: head obcordate: eyes minute, lateral: thorax ovate, truncate anteriorly, rounded behind, the disc sparingly punctured: elytra quadrate, depressed: abdomen broad, margined: body depressed: wings ample, sometimes wanting: legs short, stout; femora robust, compressed; tibiae simple; anterior tarsi dilated in both sexes.

Achenium has the body much more depressed than any other genus of this family: the palpi are filiform, with the terminal joint minute and subulate; the thorax is ovate, truncate in front, and rounded behind, in which particular, exclusively of other oral diversities, it differs from Lathrobium, with which genus it was formerly associated. The only indigenous species is found in grassy places.


Lat. depressum. Gravenhorst.—Ach. depressum. Steph. Catal. 286. No. 3066. Curtis, iii. pl. 115. elongate, black, nearly glabrous: head punctulate, with a minute tubercle before the base of the antennae; mouth rufous: thorax nearly as long as the head, very glossy, with a faint longitudinal line, the sides sparingly punctate, the disc smooth, with two rows of impressions: elytra also punctured, clothed with a short, scattered pubescence, black, with the apex and sides ferruginous: abdomen slightly pubescent, with the tips of the segments reddish: legs, palpi, and antennae ferruginous. The elytra are sometimes pale testaceous, with the base of the suture and the outer apex dusky-brown (A. trinotatum. Steph. oliv.): or the insect is altogether much more attenuated than usual, and of a paler colour (A. angustatum. Steph. Catal. l. c. No. 3067).

Occasionally found in plenty in the vicinity of London. "In abundance in Copenhagen-fields."—Mr. Ingpen. "On the banks of the Orwell, June 1804."—Kirby MSS.

Genus DXIX.—Lathrobium, Gravenhorst.

Antennae filiform, not geniculated, basal joint longest and stoutest, obconic, the two following rather longer than the remainder, (excepting the terminal one, which is lanceolate acute,) clavate, the rest obconic. Palpi with the
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

terminal joint minute, subulate: mandibles forcipate, curved, acute, with the apex bifid, the outer tooth very long: head suborbiculate, or subcordate, thickly punctured: thorax rectangular, elongate, thickly punctate: body linear-elongate, slightly convex: legs stout; femora compressed, especially the anterior, which are usually armed beneath with a tooth, more or less distinct; anterior tibiae dilated exteriorly, also armed with a tooth towards the base: anterior tarsi in both sexes broadly dilated.

By their great length, the insects of this genus approximate to Gyrohypnus; but from the Gyrohypni they may be at once known by having the anterior tarsi considerably dilated; the terminal joint of the palpi minute, the antennae not geniculated, by which union of characters they differ from the other Staphylinide, excepting Achenium, from which they depart by their convex form, dissimilar thorax, &c. The species occur beneath stones or mosses, in dung-hills, &c., in damp situations, chiefly in the autumn and spring.


Deep black, slightly pilose and shining: head subcordate, finely punctured: thorax subquadrate, very delicately and thickly punctured: elytra finely punctured, and slightly glossy: abdomen obscure, with long anal styles: legs pitchy, the anterior femora slightly thickened and obscurely dentate: tarsi red, anterior slightly dilated: antennae pitchy, with the apex rather palest, the basal joint longer and stouter than the remainder. The legs are sometimes entirely testaceous; and the apex of the elytra has occasionally a small red spot.

Abundant in Battersea-fields, and near Rochester; also found in the Isle of Sheppy, in Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. “Cramond.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. brunnipes. Nigrum, nitidiusculum, thorace oblongo, pedibus rusis, femoribus tibialis antiquis subdentatis: mas segmento penultimo abdominis laté et profunde emarginato. (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)

Black, rather shining: head suborbiculate, clothed with short scattered hairs, punctured: thorax oblong, punctured, with a smooth dorsal line: elytra slightly pubescent, slightly punctured: abdomen with the margins of the antepenultimate joint whitish; in the male the penultimate joint beneath is broadly and deeply notched and channelled; and in the female the same part is broadly and deeply notched on each side, and has an elongate somewhat conic central lacinia, with its apex rounded, and nearly reaching to the tip of
the abdomen; the terminal one subacuminate and pitchy: legs red; the an-terior femora thickened, and armed with a small tooth; the anterior tibia also bearing a small tooth towards the base: antennæ brown: palpi rufous.


Sp. 3. atriceps. Ferruginifem, elytris pedibusque dilutioribus, capite nigro. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)


Ferruginous: head subovate, black, glabrous, punctulated, rather shining: thorax dark rust-colour, slightly glossy, punctulated, with a smooth longitudinal line: elytra fulvous, with the base dusky, punctulated: abdomen obscure: legs fulvous, anterior femora stout, and armed with a single tooth: antennæ ferruginous, with the tip paler.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district, and in Norfolk. “Taken by Mr. Dalton.”—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 4. elongatum. Nigrum, nitidum, thorace oblongo, elytris posticis, pedibus antennisque ferrugineis, femoribus tibiisque anterioribus dentatis: mas, segmento penultimo abdominis subtus bis canaliculato sub-biemarginato. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Elongate, shining, black: head rather wider than the thorax, subcordate, punctulate: thorax oblong, very glossy, punctulated, with a smooth dorsal line: elytra very thickly punctulated, black, with the apex broadly chestnut, clothed with a fine, remote, pubescence: abdomen also slightly pubescent, with a delicate white edge to the antepenultimate segment, the apical one pitchy: the penultimate segment in the male beneath with two channels, and somewhat doubly notched; of the female elongate subconic, with the tip entire and rounded: legs ferruginous, coxae brown; the anterior femora and tibiae each with an obscure tooth: antennæ and palpi brown. Sometimes very narrow, with the elytra nearly entirely of a chestnut colour.

Very abundant in the neighbourhood of London; also near Bristol, in the New Forest, Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. “Common (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. fulvipenne. Nigrum, nitidum, thorace oblongo, elytris pedibusque testaceis: mas segmento penultimo abdominis subtus simplicitè emarginato, haud impresso. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

Pitchy-black, shining: head subcordate, punctured: thorax oblong, also punctured, with a narrow smooth longitudinal line: elytra rather depressed, slightly pubescent, testaceous-yellow, and punctulated: legs testaceous; anterior femora very obscurely dentate; abdomen pitchy, with a delicate white edge to the antepenultimate segment; in the male the penultimate segment beneath is simply notched, but not impressed; in the female it is somewhat conic and entire: antennae brown; palpi red.

Sometimes pitchy-red, with the elytra and legs paler, and the abdomen dusky; or with the entire body pale testaceous—the consequences of immaturity.

Less abundant than the last, but not uncommon near London and Rochester: also found in Suffolk.

Sp. 6. rufipenne.

Black, slightly shining: head oblong, deeply punctured: thorax oblong-quadrangular, rather finely punctured, with a narrow longitudinal smooth line: elytra rather convex, obsoletely punctured, bright red, with about one-third of the base black: abdomen slightly pubescent, with the posterior ventral segments narrowly edged with testaceous; the penultimate one, in the male, deeply notched on each side, and slightly in the middle; in the female rounded and entire: legs pale testaceous-red; the anterior tibiae and femora with a slight tooth: antennae rusty-red.

Found occasionally within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. ochraceum.

Black, shining: head subcordate, sparingly punctured: thorax also sparingly punctured, with a narrow longitudinal smooth patch on the disc: elytra pale ochreous, punctulated, the punctures dispersedly placed; abdomen with the penultimate segment rather broadly edged with testaceous; legs pale ochreous: antennae pitchy.

From the Marshamian collection.

Sp. 8. punctato-striatum.

Filiforme, nigrum, nitidiusculum, pedibus rufis, elytris punctato-striatis, castaneis, thorace oblongo. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

abdomen with the margins of the antepenultimate segment whitish; beneath pitchy; legs rufo-testaceous; anterior femora and tibiae with a small tooth; antennae and palpi rufous.

Body sometimes entirely pitchy.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also found near Dover and Bristol, and in Devonshire and Suffolk.


Black, slightly shining; head subcordate, very thickly punctate; thorax oblong, also thickly and irregularly punctured, with a faint smooth dorsal line; elytra rather obscurely punctured, the punctures not disposed in striae, the apical half bright testaceous-red; abdomen with the apex pitchy; legs, antennae, and mouth red.

Found, but uncommonly, near London.

Sp. 10. multipunctatum. Rufo-piceum, nitidum, pectore abdomineque nigris, ore antennis, pedibus anoque testaceis, elytris profundi striato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Pitchy-red above, shining; head subquadrate, darker, rather deeply punctured on the sides, faintly so on the forehead; thorax oblong-quadrangular, pale brownish-red, moderately punctured, with a smooth dorsal line; elytra slightly convex, pitchy-red or brown, with large punctures somewhat disposed in striae towards the suture, but scattered on the sides; abdomen black, with the apex pitchy-red; head and thorax beneath testaceous, breast and abdomen beneath black; legs pale testaceous; anterior femora and tibiae with a small tooth; antennae testaceous.

Also somewhat rare within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 11. lineare. Lineari-elongatum, nigrum subnitidum, thorace oblongo, antennis ferrugineis, pedibus rufo-piceis, capite subovato, elytris substriatis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Linear-elongate, black, slightly shining and pilose; head subovate, very thickly, but finely punctured; thorax oblong, thickly, and more deeply punctured than the head; elytra pitchy, punctulated, the punctures faintly disposed in striae towards the suture; abdomen somewhat opaque, very finely punctured, the apex beneath pale pitchy; legs pitchy; anterior femora with an obscure tooth beneath; tarsi testaceous; antennae ferruginous.
Abundant in marshy places throughout the metropolitan district, as in Battersea-fields, near Plaistow, &c.; and also near Rochester, in Somersetshire, Devonshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c.


*Long. corp. 1½ lin.*


*Linear-elongate, very narrow, shining pitchy-black: head oblong, thickly-punctulated: thorax oblong, punctulated, with a smooth dorsal line, the punctures towards the disc somewhat disposed in lines: elytra depressed, irregularly and finely punctured: abdomen slightly pubescent, with the extreme tip pitchy-red: legs testaceous-red: the anterior femora with an obscure tooth below: antennae, mouth, and palpi ferruginous. Immature examples have the body entirely testaceous.*

*Rather scarce apparently: found near London, and in Suffolk.*


*Long. corp. 3 lin.*


*Pitchy-black; head subcordate, finely punctured: thorax somewhat elongate-quadrate, also finely punctured, with a rather deep fovea towards the hinder margin: elytra very delicately punctured, with the extreme apex finely edged with chestnut: legs and antennae pitchy-red.*

*Taken near London, but rare.*


*Long. corp. 1½ lin.*


*Narrow, pitchy-black, slightly shining: head elongate, very finely punctuated: thorax also elongate, and delicately punctured: elytra slightly pubescent, with a few scattered punctures, and the apex reddish: abdomen with a few divergent hairs, its tip pitchy-red: legs and antennae pitchy-red.*

*Found occasionally near London, in the spring.*

Sp. 15. erythrocephalum. *Atrum, nitidum, capite rufo, antennis pedibusque testaceis.*

*Long. corp. 1½ lin.*


*Deep black, shining: head elongate, dirty-red, finely punctured: thorax also finely punctured: elytra slightly pubescent, with a few remote punctures: abdomen pitchy: legs and antennae testaceous.*

*Once captured near London, by myself.*
Genus DXX.—Cryptobium, Mannerheim.

Antennæ geniculated, the basal joint very long and clavate, remainder equal in length to one other, the second and third obconic, fourth to tenth lenticular, terminal one rounded. Palpi unequal, maxillary (b) longest, with the penultimate joint large, clavate, the apical one minute, conic, subulate; labial (c) with the last joint elongate-subulate; labrum (d) deeply notched in front, and furnished with six very long hairs; mandibles (e) acutely dentate within; head oblong; eyes minute; thorax elongate-quadrate, slightly convex, narrower than the elytra, the latter quadrate; abdomen attenuated behind, its apex furnished with pilose lateral styles in both sexes; femora unarmed; tarsi simple in both sexes.

From the genera of this family, which have the anterior tarsi simple in both sexes, Cryptobium differs by having the antennæ geniculated, and at the same time the terminal joint of the palpi minute and subulate. One species only is known.

Mannerheim having applied the name above given to this genus, and added characters thereto, I have, in accordance with the usual custom, reverted to his name, in lieu of Oclithephilum, published anteriorly in my Catalogue, and slightly characterized in the synoptical table of this family, in page 200.

Sp. 1. fracticorne. Plate xxvii. f. 1. a-f.—Atrum, nitidum, pedibus testaceis, antennis piceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Deep shining black: head elongate, moderately punctate, and slightly pubescent and pilose; thorax also elongate, punctate, the discoidal punctures disposed in two somewhat regular lines, the space between smooth: elytra depressed, slightly pubescent, finely rugose-punctate: abdomen rather opaque, with the margins of the penultimate segment narrowly edged with whitish: legs testaceous: mouth and palpi pitchy-red; antennæ pitchy-brown, with the basal joint black.

This appears to be a rare insect, as I have never found more than a pair, which I captured many years since in Battersea-fields, and have seen very few specimens in collections: it usually occurs in damp places, beneath long grasses, mosses, or stones. It has, I believe, been also taken in Norfolk.
Family LXIX.—Stenidæ, Mac Leay.

Head exserted, generally united by a distinct neck to the thorax, the latter mostly rounded or cordate, frequently globose, or depressed, and longitudinally sculptured. Antennæ moderate, filiform, or gradually increasing in thickness from the base to the apex; palpi various; maxillary longer than the head, with the terminal joint minute or elongate; or shorter, with the terminal joint distinct; labrum entire, or slightly denticulated in front, very rarely bilobed; mandibles powerful, strongly denticulated within; eyes large, globose, or small and orbicular; body elongate, slender, sometimes immarginate; legs slender; tibiae simple or spinose on their outer edge; tarsi either pentamerous, or three or four-articulate.

This family is probably divisible into two, corresponding very nearly with the primary divisions of the subjoined table,—in which the leading external characters of the genera are concisely noticed,—the first group having the tarsi five-jointed, and the apical joint of the maxillary palpi minute or elongate; and the second having the tarsi three or four-jointed, with the terminal joint of the palpi distinct. In the first group, again, the mandibles are generally very powerful, being strongly denticulated within, and acute at their apex; the eyes are also in some genera remarkably large and prominent; and these insects are usually found in damp places on the borders of rivers, while those of the second division frequent either sandy estuaries of the ocean, or inhabit dung and putrid fungi, though most of them prefer sandy situations.

**Tarsi 5-articulati:** (Stenidæ.)

|---|---|---|---|---|
Oculi magni.

Anus haud setiferus; labium elongatum; labium breve; labium bilobum; labium brevem.

Labia anteriores denticulate.

Tarsi 3-4 articulati; (OXYTELIDÆ).

Antennae fractae.

Tibiae anteriores denticulato-pectinatae.

Caput cornutum, aut tuberculatum; inerme.

Tibiae omnes inerme.

Antennae haud fractae.

Tibiae posteriores denticulato-pectinatae; anteriores denticulato-pectinatae.

Thorax depressus, sculptus; convexus, exsculptus.

Tibiae omnes inerme.

Genus DXXI.—Medon mihi.

Antennae filiform, the basal joint longest and stoutest, the second short obconic, third nearly as long again as the second, clavate, fourth slightly longer than the second, fifth and two following as long as the second, obconic, three next turbinate, apical one the same, with the tip obliquely cut out. Palpi unequal, maxillary (b) with the third joint elongate-lanceolate, the fourth minute, subulate; labial (c) with the second joint subovate, the terminal slender, acute; maxilla (a) bilobed within and densely ciliated; mandibles (e) curved, acute, with four sharp denticulations within; labrum (d) with two short teeth in front; head quadrato; eyes minute; thorax also quadrato, slightly narrowed behind; elytra obliquely truncate towards the suture; abdomen attenuated at the tip, the terminal segment very long; legs slender; tibia simple; tarsi (f) pentamerous, with the fourth joint entire.

In contour the only known species of this genus greatly resembles those of the following; but its comparatively gigantic bulk, without attending to its other characters, would serve to distinguish it:—from Sunius it differs in having the labrum denticulate, and from Astenus by having the fourth joint of the tarsi simple; from Rugilus and Paederus it differs in the form of the thorax, as well as in other characters.

†Sp. 1. Ruddii. Plate xxvii. f. 2. a-f.—Niger, nitidus, ore, antennis, elytris pedibus anque piceo-rufis. (Long. corp. 94 lin.)

Medon Ruddii. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 103.
Black, shining, glabrous: head rather coarsely punctured: thorax very thickly punctured, the punctures smaller than on the head: elytra punctured, pitchy-red, with the base and lateral margins rather dusky: abdomen with a reddish tinge on the margins of all the segments, especially of the penultimate, and the entire apical one pitchy-red: legs entirely pitchy-red; antennae the same; palpi, labrum, and mandibles, the same, the apex of the latter dusky.

Of this fine insect I have seen but one specimen, which was taken in the "New Forest, June 1832."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

**GENUS DXXII.—SUNIUS, Leach.**

*Antennae* filiform, with the basal joint large, thickened, second short, obconic, third and fourth rather longer, subclavate, remainder gradually decreasing in length to the tenth, subturbinate, eleventh as long as the second, and obliquely acuminated. *Palpi* maxillary, with the third joint incrassated, truncate; apical minute: *labrum* entire: *head* subquadrate: *eyes* small: *thorax* subquadrate, with the angles rounded: *elytra* somewhat depressed: *abdomen* with the penultimate joint longest: *legs* moderate; *tibiae* simple; *tarsi* pentamerous, with the fourth joint entire; the anterior slightly dilated.

The depressed subquadrate thorax of the Sunii, combined with the simple fourth joint of the tarsi, small eyes, simple tibiae, and filiform palpi, serve to distinguish them from the other true Stenidae, as the two first characters alone do from Astenus, with which genus they have usually been associated. The species frequent shady places, and are found beneath stones, rotten leaves, moss, &c., not unusually in winter and spring.

Sp. 1. melanocephalus. *Filiformis, niger, crebrius punctatus, antennis thorace pedibusque fulvis.* (Long. corp. 1½—1¾ lin.)


Filiorm, black, shining: head subcordate, smooth: *thorax* subquadrate, with the angles rounded, red, minutely punctured: *elytra* pitchy, also minutely punctured: abdomen with the antepenultimate segment delicately edged with whitish: legs fulvous: antennae and palpi red.

Beneath stones in sandy places; common throughout the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk, Devonshire, &c. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.
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Sp. 2. tricolor.  *Filiformis, niger, antennis thorace pedibusque fulvis, elytris rufo-piceis, ventre anque ruscecentibus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


It is not improbable but that this species may be an immature state of the foregoing.

Found near London; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, near Bristol, in Devonshire, &c.

Sp. 3. ochraceus.  *Rufo-piceus, capite nigro, antennis pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pitchy-red: head cordate, smooth, black, slightly pubescent: thorax subquadrate, with the angles rounded, smooth, with a very delicate short silken pile: elytra pubescent, smooth: abdomen slightly pubescent, with long divergent lateral hairs: legs pale testaceous: antenna filiform, red: palpi red.

Found beneath stones: not uncommon near London; also found near Bristol, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. rubricollis.  *Rufo-fuscens, nitidulus, capite obscuro, ore, thorace, antenninisque rufis, pedibus pallidis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Dusky-red, slightly shining: head small, obscure, orbiculate, very finely punctured: thorax red, also finely punctured: elytra dusky-red, with a slight griseous silken pile: abdomen the same: legs pale testaceous: antenna and mouth rufous.

Taken, but not uncommonly, near London, and near Dover.

GENUS DXXIII.—ASTENUS, Dejean.

*Antenna* filiform, shorter than the thorax, the basal joint stout, second shorter, obconic, third nearly as long again, subclavate, fourth to the tenth of nearly equal length, shorter than the third, and gradually thickening, subturbinate, eleventh as long and stout as the first, with the apex obliquely truncate.  *Palpi* maxillary, with the penultimate joint stout, subacuminate, terminal very minute: head large, suborbiculate: *eyes* small, rather prominent: thorax small, suborbiculate, subdepressed: abdomen linear, subtruncate at the apex: legs slender; *tibiae* simple; *tarsi* pentamerous, with the fourth joint bifid; anterior slightly dilated.
Astenus, as before alluded to, may be known from Sunius by its orbiculate thorax, exclusively of having the fourth joint of the tarsi bilobed, by which union of characters it may be discriminated from all the other true Stenidae. The species are generally found in dry arid situations, at all times, under stones, moss, dry leaves, &c.


Red-brown, obscure, slightly pubescent: head subcordate, minutely and thickly punctured, dusky: thorax very thickly punctured, with an obscure, faintly elevated, longitudinal line: elytra convex, more punctulated and pubescent than the thorax, depressed towards the suture: legs, palpi, and antennae, ferruginous.

Head also sometimes red-brown, with the legs paler; eyes black.

Apparently rare: found in Battersea-fields. "Taken near Levington by Mr. Sheppard."—Kirby MSS.


Narrow, black, obscure, glabrous: head suborbiculate, slightly attenuated in front towards the mouth, very finely punctulated, the punctures minute: thorax also punctulated, but without a carina: elytra finely punctulated, shining, with the tip testaceous-yellow: abdomen rather glossy, with the edge of the penultimate segment whitish: legs testaceous-yellow: antennæ and palpi the same.

Not uncommon, in damp, sandy, and grassy situations, within the metropolitan district; found also in other parts of the country. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little. "Crwmlyn-burrows." —L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. immaculatus. Niger, capite suborbiculato, antennis pedibus abdominisque segmentis margine flavis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Slender, black, obscure, glabrous: head suborbiculate, finely punctulated: thorax also finely punctulated: elytra immaculate, also punctured: abdomen
with the margins of the segments, both above and below, pale yellow; legs and antennae paler.

Much less abundant than the last: found within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. dimidiatus. *Augustus, niger, capite thoracique castaneis, antennis pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Very slender, black, obscure, glabrous: head triangular, chestnut, obscurely punctured: thorax somewhat narrowed anteriorly, chestnut, very faintly punctured, with an obsolete elevated longitudinal line: elytra rather convex and punctulated: abdomen rather broader than the coleoptera: legs tawny-testaceous: palpi red: antennae testaceous.

Rather scarce: found near London, and in Suffolk.

Sp. 5. sulcicollis. *Niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufis, thorace rufescente postice lineola excavato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining: head suborbiculate: thorax reddish, with a short excavation towards the hinder margin: elytra punctured, immaculate: abdomen with the margins of the segments reddish: legs and antennae reddish.

Rare: taken near Dover and Winchelsea.

**Genus DXXIV.—Rugilus, Leach.**

*Antennae* filiform, the basal joint large, clavate, third slightly longer than the second, which with the fourth and fifth are nearly of similar form and length, the remainder gradually increasing in thickness to the tip, the terminal joint longer, subconic. *Palpi* filiform, maxillary with the third joint ovate, subclavate, the terminal minute: *labrum* with two prominent dentations anteriorly in the middle: *head* large, orbiculate: *eyes* small: *thorax* small, much attenuated in front: *abdomen* broad, the penultimate joint longest, the apex obtuse: *legs* long, slender; *tibia* simple; *tarsi* pentamous, with the fourth joint simple.

*Rugilus*, which was detached from *Pederus* by Dr. Leach, may at once be known from that genus by having the fourth joint of the tarsi simple, or entire, and also by having the thorax very much attenuated in front, by which it likewise differs from the three preceding genera. The species occur beneath stones, moss, dead leaves, refuse of gardens, and other rubbish, in low moist situations.
Sp. 1. orbiculatus. *Ater, obscurus, elytris apice pedibusque testaceis, lineis longitudinalibus laevi.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


*Black, obscure, glabrous: head suborbiculate, convex, minutely rugose-punctate: thorax finely rugose-punctate, with a short longitudinal, somewhat elevated, smooth line: elytra convex, very delicately pubescent, slightly shining, pitchy, with the apex testaceous, the disc very obscurely punctate: abdomen finely punctured: legs testaceous; antennae and palpi brown.*

Common beneath stones, throughout the metropolitan district; also found in Devonshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, near Bristol, Dover, &c. "Not common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Cramond." —Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. immunis. *Niger, elytris piceis, antennis pedibusque brunneis, thorace subcarinato.* (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


*Black, slightly glossy: head orbiculate, large, very finely punctured: thorax also finely punctured, with a short elevated longitudinal smooth line: elytra pitchy, obscurely punctured: legs and antennae brown.*

Also common throughout the metropolitan district, and I believe in other parts of the country. "Cramond."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 3. punctipennis. *Niger, capite magno orbiculato, elytris censeo-nigris punctatis, antennis pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


*Black, slightly pilose: head very large, orbiculate, rather obscure, thickly covered with very minute confluent punctures: thorax also thickly and minutely punctured, the punctures more or less confluent; the disc with a very narrow, hardly conspicuous, longitudinal smooth line: elytra brassy-black, immaculate, distinctly punctured, and slightly pubescent: abdomen smooth, pubescent: legs testaceous, the tips of the four posterior femora dusky: antennae red; palpi the same.*

Not so common as either of the foregoing, at least in the vicinity of London: it occurs in Suffolk, and in Devonshire.

†Sp. 4. fragilis. *Niger, subnittidus, thorace pedibusque rufis, antennis elytro-rumque margine apicali testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


*Black, slightly shining: head slightly pubescent, thickly punctured: thorax
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bright red or testaceous, somewhat thickly punctured, with an obscure smooth longitudinal channel in the middle: elytra finely pubescent, rather thickly punctured, pitchy, with the extreme tip testaceous, or pale reddish: abdomen minutely punctured, and a little pubescent: legs pale testaceous: antenna pitchy-testaceous, brightest at the apex.

This beautiful insect appears to be a scarce species, very few specimens being in collections. "Taken beneath the bark of a willow at Walthamstow."—A. Cooper, Esq. “New Forest, June 1832.”—Rev. F. W. Hope. “Epping Forest, Feb. 1833.”—Mr. Attfield. “In moss, Lincolnshire.”—A. H. Davis, Esq.

GENUS DXXV.—P.EDERUS Auctorum.

Antennae filiform, the basal joint elongate, slightly thickened, second short, third as long as the first, slender, remainder gradually shortening and thickening to the tip, the three last joints being distinct, and the apical one conic, obliquely truncate. Palpi, maxillary with the third joint large, clavate, pilose, the terminal one minute: labrum slightly notched in front: head large, orbiculate: eyes small: thorax very convex, obovate: abdomen with the penultimate joint largest, the terminal joint in the female with two pilose styles: legs rather long, slender; tibiae simple; tarsi pentamerous, with the fourth joint bilobed, anterior dilated in both sexes.

For beauty of colouring, the insects of this pretty genus stand pre-eminent amongst the Brachelytra, their usual tints consisting of contrasts of blue, orange, black, or violet; their very convex, obovate thorax, distinguishes them from Astenus, as do their bilobed tarsi from the other genera of the true Stenidae with minute eyes. The species frequent grassy places near rivers, the roots of oaks, branches of whitethorn, and sandy situations; and appear to be gregarious.

Sp. 1. littoralis. Rufus, capite (ore excepto), abdominis apice, pectore, genubusque nigris, elytris caeruleis, thorace oblongo. (Long. corp. 3½—4 lin.)


Glossy, slightly pilose: head small, black; mandibles and palpi red, the apex of the latter dusky: thorax oblong, with the sides nearly parallel, slightly approximating behind, bright shining red: elytra deep blue, or greenish, rather coarsely punctured: abdomen red, with the two last joints above and below black: breast black: coxae and trochanters red: legs red, with the extreme tip of the anterior femora, and a large portion of the apex of the four posterior black; tibiae with the extreme base fusceous; tarsi fusceous;
with the base of the joints sometimes reddish: antennae fuscous, with the base rufous.

Gravenhorst appears to have confused this and the following species in his Monograph, the characters he has assigned to the respective insects being evidently transposed, if our common species be the true Linnean one, of which there appears no doubt.

Not found near London; but not uncommon on several of the coasts, and on the borders of large rivers near their junction with the sea; rather abundant on the coast of Devonshire. "In great plenty in the sedge boats at Cambridge, March 1831."—C. C. Babington, Esq. "Carlisle."—T. G. Heysham, Esq.

Sp. 2. riparius. Rufus, capite, mandibulis, abdominis apice, pectore, coxis posticis, genibusque nigris, elytris caeruleis, thorace globoso, suborbiculato. (Long. corp. 3;—i lin.)


Shining, slightly pilose: head large, orbiculate, black: mandibles black: palp fulvous, dusky at the apex: thorax short, very globoso, suborbiculate, bright red: elytra deep blue, or greenish, very coarsely punctured: abdomen red, the two last segments, both above and below, black: breast black: four anterior coxae red, two posterior black: femora red, the apex of all broadly black: tibiae red: tarsi also red, with the tips of the joints slightly brownish: antennæ pale tettaceous, with the apex dusky, the terminal joint pale, sometimes testaceus.

Very abundant at the roots of large trees, or in grass, moss, &c. throughout the year,* within the metropolitan district, and not uncommon in other parts of the country. "Very common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Common at Cambridge."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Sp. 3. fuscipes. Rufus, capite (ore excepto), abdominis apice, pectore genibusque nigris, tibias tarsisque piceo-fuscis, elytris caruleis, thorace oblongo. (Long. corp. 2;—3 lin.)


* On the 1st of January, 1825, I captured about eighty specimens at Ripley, beneath a small quantity of moss,—not more than would fill a quart measure,—in which, so densely congregated were these and other insects, that I actually obtained in less than one hour no less than 413 dozen specimens of Coleoptera!
Shining, slightly pilose: head small, orbiculate, black: mandibles pale testaceous; palpi the same, with the apex dusky: thorax oblong, bright red, with a few coarse punctures: elytra dark blue, or deep green, coarsely punctured, slightly pubescent: abdomen red, with the two last joints, above and below, black: coxae and femora red, the latter with the apex rather broadly black; tibiae, especially without, fuscous; tarsi pitchy-brown: antennae pale testaceous at the base, black at the apex.

I obtained a specimen of this insect from Hants, several years before it was discovered? by Messrs. Chant and Bentley according to Mr. Curtis, and had it named in my cabinet Pæd. thoracicus, a name quite as applicable as the one it now bears.

The first known specimens of this insect—with the exception of the one above referred to—were taken in the New Forest, Hants, by Messrs. Chant and Bentley; but in July 1826, when in company with my friend Mr. Westwood, on Clandon Common, about three miles from Ripley, the low bushes actually swarmed with this insect; but although I have repeatedly gone to the same place at the same period of the year, in hopes of obtaining more specimens (having secured but few), I have been disappointed.

**Sp. 4. ruficollis.**

* Niger, subnigtrus, capite caerulemente, elytris caeruleis, thorace * *rufo-testaceo*, antennarum basi subtus testaceo. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


* Black, slightly shining: head bluish-black: thorax bright testaceous-red, very convex: elytra deep blue, coarsely punctured; abdomen obsoletely punctured: legs black: antennae black, with the basal joint testaceous beneath.

Rare: taken near Swansea, and on other parts of the Welsh coast. “Near Barmouth, in plenty.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

**Sp. 5. sanguinicollis.**

* Violaceus, nitidus, elytris caeruleis, thorace rufo, antennis pedibusque totis nigris. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Very rare: it has been captured on the north coast of Devonshire; and I believe the specimen in the British Museum was found on the coast of Glamorganshire.
GENUS DXXVI.—STENUS, Latreille.

Antenna slender, clavate, inserted between the eyes, two basal joints robust, first elongated, the four following slender, the third being longest, two next of nearly equal length, the fifth stoutest, clavate, remainder rather abruptly larger, forming a kind of three-jointed club, the terminal joint being conico-acute. Palpi unequal; maxillary very long, with the terminal joint subclavate, truncate; labial minute: labium very long, retractile: head very large, subtrigone: eyes very large, and prominent: thorax immarginated, elongate, subcylindric; body oblong, subcylindric, punctate: abdomen convex, immarginate, or margined, its apex not setiform: legs elongate, slender; tibia simple; tarsi pentameric, with the penultimate joint slightly bilobed.

The great bulk of the eyes in the Stenii sufficiently point out a prominent character of distinction from all the preceding genera of this family, in which particular Dianous resembles them; they, however, may be known from all by the prolongation of the labium, which possesses the faculty of being retractile; the apex of the abdomen is not furnished, or at least very rarely so, with appendages as is Dianous. The species chiefly inhabit damp places on the margins of rivers, ponds, lakes, &c., especially in grassy and sandy places.

A. With the abdomen immarginate.

a. Legs pale, or varied.

Sp. 1. oculatus. Ater, antennis longiusculis, palpis, pedibusque fulvis, his geniculis nigris, abdomine cylindrico. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, very much punctulated, slightly pubescent: head triangular, with a somewhat depressed tubercle behind the eyes: thorax cylindric, a little widest in front, the back convex, with the surface equal: elytra convex, with the base unequal: abdomen cylindric: legs fulvous, with the apex of the femora and base of the tibia black: antennae longish, fulvous, with the basal joint black: palpi fulvous.

Found commonly within the metropolitan district; also near Dover, and in Suffolk and Norfolk, Devonshire, Bristol, &c. "Not uncommon on Crwmlyn-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. scabrior. Aterrimus, punctis excavatis scaber, antennis basi, palpis femorisque rufis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Very black, slightly shining and pubescent, very rough throughout, with deep
excavated punctures: head triangular, somewhat carinated longitudinally between the eyes: thorax rounded, with the anterior part slightly widest, the surface equal: elytra coarsely punctured, the surface equal: abdomen cylindric, slightly pubescent, with the base of the segments depressed and coarsely punctured, the apex shining and smooth: femora rufous, with the apex black; tibia with the extreme tip dull red: antennae black, with the base dull red: palpi red.

Taken within the metropolitan district, and in other parts. "Spitchweek."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 3. cicindeloides. Niger, subnitidus, profundissime punctatus, palpis antennisque pallidis, pedibus testaceis nigro-geniculatis. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, very deeply and coarsely punctured: head rugulose, the forehead depressed, but without a channel: thorax oblong, with the sides slightly dilated before the middle, the surface convex, subequal: elytra slightly pubescent, the apex obliquely truncate: abdomen finely punctured: legs testaceous, with the base and apex of the femora black; tibia beneath with a fuscous line: palpi and antennae pale, with the apex dusky.

Found near London, and in Devonshire. "On Crwmllyn-burrows, and under rubbish on the sea-shore about high-water mark, not unfrequent (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. cognatus. Nigro-suboeneus, profundi punctatus, palpis antennarumque basi pallidis, femorum basi fulvis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, shining, with a brassy tinge, deeply punctured: head wider than the thorax, the forehead depressed, and having a faint longitudinal ridge: thorax oblong, rounded, rather dilated before the middle, the surface slightly convex, with two shallow foveae a little behind the middle: elytra rather convex, a little depressed towards the suture: abdomen more deeply punctured, with the margins of the segments impunctate: legs with the base of the femora fulvous, tibiae and tarsi pitchy-black: palpi and base of the antennae pale.

Taken in Devonshire.

Sp. 5. similis. Ater, pilosulus, minutissime punctatus, antennarum medio palpisque pallidis, femoribus fulvis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, slightly pilose, the pile very short, and silvery in certain lights, minutely punctured: head triangular, forehead broad, depressed, with a distinct lon-
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gitudinal ridge: thorax slightly elongate, a little dilated in the middle on the sides, the surface equal: elytra convex, equal: abdomen short, cylindric, thickly but minutely punctured throughout: jemora pale fulvous: tibiae and tarsi pitchy: antennae black, pale in the middle; palpi pale. The tibiae and tarsi are sometimes pale fulvous.

Taken in the spring in Battersea-fields. "Woodland, Devonshire."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 6. fulvicornis. 

Aterrimus, pedibus fuscis, antennis pallide fulvis basi apiceque nigris. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)


Very black, rather obscure, smooth, minutely punctured: head triangular, with an obsolete longitudinal carina on the forehead: thorax cylindric, with the sides rounded: elytra with the base irregular: abdomen cylindric, with the base of the segments slightly depressed: legs fuscous, with the tarsi paler: antennae pale fulvous, with the two basal and the terminal joints black: palpi pale, with the tip black.

Not very abundant within the metropolitan district. "Common in damp meadows, near Barham."—Kirby MSS. "Devonshire."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 7. pallipes.

Nigro-piceus, albido-pilosus, profundè punctatus, antennarum medio palpis pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)


Pitchy-black, clothed with a short whitish down, and deeply punctate: head opaque, rather deeply bicanaliculated between the eyes on the forehead: thorax slightly dilated on the sides before the middle, disc with an obscure curved transverse fovea on each side in the middle, and a smaller one behind: elytra pitchy-brown, less thickly punctured than the head and thorax: abdomen short, slightly shining: legs pale testaceous: palpi the same, with the tip dusky: antennae pale, with the basal and three terminal joints black.

My specimens were obtained from the Marshamian Collection; I know not their locality.


Niger, albido-pubescens, minutissimè et creberrimè punctatus, antennis palpis pedibusque pallido-rufs. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)


Black, clothed with a very short whitish pubescence, and very minutely punctured: head triangular, depressed between the eyes, with a distinct longitudinal ridge: thorax cylindric, slightly dilated in the middle of the sides, the disc equal, and somewhat convex: elytra punctured, the punctures as large as on the thorax: abdomen finely punctured throughout: legs pale-
red, the apex of the femora slightly dusky: antennae and palpi pale red; the base of the former dusky.

Also from the Marshamian Cabinet.


Black, somewhat glabrous: head subtriangular, wider than the thorax, ruggedly punctured, depressed between the eyes, with a faint elevated ridge on the disc: thorax obsoletely obcordate, with the sides rounded, roughly punctured, with the surface even: elytra roughly punctured, equal throughout: abdomen punctulated, with the sides obscurely margined, the base of the segments a little depressed, with an obsolete transverse slightly elevated line: legs pitchy-brown: antennae and palpi black.

Common in the vicinity of London, in the spring; taken also in Devonshire, and near Bristol.

†Sp. 10. curvipes. *Ater, abdomine submarginato, pedibus fusco-rufis tibiis posticis curvatis.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)

Black, slightly shining, and thickly punctured: head subtriangular, with a double channel above, the disc longitudinally elevated: thorax globose, obcordate, equal: elytra broader than the thorax: abdomen rounded, very slightly margined: legs pitchy-red, with the posterior tibiae curved at the base: antennae pitchy-black, rather longer than the head: palpi black.

"Taken in Norfolk by Mr. Wilkin."—*Kirby MSS.*

b. Legs black.

Sp. 11. nigriclavis. *Ater, punctulatisimus, antennis medio palpisque basi rufis.* (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)

Black, thickly punctured, clothed with minute squamous hair: head triangular, with the forehead slightly depressed on each side: thorax cylindric, suboval, with the surface equal, and roughened with closely-set punctures: elytra deeply punctured, with the surface unequal, somewhat pitted: abdomen thickly punctulated, with the base of the segments slightly depressed: legs totally black: antennae as long as the head, rufous, with the basal joints and club black: palpi red, with the tip black.

Found in Suffolk and Norfolk, and occasionally within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire, and near Bristol.
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*Black, clothed with a short silvery pile, and thickly punctured; head triangular, much broader than the thorax, rather deeply punctured, depressed between the eyes, and obsoleteely carinated: thorax with the sides rounded above convex, black, with two very obsolete transverse fores behind the middle: elytra convex, rather deeply and thickly punctured: abdomen slightly glossy, punctured, cylindric: legs black; tarsi dilated, pale testaceous: palpi testaceous, with the tip dusky; antennæ pale testaceous, with the basal joint black, and the three apical ones dusky.*

Taken in Devonshire, and also in the New Forest.


*Black, very thickly punctuated, and in certain lights appearing clothed with a silvery pile: head triangular, rather wider than the thorax, with an obscure elevated longitudinal ridge in the middle: thorax rather broadest anteriorly, with an obsolete longitudinal channel in the middle: elytra with the base obscurely pitted: abdomen with the base of the segments depressed and constricted: legs black, with the tarsi broadish, and red: antennæ pale rufous, with the club darker, or pitchy-red; palpi red, with the tip pitchy; mandibles reddish.*

Found, not commonly, near London; also in Norfolk, and in Devonshire. “In marshy places near Framlingham, in July 1806, and subsequently near Barham.” *—Kirby MSS.*


*Black, very thickly punctured, and glabrous: head triangular, broader than the thorax, with a slightly elevated longitudinal ridge: thorax longer than the head, rather widest in front, on both sides slightly impressed obliquely at the base: elytra with the base equal: abdomen subulate-conic: legs black; tarsi reddish-yellow; antennæ pale testaceous, with the club black: palpi the same.*

Probably a variety of the penultimate species.

Found in Norfolk, and near London.

Sp. 15. unicolor. *Ater, palpis fuscis basi flavescentibus, abdomen punctulato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, slightly shining, punctured, glabrous: head wider than the thorax, with a slightly elevated longitudinal ridge: thorax rounded, somewhat globose, surface equal: elytra also equal: abdomen rounded, distinctly punctulated, the base of the segments depressed: legs black: antennae black: palpi fuscous, with the first joint yellowish, or sometimes entirely black.

Not uncommon in Battersea-fields, and in other places within the metropolitan district; also found in Suffolk, Norfolk, &c.

Sp. 16. assimilis. Ater, nitidus, immaculatus, thorace latiusculo, abdomen lineari, pedibus fuscis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, glabrous, punctured: head triangular, wider than the thorax, with the forehead flattish: thorax somewhat globose, with the surface equal: elytra convex, equal: abdomen linear, cylindrical, punctured, with the base of the segments rather depressed: legs fuscous; antennae and palpi black, immaculate.

Very similar to St. fornicatus; but the palpi black, thorax less globose and longer, &c.

Not common: found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; also in Suffolk. "Woodland."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 17. fornicatus. Ater, pilosulus, punctatus, thorace globoso, elytris fornicatis, abdomen conico. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining, sparingly clothed with a very minute whitish pile, visible only in certain lights: head triangular, roughly punctate, with a short slightly elevated line behind, flattish between the eyes: thorax subglobose, roughly punctured, the surface equal and convex: elytra convex, arched, roughened with excavated punctures: abdomen conic, punctured: antennae black: palpi also black, with the base pale.

Apparently rare: my specimen was captured in Suffolk.

Sp. 18. crassus. Ater, crassiusculus, thorace obcordato, abdomen subemarginato. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Very black, glabrous, roughly punctured, and rather stouter than usual in this genus: head triangular, rather wider than the thorax, flattish: thorax obcordate: elytra with the base obsolescently pitted: abdomen rounded, very obsolescently margined, with the base of the segments depressed, the tip nearly smooth: legs fuscous: antennae and palpi black.

Also rare, and probably a variety of the preceding, with which it has occurred in Suffolk.
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Slender, deep black, clothed with a short whitish down, and very minutely punctured: head with the front depressed, and having a short longitudinal ridge: thorax slightly globose, elongate, with the sides a little rounded before the middle, the surface equal: elytra slightly depressed, with a faint ridge on each in the middle of the base: abdomen obscure, finely punctured, with the margins of the segments obscurely punctured: legs black; palpi the same; antenne fuscous, with the middle pale.

Taken near London.

B. With the abdomen margined; its apex simple.

a. With the elytra immaculate.

1. With the legs pale or pitchy.

Sp. 20. phosphorus. *Ater, nitidiusculus, antennis palpisque, rufescentibus, pedibus fuscis.* (Long. corp. 14 lin.)


Black, punctured, sparingly clothed with extremely short pile, appearing silvery in certain lights: head wider than the thorax, longitudinally elevated in the middle: thorax rounded, globose, equal: elytra with an oblong fovea in the middle of the base, and also depressed near the suture: abdomen punctured, with the base of the segments depressed: legs pitchy; antenne testaceae, but the basal joint and the club dusky; palpi testaceae at the base.

Found, but not commonly, within the metropolitan district; it also occurs in Suffolk and Devonshire.


Black, slightly shining, finely punctured, and clothed with a fine silvery pile: head wider than the thorax, with a longitudinal ridge in the middle: thorax globose, obcordate, obliquely impressed on each side behind the middle: elytra obsoletely pitted before the middle: abdomen rounded, or subulate-conic: legs pitchy, with the joints dusky; antenne reddish, with the club dusky: palpi red.

Also found near London and in Suffolk, and near Bristol.

Sp. 22. argyrostroma. *Ater, gracilis, punctulatisimus, antennis pedibusque piceis, labro testaceo argenteo pubescenti.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Slender, black, thickly and finely punctured, and slightly clothed with a fine
whitish pubescence: head rather wider than the thorax, with the forehead broad and obscurely bicanaliculated: thorax rounded, slightly convex, the surface equal: elytra convex, equal: abdomen acute at the apex, finely punctured, the base of the segments depressed, the apex rarely smooth: legs pitchy; antenna the same; labrum testaceous, clothed with a silvery pile.

Taken in Battersea-fields in the spring.

Sp. 23. fuscipes. *Niger subnitidus, crebré punctatus, palpis, antennis extrorsum pedibusque ferrugineo-piceis, thorace oblongo.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, and thickly punctured: head much wider than the thorax, with the forehead obsoletely bicanaliculated: thorax oblong, dilated on the sides a little before the middle, equal, not foveated: elytra above conic: abdomen more glossy than the elytra, thickly, but finely, punctured: legs rusty-pitchy, with the femora brightest or Rufescent: antenna pitchy, with the two basal joints black: mouth pitchy.

Found near Dover, and in Norfolk and near Bristol.


Black, shining: head triangular, much wider than the thorax, thickly clothed with a velvety pile, having a silvery gloss in certain lights, depressed, punctured, with the middle of the occiput slightly elevated and smooth: thorax rounded, rather widest before the middle, less punctured than usual, with a triangular smooth space on the disc: elytra punctate, depressed, and slightly pitted at the base towards the suture: abdomen linear, much narrower than the elytra, finely punctured, with the apex of the segments smooth: legs pale luteous: antenna the same, with the basal and two optical joints black: palpi luteous.

Not common; taken near London; also in Devonshire, Suffolk, and Yorkshire.

Sp. 25. circularis. *Ater, obscurus, punctulatus, thorace subgloboso, pedibus ferrugineis, abdomine conico.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, obscure, glabrous: head rather wider than the thorax, triangular, roughly punctate, flatish between the eyes: thorax scarcely longer than the head, subgloboso, very roughly-punctate, the surface equal: elytra also roughly-punctured, equal: abdomen conico, acute, rather faintly margined
with the base of the segments rather depressed and punctate: *legs ferruginous*: palpi reddish.

Not common: found within the metropolitan district and in Suffolk.

Sp. 26. immunis. *Ater, punctulatus, palpis antennis basi pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. $\frac{13}{14}$—2 lin.)


Black, rather glabrous, somewhat roughly punctured: head wider than the thorax, triangular, the disc with a slightly elevated ridge, the sides depressed: *thorax* rather longer than the head and attenuated, roughly punctate, and very obliquely impressed: *elytra* also roughly punctate, with an obscure impression at the base: abdomen subulate-conic, faintly margined, and very delicately punctured; *legs* testaceous: *antennae* testaceous-yellow, with the *club* black: *palpi* testaceous-yellow.

My specimens are from the Marshamian Collection; the insect has, however, been taken near London and in Norfolk.

Sp. 27. subrugosus. *Aeneo-ater, subrugoso-punctatus, thorace postice tricu*-

puncto, antennis pedibusque pallidis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Brassy-black, shining; somewhat ruggedly-punctured: head triangular, wider than the thorax, with a short longitudinal ridge behind, and obscurely depressed on each side: *thorax* indented a little before the middle, the disc unequal, with a very faint dorsal channel behind, terminating in a fovea, and two other foveae a little in advance on the disc: *elytra* finely punctured, and obscurely pitted: abdomen short, rather broad, very finely punctured: *legs* pale ochreous: *antennae* rusty-ochreous: *palpi* pale.

Taken in Battersea-fields, and in other places within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 58. Ossium. *Ater, thorace elytrisque sublacunosis, antennis medio pedibusque testaceis, his genubus nigris.* (Long. corp. $\frac{14}{15}$ lin.)


Black, slightly pilose, finely punctured: head triangular, rather wider than the thorax, faintly depressed between the eyes, with a slightly longitudinal ridge: *thorax* elongate, rather widened towards the base or the sides; the surface pitted, and rather broadly channelled on the back: *elytra* somewhat elongate, pitted, and finely punctured: abdomen elongate-conic, the base of the segments punctured, the apex smooth: *legs* testaceous, with the *joints* black: *antennae* pale rufous in the middle, the base and apex black.
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Differs from St. gonymelas in being destitute of a brassy tinge, the sculpture of the thorax, &c.; longer elytra, paler legs, &c.

Taken in the vicinity of London; also in Norfolk and in Devonshire. “Found beneath some old horse bones in Nov. 1808.” Kirby MSS.

Sp. 29. tenuicornis. Ater, obscuriusculus, antennis gracilibus basi atris, apice pedibusque pallidis, his geniculis fuscis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather obscure, very finely but thickly punctured: head triangular, with a depression on each side, and an abbreviated dorsal ridge between on the hinder margin: thorax with a very faint dorsal channel, and a little attenuated behind, the disc punctured, but not pitted: elytra more coarsely punctured and pitted: abdomen short, cylindric, with the sides slightly margined, the base of the segments punctured: legs pale, with the exterior apex of the femora and of the tibiae dusky: antennae long and slender, with the two basal joints black, the rest pale.

Found in Battersea-fields, and in the vicinity of Bristol, and in Devonshire.


Rather broad, black, slightly glossy, thickly and somewhat coarsely punctured: head triangular, wider than the thorax, deeply impressed on each side, with a very faint dorsal line: thorax with a channel on the back and an impression on each side towards the base, which last is attenuated: elytra impressed and finely punctured: abdomen sub-cylindric, deeply margined, with the base of the segments punctured: femora at the base and middle of the tibiae fulvous, the rest of the legs black: antennae ferruginous, with the base black: palpi pale.

Found, but not commonly, within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire.

Sp. 31. gonymelas. Aeneo-niger, punctatus, thorace elytrisque obsolete impressis, pedibus refescens tibibus femoribus apice nigris. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Brassy-black, nearly glabrous, punctured: head rather wide, triangular, roughly punctured, somewhat depressed between the eyes, with a very obsolete ridge: thorax longer than the head, narrowed behind, roughly punctured, slightly pitted: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, roughly
punctured, and faintly pitted: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, very finely punctured, the basal segments not transversely ridged: legs reddish, with the apical half of the femora black: antennae short; palpi reddish, with the club black.


Brassy-black, and slender, punctulated and nearly glabrous: head triangular, wider than the thorax, with a faint dorsal ridge and slightly depressed between the eyes: thorax longer than the head, rather narrowed behind, punctured and obscurely pitted: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, punctured and faintly pitted: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, delicately punctured: legs tawny-yellow, with the apex of the posterior in some instances dusky: antennae longer than the thorax, yellowish, with the club dusky: palpi yellow.

Common in the neighbourhood of London, and not uncommon also in Devonshire. "Taken in the flowers of the Acer Campestris, frequently;"—"also in Scotland by Mr. Hooker."—Kirby MSS.


Shining black, with a brassy tinge, punctured: head triangular, with a deep impression on each side, and a faint dorsal ridge behind: thorax short, slightly attenuated behind, and faintly pitted: elytra also faintly pitted: abdomen short, conic, slightly margined: legs pale, the posterior femora with the apex broadly black, and the base of the hinder tibia also black: antennae and palpi pale, the base and club of the former black.

Found in Battersea-fields; also not uncommonly in Devonshire, near Bristol, &c. "Crwmlyn Bog, on rushes."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 34. nitidiusculus. *Ater, punctulatissimus, nitidus, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis, genubus nigricantibus.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, shining, thickly punctulated, sparingly clothed with extremely short, distant silvery pile: head triangular, wider than the thorax, very delicately
and obscurely punctured, depressed on each side between the eyes with the
disc longitudinally elevated: thorax longer than the head, widest in front,
also very delicately punctured, with two smooth impressions behind: elytra
scarcely longer, but wider than the thorax, finely punctulated, and pitted
towards the base: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, the segments
slightly dilated at the base and very faintly, and finely punctured: legs fer-
ruginous, with the apex of the femora and base of the tibia dusky-black:
antennae and palpi testaceous, with the tips black.

Common in Suffolk and within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 35. punctatissimus. Ater, punctatissimus, thorace obsoletissime unisulcato,
pedibus pallidis generis tarsisque insuscitatis, antennis fusis basi atris. (Long.
corp. 24 lin.)

Sp. 36. nigricornis. Ater, punctulatus, obscuriusculus, thorace obsolete unisulcato,
pedibus lividis generis tarsisque nigricantibus. (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)

Sp. 37. Boops. Niger, subcinerascens, punctulatus, pedibus nigro-fusis, femo-
ribus basi testaceis, palpis fusis, basi testaceis, thorace canaliculato. (Long.
corp. 2½ lin.)

Common in Suffolk and within the metropolitan district.
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Black, shining with a slight silvery pile, thickly punctured: head with a deep impression on each side and a distinct dorsal ridge behind: thorax rather long, widest towards the middle and narrowed at the base, the back with a distinct channel: elytra as long as the thorax, slightly pitted; abdomen rather attenuated behind, the surface punctured: legs dusky-black, with the base of the femora testaceous: palpi dusky with the base testaceous: antennae short, fuscous, with the basal joint obscure.

Also common in the vicinity of London and in Norfolk and near Bristol. "Oakhampton, Somersetshire."—Dr. Leach. "Crwmlyn-burrows, not common."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, shining, finely and thickly punctured: head wide, with a deep impression on each side, and a short longitudinal ridge behind: thorax elongate, somewhat elliptic, with a faint longitudinal channel: elytra long, rather evenly punctured, and depressed at the base of the suture; the shoulders prominent: abdomen distinctly margined, acute at the apex, the tips of the segments rather smooth: legs fulvous, with the tips of the femora broadly black; tarsi also black: antennae fuscous, with the basal joint black: palpi fulvous.

Apparently not uncommon in Norfolk and near Bristol.


Black, shining, thickly punctured: head wider, distinctly impressed on each side, and with a central dorsal ridge: thorax short, unequal, the disc with an impression behind: elytra rather finely punctured throughout, with the surface even: abdomen distinctly margined, and very finely punctured: legs fulvous, with the apex of the femora and base of the tibia dusky; tarsi also dusky: antennae deep black: palpi black.

Found near London and in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire.

Sp. 40. canalicularus. Ater, obscuriusculus, antennis ferrugineis, pedibus livido-testaceis, genibus nigris, segmentis basi lineolā elevatā. (Long. corp. 2| lin.)


Black, roughly punctured and obscure: head triangular, wider than the thorax, slightly elevated in the middle, mouth clothed with silvery pile: thorax
longer than the head, rather widest in front, the back slightly pitted, with an obscure central channel: elytra slightly pitted: abdomen cylindric, linear, slightly punctulated, the base of the segments with an abbreviated longitudinal somewhat elevated ridge: legs livid-testaceous, with the tips of the femora black, and the tibia and tarsi without dusky: antennæ dull ferruginous, with the basal joint black: palpæ pale.

Female with an excavation beneath the penultimate joint of the abdomen.

Common within the metropolitan district and in other parts, as Suffolk, Norfolk, Devonshire. “Cline Wood.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 41. submarginatus. Ater, nitidiusculus, abdomine tereti submarginato, antennis testaceis basi apiceque nigris. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining, punctured: head wider than the thorax, with a shallow impression on each side and a distinct shining longitudinal ridge: thorax very finely punctured, with an obscure dorsal channel: elytra also finely punctured, the disc obscurely pitted: abdomen finely margined, rounded, a little attenuated at the apex: legs dirty fuscous, with the base of the femora fulvescent: antennæ testaceæ, with the base and apex black: palpæ black.

Also common within the neighbourhood of London; found also near Bristol and in the New Forest. “Crwmlyn-burrows.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 42. sulcicollis. Ater, thorace canaliculato elytrisque sublacunosis, elytris thorace longioribus, pedibus rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Black, with a brassy tinge, shining, punctured: head very broad, wider than the thorax, with a deep channel on each side between the eyes, and an acute intermediate ridge: thorax broad, short, dilated anteriorly and attenuated behind, obscurely pitted towards the base and with a distinct dorsal channel, which is abbreviated in front: elytra much longer than the thorax, also obscurely pitted, finely punctured: abdomen broad, very deeply margined and delicately punctured: legs pitchy-red, with the tarsi pale: antennæ dusky.

Found in Suffolk and near London, but rarely; taken also in Devonshire.

Sp. 43. bifoveolatus. Brevier, ater, subnitidus, parum pubescens, antennis medio testaceis, femoribus rufo-piceis, thorace oblongo, bifoveolato. (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)

Short, deep black, slightly shining, rather deeply punctured: head wider than the thorax, with two impressions on the forehead between the eyes, the intermediate space elevated: thorax oblong, with the sides somewhat equally rounded, convex above, with an oblique curved impression on each side towards the base: elytra moderately convex, thickly and prettily punctate, and with a few scattered hairs: abdomen short, cylindric, finely punctured: legs moderate; femora pitchy-red, or dull testaceous, with the apex black; tibae pitchy-brown, or testaceous: antenna pale testaceous, with the first and three last joints black.

Apparently not common: taken within the metropolitan district, and also in Devonshire and near Bristol.

2. With the legs black or fuscous.

Sp. 44. lineatulus. Ater, punctulatus, palpis basi rufis, abdomine segmentis basi hiceolá elevatae abbreviata longitudinali, tarsi elongati, tenuibus. (Long. corp. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, somewhat glabrous: head wider than the thorax, triangular, roughly punctured, bisulcate between the eyes: thorax somewhat elongate, and slightly attenuated, roughly punctured, faintly pitted, with a very obscure dorsal channel in the centre behind: elytra roughly punctured with the base somewhat pitted: legs black, with the tarsi rather elongate and slender: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, with the base of the segments depressed, and marked with a faint longitudinal ridge: palpi reddish, with the apex black.

Found near London and in Norfolk, and Suffolk, not common.

Sp. 45. buphthalmus. Niger, confertissime punctatus, argentoo-pilosus, thorace oblongo, obsolete canaliculato, antennis brevibus. (Long. corp. 2—2$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, thickly punctured, clothed with a silvery pile: head very broad, the forehead depressed between the eyes with two obsolete channels: thorax oblong, rounded in front, narrowed and truncate behind, above moderately convex, the back with an obscure channel: elytra convex: abdomen more glossy than the rest of the body, slightly margined, finely punctured, the anterior segments transversely impressed at the base; the penultimate segment beneath, in the male slightly notched: legs slender, tarsi fuscous: antennae short, black: palpi pitchy, pale at the base: eyes large, ovate, brown.

More abundant than the last; found in Battersea-fields and in
other places within the metropolitan district, also near Bristol, and in
Devonshire.

Sp. 46. pubescens. *Ater, pubescens, leviter punctulatissimus, antennis basi testaceis, elytris inaequalibus thorace longioribus, abdomine leviusculo.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Very black, clothed with very fine short pubescence, not scabrous, but thickly covered with minute punctures: head somewhat triangular, rather wider than the thorax, unequal: thorax somewhat cylindric, but narrowed behind, the disc faintly pitted: elytra longer than the thorax, the surface pitted: abdomen smooth, slightly margined, most obscurely punctured, beneath clothed with a whitish pile: posterior tibiae slightly flexuous: antennae shorter than the thorax, pale testaceous, with the club black: palpi black: eyes moderately prominent.

Taken near London and in Norfolk and Suffolk: also found near Bristol and in Devonshire. "Taken by Mr. Spence, near Bayford, Lincs."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 47. lievior. *Ater, cinereo pubescens, leviter punctulatissimus, antennis basi piceis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Black, clothed with a fine ashy pubescence, and very delicately punctured: head scarcely wider than the thorax, slightly channelled on each side between the eyes, with an acute narrow intermediate ridge: thorax elongate, with the sides regularly and equally rounded, the disc slightly convex, with two very obscure foveae towards the base, the back not channelled, elytra very smooth, obscurely elevated towards the shoulders, with a depression on the suture: abdomen elongate, attenuated towards the apex: legs slender black, antennae pitchy at the base.

Found not only within the metropolitan district, but also in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Sp. 48. levius. *Ater, obscurus, parum pubescens, leviter punctulatissimus, antennis medio piceis, basi apiceque nigris, palpis nigris, basi piceis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, obscure, very slightly punctulated, and a little pubescent: head much wider than the thorax, the space between the eyes nearly flat and very obsoletely impressed on each side, with a very slight ridge between: thorax with the sides nearly equally rounded, thickly and moderately punctured,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

and slightly rugged on the sides: elytra rather thickly but minutely punctured: abdomen cylindric slightly margined; legs black; tarsi fuscous; antenne pitchy with the two basal and three apical joints black, palpi black, pitchy at the base.

My specimen I obtained from the Marshamian Cabinet.

Sp. 49. pallitarsis. Ater, argenteo-pubescens, leviter punctulatissimus, antennis ferrugineis, clava nigræ, palpis tarsisque rufescentibus. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, finely punctured, clothed with a very short silvery pile: head much wider than the thorax, slightly channelled on each side between the eyes, with an ovate intermediate impunctuate ridge: thorax short, ovate, slightly attenuated behind, the disc convex equal, not pitted nor channelled: elytra obscurely pitted at the base, and very finely punctured: abdomen short, attenuated at the apex, the base of the segments punctured, the apex smooth: legs dusky, with reddish tarsi: antenne ferruginous, with a black club: palpi reddish.

Found at Darenth and other parts within the metropolitan district; also in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.

Sp. 50. pilosulus. Ater, argenteo subpubescens, antennispalpisque basi rufis, abdomine marginato. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, punctured, clothed with a fine pile of a silvery gloss: head rather wider than the thorax, with a slight ridge in the middle of the forehead: thorax somewhat cylindric, longer than the head, rather widest in front, with an obscure transverse curved impression behind: elytra rather depressed towards the suture: abdomen conspicuously punctured and margined: antenne shorter than the thorax, testaceus, with the basal joint and club dusky: palpi black, with the basal joint palish.

Taken in Norfolk and Suffolk, and, I believe, also in the New Forest.

Sp. 51. affinis. Ater, obscuriusculus, thorace obcordato, subcanaliculato, abdomine marginato, elytris thorace longioribus. (Long. corp. 1¾—2 lin.)


Black, somewhat glabrous and obscure, thickly punctulated: head wider than the thorax, subtriangular, rather obscure, with a longitudinal slightly elevated ridge: thorax also obscure, attenuated behind, longer than the head, with an obscure dorsal groove, the surface equal: elytra longer than the thorax, obscurely punctured, towards the suture, especially at the base,
depressed, the surface equal: abdomen subulate-conic, finely punctured, the sides margined, the segments depressed at the base, each marked with an obscure longitudinal ridge: antennae and palpi black: eyes moderately prominent.

Not common; found near London and in Devonshire.—"Taken in an inundation of the Gipping in March."—Kirby MSS.

**Sp. 52. angustatus.** *Ater, obscurus, thorace obcordato subcanaliculato, elytris thoracis longitudine.* (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)


Black, slender, rather obscure, finely punctured: head wider than the thorax, with a shallow channel on each side between the eyes: thorax slender, obcordate, faintly channelled down the middle with a very obsolete fovea on each side at the base: elytra much longer than the thorax, very delicately punctured, and rather flattened: abdomen considerably attenuated at the apex, finely punctured: legs dusky: antennae ferruginous with the club dusky: palpi testaceous.

Similar to Ste. affinis, but the elytra with respect to the thorax, longer.

Taken within the metropolitan district, and also in Suffolk.

**Sp. 53. melanopus.** *Ater, nitidiusculus, immaculatus, thorace brevi, unisulcato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather shining, and glabrous: head wider than the thorax, triangular, roughly punctured, depressed between the eyes, with an elevated longitudinal ridge: thorax short, rather narrowed behind, roughly punctured, with a slightly impressed abbreviated dorsal line; elytra longer and wider than the thorax, also roughly punctured, rather depressed near the suture, with the shoulders gibbous: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, punctulate: antennae and palpi black, immaculate.

Also found, not uncommonly, within the metropolitan district and in Norfolk. "Not uncommon, among moss on Crwmlyn and Sketty-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

**Sp. 54. melanarius.** *Ater, immaculatus, thorace cylindrico, abdomine marginato, leviusculo.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, roughly punctured, somewhat obscure: head wider than the thorax, triangular, with the middle of the face slightly elevated: thorax nearly cylindric, scarcely widened in front, and neither grooved nor pitted: elytra hardly longer, but much wider, than the thorax, depressed towards the suture: abdomen smooth, with the base of the segments depressed.
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Like Ste. affinis, but narrower, with the thorax cylindric and not channelled.

Inhabits Suffolk and the New Forest, and, I believe, the vicinity of Bristol.

Sp. 55. carbonarius. Totus ater, parum pubescens, confertissime punctatus, thorace oblongo, subdepresso, obsolete foveolato, abdomine latius marginato. (Long. corp. 24 lin.)


Entirely black, slightly pubescent, and very thickly punctate: head wider than the thorax, opaque, with two broad channels between the eyes, the ridge between ovate and elevated: eyes large, brown: thorax oblong, with the base and apex truncate, slightly convex, with two more or less obscure impressions on each side, one towards the middle, the other near the base: elytra also slightly depressed, opaque, with a short ashy pile: abdomen glossy, finely punctured and distinctly margined; the anal segment in the male beneath triangularly notched, and the two preceding ones impressed: legs long, with brown tarsi: antennae short, black: palpi black, pitchy at the base.

Taken in Battersea-fields and in Devonshire; apparently not very common.

Sp. 56. nitidus. Ater, nitidus, glaberrimus, thorace subgloboso, antennis palpisque basi testaceis, abdomine submarginato levisculo. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)


Deep shining black, very glabrous, punctured: head wider than the thorax, longitudinally elevated in the middle, the mouth clothed with shining silvery hairs: thorax subglobose, the surface equal, with a minute impression on each side: elytra scarcely longer but wider than the thorax, with the suture depressed: abdomen slightly margined, nearly smooth, with the segments transversely depressed in the middle: legs dusky: antennae testaceus, with the basal joint and club black: palpi testaceus with the terminal joint dusky.

Inhabits Battersea-fields; found also in Suffolk and in Devonshire.

Sp. 57. nitens. Ater, nitens, antennis piceis, thorace elytrisque excavato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 11 lin.)


Deep shining black, cylindric, with a very short whitish pile: head suborbiculate, wider than the thorax, coarsely punctate, with a faint obtusely elevated longitudinal ridge between the eyes: thorax rather widest a little before the middle, the base distinctly narrowed, the disc coarsely punctured: elytra as
long as the thorax, and wider, also *coarsely punctured*: abdomen cylindrical, finely punctured, slightly margined, with the base of the segments depressed, the apical joint with two short setae: *antenna pitchy*, with the two basal joints black; palpi pale with the apical joints black.

Found in the vicinity of London and in Suffolk.

Sp. 58. *pusillus*. *Ater, punctulatus, immaculatus, thorace subgloboso, utrinque impresso.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, nearly glabrous; head triangular, wider than the thorax, *roughly punctured*, depressed between the eyes, the disc longitudinally elevated: thorax scarcely longer than the head, *subgloboso*, slightly pitted and rather roughly punctured, with an *impressed fovea on each side behind*: abdomen subconic, very delicately punctured, slightly margined, with the segments depressed at the base: antennæ and palpi black.

Abundant in some places within the metropolitan district, especially in Battersea-fields and near Ripley: found also in Suffolk and in Devonshire.


Black, punctured, slightly pubescent: head scarcely wider than the thorax, finely punctured, depressed between the eyes, the disc longitudinally elevated: thorax considerably longer than the thorax, slightly pitted and finely punctured: abdomen short, robust, punctured: legs dusky: antennæ and palpi pitchy at the base.

Less common than the foregoing within the metropolitan district; found also in the west of England. "Woodland, Devon."—Dr. Leach.

b. With the elytra spotted.

Sp. 60. *bimaculatus*. *Punctulatus, ater; elytris puncto fulvo, pedibus fulvescentibus, geniculis tarsisque nigris, thorace unisulcatu.* (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, obscure, above glabrous, beneath slightly pubescent: head triangular, roughened above with minute thickly placed punctures, depressed on each side with a longitudinal foveola, and the disc slightly elevated: thorax rounded, attenuated behind, with a central dorsal channel, and on each side obscurely impressed, the disc roughly punctured: elytra also roughly and
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

very thickly punctured, depressed towards the suture with the shoulders gibbous, the disc of each with a round fulvous dot: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined and finely punctured: legs fulvous, with the joints and tarsi black: antennae black: palpi luteous, with the apex black.


Sp. 61. biguttatus. Ater, punctulatissimus, thorace postice canaliculato, elytris puncto flavo. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, very finely punctulated, slightly glossy, beneath with a delicate silvery pubescence: head triangular, wider than the thorax, depressed between the eyes, with a slightly elevated longitudinal ridge behind: thorax rather widest in front, with a short impressed longitudinal line on the disc behind: elytra marked with a round yellow spot behind the middle: abdomen subulate-conic, margined, finely punctured, the sides with a silvery pile: legs slender, black: antennae pitchy: palpi dirty ochreous, with the tip black: mouth clothed with a silvery pile.

Not common—found about London: at Ripley, near Hertford; and in Suffolk, and Norfolk.


Black, punctured, slightly shining: clothed with a short delicate golden pubescence: head large, depressed on each side, with a distinct longitudinal ridge: thorax considerably attenuated behind, the disc uneven: elytra rather coarsely punctured, with a round ochraceous spot on each behind the middle: abdomen subulate-conic, finely punctured, and slightly margined: legs ochraceous, with the tips of the femora, base and apex of the tibiae and apex of the tarsi dusky-black: antennae black; palpi pale with the apex dusky.


Sp. 63. bipunctatus. Punctulatus, ater, elytris puncto fulvo, femoribus basi tibialisque luteis, coleoptris postice impressis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, rather glabrous, obscure: head wider than the thorax, triangular, roughly punctured above, somewhat depressed between the eyes: thorax
rounded, longer than the head, rather attenuated behind, roughly punctured, with an obsolete impression: elytra impressed behind near the suture, roughly and thickly punctured with a fulvous dot in the middle: abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, finely punctured: legs black, with the base of the femora, and the tibia luteous; antennae and palpi black.

Found within the metropolitan district; at Coombe Wood, &c.;—also taken in Devonshire, and in Norfolk, Suffolk and near Carlisle.

Sp. 64. bipustulatus. Punctulatus, ater, elytris punctoferrugineo. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)


Black, glabrous, rather obscure; head wider than the thorax, punctured above, triangular, longitudinally depressed in the middle: thorax rounded, a little attenuated behind, roughly punctured, with an impression on the disc behind: elytra roughly and very thickly punctured, depressed near the suture, with the shoulders elevated, the disc of each with a round ferruginous dot in the middle; abdomen subulate-conic, slightly margined, with the base of the segments depressed and punctured: legs immaculate black; antennae and palpi also black.

Not very common: found at Hertford and Hampstead and other places within the metropolitan district. "Among moss (near Swansea.)"—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Lancashire."—Mr. Hutchinson.

Sp. 65. binotatus. Ater, punctulatus, thorace postice attenuato, elytris inaequalibus piceis, puncto fulvo. (Long. corp. 2¼ lin.)


Black, slightly punctulated: head triangular: thorax attenuated behind: elytra unequal, longer than the thorax, pitchy, with a rounded fulvous spot on the disc of each a little behind the middle: abdomen acute, with a short seta on each side of the apical segment: legs antennae and palpi black.

Taken near London, and in Norfolk?

C. Abdomen margined, its apex with a pilose process on each side.


Black, deeply punctured; head much wider than the thorax with a scanty short silvery-white pile, especially on the mouth, forehead bicanaliculated,
the interstice broad and elevated, narrowed in front: thorax with the base and apex truncate, rather widest a little before the middle, the base slightly attenuated, disc uneven, opaque, obscurely channelled, the base of the latter dilated into a triangular fovea, adjoining to which on each side, towards the middle, is another transverse one: elytra unequal, also foveolated: abdomen cylindric, finely punctured, with some whitish hairs towards the sides; apex obtuse, armed with four small teeth, smallest in the female: abdomen segment beneath in the male bifid, with sharp pilose laciniae; the antepenultimate notched, with an impression in front, the sides terminated in an elevated ridge—in the female all the ventral segments entire: legs black, femora rather thickened in the male, posterior a little bent: palpi testaceous, tipped with black: antennæ ferruginous, with the two basal joints black, the three apical ones dusky.

Found near London and in Devonshire; also near Bristol. "Swansea.—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Genus DXXVII.—Dianous Leach.

Antennæ slightly pilose; basal joint stout, ovate, second much smaller, ovate also, third as long as the two following, linear, five following decreasing in length and increasing in thickness, the remainder forming a club, the terminal joint being conic. Palpi unequal, maxillary very long, the third joint equaling in length the other two: labrum subovate: mandibles with a single tooth towards the apex: labium short, bilobed: head large subtriangular: eyes moderate, prominent: thorax emarginate, elongate, cylindric, ovate: body oblong, punctate: abdomen margined, wider than the head and thorax, terminated at the apex with two naked setæ; distinct and incurved in the males: legs slender: tibiae simple; tarsi pentamerous, the penultimate joint slightly bilobed.

Dianous may be known from Stenus not only by the naked anal processes, and abbreviated labium, but by having the inner edge of the mandibles simply denticulated and not serrated; the eyes are smaller, the abdomen broader, legs stouter, and the colour different: —in habit, however, they resemble the Steni, as they frequent the grassy banks of rivulets.

Genus DXXVIII.—Oxyforus, Fabricius.

Antennæ moniliform, short, clavate, the club compressed, basal joint stout and long, three following slender, the remaining articulations transverse, perfoliate, the terminal one small, obtuse. Palpi unequal; maxillary filiform: labial with the terminal joint very large, securiform: mandibles porrect, curved,
entire, acute: *labrum* deeply notched in the middle: *head* suborbiculate, large: *eyes* lateral, prominent: *thorax* short, truncate, with the sides de-flexed: *elytra* somewhat depressed, shoulders gibbous: *abdomen* short, ovate: *legs* moderate: *tibiae* slightly ciliated, armed at the apex with minute spurs: *tarsi* short, five jointed.

The genus Oxyporus, the natural situation of which is very doubtful, may be known from the other genera of the family with which it is here associated by having the *labrum* deeply notched, and the labial palpi securiform; the antennae are very short and clavate, the club being compressed: the mandibles are long and pointed, and like the *Pæderi* the species are generally of gay and lively colours; they inhabit fungi.


(Long. corp. 3—5 lin.)


Glabrous, shining: head large, very black, smooth: *thorax* blood red, smooth, retuse, truncate in front, rounded behind, shorter than the head, marked on each side towards the base with an impressed puncture;—these impressions sometimes wanting: *elytra* longer than the *thorax,* black, with the base outwardly red, shoulder gibbous; disc unequal, with impressed punctures: *abdomen* rufous, smooth, with the two last segments black: *breast* black: *legs* red, with the base of the *femora,* *coxae,* and *trochanters* black: antennae and palpi rufous.

Occasionally not uncommon in the gills of fungi in May and June at Coombe Wood; also found in other parts of the country, as Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, near Bristol, &c. and at Ripley. “In dung heaps and under decaying fungi, common (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

†Sp. 2. *maxillosus.* *Ater,* *elytris lurido-ochraceis,* *margine postico nigro,* *abdomine rufo,* *ano fusco,* *pedibus pallide ruis.*

(Long. corp. 3—4 lin.)


Black, shining: head and *thorax* black, pitchy beneath; the former with two red spots between the eyes, and the latter with one or two towards the centre of the hinder margin; *elytra* lurid-ochre, with the hinder margin, especially at the angles, black, with a row of punctures on each side of the suture, and a few scattered ones on the disc, as well as two deep abbreviated punctate striae on each elytron: *abdomen* pale red, with the apex more or less fuscous: *legs* pale red: antennae fuscous.

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As far as I am aware four specimens of this beautiful species have hitherto been captured in England; they were taken by Dr. Leach near Cheltenham; one of which he gave to Mr. Kirby, who never found the insect either in Suffolk or elsewhere, as assumed by Mr. Curtis.

Genus DXXIX.—Siagonium, Kirby.

Antennae very long, pubescent, filiform, the basal joint longest, stout, the second slender, the remainder gradually increasing in size to the apex, oblong, the terminal one obovate. Palpi filiform, maxillary longest, apical joint cylindrical ovate: labrum bilobed: mandibles dissimilar in the sexes, in the males furnished with a very long tooth within, in the females simple: head triangular-orbiculate, as wide as the thorax, armed, in the males, with a horn on each side before the eyes; unarmed in the females: eyes hemispheric: thorax obcordate, dilated in front, finely margined: body linear, depressed: elytra long: legs short: femora simple: tibiae ciliated within, and the two anterior pair denticulate without: tarsi five-jointed, the terminal joint as long as the other four united.

From the genera of this family, which have the anterior tibiae more or less denticulated on their outer edge, the insects of the genus Siagonium may be at once known by having the tarsi five-jointed; they also differ by their depressed linear body, elongate pilose antennae; combined with a cornuted or tuberculated head, obcordate thorax, &c.: they appear to reside beneath the bark of trees.

Sp. 1. quadricorne. Picum, nitidum, antennis, pedibus, elytris liturā obliquā anoque rufis: mas, capite quadricorni. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Depressed, pitchy, shining and glabrous; head dusky; tuberculated in the female, horned in the male, the latter porrect, stout, incurved at the apex and reddish-brown; apex of mandibles resembling a second pair of curved horns: thorax chestnut, punctuated, with a slender dorsal channel, and two very obscure fovea at the base: elytra with four striae, two of them punctured, the others slightly curved; disc with a rusty obliquely placed patch, the outer angle dusky, abdomen dusky, with the extreme margins of the segments and the apex reddish, the sides pilose: legs and antennae red.

First taken by Mr. Kirby (accidentally) near Barham in Suffolk, and afterwards by Dr. Leach: for many years these were the only known specimens; about 10 years since a pair were taken by Mr. Denny in Norfolk, and thers in Kensington Gardens beneath the
bark of elms—in the latter locality the insect appears to abound. I have taken one specimen (flying) in my own garden.

Genus DXXX.—Bledius, Leach.

Antennae geniculated, a little thickened at the apex, the basal joint very long, curved, clavate, second and third obconic, the last rather longest, the remainder short, the terminal one being ovate-obtuse. Palpi unequal, maxillary with the second and third joints large, ovate, subclavate, the terminal one slender, elongate-cylindric; labrum transverse; mandiblet stout, armed within towards the apex with a strong tooth; body linear, cylindric; head and thorax armed with horns or tubercles; eyes small, prominent; elytra remote, with the angles rounded; legs short, femora simple; tibiae entire, four anterior compressed, densely pectinate-denticulate without, the two posterior smooth, curved backward and densely ciliated; tarsi slender, retractile, distinctly quadri-articulate, the terminal joint longer than the others united, pilose.

This, as also the following genus and Trogophloeus, are distinguished by having the antennae geniculated, that is, the basal joint is so long and the second so attached, as to give the appearance of the antennae being bent, or broken as it is termed: from the genus last-mentioned, however, the denticulated outer edge of the anterior tibiae at once distinguish Bledius; while this genus may be known from Hesperophilus by having the body generally convex, with the head more or less horned or tuberculated, and the thorax also slightly so in front:—the Bledii generally inhabit the sandy shores of the sea or its estuaries, and appear to be gregarious.


Black, slightly shining, deeply punctate: head depressed in front, produced on each side above the base of the antennae into a short stout curved porrected horn, as long as the clypeus: thorax moderately convex, deeply and coarsely rugose-punctured, the anterior margin produced in the middle into a long slender porrected glabrous horn, with a groove above, in continuation of the usual dorsal channel: elytra rather deeply and thickly punctured, rusty-red, with the base and suture pitchy black: abdomen finely punctured, its x 2
apex pitchy; femora pitchy; tibiae red; tarsi slender and testaceous; antennae pitchy-brown.

Female without the horn on the head and thorax; but with small tubercles in lieu.

The length of the horn on the head and thorax varies considerably in different specimens.

Abundant on most of the sandy shores of England and on the shores at the mouth of large rivers. "In plenty at Southend."—Rev. G. W. Hope and Mr. G. Waterhouse. "Yorkshire."—Rev. G. T. Rudd. "Near Carlisle."—T. C. Heysham, Esq. "Said to have been taken in the neighbourhood (of Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black shining; head depressed in front, produced on each side at the base of the antennae into a long thin vertical horn, the apex of which is chestnut: thorax convex, with large remote scattered punctures and a dorsal channel; the anterior angles slightly produced, and the centre of the anterior margin into a long obtuse horn, pilose and chestnut at the apex: elytra sparingly and rather coarsely punctured, reddish-ochre, with a triangular dusky patch at the base of the suture: abdomen black, its tip rusty: legs pale chestnut; tibie and tarsi brighter: antennae chestnut; palpi rust-coloured.

Female without the horn on the anterior margin of the thorax, and the head furnished with two conical tubercles.

Hitherto taken only on the coast of Norfolk, by my friend the Rev. T. Skrimshire, to whom I am indebted for my series of the insect.

Sp. 3. Ruddii.—Plate xxvii. f. 3. Angustus, nigrius, subnitidus, punctatus, antennās, pedibus elytrisque ochreō-rufis; mas, capite utrinque cornē brevi, thorace anticē in medio cornū pilos armato. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)


Narrow, shining black, moderately punctured: head depressed in front, and produced on each side into a short acute horn: thorax convex, rather finely punctured, with a dorsal channel, and produced in the middle of the anterior margin into a long, slender, straight horn, the apex of which is pilose: elytra ochreous-red, with the suture and base dusky, rather finely and distinctly
punctured: abdomen minutely punctured; femora dusky, or pale ochreous; tibiae ochreous-red; tarsi pale ochreous; antennae pale rufous; mandibles the same.

Female without the thoracic horn, and the head armed with the two short tubercles only.

This rare species I have dedicated to my friend the Rev. G. T. Rudd, who captured it in “Coatham Marshes, Yorkshire.”

**Genus DXXXI.**—**Hesperophilus** mihii.

Antennae geniculated, slightly thickened at the apex, the basal joint long, clavate, the two following short, obconic, the remainder short, turbinated, terminal one obtuse. Palpi unequal; maxillary with the third joint stout, elliptic, terminal slender elongate, somewhat subulated; labrum transverse; mandibles slender, curved, acute: body linear, cylindric; head unarmed, porrect, unequal in front; eyes small, prominent: thorax scutiform, unarmed; elytra somewhat remote, convex, the shoulders prominent, the apex truncate: legs short, stout; tibiae entire, four anterior compressed, denticulate-pectinate on the outer edge, the apex with short spurs: tarsi slender, retractile, quadriarticulate, the terminal joint longest, pilose beneath.

The simple head and thorax of the insects of this genus, exclusively of their smaller size and the minute dissimilarities in the structure of the trophi, antennae, &c.; the less remote elytra, simpler legs, &c. distinguish them from the Bledii, with which they have hitherto been associated:—the species are sometimes found in great abundance, and fly gregariously in the evening, whence their appellation.


Black, smooth: head oblong, scarcely narrower than the thorax, shining, finely punctured, with a slight elevation on each side before the eyes: thorax above convex, rather deeply and coarsely punctured, with a single dorsal channel: elytra shining black, thickly and rather deeply punctured, suture at the base with the shoulders prominent: abdomen obscurely punctured, shining, with its apex red: legs rufo-testaceous: antennae red, with the tip dusky.

*Eσπερος vesper, φίλως amicus.*
Found on the sandy coasts of Great Britain, but, apparently, not very common; I have obtained it from those of Norfolk and Devonshire. "South Creak."—Rev. T. Skrimshire.

Sp. 2. hsemopterus. *Niger, thorace unisulcato, obsolete punctato, antennis, elytris pedibusque rufis.* (Long. corp. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, very smooth: head rather narrower than the thorax, somewhat triangular, with a little elevation on each side before the antennae, punctulated above: thorax longer than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind, very convex, obsolete punctured, with an obscure dorsal channel: elytra rather longer than the thorax, punctulated, red: abdomen with its apex somewhat acuminated, and sometimes reddish: legs rufous: antennae and palpi also rufous.

Found on the coasts of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire: apparently not uncommon. Mr. Kirby mentions having taken (or rather seen) large flocks of them flying in the evening of a day in June 1809, and afterwards disappearing.

Sp. 3. divisus. *Niger, obscurus, thorace lineâ media impressâ, elytris pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, obscure: head somewhat triangular, rather narrower than the thorax; the latter truncate in front, rounded behind, with a distinct longitudinal channel: elytra punctured, testaceous: abdomen shining, the apex slightly acuminated: legs and palpi testaceous: antennae black, with the base testaceous.

From the Marshamian collection; I am not aware of the locality.

Sp. 4. arenarius. *Niger, thorace canaliculato, antennis elytris liliisque lividis.* (Long. corp. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, beneath more glossy and somewhat pubescent: head subtriangular, rather narrower than the thorax: the latter longer than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind, nearly semicircular, the disc very much but finely punctulated, and with a central dorsal channel: elytra finely and thickly punctulated, livid, with the base and near the suture dusky: abdomen more glossy than the rest of the body: legs pale-livid, with the femora and tarsi black: antennae dusky-livid: palpi dusky: eyes rather prominent: mandibles pale.

The elytra sometimes pale, with the base and near the suture black.
Abundant in some places on the coast—"Devonshire."—Dr. Leach. "In profusion on the sands covered by the high tides in the vicinity of the Tees, Yorkshire."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Sp. 5. Talpa. *Niger, subpubescens, antennis piceis, thorace obsolete unisulcato postice attenuato.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, obscure: head rather narrower than the thorax, subcordate, smooth, pubescent, somewhat glabrous behind, with a very obsolete tubercle before the eyes, these latter hemispheric and prominent: thorax scarcely longer than the head, anteriorly truncate, the sides rounded, and suddenly attenuated posteriorly, convex, slightly pubescent, smooth, with an obsolete impressed line on the back: elytra subpubescent, punctulated, very black or bluish: abdomen rather shining, a little pubescent, with the apex slightly acuminate: legs black, with the tarsi red: antennae pitchy, with the base black.

Found on the coast of Devonshire, and also "with the preceding species in plenty."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

**Genus DXXXII.—Platysthetus, Mannerheim.**

*Antennae* obscurely geniculated, short, very much thickened at the apex, the basal joint stoutest, clavate, the second and third slender obconic, the following short nodose, the terminal longer oblong-ovate, obtuse. *Palpi* unequal, maxillary with the second joint clavate, third subcylindric, of equal length, fourth small, subulate: *labrum* narrow, transverse: *mandibles* stout, incurved, acuminate at the apex, the right one bidentate within, the left unidentate: *body* short, depressed: *head* large, wider than the thorax in the males, of equal width in the females: *thorax* broad, with a central channel: *elytra* depressed: *legs* slender, short; *tibia* all denticulate-pectinate on the outer edge, anteriorly a little curved and compressed, with an excision on the outer apex: *tarsi* retractile, triarticulate, the terminal joint longer than the others united.

The broad deeply unisulcate thorax of the insects of this genus, combined with their abbreviated form, simple antennae, dissimilar tarsi, legs, &c., serve to distinguish them from the true Oxyteli and the other genera of this family:—the species usually prefer dung, in which they sometimes congregate in myriads, in the early spring and summer months.

Sp. 1. cornutus. *Ater, nitidus, elytris littorâ flavâ, thorace unisulcato, capite bispinoso.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Black, glabrous, shining: head rather narrower than the thorax, subcordate, punctured, with a transverse impressed line posteriorly, and behind the eyes two short ones; before the antennae on each side is a small tubercle, and in front are two very short, horizontal, unarmed spines: thorax truncate and dilated in front and trilobed behind, with an impressed dorsal channel, the disc finely punctured: elytra punctured, black, with one oblique pale dash: abdomen with its apex somewhat acuminated: legs pitchy-black, with the tarsi red: antennae black.

It is probable that this insect may be the female of the following species.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk, Norfolk, near Bristol, &c. "Abundant in Yorkshire."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.


Black, shining, very smooth: head rather wider than the thorax, subcordate, punctured, unequal, with a transverse and short longitudinal line behind the eyes: front depressed and smooth; before the eyes is an acute tubercle on each side: thorax rather longer than the head, truncate in front, rounded behind, punctured, with a longitudinal dorsal groove: elytra shorter than the thorax, pitchy-red, very much punctured, with a single stria towards the suture: abdomen linear with a few diverging hairs, the apex acuminated: legs pitchy-red: antennae dusky black.

Extremely common in the neighbourhood of the metropolis;—also found in other places, in company with the preceding, of which it may be a mere variety or the other sex. "Abundant in Yorkshire."—Rev. G. T. Rudd. "Not unfrequent (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 3. trilobus. Niger, nitidus, thorace profunde unisulcato, pedibus fusco-flavescentibus. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Shining black, glabrous: head scarcely wider than the thorax, subcordate, with an impression in front and a transverse line behind: thorax cordate, truncate in front, rounded behind, with a deep longitudinal channel its entire length: elytra convex, black, very much punctured: abdomen glossy, its apex acuminated: legs pitchy, or dusky-yellowish: antennae dusky or blackish.

Found near London, and in Suffolk, &c.
Sp. 4. sulcatus. *Latus, niger, nitidus, punctatus, elytris pedibusque piccis, thorace profundè unisulcato, capite canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Broad, black, shining, glabrous, punctured: head with a channel between the eyes in front: thorax convex, moderately punctured, with a broad deep dorsal channel: elytra pitchy-black, rather deeply, but distinctly, punctured, with a faint stria towards the suture: abdomen broad and glossy: legs pitchy: antennae dusky.

Found near London and in Devonshire, and I believe also in Suffolk and Norfolk. "On the Crwmlyn sand-hills."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. brunnipennis. *Ater, nitidus, crebrè punctatus, elytris brunneis, pedibus antennisque rufio-piceis, thorace obsolete unisulcato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, glabrous, thickly punctate: head large, with a short transverse impression and an abbreviated longitudinal one: thorax convex, dispersedly punctured, with an obsolete dorsal channel: elytra reddish-brown, depressed, punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in a stria towards the suture: abdomen black, ovate: legs pitchy-red; antennae the same.

From the Marshamian cabinet; taken near London.

Sp. 6. immunis. *Ater, nitidus, punctatus, elytris pedibusque rufio-piceis, thorace subsulcato, capite haud canaliculato.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, glabrous, punctured: head rather small, convex, without a frontal impression: thorax ample, convex, the disc moderately punctured, with a delicate dorsal channel: elytra pitchy-red, finely punctured: abdomen with the apex pitchy: legs pitchy-red: antennae dusky.

Found in Suffolk, and Norfolk; also in the New Forest.

Sp. 7. foveatus. *Ater, nitidus, elytris pedibusque rufescentibus, thorace canaliculato, utrinque fovea impressa.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black shining, glabrous; head rather narrower than the thorax, with a slightly impressed longitudinal line on the occiput: thorax short, subclavate, with a deep dorsal groove, and on each side a broad deep rugulose fovea: elytra
pitchy-red, punctulated, or pitchy: legs testaceous, with the femora pitchy: antennae entirely black: mandibles fuscos.

Taken near London, and in Suffolk.


Inhabits the metropolitan district, but apparently not very common.

Sp. 9. pallidipennis. Ater, nitidus, capite supra plano, inermi, elytris pallidis margine nigranti, tibiis tarsisque rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


In Suffolk; I have taken a single specimen within the metropolitan district.

Genus DXXXIII.—Oxytelus, Gravenhorst.

Antennae not geniculated, rather long, slightly thickened towards the apex, the basal joint stoutest, three following small nodose, each of equal length, the remainder gradually increasing, terminal one ovate, subacuminate. Palpi maxillary rather longest, the second and third joints obconic, the terminal subulate; labial with the apical joint stoutest and acuminate: labrum subquadrate: mandibles nearly straight, bidenticulate within: body elongate, linear, depressed: head and thorax unarmed; the former as wide or wider than the latter in the males, narrow in the females: thorax itself mostly impressed with longitudinal channels: legs short; four anterior tibie outwardly a little denticulate-pectinate, with the outer apex excised; posterior straight, unarmed, ciliated; tarsi scarcely retractile, distinctly triarticulate, the terminal joint longer than the others united.
The genus Oxytelus as restricted by Mannerheim may be known from the allied genera by not having the antennæ geniculated or broken, by having the posterior legs unarmed on their outer edge, with the anterior pectinate-dentate; from Aploderus the depressed sculptured thorax, form of head, slight dissimilarity in the trophi, and other less important characters distinguish it:—the species are, as usual with this group, of a gregarious nature, and occur at all times, especially in the spring and early summer months; in dung, fungi, &c.

Sp. 1. carinatus. *Niger, capite postice tubercolo gemino, thorace lineis elevatis quatuor; tibiis tarsisque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, rather glabrous: head subtriangular, rather narrower than the thorax, very much punctulated, in front rather smooth and inequal, with a double tubercle on the crown and a rather acute one on each side before each eye: thorax truncate and widest in front, also much punctured, the punctures somewhat confluent, and with four somewhat acutely ridged elevated longitudinal lines: elytra dilated, with confluent punctures: abdomen linear, broad, with the apex slightly acuminated: the femora pitchy red: tibiae and tarsi testaceous: antennæ black, with the base rusty.

Extremely abundant within the metropolitan district, and I suspect in other parts of the country, having received specimens from the New Forest, Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire, &c. “Near Swansea.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 2. pulcher. *Niger, thorace rugoso rufescenti, lateribus serrulatis, elytris pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, somewhat glabrous: head somewhat triangular, ruggedly-punctured, the front smooth, behind with two longitudinal foveole; and on each side before the eyes a pitchy tubercle: thorax rusty-black, scarcely longer than the head, truncated and widest in front, rounded behind, with the lateral margins finely denticulate, the disc very much punctulated, and longitudinally rugged: elytra punctulated, subequal, testaceous-red: abdomen with the penultimate segment edged with dull reddish: legs testaceous: antennæ reddish, with the base paler.

Also an abundant species within the metropolitan district, but apparently less common than the last;—found also in Suffolk and Norfolk.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Sp. 3. rugosus. *Niger, thorace lateribus serrulatis elytrisque rugosis, tarsi rufis.* (Long. corp. 2½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, glabrous: head subtriangular, rather narrower than the thorax, very delicately punctured, the front smooth and obscure, unequal, with an acute tubercle on each side before the eyes and another obtuse larger somewhat vertical one: eyes small: thorax truncate and dilated in front, rounded behind, very thickly punctured, the sides obsolescellly serrulate, the disc with four longitudinal grooves, of which the lateral ones are widest, divided by slightly elevated ridges, united in front like the letter M: elytra somewhat rugose, very much punctulated: abdomen linear, smooth, with the apex acuminated: legs pitchy-black; tarsi red: mouth pitchy: antennae dusky-black.

By far the commonest species of this genus; occurring anywhere within the metropolitan district in profusion, especially in the spring:—found likewise in Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. “Not uncommon (near Swansea).”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. picipennis. *Nigro-piceus nitidus, thorace trisulcato, lateribus integris, elytris pedibusque testaceis, antennis piceis, basi testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Broad, pitchy-black, shining, nearly glabrous: head wide triangular, roughly-punctured, with a depression on the forehead: thorax deep black, with the lateral margins rounded and entire, the disc punctulate, with three obscure longitudinal channels: elytra finely punctured, pale testaceous: abdomen broad, the terminal segment pitchy at the apex: legs pale: antennae pitchy, the base testaceous.

Much less abundant than the last, and apparently local. My specimens were obtained from “South Creak, Norfolk.”—Rev. T. Skrimshire.


Black, rather glabrous: head subtriangular, scarcely narrower than the thorax, unequal, with two short longitudinal impressed lines, nasus considerably depressed, rather glossy, and reflexed at the apex; on each side before the antennae a minute tubercle: thorax nearly as long as the head, truncate and dilated in front, rounded behind, slightly glossy, delicately punctured, with three longitudinal excavated lines and the lateral margins foveated: elytra rather flattened, punctured, testaceous, the base internally dusky: abdomen linear, acute, glabrous, the sides with diverging hairs: legs testaceous—
yellow;\ posterior tibia in the middle with an obtuse tooth: antennæ black, with the base testaceous.

Not uncommon near London and in the New Forest, and near Bristol, and in Devonshire. "On Crwmlyn-burrows."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Pitchy-black, rather glabrous: head subtriangular, a little narrower than the thorax, short, above ruggedly-punctate, nasus nearly smooth, with a rather large fovea in the middle, behind with an impressed line: thorax truncate anteriorly, rounded behind, angulate-punctate, with three longitudinal excavations, and the lateral margins pitted: elytra pitchy, ruggedly-punctate: abdomen linear, with the apex somewhat acuminated, the sides with divergent hairs: legs pale luteous: antennæ black, with the base ferruginous, mouth and palpi ferruginous.

Not very uncommon near London; found also in Devonshire and in Suffolk. "Common (near Swansea), particularly in cow dung."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, slightly shining, glabrous, punctured: head narrower than the thorax, with an impression between the eyes: thorax with its lateral margins entire, the disc rugose, with three somewhat equal dorsal channels: elytra pitchy: abdomen glossy: legs pale: antennæ nearly half as long as the body, pale at the base, the apex dusky or black.

Allied to Ca. affinis, but the forehead less excavated, the elytra pitchy, legs pale and antennæ longer, and the intermediate sulci on the thorax abbreviated at each end:—from O. piceus it differs in not having the base of the antennæ red, but the forehead is more deeply excavated between the eyes.

Taken in Devonshire and in Suffolk.


Black, slightly shining, thickly punctured: head somewhat rugose, with a smooth impression on the forehead: mouth pitchy: thorax short, transverse,
the sides slightly rounded and entire, the disc depressed, with a central longitudinal channel: widest in front, and on each side another linear slightly-curved one, and a very obscure fovea towards the hinder margin: elytra black or pitchy, finely punctured; abdomen obscurely punctured; legs pitchy-red, with the tibia and tarsi pale: antenna short, entirely black: palpi pitchy.

Taken in Suffolk and Norfolk, and I believe near London.


Black, shining, glabrous: head suborbiculate, not narrower than the thorax, cicatricate-punctate, the crown not impressed, the front obsolesce bisulate between the antennae; nasus slightly convex with the punctures sparingly disposed; nape also sparingly punctured: thorax sublunate, truncate in front, rounded behind, the disc sparingly punctured, with five longitudinal foveae, divided by slightly elevated lines, forming by their union a figure resembling the letter M, the lateral margin very obsolesce crenulated: elytra testaceous, cicatricate-punctate, with two obscure foveae; the anterior discoidal and oblique, the other rounded and placed towards the outer apex: abdomen short, linear, with the apex acute: legs testaceous: antennæ black, with the basal joint ferruginous: palpi red: mandibles pitchy.

Apparently rather scarce; found in Suffolk.


Black, shining, thickly punctured: head triangular ruggedly-punctured, with a narrow smooth depression in front, the clypeus recurved: mouth pale testaceus: thorax with the sides entire, disc depressed, with a slender dorsal channel, and on each side a distinct impression: elytra depressed, rather finely punctured, pitchy-red; abdomen finely punctured, its apex reddish, or pitchy; legs pale testaceous, or yellowish: antennæ dusky at the base, the apex rufescent, or testaceous: palpi testaceous.

Common near Dover, also found, but more sparingly, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 11. depressus. Niger, opacus, subtilissimè punctulatus, ore pedibusque rufo-testaceis, elytris piceis, thoraceis lateribus integerrimis, dorso lineis quatuor elevatis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

**Black, opaque, very finely and thickly punctured:** head suborbicular, depressed; mandibles and *mouth testaceous*: thorax with the sides rounded and entire, the disc flat, with five narrow longitudinal channels, separated by elevated glossy lines; *elytra* flat, *pitchy*, with an obscure stria parallel with the suture; abdomen obtuse, linear, smooth, shining, black; *legs pale*, *rufo-testaceous*, with the femora more or less dusky; *antennae fuscous*, or black.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district: and found also in other parts of the country.


**Black, nearly opaque, finely and closely punctured:** head suborbiculate, scarcely narrower than the thorax, depressed; thorax with the lateral margins entire, the disc flat, with four slightly elevated smooth dorsal lines, the interstices not very deep and slightly approximating in front; *elytra* depressed, *fuscous*, rather distinctly punctured; abdomen pitchy at the apex; *legs pale*: *antenna* pitchy with the base pale.

Found near London.


**Black, obscure, glabrous:** head scarcely narrower than the thorax, orbiculate; thorax truncate in front, rounded behind, minutely rugulose-punctate, with *five longitudinal foveoles*, divided by four slightly elevated ridges, the two intermediate a little diverging anteriorly; *elytra* depressed, pitchy, minutely rugulose, sides with an oblique impression anteriorly; abdomen linear, with the apex mucronate; *legs testaceo-yellow*, with the *femora brownish*, *antenna dusky-black*: mandibles pitchy.

The other sex is much wider in proportion to its length.

An abundant species, especially in the New Forest and near Bristol; taken also in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire. “In putrid fungi in the woods of Penllergare.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*


Black, slightly shining, finely, but rather obscurely, punctured: head somewhat transverse, as large as the thorax: mouth and palpi testaceous: thorax with the lateral margins entire, the disc depressed, unequal, not very thickly punctured, slightly rugged towards the margins, with three somewhat linear channels on the disc and an obscure fovea towards the sides: elytra flat, pitchy-red: abdomen ovate, obtuse, shining black: legs testaceous, with the femora more or less dusky: antennae black.

Taken near London and in Devonshire.

Sp. 15. ruficrus. Niger, nitidus, thorace trisulco, capite linea intermediâ excavata, elytris piceis, pedibus piceis, tarsis rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Black, shining, punctured: head with an obscure excavation in front: mouth and palpi pitchy: thorax with the sides entire, the disc flat, with three nearly linear channels, and an obscure fovea towards the hinder part of the lateral margins: elytra pitchy, depressed: abdomen linear, finely punctured: legs pitchy: tarsi red: antennae dusky, with the base reddish.

Closely allied to the foregoing species.

Found near Hertford and in Yorkshire.


Black, slightly shining, glabrous, punctured: head small, somewhat orbiculate, with a faint channel in front, the surface punctured very finely: thorax widest in front, rather ruggedly punctate, the disc with three somewhat obsolete channels in front: elytra flat, pitchy-testaceous, finely punctured: abdomen shining: legs pitchy-testaceous: antennae pitchy, the base paler.

Found in the vicinity of London.


Narrow, glabrous, deep pitchy-black: head somewhat triangular, scarcely narrower than the thorax, rugulose-punctate above, unequal, behind with a longitudinal intermediate impressed line, and another transverse one between the eyes, united to the other and forming a mark resembling the letter T: nasus depressed, smooth: thorax widest and truncate in front, rounded behind: above ruggedly-punctate, with three longitudinal excavated lines, the lateral margins depressed and scarcely foveolated: elytra subequal, ruggedly-punctate, pitchy: abdomen rather widest towards the apex, which last is somewhat acuminate: legs red, with the femora dusky: antennae dusky, shorter than the thorax.
Not an uncommon species in some parts; found in the New Forest, and in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 18. opacus. *Niger, levis, opacus, thorace obsolete trisulcato, pedibus rufis, elytris planiusculis.* (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, opaque: head triangular, nearly as wide as the thorax, scarcely punctulate, unequal, forehead depressed on each side: thorax scarcely as long as the head, truncate and widest in front, rounded behind, smooth, with three obsolete longitudinal grooves, and the sides depressed into a fovea: elytra rather depressed, smooth, abdomen somewhat glossy, with the apex a little acuminated: legs red, with the femora darker: antennae black. The tibiae and tarsi are sometimes testaceous.

Very abundant within the metropolitan district in the spring; found in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire. “Near Swansea.” — *L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*


Black, opaque, very finely punctured: head small, unequal, suborbiculate, obsoletely punctured: thorax more distinctly punctured, with two obscure longitudinal channels on the disc and a slightly impressed fovea towards each lateral margin behind: elytra somewhat depressed, pitchy-black: abdomen slender, linear: legs pale red: antennae black, the base dusky.

Taken in Suffolk and in Devonshire.

**Genus DXXXIV.—Aploderus* mihi.

Antennae increasing from the base to the apex, the basal joint large, elongate clavate, the two following joints short, obconic, the remainder globose-turbinate, the last being ovate-acute. Palpi with the penultimate joint clavate, the extreme one minute, filiform: labrum small, subquadrate: head orbiculate: eyes rounded, lateral, somewhat incurved: thorax somewhat depressed, uneven, notched in front to receive the head, narrowed behind, with the angles a little rounded, being of a lunate-obcordate form, the sides slightly margined: abdomen somewhat linear, rather broadest towards the apex, which is acute: legs moderate; femora linear; tibiae and tarsi as in Oxytelus.
The chief external distinctions of the insects of this genus consist in the depression and sculpture of the thorax, the smallness of the head, width of body, brevity of the elytra, by which they differ from Oxytelus, exclusively of minor diversities in the trophi, antennæ, &c.;—the only known species is usually found beneath the bark of trees.


Black, or pitchy, glabrous, shining: head rather wider than the thorax, somewhat rounded, covered with scattered punctures, with a strong tubercle on each side before the eyes: thorax scarcely as long as the head, subtruncate and widest in front, somewhat rounded behind, sparingly punctured, with two punctured longitudinal foveæ on the disc, and an obscure impression towards each lateral margin: elytra pitchy, very much punctured, clothed with a very short pubescence, the base near the suture impressed: abdomen rather broad, margined, slightly pubescent, with the extreme margin of the antepenultimate segment whitish: legs pale or pale testaceous: antennæ pitchy or pitchy-black, with the base paler: mouth and palpi pitchy-red.

The other sex is smaller, with the head narrower than the thorax.

Apparently rare: I have once taken this insect near London, and have one specimen from the Marshamanian collection. “Near Ipswich by Mr. Sheppard; and near Barham, Jan. 1809.”—*Kirby MSS.*

**Genus DXXXV.—Trogocephæus, Mannerheim.**

Antennæ geniculated, the basal joint elongate, cylindric, the remainder small, obconic-truncate, equal in length, but increasing in diameter to the apex, the terminal joint largest, ovate. *Palpi* unequal; maxillary longest, with the penultimate joint globose, tumid, the terminal very minute, aciculated: labial with equal joints, the extreme one acuminated: *labrum* transverse, truncate: *mandibles* bidentate within: *head* rounded, unarmèd; *thorax* subcordate: *body* linear depressed: *tibia* slender, straight, all unarmed, but densely ciliated: *tarsi* distinctly triarticulate, the terminal joint longer than the others united.

This genus, which was detached by Mannerheim from Oxytelus, may be known by having all the tibæ unarmed on their outer edge, but densely ciliated, as well as by the dissimilarity in the antennæ, trophi, &c.;—the species are found beneath bark of trees, or in fungi.


Black, somewhat opaque, very thickly punctured: head convex; mouth pitchy red, pubescent: thorax with the anterior angles reflexed, the disc convex, very delicately, but thickly punctured, with two abbreviated, somewhat bent foveae in the middle: elytra with the shoulders prominent, above depressed, pitchy-black and a little glossy: abdomen linear, shining, slightly pubescent: legs pitchy-red, with the joints, apex of the tibiae and the tarsi paler: antennae dusky-pitchy, with the basal joint reddish.

Taken, but rarely, within the metropolitan district.

Genus DXXXVI.—Tenosoma, Mannerheim.

Antennae not geniculated, the basal joint stoutest, clavate, second short, obconic, six following minute, rounded, three next rather larger, suborbiculate, the terminal one being acuminated. Pulp maxillary with the penultimate joint dilated, thick, the apical one small, subulate: labrum transverse: head rounded, unarmed, wider than the thorax, which is narrowed behind: eyes prominent: body linear, slender: coleoptera depressed, broader than the thorax: abdomen obtuse: legs short, unarmed; tarsi simple, five-jointed, the terminal joint as long as the others united.

The small species contained in this genus were originally included in the extensive genus Aleochara, from which Mannerheim removed them; they may be known by having the tarsi distinctly five-jointed, the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi small, subulated, &c.:—they inhabit fungi, putrid wood, and such-like objects.

Sp. 1. pusillum. Nigrum, nitidulum, subtilissime punctulatum, antennis elytris pedibusque testaceis, thorace sub-bifoveolato. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, delicately punctured: head very obscurely punctured, with its front obsolesce bifoveolated: thorax wide in front, obliquely truncate on the sides, rounded at the base; depressed above, with two oblong, parallel, obsolete foveole, before the middle of the base: elytra pale testaceous: abdomen obtuse, black: legs pale testaceous: antennae dusky-testaceous, with the base paler.

Also found within the metropolitan district; but not common.
Genus DXXXVII.—Carpalimus, Kirby MSS.

Antennae (a) gradually increasing to the apex, basal joint subclavate, stouter than the following, the second and third subclavate, five following turbinate-obconic, two next larger, also turbinate, the last short, subcordate, acute. Palpi unequal; maxillary (a) with the terminal joint rather long, clavate, incrassate; labial (b) triarticulate; labrum (d) transverse, entire; mandibles (e) acutely dentate, prorect: head exerted, triangular, surface unequal: eyes rather prominent: thorax obcordate: body linear, somewhat sericeous: legs moderate; tibiae simple, ciliated, not denticulated without; tarsi (f) triarticulate, short, the terminal joint longest.

The little insects of which this genus is composed may be known from the other Stenidae, or rather Oxytelidae, by having the tibiae (g) merely ciliated on the outside and not denticulate-pectinate, the antennae straight and not geniculated; the thorax is also obcordate, and in general bears one or two large foveae on its disc; the legs are short, the body linear and clothed with a fine sericeous pubescence:—the insects reside beneath stones in damp places.


Black, slightly pubescent: head rather narrower than the thorax, subtriangular, unequal, nearly smooth: mouth ferruginous: thorax rather longer than the head, truncate and ciliated in front, somewhat rounded behind, rather smooth, impressed with two slightly curved, approximating, longitudinal foveae: elytra pitchy-black, very minutely punctured and slightly shining: abdomen rather glossy, with the apex of the last segment pitchy beneath: legs ferruginous: antennae about as long as the thorax, pitchy, with the base ferruginous.

The sulci on the thorax are sometimes faintly interrupted, giving the appearance of four large punctures.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district in the spring. "Found beneath stones in damp places, rather common."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 2. arcuatus. Ater, pubescens, thorace postice foveolata arcuatâ impresso. (Long. corp. 11 lin.)


Black, rather shining and smooth, pubescent: head narrower than the thorax, triangular, with an impression on each side in front: thorax scarcely longer...
than the head, slightly dilated in front, truncate behind, the disc with two minute impressions, and towards the hinder margin a transverse curved one, on each side: elytra much longer and wider than the thorax, finely and very thickly punctured: abdomen nearly twice as long as the elytra: legs pitchy: antennae as long as the thorax, black.

Not common; found occasionally within the metropolitan district. "May, 1804, and again beneath rejectamenta during an inundation of the Gipping in March, 1809."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 3. bicolon. Ater, thorace punctis quatuor impresso, antennis subclavatis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)


Black, shining, rather smooth, glabrous; head very large, as wide as the thorax, transverse, mouth produced: thorax obcordate, scarcely as long as the head, with four discoidal punctures placed tetragonally: elytra much longer and wider than the thorax, thickly and delicately punctulated: abdomen nearly twice as long as the elytra: antennae longer than the head, subclavate, moniliform, the base slender, the tip slightly thickened, the joints very short: tarsi two-jointed?

Not common; found in Yorkshire and in Norfolk: also I believe in Suffolk.

Sp. 4. fuliginosus. Niger, nitidiusculus, elytris obscurioribus, pedibus antennisque basi ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Black, rather shining, smooth; head a little narrower than the thorax, somewhat triangular: thorax truncate in front and behind, with two obsolete impressions behind, and a very short, slightly elevated ridge between: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, with a very short, obscure, slightly sericeous pubescence: legs ferruginous: antennae as long as the thorax, thickened exteriorly, ferruginous, with the extreme joints black, or dusky: palpi ferruginous.

Found within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, Devonshire, and near Bristol.

Sp. 5. picipennis. Niger, obscuriusculus, pedibus testaceis, elytris piceis, thorace obsolete impresso. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)


Black, smooth, somewhat obscure; head scarcely as wide as the thorax, sub-
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Triangular, with an impression on each side in front: thorax truncate in front and behind, with four obscure impressions towards the base: elytra rather longer and wider than the thorax, pitchy-red, or pitchy, with a very delicate somewhat sericeous pubescence: abdomen above twice as long as the elytra: legs testaceous: antennae scarcely as long as the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly: mouth reddish.

Taken near London and in Suffolk. “Taken in windows, and under stones, and common beneath Zostera marina on the shores of the river Orwell.”—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 6. rufipennis. Ater, elytris pedibusque rufis, thorace subimpresso. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)

Black, smooth, nearly glabrous: head nearly as wide as the thorax, suborbiculate: thorax truncate in front and behind, with the disc obscurely impressed: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, red: abdomen much narrower than the elytra and three times as long, rather widest towards the apex, which is acute-angular: legs red: antennae shorter than the thorax, slightly thickened exteriorly, with the terminal joint turbinate, rather acute.

Found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire; also, occasionally, within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. affinis. Niger, obscuriusculus, tibiis ferrugineo-testaceis, thorace obsolete impresso. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)

Rather broad, black, somewhat obscure, head a little narrower than the thorax, somewhat triangular, with an impression on each side in front: thorax truncate in front and behind, very obscurely impressed on the disc; elytra delicately punctured, with a fine very short silken pubescence: abdomen about twice as long as the elytra, acute at the apex: legs with pitchy femora and ferruginous tibiae and tarsi: antennae with the basal joint testaceous, the remainder black.

The femora sometimes ferruginous.

Not common; found in Suffolk and also in Devonshire.

Sp. 8. obscurus. Ater, obscurus, thorace obsolete bi-impresso, antennis pedibusque piceis, elytris nigro-piceis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$—1 lin.)

Black, obscure, slightly pubescent: head somewhat orbiculate, with two frontal impressions: thorax nearly obcordate, truncate in front, rounded behind, the disc with a slightly curved faint impression on each side towards
the base: elytra deep pitchy-black, obscurely punctured; abdomen linear, with the apex acute; legs dull pitchy, with the tarsi brighter; antennae pitchy.

Not common; taken in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.


Slender, black, slightly shining, nearly glabrous: head nearly as wide as the thorax, the front with two deep impressions: thorax with a deep slightly curved impression on each side of the disc towards the base: elytra very delicately punctured and finely sericeous, with a faint depression towards the base of the suture: abdomen rather widest towards the apex, the latter acute-angular; legs deep pitchy-black; antennae the same.

Taken near London and in Wiltshire, apparently not common.

**Family LXX.—OMALIDÆ, Mac Leay.**

*Head exserted, united by a distinct neck to the thorax, the latter in general very much widened behind, but occasionally narrower than in front and obcordate, the surface mostly convex, and rarely with deep longitudinal sculptures. Antenna very short, or of moderate length, inserted before the eyes, on an elevation beneath the margin of the head, generally thickened at the apex, but sometimes filiform: palpi various; maxillary shorter than the head: labrum transverse, entire, very rarely notched: mandibles acute, frequently ciliated within: eyes moderately prominent: body in general flat, rarely convex: elytra rather long: legs slender; femora sometimes a little incrassated; tibiae simple, or in rare instances with short spinose processes on the outer margin; tarsi pentamerous.*

The insects of this family depart considerably in appearance from the typical group of Brachelytra; and the last genus at first sight closely resembles Dromius, a Geodephagous genus (vol. i. p. 16), the type of which was called Staphylinus Caraboides by Linné and his followers: the present family may be generally known by having the head exserted, with a distinct neck, the labrum in general entire, the maxillary palpi shorter than the head, with their terminal joint minute and acicular, or conic-acute; elytra ample; body mostly depressed; tibiae simple and tarsi pentamerous: the species reside in dung, fungi, &c. or delight to revel in flowers during the summer months, and in the winter are found beneath moss, dead leaves, &c.
The following table, partly taken from Mannerheim, will perhaps enable the reader to ascertain the British genera:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ungues simplices, haud basi recurvati.</th>
<th>Tibia extrorsum inermis, haud spinulose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Tarsorum</em> art. ult. elongatus, reliquis simul summis sepe aequalis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corpus</em> lineare, convexum : antennae brevissimae : ovatum, aut oblongum, planum : antennae haud brevissimae : <em>thorax</em> postice haud angustior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thorax</em> lateribus, crenulatis :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Antenna</em> art. 2-bus primis magnis :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thurax</em> capite angustius :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tarsorum</em> art. ult. longitudine praecedentis, vel parum longior :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tibia</em> extrorsum spinulose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thorax</em> obcordatus :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ungues</em> basi recurvati.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Genus DXXXVIII.—Evæsthétus, Gravenhorst.**

*Antennae* situated before the eyes and placed in a lateral fovea approximating thereto; rather longer than the head, the basal joint longest, clavate, second short, third longer obconic, five following minute, subglobose-moniliform, the two next thickened, transverse, and with the last, which is stouter, ovate-subacuminated, forming a club. *Palpi* unequal; maxillary elongate, three-jointed, the third joint thickened and ovate: *mandibles* elongate, very slender, falcate, simple: *head* triangular-orbiculate, large: *eyes* globose, very prominent: *thorax* obcordate: *body* linear. *convex*: *legs* moderate; *femora* slightly clavate; *tibiae* simple: *tarsi* five-jointed.

This curious genus, from the beauty of its *antennae* and its elongated maxillary *palpi*, as well as from its cylindric, convex, form, sculptured *thorax*, &c. appears rather to belong to the preceding family, but the five-jointed *tarsi* and its general habit appear to point out the present as its proper location:—one species only is known, which is found in fungi, and also beneath the bark of trees.
OMALIDE.—SYNTOMIUM.

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Sp. 1. scaber. Niger, obscurus, capite bruno eo, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, thorace postice bifoveolato. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


Black, thickly and minutely punctured, and under a strong lens appearing clothed with a very short decumbent pubescence: head rather flat above, dull brown, or obscure testaceous; with two punctures between the eyes: thorax narrowed behind, truncate in front and posteriorly, with two somewhat approximating incurved foveae towards the base: elytra rather wider and shorter than the thorax: abdomen with the three anterior segments depressed at the apex, the apical one more or less pitchy: legs ferruginous: antennae the same.

The first example I saw of this species was taken by Dr. Leach in Devonshire; it was afterwards found in Norfolk by Mr. Denny, to whom I am indebted for my first specimen, and then by Mr. Rudd, as below mentioned, who supplied me with a series, and by his suggestion I ascertained that the insect was synonymous with Ca. brunniceps of Kirby. “Taken in a ditch at Aldham, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk, by Mr. Spence, about May 1809.”—Kirby MSS. “Marton Lodge, Yorkshire; and Winterborne Stoke, Hants.”—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

GENUS DXXXIX.—SYNTOMIUM, Curtis.

Antennae inserted before the eyes, much longer than the head, two basal joints a little thickened, ovate, second as long as the first and slender, five next moniliform, the remainder forming a triarticulate club, of which the two basal joints are cup-shaped, and the terminal one ovate-acute. Palpi short, maxillary with the apical joint small, obconic-acute: mandibles very acute, ciliated within: labrum slightly bilobed: head subglobose: eyes remote, small: thorax with the lateral margins serrated, the base widest and sinuated: abdomen broad, depressed, margined: legs short, slender: tibia simple: tarsi five-jointed.

This appears to be the only species of this family that possesses a metallic gloss; it may be known also by having the sides of the thorax crenulated; the body wide and depressed, with the edges sharply ridged; exclusively of oral and other minor differences; the species is found at the roots of grass in chalky and arid situations.

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Brassy-black, rather obscure, punctured, glabrous; head narrower than the thorax, subglobose, smooth, with two or three very distinct punctures in front; thorax rather longer than the head, somewhat roughly-punctured, with a slightly elevated ridge in the middle behind; elytra rather longer and much wider than the thorax, roughly-punctured: abdomen as wide as the elytra, very glossy and minutely punctured: legs and antennæ dusky chestnut.

Mr. Kirby first captured this insect as mentioned below, and in the same locality I took a dozen specimens in Sept. 1821, and afterwards (on Jan. 1, 1825) beneath moss at Ripley; it has been found near Southgate, by Mr. Walker. "Taken beneath grass in Sept. 1802, and again in a chalk pit near Great Blakenham, Suffolk, in July 1806." —Kirby MSS. "Norfolk."—H. Denny, Esq. "Marton Lodge, Yorkshire."—Rev. G. T. Rudd.

GENUS DXL.—MEGARTHUS, Kirby.

Antennæ subclavate, with the two basal joints very thick, somewhat obconic, the six following small turbinate-globose, gradually increasing in size, the two next larger, transverse, the apical one largest suborbicular. Palpi maxillary (a) with the penultimate joint incrassated, clavate, terminal one more slender, acute: labrum (b) very narrow, obscurely notched: mandibles (c) acute, entire: labium (d) bilobed: head subtriangular: eyes lateral, rounded, slightly prominent: thorax convex, transverse; a little emarginate in front, straight behind, the sides rounded: body ovate, very slightly convex: elytra covering one-third of the abdomen, which is somewhat triangular, with its apex slightly acute: legs short; femora slender, or compressed, anterior and intermediate simple, posterior mucronated at the base; tibia slightly curved, thickened towards the apex, which in the posterior (e) is recurved, and the inner edge dilated; intermediate trochanters (f) dentate beneath: tarsi pentamerous.

The two incrassated basal joints of the antennæ of the insects of this genus, exclusively of the diversity of structure in the trophi, &c., the broad, depressed, retuse form, elongate elytra, &c., sufficiently point out their distinction from the other genera of this family: they generally inhabit fungi, boleti, &c., the roots of grass, and similar situations during the spring and summer months; though like others of the Brachelytra they may be occasionally found at all seasons.
OMALIDÆ.—MEGARHIBUS.

A. With the femora compressed.

Sp. 1. rufescens. Plate xxvii. f. 5. a—f. Rufo-piceus, obscuriusculus, punctatus, thoracis marginibus lateribus antennis pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 1—1 ¼ lin.)


Reddish-pitchy, slightly obscure: head nearly as wide as the front of the thorax, with a distinct longitudinal ridge: eyes rather prominent: thorax thickly punctured, with a deep dorsal channel, the lateral margins expanded, broad and depressed light red, the hinder angles eroded: elytra pitchy: very thickly and rather ruggedly punctured: abdomen nearly black above, minutely punctured, its apex pitchy-red, and the lateral margins acutely elevated: legs pale rufous: antennae the same, rather dusky at the base.

I have frequently taken this insect at the roots of old fir trees near Hertford; it also occurs at Ripley and other places within the metropolitan district; and in Somersetshire, Salop, and in the New Forest, Suffolk, Norfolk and Devon. “In putrid fungi, in the Penllergare Woods.”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Raehills.”—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. retusus. Fulvo-flavus, punctatus, oculis nigro, thoracis marginibus explanatis pallidis, capite retuso. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Fulvous-yellow, obscure, punctured: head wide retuse in front, with an obsolete longitudinal ridge in front: clypeus retuse, broad: eyes black: thorax with the sides expanded, flattened and pale; the hinder angles slightly elevated: elytra rather finely punctured and somewhat pubescent, half as long as the abdomen, which is slightly convex, very finely punctured, and has the sides a little elevated: legs and antennae pale testaceous.

Near London and in Suffolk.

Sp. 3. flavus. Flavus, punctulatus, oculis nigris, thorace lineâ dorsali exarâtâ, capite antice retuso. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Pale-yellow, obscure, punctured and nearly glabrous: head scarcely narrower than the thorax, transverse, clypeus retuse or emarginate: eyes black: thorax somewhat parallelogrammic, with the sides margined and very much flattened, impressed: the disc punctate, with a smooth longitudinal central line: elytra twice as long as the thorax and margined: abdomen convex, its sides margined: legs very pale: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, fascious, with the terminal joint red and obtuse. Probably a variety of the foregoing insect.
Found sparingly within the metropolitan district. "Taken in a ditch at Spexhall in Suffolk."—Kirby MSS.

B. With the femora simple, slender.

Sp. 4. depressus. *Niger, depressus, thorace canaliculato, margine obsolete sinuato, pedibus rufis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Pitchy-black, depressed, rather obscure: head narrower than the thorax, punctured, with a slightly elevated longitudinal ridge in the middle: thorax truncate in front and behind, the lateral margins somewhat curved, each having two rather obsolete sinuations; the posterior angles emarginate, disc punctured, and with a longitudinal impressed dorsal line: elytra very thickly punctured: abdomen slightly punctured: legs red: antennae as long as the thorax.

Found not uncommonly within the metropolitan district; also in Suffolk and in Devonshire. "Crwmlyn Bog, by Dr. Leach."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 5. emarginatus. *Nigro-piceus, depressus, thorace canaliculato, angulis posticis emarginatis, lateribus haud sinuatis.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Pitchy-black, obscure, depressed: head punctured, with a longitudinal frontal ridge: thorax with the lateral margins reddish, but not sinuated, the posterior angle notched, disc with a dorsal channel, and punctured: elytra pitchy, very thickly punctured, half the length of the abdomen: legs red: antennae dusky.

The lateral margins of the thorax are sometimes concolorous with the disc, and the femora are occasionally dusky or pitchy-black.

Found in boleti, dung, &c. within the metropolitan district, and in Suffolk. "Woodland, Devon."—Dr. Leach. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 6. macropterus. *Niger, subpubescens, antennis fuscis basi pedibusque rustaceis, palpis fuscis, thorace subpunctato.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly pubescent: head subtriangular, finely punctured, with a faint fovea on each side near the eyes: thorax very short, and very finely punctured, rather convex, with an obsolete impression behind, the posterior angles acute: elytra thickly and delicately rugose-punctate, with the
OMALIDÆ.—MEGARHURUS. 333

extreme apex reddish; abdomen very finely punctulated, black, with its apex pitchy: legs slender, ferruginous: antennae dusky, the two basal joints ferruginous: palpi fuscous.

Far from uncommon within the metropolitan district; found also in Devonshire, Salop, Norfolk, the New Forest, &c. “Sketty Bog.” —L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 7. pusillus. Niger, subtilissime punctulatus, antennis eyltris pedibusque piceis, thorace obsolete canaliculato. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Black, slightly shining and pubescent, and very finely punctured: head narrower than the front of the thorax, with a faint impression on each side: thorax with a distinct dorsal channel, extending from base to apex: hinder angles acute: elytra pitchy, more distinctly punctured than the thorax, about half the length of the abdomen, the apex of which is very acute and pitchy-red: legs dull pitchy: antennae the same.

Found in the New Forest, Hants.

Sp. 8. marginatus. Nigro-piceus, eyltris dilutioribus confertissime punctatus, thorace canaliculato, lateribus latis ferrugineo-hyalinis, antennis basi pedibusque pallide rufis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Pitchy-black, thickly and rather coarsely punctured: head broad, triangular, with a distinct longitudinal ridge: eyes deep black: thorax short, with a distinct dorsal channel, the lateral margins rounded, elevated, broad, and of a somewhat transparent rust colour, the hinder angles entire: elytra reddish-pitchy, coarsely punctured, depressed at the base of the suture: abdomen short, acute, rather finely punctured: legs pale rufous: antennae black, with the basal joints rufous.

Taken in Essex near “Southend.”—Rev. F. W. Hope.

Sp. 9. affinis. Piceus, thorace rufscenti, lateribus dilutioribus, eyltris crebre punctatis, pedibus antennisque rufis. (Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.)


Pitchy, rather coarsely and thickly punctured: head wide, with a distinct dorsal ridge: eyes black: thorax reddish, with the lateral margins expanded, flat, pale, the hinder angles entire; disc with a faint dorsal channel; elytra rather depressed, more than half the length of the abdomen, thickly punctured, the outer apical angle somewhat acute: abdomen acute, its apex pale pitchy-red: legs and antennæ pale red.

Found in Devonshire.
Genus DXLI.—Proteinus, Latreille.

Antennae distinctly clavate, the basal joint very large, obconic, the second slightly thickened, short, five following short, nodose, three next distinctly larger, perfoliate, the terminal one still larger, ovate, subacuminate. Palpi maxillary subulate, the penultimate joint incrassated, the apical one slender, acicular: head triangular: eyes prominent: thorax very short, transverse, truncate before and behind, anterior angles deflexed, posterior straight, somewhat acute: scutellum minute: elytra simple, short, half as long as the abdomen: body short, more or less ovate: legs slender, simple; tarsi pentamerous.

From most of the genera of this family the present genus may be known by the superior length of the elytra, which are above half that of the abdomen and sometimes more; their form is ovate, and the antennæ are distinctly clavate, the three terminal joints forming the club: they reside in fungi and beneath moss, &c., are found at all times, though chiefly in the spring and summer.


Black, slightly pubescent: head prominent, nearly triangular, with a minute fovea on each side: thorax truncate before and behind, smooth, with a small fovea in front of the suture: the hinder angles acute, the lateral margins ferruginous: elytra black, finely rugose-punctate, with the hinder margins obscurely reddish: abdomen shining, smooth, with the lateral margins elevated, the apex acute and pitchy-red: legs slender, pale rufous: antennae black, with the basal joint testaceus: palpi testaceous.

Found, but not very abundantly, in the vicinity of the metropolis: also taken in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devonshire. "In putrid fungi in the woods at Penllergare."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 2. clavicornis. Oblongus, niger, levis, antennis capitato-clavatis nigris, pedibus ferruginosis. (Long. corp. ¾ lin.)


Oblong, black, slightly shining, serrate, rather convex: head unequal, narrower than the thorax, with a slight fovea on each side: thorax with the base and apex truncate, the disc slightly convex, smooth: elytra more than twice as long as the thorax, smooth, with their apex concolorous: abdomen very short,
its apex mucronated: \textit{legs ferruginous}: \textit{antenna} black, with a distinct tri-articulate club, the terminal joint being very obtuse.

Taken within the metropolitan district and in Suffolk. "In boleti, Oakhampton, Somerset."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 3. ovalis. \textit{Ovalis, ater, nitidus, laviusculus, pedibus ferrugineis.} (Long. corp. § lin.)


\textit{Body short, oval, very black and smooth, rather depressed and shining: head unequal, narrower than the thorax: eyes prominent: thorax short, truncate in front and behind, the anterior angles rounded, the hinder faintly notched, the disc scarcely punctured: elytra more than twice as long as the thorax, very finely punctured, sometimes pitchy: abdomen very short: \textit{legs ferruginous: antennea} black, with the terminal joint longest.}

Inhabits the neighbourhood of London, and also Suffolk and Devonshire. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

\textbf{Genus DXLII.—Anthobium, Leach.}

\textit{Antenna} placed at the sides of the head, near a tubercle on the margin, increasing nearly from the base to the apex, the basal joint large oblong-clavate, second small obconic, two following slender, short, clavate, the remainder obconic or turbinated, the terminal one being largest, ovate, acuminate, or somewhat cordate. \textit{Palpi} maxillary with the apical joint conic, slightly acuminated, or fusiform: \textit{labrum} very narrow, transverse: \textit{mandibles} short, incurved: \textit{head} broad, triangular, longitudinally depressed above: \textit{eyes} hemispheric, lateral: \textit{thorax} transverse, somewhat quadrangular, not narrowed behind, the sides margined, and curved: \textit{elytra} covering the greater portion of the abdomen, the sides acutely margined: \textit{body} short, ovate: \textit{abdomen} dilated, with the apex mucronated: \textit{legs} slender; \textit{femora} sublinear and a little compressed; \textit{tibiae} simple, somewhat trigonal; \textit{tarsi} pentamemrous.

This genus, to which I have retained Dr. Leach's original appellation, as the type of Omalium yet remains in that genus, may be known by the superior length of the elytra; the broad, ovate, body; short, transverse, thorax, which is rarely, and then but indistinctly, narrowed behind, without descending to less obvious distinctions: the species, as the name implies, are very frequently found in flowers, some of them almost exclusively so, though others frequent dung, fungi, mosses, and the usual resorts of the Brachelytra; and are also
found under stones in dry or gravelly situations at all times, but chiefly in the spring.

Sp. 1. nigricorne. *Nigrum, subnitidum, elytris piceis subtilissime et creberrimè punctulatis, pedibus pallide testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, slightly shining, glabrous: head triangular, much narrower than the thorax, faintly depressed on each side near the eyes; the latter prominent: thorax with the sides dilated a little before the middle, the disc slightly convex and pitchy behind: *elytra pitchy,* distinctly punctured, and slightly pubescent, the hinder outer angles rounded: abdomen deep glossy black, about as long as the elytra, with a strong raised margin, the apex acute: *legs pale testaceus:* *antennae* totally black.

Found near London, and in Devonshire, apparently not very common.

Sp. 2. subsulcatum. *Nigrum, subnitidum, elytris atro-piceis, subtilissime punctulatis, thorace obsolete canaliculato; pedibus piceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, slightly shining, glabrous: head depressed, with an impression on each side behind the eyes, the latter slightly prominent: thorax a little narrowed towards the base, the disc slightly convex and with a very faint dorsal channel: elytra above half the length of the abdomen, deep pitchy-black, and very finely punctured throughout, the outer apex rather acute: abdomen glossy black, somewhat convex, acutely margined and sharp at the apex: *legs pitchy:* *antennae* reddish-pitchy.

Also found near London, as well as in Devonshire and Somersetshire.

Sp. 3. sulculum. *Nigrum, punctatum, capite laeviusculo, thorace canaliculato, elytris piceis puncto-striatis, pedibus rufis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, rather shining, punctulated, glabrous: head triangular, narrower than the thorax, smooth: eyes very slightly prominent: thorax with a distinct longitudinal dorsal channel, rather widest in front, the sides rounded and margined: scutellum minute: elytra pitchy, punctate-striate, with the outer angles rounded: abdomen broad, and twice as short as the elytra, smooth, very strongly margined, the apex pitchy-red: *legs red:* *antennae dusky,* with the base pale.

From the Marshamian cabinet; I have specimens also from Somersetshire and from Norfolk. "Found in cow-dung by Mr. Spence."

—*Kirby MSS.*
Sp. 4. nitidum. *Atrum, nitidum, elytris subpiceis obsoletissimi punctulatis, antennis basi pedibusque nigro-piceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Deep shining black, glabrous: head nearly as wide as the thorax, with a very faint impression on each side behind: thorax slightly convex, impunctate, rather widest behind, and the hinder angles a little rounded and somewhat pitchy: *elytra* ample, *deep pitchy-black*, very obscurely punctured, and faintly depressed towards the base of the suture, the outer angles rounded: abdomen about two-thirds as long as the *elytra*, very strongly margined, the apex not very acute: *legs pitchy*: *antennae* also pitchy.

Found within the metropolitan district, but I know not the exact locality.

Sp. 5. Ranunculi. *Nigrum, nitidiusculum, elytris nigricantibus apice mucronatis, antennis basi pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 2—1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, rather shining and glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, with an impressed longitudinal line near each eye, scarcely punctured: mouth reddish: eyes prominent: thorax somewhat obcordate-quadrate, with the lateral margins slightly expanded and flattened, very minutely punctured: *elytra* pitchy, twice as long as the thorax, conspicuously punctured, the apex rounded, and in one sex mucronated without: abdomen slightly margined, darker than the rest of the body, the apex mucronated: *legs testaceae*: *antennae* shorter than the thorax, *the basal joint red*, *the remainder black*.

Apparently not uncommon in the northern parts of England, having been frequently captured in Yorkshire: it likewise occurs in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire: it seems to be not very common near London. “The Crwmlyn-burrows, &c.”—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

Sp. 6. picipenne. *Oblongum, nigrum, depressum, elytris piceis, pedibus antennisque basi testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Oblong, black, considerably depressed, slightly glossy, glabrous: head much narrower than the thorax, unequal; nape thick: eyes prominent: thorax truncate in front and behind, rather narrowed behind, smooth, the sides slightly margined: *elytra* nearly twice as long as the thorax, slightly inflexed, very faintly punctulated, of a livid-black, or pitchy, with the under margin testaceous, the apex mucronated outwardly in one sex, rounded in the other: abdomen short, black, the apex pitchy: *legs fulvous*: *antenna black*, with the base testaceous.

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Found in Norfolk and in Yorkshire: it may possibly be a mere variety of the immediately preceding species.

Sp. 7. ruficorne. *Latum, rufo-piceum, subnitidum; elytris rugoso-punctatis, thoracis limbo pedibus antennisque rufis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Broad, pitchy-reA, slightly shining, glabrous: head wide, with a distinct longitudinal furrow, and two small impressions behind: eyes slightly prominent: thorax ample, the disc punctured, with a faint abbreviated dorsal furrow behind; the margins of a pale pitchy-red: elytra rather ruggedly-punctured, the punctures placed somewhat in striae, the outer angles rounded, the inner acute: abdomen very short, black, acute, faintly margined: legs red: antennae also red, dusky towards the apex.

From the Marshamian collection: its locality is unknown to me.


Testaceous, rather smooth, glabrous: head somewhat triangular, narrower than the thorax, unequal, rather obscure: eyes black: thorax longer than the head, a little notched in front, the emargination forming the segment of a circle, somewhat truncate behind, the sides rounded and slightly margined, the disc with an obsolete dorsal channel and obscure: elytra very minutely and indistinctly punctured, yellowish: abdomen rather longer than the elytra, dilated, deep shining black: legs pale testaceous: antennae also testaceous, with the four terminal joints dusky.

Inhabits flowers in the vicinity of London, rather abundantly: also found in Devonshire, Suffolk, &c. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.


Body somewhat wedge-shaped, testaceous-red, glabrous: head triangular, unequal: eyes black: thorax subquadrate, scarcely punctured, slightly convex: elytra pale yellow, twice as long as the thorax, very finely and thickly punctulate: abdomen two-thirds shorter than the elytra: legs yellow: antennae longer than the thorax, testaceous, with the apex black.

It is possible that this may be only an immature state of the immediately preceding species.

Abundant within the metropolitan district during the spring, on

Sp. 10. ophthalmicum. Testaceum, abdomine, antennis apice oculisque nigris, elytris flavis. (Long. corp. ½ lin.)

Sta. ophthalmicus. Paykull.—An. ophthalmicum. Steph. Catal. 296. No. 3240. Testaceous, glabrous: head smooth: eyes very prominent, black: thorax broader than long, with the angles rounded, rather smooth, without a dorsal channel: elytra yellowish, very finely punctulate, shining, covering above two-thirds of the abdomen, the latter mucronated and deep shining black: legs testaceous: antennae as long as the thorax, testaceous, with the apex black.

Common within the metropolitan district in flowers. "Taken abundantly on the flowers of the Whitethorn, in 1803, near Great Blakenham, Suffolk."—Kirby M.S. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 11. torquatum. Ferrugineum, abdomine epigastrio nucha antennisque apice nigris, elytris flavescentibus. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Sil. torquata. Marsham.—An. torquatum. Steph. Catal. 296. No. 3241. Ferruginous, glabrous: head with two impressions behind: nape black: eyes prominent, also black: thorax rather short, truncate in front and behind, with the sides rounded and slightly margined, rather narrowed posteriorly; the disc with an obsolete dorsal furrow: elytra twice as long as the thorax, widest at the apex, finely and thickly punctured: abdomen black, shining: breast black; sternum red: legs testaceous: antennae black, with the base testaceous: palpi testaceous.

Also common in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in other parts of the country, as Devonshire, Suffolk, &c. "Common (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 12. mucronatum. Ferrugineum, abdomine antennisque apice nigris, elytris flavescentibus mucronatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Probably the other sex of the former insect An. torquatum.

Found in the neighbourhood of London; also in Devonshire, near Bristol, in Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, &c.


Red-brown, shining, glabrous: head dusky, or black, somewhat triangular, with two conspicuous fovee behind: eyes dusky-black, moderately prominent: thorax short, truncate in front and behind, the sides rounded, the disc glossy red, very finely punctured, with a small fovea at the base on each side: elytra rather long, convex, widest behind, finely punctured, the punctures closely disposed in stria, the apex a little dusky: abdomen smooth, with the margins of the segments reddish, the apex obtuse: legs pale ferruginous; antennae the same, dusky at the apex.

Found within the metropolitan district, apparently not very common.


Ferruginous, glabrous: head black: eyes prominent: thorax yellowish-red, very thickly punctured, truncate behind, the anterior edge forming an inverted segment of a circle, the sides rounded and margined, the disc with a dorsal channel, abbreviated before and behind, and with two impressions towards the base: elytra yellowish, twice as long as the thorax, and a little shorter than the abdomen, the disc very much punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in stria: legs testaceous-yellow; breast yellowish: antennae black, with the base testaceous.

From Marsham’s cabinet: I am not aware of its locality.

Sp. 15. tectum. *Nigrum, nitidum, elytris pedibusque sordide flavo-testaceis, abdomine brevissimo.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining: head smooth, with two frontal impressions: eyes large, somewhat prominent: thorax pitchy-black, very finely punctured, broader than long, the angles rounded, and the sides margined: elytra covering more than two-thirds of the abdomen, dull yellow, very minutely punctured: abdomen strongly mucronated: legs dull testaceous: antennae as long as the thorax, hairy, dusky, with the base red.
Not a very abundant species; found in the neighbourhood of London occasionally, and in Norfolk and Suffolk. "Taken near Beverley in Yorkshire, by Mr. Spence, in cow-dung."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 16. piceum. *Fusco-ferrugineum, punctatum, thorace transverso, postice impresso, pedibus rufis*. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Broad, dusky-ferruginous, or pitchy, very glossy: head subtriangular, narrower than the thorax, punctured: eyes prominent, black: thorax transverse, rather convex, longer than the head, punctured, slightly impressed behind, and the sides of the disc broad and flattened: elytra more than twice as long as the thorax, convex, punctured, with the apex rather widest: abdomen a little longer than the elytra, rusty-brown, with the apex red, smooth: legs red: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, red, dusky in the middle, slightly pilose.

Found occasionally in the gravel pits at Coombe Wood and in other places within the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. "Taken in the autumn of 1806 by Mr. Paul in rotten wood."—Kirby MSS. "Raehills."—Rev. W. Little.

Sp. 17. consimile. *Nigro-piceum, nitidum, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, thorace valde convexo postice subangustato*. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining, glabrous: head rounded, very thickly punctured, with an impression on each side; eyes brown: thorax subquadrate, truncate in front, the sides rounded and a little narrowed behind, the base somewhat emarginate in the middle, disc very convex, shining black, with the margins pitchy, throughout thickly and rather deeply punctured, with an obscure fovea before the scutellum and on each side behind: elytra above twice as long as the thorax, a little dilated behind, the disc deeply punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in striae towards the suture, pitchy-black, with the apex paler: abdomen rather smooth, with the tip ferruginous: legs ferruginous: antennae the same.

The only example I have seen of this insect, which is in my cabinet, was taken in the south of Scotland.


Pitchy-red, glabrous, slightly shining: head dusky, with an obscure impressed line behind: thorax yellowish, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, with an obsolete abbreviated dorsal line, the disc punctured; elytra also yellowish, minutely, and simply punctured; nearly covering two-thirds of the abdomen, the latter reddish: legs pale yellowish: antennae the same.

Taken occasionally near London, and in Suffolk and Devonshire.

Sp. 19. assimile. *Ferrugineum, capite, thorace, elytrisque punctulatissimis, abdomine brevi.* (Long. corp. 1 ¾ lin.)


Ferruginous, glabrous, rather shining: head unequal, punctured, with two impressions in front, and an obscure transverse line behind: eyes black: thorax truncate in front and behind, the sides rounded and margined, the disc rather convex, with a somewhat obsolete dorsal line in front: elytra covering about two-thirds of the abdomen, very much punctured, not striated: abdomen short, smooth: legs testaceous: antennae as long as the thorax, ferruginous, pilose.

Found within the metropolitan district and in Suffolk.

Sp. 20. atrocephalum. *Rufo-testaceum, nitidum, profundi punctatum, capite nigro, thorace transverso obsolete canaliculato, foveolatoque, elytris amplis abdomine ferè tegentibus.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Testaceous-red, shining, deeply punctured: head black, unequal; mouth reddish: eyes black: thorax transverse, slightly emarginate in front, the sides rounded, with the angles nearly straight, the disc convex, with a faint dorsal channel, and two obscure foveae at the base: elytra ample, dilated behind, covering the greater portion of the abdomen, slightly convex, the apex truncate, disc deeply punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in stria towards the suture: abdomen very short, obscure: legs testaceous, antennae reddish within: dusky towards the apex.

Not very common; found sometimes at Coombe Wood, and in other places within the metropolitan district.


Griseous, very glabrous, rather shining: head subtriangular, very much punctured, pitchy, or black, with an impression on each side: eyes black, prominent: thorax transverse, quadrangular, with the sides rounded and mar-
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gined; the disc thickly punctured, and a larger puncture on each side towards the base, the anterior margin somewhat circularly excised: elytra rather shorter than the abdomen, very much punctured, widened at the apex and depressed, the outer angles rounded; abdomen blackish, with the apex pitchy-red: legs testaceous; antennae black, with the base testaceous.

The abdomen in one sex is mucronated.

Not common; found in Norfolk and Suffolk, and occasionally near London.

Sp. 22. unicolor. Testaceum, oculis antennisque apice nigris, elytris punctulatissimis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

testaceous, glabrous, shining: head smooth, with two fine impressions: eyes black: thorax posteriorly truncate, anteriorly somewhat circularly excised, the sides margined, the disc slightly convex, and much punctured, with a smooth impression on each side in front: elytra nearly covering the abdomen, dull yellow, and thickly punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in lines, the outer angles rounded: abdomen short, mucronated in one sex: legs testaceous; antennae the same, with the tips black.

Not uncommon within the metropolitan district: found also in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire.

Sp. 23. inflatum. Ovatum, valde convexum, rufo-testaceum, nitidum, profundius crebre punctatum, capite elytrisque piceis. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)

Ovate, very convex, shining, testaceous-red, nearly glabrous and rather deeply punctured: head somewhat triangular, pitchy, with a very obsolete fovea on each side between the eyes: thorax short, truncate before and behind, the sides margined and dilated in the middle, the disc very convex, thickly punctured: elytra three times as long as the thorax, a little dilated towards the apex, which is truncate, with the outer angles rounded; disc moderately punctured, pitchy, rather pale anteriorly: abdomen short, broad, acuminate, pale beneath: legs pale testaceous: antennae ferruginous.

Not common; found in the vicinity of London.


Testaceous-yellow, slightly shining, very finely punctured: head dusky, with a deep impression on each side, the intermediate space elevated and
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Smaller than the foveae: eyes black: thorax with the hinder angles rounded; the disc very thickly punctured, but not channelled, nor pitted: elytra thrice as long as the abdomen, thickly, but finely punctured: abdomen deep glossy black, smooth, with the apex yellow: legs pale yellow: antennae the same, with the apex dusky.

Found, but not commonly, in the neighbourhood of London.

GENUS DXLIII.—COUPHYUM, Kirby MSS.

Antennae gradually thickening from the base to the apex, the basal joint largest, very thick, attenuated at the base, the two next slender clavate, remainder turbinated, the extreme one being conic-ovate. Palpi very short; maxillary with the penultimate joint rounded, the terminal one very much incrassated, clavate, with the apex truncate: labrum short, transverse: mandibles incurved, acute, unidentate in the middle of the inner edge: mentum subtriangular: head triangular, unequal above: eyes lateral, prominent: thorax not so wide as the head, obcordate, with the sides somewhat margined: body depressed, of a linear wedge-form: abdomen dilated, margined, with the apex simply mucronated: legs slender; femora linear; tibia simple; tarsi filiform, pentamericous.

From the other genera of this family the present genus may be known externally by having the head wider than the thorax, the latter being narrowed behind, the body oblong, the terminal joint of the palpi incrassated, with the apex truncate, &c.: one species only has been observed.


Black, or pitchy-black, rather shining, nearly glabrous: head rather wider than the thorax, very much punctured, and with two foveae in front between the eyes: thorax scarcely longer than the head, also much punctured, somewhat rugged longitudinally, with a slight scattered pubescence: elytra above twice the length of the thorax, slightly pubescent and very thickly punctulated: abdomen broad, acutely margined, its apex mucronated: legs testaceous, pitchy: antennae black, with the base testaceous.

Not common; found rarely within the metropolitan district; also taken in Suffolk. “Taken near Ipswich and near Levington by Mr. Sheppard.”—Kirby MSS.
OGNEUS DXLIV.—COPROPHILUS, Latreille.

\textit{Antennae} inserted before the eyes on the lateral margin of the head, gradually thickening from the base to the apex, the basal joint very large, thick, clavate, the two next clavate, the three following subglobose, the remainder turbinated, with the terminal one ovate-obtuse. \textit{Palpi} very short, filiform, rather stout; maxillary with the extreme joint longest, conic, with the apex truncate; labial also with the apical joint truncate; \textit{labrum} transverse, slightly emarginate in front; \textit{mandibles} exserted, forcipated, incurved, acute, simple; \textit{mentum} transverse; \textit{head} somewhat triangular; \textit{eyes} small, slightly prominent; \textit{thorax} subquadrate, widest and notched in front, straight behind, the sides slightly margined; the disc sculptured; \textit{body} linear, elongate; \textit{abdomen} obsoletely mucronated; \textit{legs} slender; \textit{femora} compressed; \textit{tibia} setose without; the apex with two spines; \textit{tarsi} filiform, five-jointed.

This genus may be recognised by having the tibiae spinulose, and the thorax at the same time subquadrate, longitudinally sculptured and widest in front, the basal joint of the \textit{antennae} elongate and forming with the following a kind of elbow, the palpi short, filiform, the body linear, broad, rather obtuse, depressed, &c.

\textbf{Sp. 1. striatulus.} \textit{Niger, nitidus, thorace unisulcato postici impresso, elytris striatis, tarsi rufescen tibus.} (Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.)


\textbf{Co. striatulus.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 107.}

Black, or pitchy-black, shining, rather glabrous: head narrower than the thorax, punctulate, with an impression on each side between the eyes, and tuberculate between the \textit{antennae}; thorax punctulate, with a dorsal furrow, and two oblique approximating foveae behind; elytra longer and wider than the thorax, faintly striated, the striae and apex punctured; abdomen slightly pubescent beneath: legs pitchy-black, or pitchy, with the \textit{tarsi} reddish; \textit{antennae} dusky or black: palpi red.

Moderately common within the metropolitan district during the spring months, being often taken flying in gardens, roads, &c. in the immediate vicinity of London, as Brompton, Chelsea, Lambeth, &c.; frequent in my own garden. “Barham.”—Kirby MSS.

\textbf{GENUS DXLIV.—OMALIUM, Gravenhorst.}

\textit{Antennae} placed on the lateral margin of the head before the eyes, the basal joint large, thick, obconic, the second short, rather thick, the third slender, longer, obconic, two following small, short, five next gradually thickened,
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.

Pilose, terminal larger, ovate acuminate. Palpi nearly filiform, moderately thickened, the terminal joint acute: labrum entire: head triangular, tumid in front: eyes large, globose: thorax short, obcordate or transverse, slightly narrowed behind: body oblong, somewhat depressed: abdomen about twice as long as the elytra, its apex distinctly mucronated: legs moderate; tibiae simple at the apex, their outer edge slightly setose: tarsi simple, pentamereous.

Omalium in its restricted form, of which O. planum appears to be the type, differs by having the body oblong depressed, the thorax short, transverse, slightly narrowed behind, the elytra scarcely half the length of the abdomen, the tibiae simple; the antennae are short, somewhat dissimilar to those of the other genera, as are also the palpi, and general habit:—the species are mostly found in fungi, or beneath the bark of trees, dung, &c.; and occasionally in flowers.

A. With the thorax obcordate.

Sp. 1. planum. Nigrum, nitidum, subtilissime punctulatum, antennis basi elytris pedibusque testaceo-brunneis. (Long. corp. 1 2 lin.)


Depressed, black, shining: head finely and thickly punctured, with two minute foveæ between the eyes and two larger ones between the antennæ: mouth red; thorax with the posterior angles acute prominent, the disc finely, but moderately, punctured, with an entire dorsal furrow, and an oblong fovea on each side at the base: elytra twice as long as the thorax, irregularly, though finely, punctured throughout, the punctures distinct, the disc testaceous-brown: abdomen rather smooth, with its apex rufescent: legs testaceous-brown: antenna dusky-black, with the base testaceous.

Found in Norfolk and Suffolk, and occasionally near Hertford and in other parts of the metropolitan district; also in Devonshire.

Sp. 2. deplanatum. Rufo-testaceum, nitidum, subpubescens, creberrime vage punctatum, capite, thoracis disco, abdominisque dorso nigro-piceis. (Long. corp. 1 3 lin.)


Testaceous-red, shining, slightly pubescent, thickly and irregularly punctured: head pitchy-black, flat, with a transverse elevated fold between the antennæ, and two small foveæ behind it: eyes black: mouth testaceous: thorax slightly convex, the hinder angles acute, not prominent, disc thickly punctured, pitchy-black, but not foveated nor furrowed: elytra slightly depressed, thickly and finely punctured, testaceous-red: abdomen pitchy-black above, with elevated margins, the terminal segments short, acuminate; beneath
OMALIDEÆ.—OMALIUM.

OMALIDÆ.—OMALIUM.

testaceous-red, the penultimate segment dusky: legs rufo-testaceous: antennæ the same.

The abdomen is sometimes entirely pitchy; and the elytra are occasionally dusky at the suture, or nearly black.

Taken near London; also in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sp. 3. concinnum. Nigrum, nitidiusculum, punctatatum, subpubescens, antennis, ore, elytris pedibusque ferruginosis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, rather shining, slightly pubescent, thickly punctured; head with a fovea on each side between the eyes: mouth rust-coloured: thorax slightly convex, the hinder angles acute, the disc with an obscure fovea: elytra dull ferruginous, thickly punctured: abdomen black, shining: legs ferruginous: antennæ short, also ferruginous.

Taken within the metropolitan district; also in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in other parts of the country, apparently not very common. “Not uncommon on the sand-hills (near Swansea.)”—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.

Sp. 4. brunnipes. Nigrum, nitidum, subtilissime punctulatum, abdomine piceo, segmentorum marginibus anoque rufo-piceis, pedibus brunneis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, very finely and thickly punctured: head broad, distinctly fo- veated between the eyes: mouth pitchy: thorax with the disc slightly convex, and with a faint dorsal channel, the hinder angles rounded, not prominent: elytra deep black, very finely, but thickly punctured: abdomen pitchy, with the margins of the segments and the apex pitchy-red, the latter palest: legs brown: antennæ dusky-brown, with the base pale.

My specimens were taken near Dover in June. “In boleti, Oakhampton, Somersetshire.”—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 5. monilicorne. Nigrum, depressum, antennis extrorsum moniliformibus basi, ore pedibusque rufis, thorace bifoveolato, elytris piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Depressed, black, shining, glabrous: head rather sparingly punctured, with four larger excavations placed tetragonally; eyes black: mouth and palpi testaceous: thorax with the hinder angles straight, the lateral margins expanded, the disc flat, pitchy, thickly punctured, with two oblong, nearly parallel, obscure, foveæ in the middle, towards the hinder margin: elytra
rather above twice the length of the thorax, shining, pitchy-brown, very thickly punctulated; abdomen smooth, with its apex pitchy; legs testaceous; antennae testaceous at the base, the apex black, the six terminal joints moniliform, pilose and pubescent.

Found near London; also in Suffolk and Somersetshire.

Sp. 6. brunnipenne. Piceo-nigrum, nitidum, punctulatum, antennis, elytris, pedibusque bruneis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Pitchy-black, shining; head flat, thickly punctulated; mouth brown; eyes black; thorax slightly narrowed behind, its hinder angles acute, not prominent, the disc with two shallow foveae near the middle of the hinder margin; elytra brown, very much punctulated, the punctures obscurely disposed in striae; abdomen rather longer than the elytra; legs brown; antennae also brown.

Taken in the vicinity of the metropolis; also in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Sp. 7. picinum. Piceo-nigrum, glaberrimum, punctulatissimum, palpis tarsisque rujsis, antennis subjiliformibus. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Linear, pitchy-black, shining, very glabrous; head very thickly punctured, with two obsolete foveae in front; eyes moderately prominent; thorax thickly punctured, with a very obsolete longitudinal furrow; elytra nearly as long and as wide as the abdomen, very much punctured; abdomen darker than the rest of the body, smooth; legs pitchy, tarsi red; antennae shorter than the thorax, nearly filiform, black, with the tip obscurely reddish; palpi reddish.

Found near London and in Devonshire.

B. With the thorax subquadrate.

Sp. brunneum. Rufs-brunneum, capite abdominis elytorumque apicibus nigricantibus, elytris substratiato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Red-brown, shining, punctured; head dusky, punctulate, with an impression on each side, composed of the two ordinary ones nearly united; eyes black; thorax of a subquadrate obcordate form, with the sides somewhat margined, very thickly punctured, and two very obsolete impressions behind opposite to the suture; elytra red-brown, with the tip dusky, very much punctured,
the punctures towards the suture disposed in striae, the striae somewhat punctured: abdomen with the margins considerably elevated, the penultimate segment pitchy-black: legs pale testaceous-red: antennae and palpi red.

The head, apex of the abdomen, and tips and suture of the elytra, are sometimes black.

Taken within the metropolitan district. "South Creek, Norfolk." Rev. T. Skrimshire. "In the flowers of the whitethorn in May 1804-9."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 9. iopterum. Rufum, nitidum, capite, pectore anoque nigris, elytris dense striato-punctatis. (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)


Linear, narrow, shining red: head very thickly punctured, black above, red beneath: eyes black: thorax subquadrate, somewhat retuse in front, reddish-brown, thickly punctured: elytra pitchy-black, with the shoulders and lateral margins reddish, the disc thickly punctato-striate: abdomen as long as the elytra, with the apex black: breast pitchy-black: legs red: antennae black, with the base red: palpi red.

This may be a variety of the preceding insect: or rather the opposite sex. The abdomen is sometimes black, and the thorax dusky.

Found near Hertford and other places within the metropolitan district; also in the New Forest, and in Devonshire and Suffolk. "Rare; in the flowers of the whitethorn."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 10. sordidum. Sordideflavo-testacum, subtilissime punctulatum, antennis apice oculisque nigris. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Dull testaceous-yellow: head equal, a little narrower than the thorax, dusky testaceous, very finely punctured: eyes black, prominent: thorax of a rounded quadrate form, very delicately punctured: elytra longer than the thorax, paler than the rest of the body, and finely punctured: abdomen dusky, nearly as long as the elytra: legs yellowish: antennae as long as the thorax, black, with the base yellow.

Inhabits the metropolitan district, but not common. "Taken by Mr. Sheppard."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 11. striatum. Nigrum, nitidiusculum, antennis basi, ore pedibusque rufesc-centibus, elytris piceis punctato-striatis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Black, rather shining, glabrous: head depressed, very much punctured, coarctate behind the eyes: mouth red: thorax with the sides rounded, scarcely
wide in front, the disc thickly punctured, with a very obsolete dorsal channel: *elytra* twice as long as the thorax, pitchy-black, thickly punctured, the *punctures* disposed in somewhat regular *stria*: abdomen shorter than the elytra, smooth, dilated, with the sides acutely margined: *legs* ferruginous: antennae pubescent, dusky-black, with the base reddish.

Inhabits the metropolitan district, the New Forest, and Norfolk. "Found near Barham, but amongst the rarest."—*Kirby MSS.*

"At Penllergare."—*L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.*

Sp. 12. subpubescens. *Nigrum, nitidum, subpubescens, antennis basi pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


*Linear,* shining black, clothed with a short pale silken pubescence, especially on the thorax and elytra: head rhomboidal, thickly punctured: thorax of a rounded obcordate form, strongly punctured, but not pitted, rather longer than the head: elytra scarcely twice as long as the thorax, very thickly punctured: abdomen dilated, one-third shorter than the elytra: *legs* pale testaceus; femora darker, posterior dusky: antennae nearly as long as the thorax, black, with the base pale.

Male with the body narrower, and the thorax with two obscure impressions behind.

Found within the metropolitan district, not common; also in Yorkshire and Suffolk. "Taken on the oak, May 1804, by Mr. Sheppard; also by Mr. Simpson."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 13. exiguum. *Nigrum, obscurum, confertissime punctulatum, antennis concoloribus, pedibus testaceis.* (Long. corp. ½ lin.)


*Black,* obscure, thickly punctured: head obtuse in front, with two deep foveole between the eyes and two oblong ones between the antennae, the forehead longitudinally convex in the middle: mouth pitchy: thorax subquadrate, slightly narrowed behind, with two oblong foveae on the disc opposite to the suture: elytra a little depressed, pitchy-black, thickly and rather deeply ruggedly-punctured: abdomen slightly glossy, smooth, the margins strongly elevated: *legs* testaceus: antennae dusky-black, pubescent.

Found within the metropolitan district.

C. With the thorax transverse.

a. With the thorax obsolete, or not foveolated.


Pitchy-black, glabrous, shining: head narrower than the thorax, punctured, with four larger punctures between the eyes, which latter are prominent:

mouth red: thorax of a cordate-subquadrate form, the sides slightly margined and the disc very finely punctured: elytra about twice as long as the thorax, finely punctured, the punctures faintly disposed in stria, and beneath the lene somewhat rugged, on the suture a common depression: abdomen as long as the elytra, faintly punctured:

legs reddish: tarsi slightly dilated:

antennae black: palpi black.

Elytra sometimes pitchy or brown: and the apex of the antennae occasionally testaceous.

Common within the metropolitan district, near Hertford, Ripley, &c.; also in Suffolk, Norfolk, Devonshire, Somersetshire, &c. "Not unfrequent (near Swansea)."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. "Cramond."

Rev. W. Little.


Black, shining, punctured: head finely punctured, with four larger impressions, placed two between the eyes and two between the antennae:

mouth reddish:

eyes prominent, black: thorax slightly convex, finely punctured, with two obscure fovee at the base, opposite to the scutellum:

elytra dusky or brown, sometimes pitchy, punctured, the punctures somewhat ruggedly impressed:

abdomen short, obtuse, finely punctured:

legs pitchy-testaceous, with the femora dusky: antennae black.

Found in Battersea-fields; also in Devonshire.


Black, shining, slightly depressed, rather deepy punctured: head less deeply punctured, with two oblique foveæ on the crown and two oblong curved ones between the antennae, nearly united to the former:

mouth rufous:

thorax rather widest in front, moderately convex, with the lateral margins sometimes pitchy; the disc with two rather deep, slightly bent foveæ, placed before the scutellum:

elytra twice as long as the thorax, slightly convex, somewhat regularly punctato-striate, especially towards the suture: abdomen finely punctured, the margins broadly elevated:

legs ferruginous; antennae the same; rather dusky at the apex.
Inhabits the vicinity of London, and other parts of the country: not common.

Sp. 17. ruficorne. *Nigro-piceum, thorace postice bi-impresso, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, elytris substriatis.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Pitchy-black, slightly shining, glabrous: head unequal, punctulated, with four obscure larger impressions: eyes prominent: thorax somewhat quadrate, with the sides margined, the margins pitchy-red, the disc punctulated, with two slightly impressed foveeae: elytra about twice as long as the thorax, pitchy, punctured, the punctures, beneath a lens, appearing a little disposed in stria, the apex straight: abdomen very faintly punctured, its apex pitchy-testaceous: legs pale testaceous: antennae testaceae, pilose: palpi red.

Taken in Suffolk, Norfolk, and near Bristol.


Somewhat depressed, black, glabrous, thickly and deeply punctured: head with the usual fovea; (as in Om. Salicis), but very finely punctured: thorax transverse, the sides equally rounded, the disc convex, with two oblong, very obsolete foveae, shining, black, with the lateral and posterior margins, and sometimes the anterior one, ferruginous: elytra slightly convex, punctured, with the punctures disposed in striae, especially towards the suture: abdomen finely punctured, the margins strongly elevated, and the apex sometimes reddish: legs deep testaceous-red: antennae dusky, with the base testaceae.

Not common; found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 19. laeve. *Depressum, nigrum, nitidum, antennarum basi, thoracis margi

nibus pedibusque testaceis, thorace bifoveolato, elytris longioribus punctulatis.* (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Depressed, black, shining: head large, absolutely punctate, with two deep foveae on the crown and two shallow oblong ones on the front: mouth testaceous: thorax with the sides a little dilated before the middle, the disc rather convex, with two oblong obsolete foveae, and with the margins very absolutely punctured, shining black, with the sides posteriorly testaceous, or entirely testaceous: elytra rather long, punctured: abdomen smooth, shining, occasionally testaceous, with elevated margins, the apex rounded: legs testaceous: antennae black, with the two or three basal joints testaceae.
Also rather scarce, at least within the metropolitan district, in which neighbourhood I have taken it.

Sp. 20. pilosulum. *Nigro-piceum, punctulatissimum, subpubescens, antennis pedibusque rufis, capite thoraceque haudfoveatis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


*Pitchy-black, very much punctulated, rather shining and clothed with a very short pubescence: head rather narrower than the thorax, subtriangular, flat above, neither punctured nor foveated: thorax rather convex, with a very obscure dorsal line: elytra rather longer than the thorax, widest at the apex: abdomen broad, shorter than the elytra, the apex scarcely mucronated:* 

*legs red: antennae somewhat filiform, red,* with the base paler, the terminal joint ovate acute: palpi and mouth red.

Apparently rare; taken in Yorkshire and near London; and in Somersetshire.

Sp. 21. pusillum. *Depressum, nigrum, subnitidum, vix punctulatum, thorace bifoveolato, elytrisque fusco-brunneis, ore antennis pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


*Depressed, black, slightly shining, scarcely punctured: head opaque, slightly convex above, with two very minute foveae between the eyes and two rather larger oblong ones between the antennæ: mouth pale testaceous: thorax with the sides a little flattened, rounded, rather dilated in the middle, depressed above, the disc dusky-brown opaque, impunctate, with two oblong, minute foveæ behind: elytra dusky-brown: abdomen smooth, with the margins considerably elevated: legs pale testaceous: antennae the same, rather dusky towards the apex.*

Found, but rarely, within the metropolitan district.

b. *With the thorax deeply foveolated.*

Sp. 22. foveolatum. *Nigrum, obscuriusculum, thorace quadri-foveolato elytrisque brunneis, antennis pedibusque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


*Black, glabrous, rather obscure, and smooth: head triangular, a little narrower than the thorax, with an impression before and behind, on each side: thorax transverse, subquadrate, with the sides rounded, rather widest in front, dull brown, with four largish impressions placed transversely: elytra much larger than the thorax, but rather wider, depressed, brown, very smooth: abdomen black or pitchy, strongly margined: legs testaceous-yellow: antennae testaceous, with the apex dusky.*
Not uncommon within the metropolitan district; also found in Suffolk.

Sp. 23. piceum. *Piceum, punctulatum, antennis basi pedibus elytrorum humeris anoque testaceis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Pitchy-red, finely punctured:* head triangular, narrower than the thorax, pitchy-black, with a longitudinal impression on each side between the eyes: thorax somewhat transverse, widest in front, the disc with four abbreviated foveole behind, the lateral ones broadest and oblique: elytra nearly twice the length of the thorax, but wider, pitchy, with the shoulders testaceous, finely and thickly punctuated throughout: abdomen very short, smooth, slightly pubescent, pitchy, with its apex red: legs testaceous; antennae testaceous, with the five terminal joints dusky.


*Black, slightly shining, thickly and very finely punctulated:* head subtriangular, depressed, narrowed behind, with two oblong deep foveole between the eyes and two smaller obsolete ones between the antennae: the mouth testaceous: thorax transverse, with the sides rounded and flat, the margins considerably elevated; the disc slightly convex, posteriorly with two short parallel deep foveae: elytra depressed, thickly and rather irregularly punctured, and longitudinally impressed near the suture and towards the outer apex: abdomen smooth, with the margins considerably elevated: legs reddish: antennae dusky testaceous, with the base blackish: palpi testaceous.

Also found within the metropolitan district, and on the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Devonshire. "Beneath fuci, Mount Edgecombe."—Dr. Leach.

Sp. 25. rivulare. *Nigrum subnitidum, punctatum, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, elytris fusco-testaceis, thorace foveis duabus longitudinalibus arcuatiss.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


*Black, slightly shining, rather deeply punctured:* head triangular, with two deep impressions on the crown between the eyes and two obsolete ones
between the antennæ: mouth reddish: thorax transverse, subquadra
tangular, the sides dilated in the middle, the disc with two longitudinal curved foveæ, and towards the outer margin on each side an obsolete one; the sides margined, and frequently furginose behind: elytra depressed, above twice as long as the thorax, pitchy, or red, and rarely dusky, with the shoulders sometimes testaceous, very thickly punctured: abdomen dilated, with the terminal segment pitchy: legs dull rusty-red, with the femora sometimes dusky at the base: antennæ black, with the base pitchy-red.

Very abundant within the metropolitan district, at Hertford, &c.; also common in Suffolk, Somersetshire, Devonshire, &c. “Not uncommon (near Swansea).” — L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. “Cramond.”

Rev. W. Little.


Black, obscure, thickly and finely punctured: head depressed, narrowed behind, with the four usual foveæ: thorax transverse, rather widest in front, the sides a little flattened and rounded, narrowed behind, the disc slightly convex, with two elongate curved foveæ in the middle, and towards the apex a third small obsolete one: elytra slightly depressed, dull dusky-black, rather deeply rugose-punctate: abdomen smooth, with the apex pitchy: legs reddish: antennæ dusky-testaceous, with the two basal joints black.

Occasionally found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 27. fuscum. Fusco-piceum, nitidum, punctulatum, thorace sub-obsolete bifoveolato, elytris rugis punctatis, antennis atris, pedibus piccis. (Long. corp. 1⅓ lin.)


Pitchy-brown, shining, punctured: head nearly triangular, with an oblique, rather deep, line on each side between the antennæ: thorax transverse, with the disc marked with two rather obsolete foveæ and a slight depression on each side towards the hinder margin: elytra deep fuscous-brown, coarsely and irregularly punctured: abdomen black, finely punctured, its apex concolorous: legs pitchy: antennæ black.

Found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; not common.

Sp. 28. excavatum. Nigrum, thorace marginato foveolatis dubius impresso, pedibus piccis, elytris lineis oblique elevatisusculi. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


2 A 2
Black, shining, depressed: head triangular, with a longitudinal impression on each side, very finely punctured: thorax subquadrate, finely punctured, with two deeply oblong approximating dorsal foveae, the lateral margins elevated: elytra above twice the length of the thorax, with a slightly elevated line, very thickly and faintly punctulated, unequal and rather strongly margined: abdomen scarcely as long as the elytra: legs pitchy; tibiae and tarsi paler: antennae somewhat longer than the thorax, black.

The greatly elevated margins of the thorax and the raised disc give the foveae on the latter the appearance of deep sulci, or grooves.

Taken in Suffolk, and in the vicinity of London.

Sp. 29. subrugosum. Nigrum, nitidum, punctulatum, elytris piceis subrugosopunctatis, thorace profundi bifoveolato, antennis piceis, pedibus rufis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Black, shining, punctured: head wide, somewhat triangular, with an oblique line on each side between the antennæ; thorax transverse-subquadrate, with two deep longitudinal foveae on the disc, divided by a smooth space: elytra pitchy, very thickly and rather ruggedly punctured: abdomen black, its apex sometimes pitchy: legs red: antennæ pitchy.

Inhabits the metropolitan district, apparently uncommon.

Sp. 30. pygmaum. Oblongo-ovatum, convexum, rufo-testaceum, pubescens, confertissime subtilliter punctulatum, capite rufo-piceo, elytris vage punctulatis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)


Oblong-ovate, convex, testaceous-red, pubescent, thickly and finely punctured: head pitchy-red, somewhat triangular, with two oblong foveae between the eyes: mouth pale testaceous; eyes black: thorax short, dilated in the middle, the disc moderately convex, finely punctured, with an impression at the base: elytra twice as long as the thorax, slightly convex, with rather coarse scattered punctures: abdomen scarcely as long as the elytra, smooth; the penultimate segment sometimes pitchy: legs pale testaceous: antennæ the same.

Also found within the metropolitan district; not common.


Somewhat wedge-shaped, pitchy-black, shining, glabrous, punctulated: head triangular, smooth, with a transverse impression above the clypeus: mouth red: eyes very prominent: thorax transverse-quadrate, or subcordate, with
the sides rounded and slightly margined, the disc with an impression before the scutellum: elytra above twice as long as the thorax, pitchy, with the sides and apex deflexed, the latter obliquely truncated, with the outer angle rounded, and very delicately margined: abdomen smooth, with the apex mucronated: legs pale red: antennæ ferruginous, with the base paler: palpi red.

Rare near London, but found within the metropolitan district occasionally. "Abundant in the flowers of the common primrose (Primula vulgaris) in May 1809; when first captured it has a most fœtid odour."—Kirby MSS.

Sp. 32. nigricolle. Nigrum, punctulatum, antennis elytris pedibusque sordide rufis, thorace subquadrato. (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Black, or pitchy-black, glabrous: head triangular, smooth, with a longitudinal impression on each side: mouth red: thorax somewhat quadrato, convex, punctured, with the sides margined, the margin reddish: elytra nearly twice as long as the thorax, dusky-red, punctured: abdomen twice as short as the elytra: legs red: antennæ nearly as long as the thorax, red: palpi also red.

Also found within the metropolitan district and in Suffolk.

Sp. 33. latum. Latum, nigrum, punctulatum, nitidum, elytris piceis puncto-striatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, thorace quadrijoveolato. (Long. corp. 1¼ lin.)


Broad, shining black, punctured: head triangular, with a deep impression on each side between the antennæ: thorax subquadrate-transverse, with two curved dorsal foveæ in the middle, and a single shallow one on each side towards the hinder angle: elytra pitchy, rather thickly punctate-striate, at least as long again as the thorax: abdomen deep black, obscurely punctured: legs testaceus: antennæ and palpi the same.

Found near London.

Genus DXLVI.—ACIDOTA, Kirby.

Antenna nearly filiform, placed on the lateral margin of the head at the base of the mandibles, very gradually increasing from the base to the apex, the basal joint stouter than the following, clavate, two next rather longer, also clavate, three following nearly obconic, two next turbin ate, the following two subglobose, the terminal one suborbiculate-ovate. Palpi filiform;
maxillary (a) with the terminal joint lanceolate-acuminate, labial (b) with the second joint short, acute: labrum (c) transverse, entire: mandibles (d) acute, simple: mentum (h,*) subelliptic: head triangular: eyes lateral, hemispheric: thorax rounded and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, a little notched in front: body oblong: legs short; femora linear, convex above; tibiae slightly thickened at the apex, slightly spinulose without, and with two short spines at the tip; tarsi pentamerous, simple.

Acidota was the name formerly given by Mr. Kirby to the Omalidae generally: when, therefore, I subdivided the family in my Systematic Catalogue, I retained this name for the present genus, the other genera having been either previously named by Mr. Kirby, or others, in the interim of the first application of the present name and the period of publishing the Catalogue; and as Acidota is similarly employed by Mannerheim, I still retain it here. The only known indigenous species appear to reside in decaying trees, beneath the bark, and are apparently scarce, at least within the metropolitan district.


Shining-black, glabrous: head punctured, twice as narrow as the thorax, with a transverse furrow behind: thorax very thickly and finely punctulated, moderately convex, margined on both sides, the margins brown: elytra longer than the thorax, brown, punctate-striate, the interior striae most distinct, slightly margined, the outer apical angles rounded, and the inner acute: abdomen rather longer than the elytra, the apex acuminated: legs brown: antennae reddish, pilose.

This insect, I believe, has been taken near London, and also in Norfolk: but it appears to be more abundant in Scotland, having been found in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the Grampian Hills, &c. “Taken in Caithness by Mr. Mac Leay.”—Kirby MSS.


Red, shining, very glabrous, punctured above throughout: head triangular, longitudinally elevated in the middle: eyes black: thorax somewhat cordate-quadrate, with the sides margined, and near the margin a large impressed fovea, the disc with two obsolete longitudinal grooves towards the hinder part: elytra scarcely twice the length of the thorax, somewhat punctu-
tate-striate: abdomen dilated, strongly margined, with the apex slightly mucronated: legs pale red: antennæ the same.

Also a rare insect; found in the north of England and in Scotland.

**Genus DXLVII.—Lesteva, Latreille.**

Antenna somewhat filiform, very slightly thickened towards the apex, the basal joint large, clavate, the two following slender shorter, the remainder slightly increasing in length, lanceolate-ovate, the apical one longest, acute. 

Palpi maxillary with the second joint longest, the third subclavate, the terminal one as long, attenuated to the tip; labial with the apical joint slender, attenuated: labrum emarginate: mandibles tridentate within: head subtrigone: eyes moderate, prominent: ocelli sometimes two: thorax obcordate, narrowed behind, not emarginate in front: body subpilose: elytra depressed less than half the length of the abdomen, which is linear, and mostly acuminated: legs rather long and slender, simple; tibia cylindrical, dilated at the tip; tarsi pentamorous; claws recurved at the base.

The insects of the present genus depart considerably in habit from the other Brachelytra, and resemble closely some of the Geodephaga, especially the genus Dromius, their elytra being very much lengthened and truncate at the apex, with the abdomen projecting but little; the antennæ are nearly filiform, the thorax somewhat cordate, body depressed; terminal joint of the palpi subulated; they have, however, but one pair of maxillary palpi, and their tarsi and claws are dissimilar, the former being emarginate at the apex.

**Sp. 1. dichroa.**  *Rufa, capite, elytris apice abdominisque nigris, thorace trifoveato. (Long. corp. 2f—3 lin.)*


Red, shining, glabrous, smooth: head black, with a longitudinal impression on each side behind the antennæ, and between them a transverse line: mouth and palpi reddish: thorax rather widest in front, with a fovea on each side and in the middle behind, obsoletely punctured: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, pubescent, the tip slightly gibbous and black, obsoletely rugulopunctate, and longitudinally impressed towards the suture: abdomen black, pubescent beneath: breast pitchy: legs pale red or testaceous: antennae red, villose.

Rare, Dr. Leach discovered it above twenty years since in the vicinity of Carlisle, where it has been recently taken by Mr. Heysham.
MANDIBULATA.—COLEOPTERA.


Sp. 2. caraboides. Rufa, supra punctulatismissa, elytris pedibusque flavescentibus. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Testaceous-red, very much punctured above: head unequal, shining, with two foveæ behind: eyes black: neck distinct, thick, smooth: thorax cordate shining, with the sides somewhat margined: elytra above twice as long as the thorax, yellowish-red: abdomen with a large dusky, or black, cloud on the back, towards the apex: legs yellowish: antennæ pubescent, testaceous.


Sp. 3. globulicollis. Nigra, subnitida, pubescens, thorace cordato, pulvinato, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, fronte bi-impresso. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Black, rather glossy, pubescent, deeply punctured: head with two deep distinct, frontal, channels: thorax cordate, the disc elevated anteriorly, nearly globose, with an obsolete longitudinal channel in the middle: elytra more pubescent than the rest of the body, and coarsely punctured: abdomen finely punctured: legs red: antennæ black, with the base red.


Sp. 4. canaliculata. Nigro-picea, pubescens, pedibus rufis, antennis fusescendentibus, thorace convesso, canaliculato. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)


Pitchy-black, rather shining, pubescent: head rather narrower than the thorax, triangular, scarcely punctured, with two slightly oblique impressions in front, and between the antennæ two faint foveæ: thorax obcordate, convex, punctured, with a longitudinal dorsal channel, ending behind in a fovea: elytra one-third longer than the thorax, with the apex widest, coarsely punctured: abdomen broad, mouth with the apex acute: legs ferruginous: antennæ dusky, with the base and apex pale: palpi also dusky.

Taken in Scotland by Mr. Hooker, and also found in Cumberland: not common. "Near Edinburgh."—Dr. Leach.
Black, shining, glabrous, punctured: head triangular, rather narrower than the thorax, with two oblique foveæ behind and impressed in front: thorax obcordate, convex, scarcely margined, thickly punctured, with a very obscure longitudinal dorsal channel: scutellum black: elytra half as long as the abdomen, widest at the apex, livid-testaceous, the base dusky within: abdomen wider than the thorax, rather smooth, slightly pubescent, the apex acuminate: legs testaceous: antennæ ferruginosus, darker in the middle: palpi red.

Also found in Scotland by Mr. Hooker, and apparently scarce.

Depressed, somewhat wedge-shaped, pitchy-red, shining: head irregular, with two oblong foveæ in front: eyes black: thorax subcordate, with the sides margined, moderately punctured, with two very obscure foveole in the middle: elytra twice as long as the thorax, yellowish-testaceous, pubescent: abdomen black, dilated, rather shorter than the elytra: legs livid-yellowish: antennæ testaceous: palpi dusky at the apex.
The disc of the thorax and the head are sometimes pitchy-black.

Also rare in the south of England; I have once taken a pair within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 7. testacea. Rufo-ferruginea, nitida, capite thoraceque rufis, abdominis apice obscuroire, oculis nigris. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Rusty-red, or testaceous, shining, punctured: head red, deeply foveated on both sides between the eyes; the latter black: thorax convex, margined, slightly narrowed behind, and widened before the middle, the disc glabrous, shining red: elytra pale testaceous, punctured, the punctures rather deep: abdomen with the penultimate and terminal segments black, or dusky: legs pale red: antennæ testaceous.

Rare near London; I have taken it at Darenth; and it has occurred in the vicinity of Bristol. “Near Jedburgh.”—Rev. W. Little.


Pitchy-black, pubescent, obscure: head very much punctulated, with an oblong impression on each side between the eyes, but not on the crown: thorax obcordate, very much punctured, scarcely wider than the head, the sides slightly margined, with two extremely obscure impressions on the disc: elytra depressed, pitchy, very thickly and finely punctured: abdomen black, scarcely punctured: legs dull testaceous, with the joints dusky: antennae pitchy-red, or dusky-testaceous.

Elytra sometimes dull testaceous-yellow: or the insect entirely of that colour, except the abdomen, which is dusky: both probably immature.

Abundant within the metropolitan district, and not uncommon in other parts of the country, as Devonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somersetshire, &c. "Not unfrequent on the borders of Crwmlyn-bog."—L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Black, shining, slightly pubescent: head with two deep impressions between the eyes, thickly punctured: mouth dull testaceous: thorax corvate, convex, very much punctured, with an impression behind, the sides slightly margined: elytra twice as long as the thorax, very much punctured, with an oblong, more or less distinct, and sometimes nearly obliterated, discoidal red stripe: abdomen large, ovate, the terminal segment small: legs black, with the base of the femora reddish: antennae hairy, black, with the base pitchy: palpi pitchy.

This insect is also rare; at least few specimens are to be seen in the London cabinets; mine were taken in the north, but this species has been found within the metropolitan district.

Sp. 10. rufitarsis. Atra, nitida, punctulata, tarsis rufis, mandibulis piceis. (Long. corp. 14 lin.)


Black, shining, punctured: head rather narrower than the thorax, nearly triangular, with a fovea on each side behind the eyes: mandibles pitchy: thorax convex, subequal, with an obsolete impression in the middle behind: elytra much longer and wider than the thorax, impressed on each side anteriorly towards the suture: abdomen somewhat triangular, much shorter than the elytra, very finely, and obscurely punctulated: legs black: tarsi slender, red: antennae rather longer than the thorax, black.

Found in Charlton Wood in June, and in Devonshire; apparently not very common.
Sp. 11. nigripes. *Atra, punctata, subnita, pubescens, pedibus concoloribus, antennis piceo-fuscis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Deep black; scarcely shining; clothed with a short pubescence, finely punctured throughout: head triangular, with a deep impression on each side in front: thorax cordate, convex, the disc punctured, but without any impression or channel: elytra finely punctured throughout, nearly as long as the abdomen, which last is totally black, and has its apex acute, and but slightly exposed: legs totally black: antennae dusky-black.

I have a pair of this insect, taken many years since in the neighbourhood of London.


Ferruginous, pubescent, rather shining; head triangular, dusky-ferruginous, very much punctured, with a fovea on each side between the eyes: eyes black: thorax obcordate, scarcely margined, very much punctulate, irregularly impressed: elytra longer and wider than the thorax, very much punctulated, with two obsolete foveae near the suture: abdomen shorter and wider than the thorax, black, or pitchy, smooth, with the apex acuminate: legs pale red: antennae the same: palpi filiform.

Found in the vicinity of the metropolis and in Somersetshire. "Taken beneath rejectamenta of an inundation of the river, at Barham, in the spring of 1807."—*Kirby MSS.*

Sp. 13. planipennis. *Linearis, atra, subnita, elytris depressis pedibusque luridis, antennis ferrugineis, thorace impresso.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)


Linear, black, clothed with a very obscure pubescence, and slightly shining: head rhomboidal; with three longitudinal impressions on each side between the antennae: thorax rather slender, widest in front, punctured, irregularly impressed, and with an obsolete smooth longitudinal ridge: elytra twice as long as the thorax, depressed, very much punctulated, lurid, with the base dusky near the suture: abdomen linear, rather longer than the elytra: legs livid-yellow: antennae ferrugineus: palpi reddish, subulate at the apex.

Taken in Yorkshire by Mr. Spence, and I possess a specimen from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Black-brown, very finely punctured, and rather densely pubescent: head triangular, with an impression on each side between the antennae; thorax cordate, with two distinct foveae in the middle of the disc anteriorly, and one in front of the suture: abdomen twice as long as the thorax, slightly punctured; legs red: antennae the same.

Of this species I possess a specimen found in North Wales: it may possibly be the Le. pubescens of Mannerheim.
APPENDIX.

Seven years having nearly elapsed since the commencement of this work, several new discoveries have consequently taken place during that period; and that interval of time has given me the opportunity of re-investigating several portions of the work. I shall therefore endeavour to correct such errors as appear to have unavoidably taken place, and also to describe (concisely) such newly-discovered species, &c. as appear not to have been previously noticed in these volumes; and thus endeavour to render them as perfect as to our knowledge of the Coleopterous Insects of Great Britain as is compatible with the extent of the subject, and its present advanced state; though I am fully confident that all my exertions to render them complete must inevitably fail, from the extreme minuteness of some of the species, and the comparatively little attention that has hitherto been devoted to such minute atoms, as well as from the scarcity of real working scientific entomologists: amongst whom, I am concerned to say, there are many who prefer walking in the steps of others, and remain satisfied by naming their insects second-hand, as it were, from other collections, and thus an error committed in the first-named cabinet becomes perpetuated, or at least continues for a longer or shorter period undetected, solely from the want of referring to the original descriptions. It is by these means that some of the insects hereafter noticed have been passed over, although they have long been in collections, while others have escaped from their extreme resemblance to their congeners, or from their minute size or rarity, though upon this last point I differ much from others, as formerly pointed out (vide v. i. p. 16, &c.), and I see no reasons for changing my opinion, but am more confirmed therein by subsequent experience.

To attempt a complete revision of the five volumes would occupy too much space and more time than I can possibly devote to the subject. I shall therefore endeavour to correct the more important errors, and to describe the omitted genera and species, as also to record a few additional localities of some of the rarer ones, proceeding in accordance with my previous arrangement.
Page 8. **CICINDELA hybrida.**—**C. maritima. De Jean.**—It appears that this insect is not the **C. hybrida** of the Linnean Collection; it certainly is not of the Banksian, as mentioned in p. 175 of this volume: De Jean's name therefore must be retained for this species, as given in the second edition of my Nomenclature.

Page 18. **CICINDELA apria.**—This insect is presumed to be the true **C. hybrida** of Linneus, from the fact of a specimen existing by that name in the present Linnean collection: it is, as above-mentioned, p. 175, the **C. hybrida** of Fabr, according to the Banksian collection. The specimen which I figured (pl. i. f. 1.) and described in p. 8 as **C. riparia**, is probably one of the extreme varieties of this Protean species, as suggested in p. 19; it is certainly not the type, as stated by Mr. Curtis in the second edition of his 1st number. If it be the Linnean species, of course his name must be reinstated; but by whatever name the insect is called, it unquestionably had not been distinguished as indigenous before I detected it, all the known examples being confounded with **C. maritima** under the name of **C. hybrida**.

Page 13. **DRYPTA emarginata.**—**Curtis, x. pl. 454.** This rare insect was taken by F. Walker, Esq. "in Sept. last, under a stone on the lias, near Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire."—*Ent. Mag.* ii. p. 117.

Page 44. **OBACANTIA melanura.**—I found this insect on the banks of the Cam, near Upware, on the 29th of June last.

Page 176. **DEMETRIAS imperialis.**—This species, which Gyllenhall considers (I think erroneously) a mere variety of **De. atricapillus**, as he does also **De. monostigma**, is now taken abundantly, in the spring, in the sedge-boats employed in conveying "sedge" from the fens to Cambridge: it has also been taken *in situ* near Cambridge itself.

Page 15. sp. 4. †. **DEMETRIAS obscurus, Newman.**—*Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 1.*—Testaceo-fuscus, capite atro.

Thorax, elytra and legs testaceous-brown, much darker than in **De. atricapillus**, than which it is rather broader; it differs also in wanting entirely the black sutural margins of the elytra so uniformly present in that species. Its size is that of **De. imperialis**, but it is much more robust and convex than any described British species.
“I swept a single specimen off growing wheat near Charlton in May 1829.”—E. Newman, Esq., to whom I am indebted for the description whence I have drawn up the above: he remarks in his communication, “A capture of more specimens would prove this a good species;” but of the propriety of considering it distinct he entertains no doubt.

Page 16. Dromius meridionalis I suspect is only a variety of the male of Ca. agilis of Fabricius, described in p. 21.


Rusty-red: head very deep glossy-black; mouth pitchy-red: thorax somewhat quadrato, its disc pitchy-black, with the margin ferruginous: elytra black, with an oblong, pale patch on each a little before the middle, towards the suture: legs and antennae pale testaceous.

My specimen of this insect was taken in the south of Scotland: Gyllenhall considers it to be a mere variety of Dr. agilis, but I cannot coincide in that opinion, or it would have turned up in the south of England, where Dragilis abounds.


Pale: head black: thorax quadrato, rusty-red, with the margins paler: elytra yellowish, with, a little behind the middle, a broad transverse brown fascia, dilated posteriorly on the outer margin, and connected by the suture with a triangular spot of the same colour at the base, the exterior angles of which are a little produced, so as to form an elongated patch on each side of the elytra: apex of the suture pale: abdomen pitchy beneath.

Taken at Madingley Wood, Cambridgeshire, in March 1831, and subsequently in the same county.

Page 176. +. Dromius Sigma. The insect here recorded appears, from the investigation of my friend C. C. Babington, Esq. not to be the Dr. Sigma of De Jean: it is probably the Dr. 4-signatus of that author: his Dr. Sigma, I believe, is not indigenous. With regard to all the fasciated Dromii, there seems to exist considerable doubt as to the identity of the indigenous and continental species,—the one called Dr. Sigma by Mr. Curtis is evidently not that insect; I referred it to De Jean’s Dr. bifasiatus in the second edition of my Nomenclature, col. 2; but Mr. Babington tells me it is certainly different from that insect, and it does not appear to be described: he has
named it Dr. bipennifer; and as he has drawn up a short paper upon this
group, which it is his intention shortly to publish, I shall not attempt to
render "confusion worse confounded" by saying aught more about them
here.

Nat. Hist. v. 327.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 2.—"Elongato-linearis,
pallide fusco-ferrugineus, thorace subquadrato, elytris striatis, obsoletissime
punctatis, suturâ et macula communi subapicali cuneatâ nigris, antennis pedi-
busque pallidis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.) Babington (in Loud.) l. c.

"Much elongated, nearly linear, pale ferruginous; head darker, with a trans-
verse elevated line between the antennae, and two oblique longitudinal punc-
tate fovee between the eyes: thorax quadrate, narrowed posteriorly, with
all the angles rounded, lateral and posterior margins elevated, transversely
wrinkled, with an abbreviated dorsal channel: elytra striated, strie obsoletely
punctate, suture dark, the colour widening towards the apex, with a poste-
riorly rounded dark spot: under side pale ferruginous; abdomen dark:
legs and antennae pale."—Babington l. c.

"Taken at Madingley Wood, Cambridgeshire, from moss, in the spring of
1831, and in the sedge-boats in March 1832."—Babington l. c.

Of this very distinct species I possess a specimen kindly given to me by C. C.
Babington, Esq.

Page 27. t. LEBIA turcica.—A specimen of this rare insect was taken beneath
some rubbish in the Zoological Gardens, Regent’s Park, by Mr. Johnson, in
the spring of last year.

Page 31. Sp. 1. TARUS angularis.—This insect has been taken abundantly, in
the autumn, beneath stones in the neighbourhood of Dorking and Leather-
head; also in the Isle of Portland.

Page 32. Sp. 2. TARUS lavigatus.—Specimens of this species have been taken
near London since the publication of the former description.

Page 32. Sp. 3. TARUS macularis.—Of this species Mr. Waterhouse possesses
a specimen taken near London.

Page 32. Sp. 3 a. TARUS axillaris.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 3. Carabus
axillaris.—Fab. E. S. i. 132.—Fuscus subpubescens, confertissime punctatus,
 thorace rufus, elytris margine laterali lineolaque humerali, ore antennisque fer-
ruginosis, pedibus pallidioribus. (Long. corp. 4j—5 lin.)

Fuscous, somewhat pubescent, and above covered thickly with minute punctures,
especially on the head and thorax, the latter is very short, wide and
rounded and of a clear red: elytra with the outer margin almost to the apex
and a detached humeral spot deep ferruginous; mouth, antenna, and legs ferruginous, the latter pubescent.

Taken near Dorking by Mr. Waterhouse.


Resembles the preceding species; deep black, punctate, very slightly pubescent; thorax red, somewhat wide and convex, rather thickly punctured anteriorly; elytra a little depressed, striated, with the striae moderately impressed, the interstices at the base very closely punctate, and rather sparingly so towards the apex, the lateral margin deep ferruginous, united at the base to a patch of the same colour on the shoulder; legs pale ferruginous; mouth and antenna ferruginous.

Found near London.


Black, punctured: head glossy-black; thorax a little elongated, bright red: elytra striated, the stria shallow, and not deeply punctured; the outer margin pale ferruginous, and a slightly elongated detached spot at the shoulders: legs pale ferruginous: antennæ and mouth red.

Found in Norfolk.


“Shining bluish-black, robust, trophi and antennæ ferruginous, the latter blackish towards the apex: thorax with a transverse channel before and a deep one down the middle, with a transverse row of punctures at the base: elytra ovate, with eight punctured striae on each, the third from the suture having three larger points: legs continuous, the thighs darker: anterior tibiae terminated by two strong spires, the outer ones being rather largest and incurved.”—Curtis, l. c.

Locality unknown: I possess a specimen agreeing with the above definition, which was taken on the coast of Norfolk.

Page 42. Sp. 5 a. Dyschirius rufipes. De Jean, Col. i. 428.—Supra bruno-aneus, tibisis anticis apice bispinosis, extrorsum obsolete bidenticulatis, elytris ovatis profundè striato-punctatis, striis apice abbreviatis, antennis pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Mandibulata, Vol. V., Feb. 28th, 1835. 2 b
Small; brownish-brass; thorax slightly globose; elytra ovate, less convex and longer than in De. gibbus, deeply punctate-striate, the striae not reaching to the apex: antennae and legs red; anterior tibiae with two spines at the tip, and obsoletely bidenticulated externally.

Taken near London and Carlisle.

Page 42. Sp. 6 a. Dyschirius punctatus. De Jean, Col. i. 414.—Supra aeneus, tibias anticus apice bispinosis, extrorsum obsoletae bidenticulatae, elytris ovatis profundi striato-punctatis, striis apice abbreviatis, antennis pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Brassy above, broader and more convex than D. aeneus, which it resembles; thorax more globose; elytra rather shorter, oblong-ovate, very deeply punctate-white: antennae red: legs pitchy-red: anterior tibiae bispinous at the tip, externally bidenticulate.

Taken on the coasts of Sussex and Hants: also in the Isle of Wight.


Rather longer than De. thoracicus, which it greatly resembles; above brassy-black; elytra ovate, punctate-striate, the striae rather deeply impressed: legs and antennae rusty-red.

Found on the coasts of Essex and Suffolk.

Page 43. Sp. 8 a. Dyschirius pusillus. De Jean, Col. i. 425.—Supra aeneus, tibias anticus apice bispinosis, extrorsum bidenticulatae, elytris elongato-ovatis, profundi striato-punctatis, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)

Brassy above; rather less than D. aeneus, but more oblong and nearly cylindric; elytra narrow, oblong-ovate, deeply punctate-striate: antennae and legs pitchy-red.

Taken in Norfolk and on the Yorkshire coast.


"Dull bluish-black: trophi and antennae ferruginous, the latter dark towards the apex: legs castaneous: thorax with a transverse channel before, and an obscure one down the centre, deep at the base: elytra with eight punctured striae on each, vanishing at the apex; anterior tibiae terminated by two incurved spurs." — Curtis, l. c.

Found near London, and in Norfolk.

Page 43. Distomus.—This name must be changed, it being previously employed by Lamarck: as the species is doubtfully British, I have retained Zeigler’s name of Aristus to the genus in my Nomenclature (2d edit.)

Page 46. Cychrus rostratus. Curtis, ix. pl. 426.—This author, with his habitual tact for misrepresenting what I observe, says, “C. elongatus and C. attenuatus have carelessly been recorded as British; but the specimens
supposed to have been the former insect I stated at the time were only varieties of C. rostratus; and Mr. Stephens has since acknowledged the admission of the latter to be a mistake of his own.” I beg the reader, therefore, to refer to my observations in page 46 of my first volume, under each of the species respectively.

Page 48, note. +CARABUS purpurascens. This insect has been taken near Weymouth by Mr. Saunders.

Page 49. +CARABUS agrestis?—Curtis, in folio 446, says, “Mr. Samouelle informs me this is not the C. agrestis, the insect described by Mr. Stephens.” In the place quoted it is called C. Lippii of Dahl: whether it be so I have no means of ascertaining: in page 49 I leave it in doubt.

Page 50. CARABUS monilis, var. a. This appears to be a distinct species from var. a, as presumed in this page: I therefore retain Panzer’s name, Ca. consitus, as given in my Nomenclature.

Page 51. CARABUS granulatus, Linné?—This is Ca. cancellatus of Illiger, as referred to in my Catalogue, No. 67.

Page 52. Sp. 9 a. CARABUS exasperatus. Curtis, x. pl. 446.—Ater oblongus, thoracis elytrorumque margine violaceo, elytris lineis numerosis longitudinalibus interstititis punctatis. (Long. corp. 1 unc.)

“Black, shining, head and thorax finely wrinkled, the latter broad and sub-quadrate, reticulated, distinctly and thickly punctured on the sides, which are blue and violaceous, with a channel down the centre: elytra with numerous fine longitudinal elevated lines, with punctures between them, scabrous towards the apex, the margin reflexed and violet colour; pubescence of antennae ferruginous: claws, spurs, and mandibles, partially castaneous.”—Curtis, l. c.

Taken “under a block of stone near a quarry in the Isle of Portland, in June.” Curtis, l. c. I have a pair corresponding with the above description (which differs from De Jean’s, who lays considerable stress upon the diagnosis of three elevated, and occasionally interrupted lines only on each elytron,) found near London in the spring.

Page 53. Sp. 11 a. +CARABUS hortensis. Linné, S. N. i. 668.—This is the same as Sp. 13, Ca. gemmatus, Fabricius, of which the description appears in the note in page 53. It has lately been taken in the north of England.

Page 53. Sp. 12. CARABUS hortensis, Fabricius.—This is Ca. nemoralis, Illiger, as stated in my Catalogue, No. 72; and as the Linnean species appears to be different from the Fabrician, as above shown, Illiger’s name must be retained for this insect.

2 n 2
Page 54. Sp. 15. *Carabus auronitens*. Of this insect I state, "This splendidly-brilliant species has long been traditionally reputed a native of Britain; and I have recently been informed that Mr. H. Griesbach has a specimen, which was lately taken near Dover, but I have not seen it."—Vide Obs. on the next species.

Page 55. Sp. 16. *Carabus auratus*. "Exmouth, Devon, Canterbury, and near Dover—Mr. H. Griesbach: this specimen is stated by Mr. Stephens to be the *C. auronitens* of Fab., a species that has never been found in England."—Curtis, fol. 446. The quotation above sufficiently refutes this misrepresentation.

Page 57. Sp. 1. *Calosoma Sycophanta*. Curtis, vii. pl. 330.—Many specimens of this beautiful insect have occurred during the last few years on the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Essex, and Kent—some floating at sea, it is said.

Page 60. Sp. 3. *Nebria livida*. This insect now occurs in great plenty on the north-eastern coast of Yorkshire.

"Black, slightly iridescent, particularly by candle-light; mandibles, palpi, antennae, tibiae, and tarsi, pitchy-coloured black, with an indentation less deep than in H. brevicollis; prothorax very wide, the lateral margins alone pitchy; elytra punctate-striated, very wide; shoulders obtusely rounded."—Newman, l. c.
"Taken in abundance in the neighbourhood of Cork."—Newman, l. c.

"Picea, antennis basi rufo-piceis, medio-nigris, apice brunneis."—Newman, l. c. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)
"Pitchy-black; mandibles, palpi, and first joint of antennae pitchy-red; second, third, and fourth joints deep glossy black: the remaining joints pilose and light brown; crown of the head with a smaller, but deeper indentation than the last; prothorax black; all the margins unicolorous; elytra punctate-striated, deep brown-black: legs pitchy; the tibiae and tarsi somewhat lighter; the two last segments of the abdomen beneath red."—Newman.
"Taken in considerable abundance, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, by Dr. Howitt."—Newman, l. c.

appendix.

"Black, glossy; mandibles, palpi, antennae, and legs sometimes slightly rufous, but generally quite black; prothorax exceedingly narrow, and attenuated posteriorly: the elytra are striated, much depressed, and indented with irregular foveae on the third and fifth stria from the suture."

—Newman, l. c.

"Taken in Scotland by Mr. Walker."—Newman.

"Black, glossy; mandibles, palpi, antennae, and legs sometimes slightly rufous, but generally quite black; prothorax exceedingly narrow, and attenuated posteriorly: the elytra are striated, much depressed, and indented with irregular foveae on the third and fifth stria from the suture."

—Newman, l. c.


Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 4.—"Nigricans, tenuiter iridescens; ore, antennis, tarsisque griseis."—Newman, l. c. (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)

"Dull black; in some lights with a slightly iridescent tinge: mandibles, palpi, and antenna pitchy-red: prothorax black, considerably more elongate than that of L. spinibarbis; elytra likewise narrower; femora and tibiae black: tarsi pitchy."—Newman, l. c.

"Taken by the late Mr. Hobson near Manchester."—Newman, l. c.

"Dull black; in some lights with a slightly iridescent tinge: mandibles, palpi, and antenna pitchy-red: prothorax black, considerably more elongate than that of L. spinibarbis; elytra likewise narrower; femora and tibiae black: tarsi pitchy."—Newman, l. c.

"Taken by the late Mr. Hobson near Manchester."—Newman, l. c.

Page 64. Sp. 3 a. +Leistus Janus. Ent. Mag. (Newman) v. i. p. 286.—

Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 4.—"Rufescens; prothorace capiteque eauruleo-nigris; ore, antennis, pedibusque ferrugineis."—Newman, l. c. (Long. corp. 4½ lin.)

"Mandibles, palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous; head blue-black; prothorax blue-black, with a slender rufescent margin; elytra rufescent, with an iridescent tinge."—Newman, l. c.


Page 64. Sp. 3 a. +Leistus indentatus. Ent. Mag. (Newman) v. i. p. 286.—

Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 4.—"Purpureo-niger; ore, antennis, pedibusque ferrugineis; elytris prope basin striga communi transversa indentatis."—Newman, l. c. (Long. corp. 3½ lin.)

"Mandibles, palpi, antennae, and legs ferruginous; head, prothorax, and elytra glossy, purple-black; elytra with a deep transverse indentation, common to both, near their insertion."—Newman, l. c.

"Taken near Cromer in Norfolk, by L. Rudd, Esq."—Newman, l. c.

Page 64. Leistus montanus: has occurred in several places in the north of England and south of Scotland; also on the mountains of Wales.


Niger, capite thorace multo angustius, thorace postice angusto scutello pedibusque rufis, elytris rufis maculis duabus atris. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.)

Black, head rounded, much narrower than the thorax, the latter elongate, very much narrowed behind, and with the scutellum and legs pale red: elytra also pale red, with two blue-black rounded spots towards the apex: a little behind the middle: antennae pale red at the base, the apical joints slightly pitchy.

Found, but not commonly, in the vicinity of London, in the spring.
Page 73. Sp. 3 a. BADISTER lacertosus. Knoch.—Sturm, Deut. Faun. v. iii. p. 188. pl. 75. f. v.—Niger, thorace capite latiore, scutello pedibusque rufis, elytris antice rufis, apice nigris, sutura maculaque angulata communi rufis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Black, thorax wider than the head, and with the scutellum and legs red; elytra red anteriorly, black posteriorly, with the suture, and an angulated common spot, towards the apex, red.

I have specimens of this species that were taken near London.

Page 74. Sp. 1. LICINUS depressus. This species continues to be taken on the chalk hills near Dorking, Leith Hill, &c and Dover, not uncommonly.

Page 75. Sp. 3. LICINUS Silphoides. Taken abundantly in company with the last.

Page 78. Sp. 4. CHLÆNIUS melanocornis has been taken several times in the vicinity of Whittlesea Mere, and also in Cambridgeshire.

In Loudon's Mag. Hist. Nat. v. ii. 302, is a notice, with a fig. (86), of a monstrosity of the mesotarsus of Chl. vestitus.

Page 81. Sp. 1. CALLISTUS lunatus. Not uncommon on the chalk hills between Dover and Ramsgate, and in the neighbourhood of Reading, Berks.


PALPI rather long, the terminal joint nearly cylindric, and truncate at the apex: labrum subquadrate, faintly notched in front: mandibles very acute, slightly bent: mentum with a bifid tooth in the centre of its anterior notch. Antenna very long and filiform, with the third joint scarcely three times as long as the second: head prorect, elongate: thorax narrowed behind, elongate-cordate: elytra elongate-ovate: wings generally wanting: males with the first three joints of the anterior tarsi dilated; claws finely denticulated beneath.

Differs from Sphodrus by having the claws denticulated beneath, the third joint of the antennae shorter in proportion, and in other less evident characters: the only indigenous species is Pr. Terricola, described in page 85 of vol. i.


Above “of a brilliant fiery copper, mingled with a purplish tint, the sides of the thorax and the elytra reflecting a golden-green, and the suture on each side occasionally tinged with a grassy-green: head rugose; anteriorly with a transverse impression; posteriorly smooth; labrum, mandibles, palpi, and three basal joints of the antennae, shining black, reflecting green:
Appendix.

Thorax anteriorly with a curved impression extending to the angles; the sides considerably dilated, rugose and elevated towards the posterior angles; an abbreviated dorsal channel; the base rugosely punctate, and the whole disc beautifully strigose; elytra ovate, a little depressed, delicately punctate-striate, and the interstices minutely strigose: between the second and third striae are five impressed dots, and in some specimens another nearly at the termination of the seventh stria, and an irregular series of impressions on the margin; deeper towards the apex, and of a triangular form; beneath shining dark green, with a brassy tinge; femora and tibia shining black, reflecting a rosy tint; tarsi totally black.—Davis. i. e.

Inhabits "the high moors near Halifax, during the winter."—Davis. i. e.

This genus is restricted to a single species, Car. rotundicollis of Marsham: the other species of my Catalogue, No. 151, forms a portion of the

Genus 36 a. OLISTHOPUS, De Jean,
which differs chiefly in having the claws simple, the thorax rather more orbicular, and in being generally provided with ample wings: the mentum without a tooth in the centre of its anterior notch.

The only species, Ol. rotundatus, occurs in plenty in most parts of the kingdom, and also in Scotland.


"Palpi, the three basal joints of the antennae, prothorax, elytra, and legs, pale ferruginous; the remaining joints of the antennae are deep black, each slightly tipped with ferruginous: elytra striate, without any punctures."—Newman, l. c.

Locality unknown: in Mr. Davis's cabinet; probably a variety of C. mollis.


Black, pitchy beneath, legs red; thorax subquadrato; elytra with nine stria, of which four are punctate.

Curtis gives this as synonymous with Ca. crocopus of Hoffmannsegg (Sp. 5), with which it has evidently nothing to do, as pointed out in page 100.

Page 107. POGONUS chalceus. Under this name it appears at least two species are included: the first, the true chalceus of Marsham, may be thus characterized:—"Genus thorace quadrato, postice subcoarctato; elytris subelongatis, suboblongo-ovatis, striato-punctatis, striss exteriores obsoletis, punctisque tribus impressis; pedibus rufis aeneo-micantibus." (Long. corp. 23—3 lin.)

Brassy; thorax quadrato, a little narrowed behind; elytra rather elongate, of an oblong-oval, punctate-striate, the outer striae vanishing, on the disc three impressed dots: legs red, with a brassy tinge.

Dull brassy; thorax quadrate, a little narrowed behind; elytra elongate, parallel, punctate-striate, with three impressed dots on the disc: legs brassy-red.

Page 113. Sp. 2. *OMASEUS* Bulwerii. This insect is always considerably smaller, more slender in proportion, and usually of a more brilliant metallic gloss than the next: the impressed dots are also differently placed. I possess several examples of both sexes, all of which were found in Ireland.

Page 114. Sp. 3. *OMASEUS* Orinomum. Of this species I have now seen upwards of 300 specimens, none of which have been found in Ireland—the majority from the Welsh mountains, and a few from those in the north of England and of Scotland; but although some of them possess a slight metallic hue, I have been hitherto unable to meet with a single example that would unite this species with the foregoing.


Deep glossy black: thorax with the sides regularly rounded from the base to the apex, the posterior angles very obtuse; the base on each side with two short but deep channels: elytra deeply sulcate-striate, the striae smooth; on the disc three deeply impressed dots.

Found near London.


Winged; black: thorax subquadrate, somewhat narrowed behind, and punctate on both sides; at the base, near each angle, are two short striae and a fovea; elytra oblong, nearly parallel, deeply striated, rather obscure, and with two dorsal impressions on each.

Taken on the Welsh mountains.


Glossy black, convex; thorax somewhat raised, especially in front, the disc transversely wrinkled, and with a longitudinal channel; the hinder margin
on each side with a short stria: elytra elliptic, very delicately striated: legs deep black.
Found on the Welsh mountains.

Page 117. Sp. 2 a. **Steropus cognatus.** Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 8. — *Ater nitidus, thorace postice utrinque profundi foueolala, elytris subovatis subpunctato-striatis, punctisque tribus impressis, tarsiis piceis.* (Long. corp. 6 lin.)
Deep glossy black; thorax orbicular, with a deep fovea on each hinder angle: elytra somewhat ovate, deeply striate, the stria faintly punctured, and the disc with three remote impressions: legs black, with pitchy tarsi.
The males of this and of the preceding species differ from the others of the genus by having a process on the penultimate or terminal joints of the abdomen beneath.
Taken on Snowdon.

*Palpi* moderate, external maxillary with the terminal joint short, elliptic-truncate; labial with the terminal joint somewhat fusiform, the apex slightly truncate; mandibles acute, with a small tooth on the inner edge: *labrum* transverse, faintly notched in front: *mentum* deeply emarginate in front, with an obtuse tooth in the middle, the lateral lobes round. *Antennae* shortish, the basal joint stout, second short, third almost as long as the basal, fourth slender and rather short, remainder moniliform, the terminal joint being longest and somewhat acute: *head* small; *thorax* somewhat globose: *elytra* remote, ovate: *legs* short: *tibia* simple.
The very smooth polished surface of these insects, combined with their globose and tumid thorax (whence the name *Oneoderus,* that I applied to the first specimen I received from Mr. Gibson at the time the sheet in which it is named was in the press,) will distinguish them from the other *Harpalidae:* they appear somewhat allied to *Brosicus,* which they resemble by having the elytra remote. The genus was first characterized by Eschscholtz.

Very glossy and smooth; above of variable tint, being brassy-greenish- or bluish-black, with the margins of the elytra, &c. sometimes concolorous, at others different, and varying also in punctation; the elytra with a variable number of punctate stria on the base within, vanishing towards the apex: the space behind the thorax more or less punctate; beneath pitchy-red: antennae and legs red.

Leiochiton Readii, Curtis, v. viii. pl. 346, forms one of the numerous varieties of this inconstant species.

**Mandibulata, Vol. V., 28th Feb. 1835.**
First obtained from Mr. Gibson, who took the insect in the neighbourhood of Halifax; since from the Rev. W. Little, who finds them not uncommonly in various parts of Scotland: it also occurs in Derbyshire, and on the eastern moors of Yorkshire.

Page 120. Genus 49 a. COPHOSUS. Ziegler,
Which is distinguished from Omaseus, which it greatly resembles, by having the body very long and cylindric, the antennae shorter, and the palpi stouter; the species are generally of moderate size, always apterous, and of an exceedingly brilliant black tint: one species only (C. elongatus, page 121) occurs in England; but Mr. Curtis, after giving a figure thereof as British, marks it in his Guide with an indication of doubt as to its native origin.

Page 121. Pterostichus brunipes. This insect occurs in great plenty in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

Page 122. Genus 49 b. ADELOSIA, Steph. (αδηλος obscurus.)
The genus Feronia? of the second edition of my Nomenclature, a name that cannot be employed, inasmuch as it was proposed twenty years ago by Dr. Leach for a genus of Homalopterous insects, and published with descriptive characters in the second volume of the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society: the British species are distinguished from Pterostichus by being of a much smaller size, generally of a metallic black or brown, depressed, with the thorax considerably narrowed behind; the antennae are rather short and stout, and the palpi very slender.

Page 125. Genus 51 a. CHEPORUS, Latreille.
This differs from Abax, not only by its brilliant metallic splendour, but also in being more convex, of a different form, the palpi less robust, antennae shorter and more slender, &c. : one species only is known, Ab. metallicus of page 125.

pl. cxxii. f.—A. A.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 9.—Sordide ochraceo-flavus, supra amoe-brunnea nitida, thorace postice punctato utrinque striis duabus impressis, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus fusco-ochraceis. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

Beneath dull ochreous-yellow; above of a brassy-brown and shining; thorax punctate on the hinder margin, and having near each angle two short impressed striae: elytra ovate, finely punctate-striate: legs ochreous-brown, with fuscous spines on the tibiae.

Found near London.
The genus AMARA is a very puzzling one: for alterations in its nomenclature, and I may here state in that of other portions of the Coleoptera, I must refer the reader to the second edition of my Nomenclature.
Appendix.


Black, glossy; thorax broad, edged with red, especially on the sides, behind punctured towards each angle, with a fovea: elytra crenate-striate: legs rusty-red.

Taken not uncommonly near London.


Oblong; above, for the most part, pitchy-black; thorax with its sides somewhat rounded, narrowed behind, and on each side two short punctate striae: elytra oblong, nearly parallel, punctate-striate: antennae red: legs fuscous.

Found in Scotland.

Page 141. *Harpalus*. This genus is a very difficult one to understand: since the publication of the former portion of this work many new species have been discovered, some of which I shall endeavour to characterize, and I may observe that of these most of them have occurred in tolerable plenty, so that their apparent distinctness does not arise from the peculiarities of individual specimens.

Page 142. Sp. 3. *Harpalus stygius*. Of this insect, which Mr. Curtis says "is the female probably of *Ha. serripes*," as well as of this last insect, I have a series of both sexes of each species: the less spined tibiae of stygius will distinguish that insect from the other.


Shining black: antennae totally black, except the basal joint and palpi being pitchy: thorax behind with a single simple stria on each side towards the angle.

Found near Windsor and in Glamorganshire.

Sp. 15. *Harpalus depressus* has been taken frequently in England.


Shining black, very broad: thorax quadrate, rugose-punctate behind, with an impression on each side; elytra striated, the alternate striae towards the apex with numerous impressions: antennae red at the base.

Taken near London, and in the Isle of Portland.
Appendix.

Sp. 16. Harpalus cupreus. This has been taken several times on the banks of the Thames, below Gravesend.


Elongate black; thorax quadrate, with the sides delicately edged with red; elytra of a glossy-green, finely striated; antennae and legs ferruginous. This very beautiful insect has been taken near Gravesend, whence I have obtained it.


Ochreous, with a chestnut tinge: head entirely of a reddish chestnut; thorax black, with chestnut margins; elytra also black, with the lateral margins chestnut: legs and antennae pale ochreous; palpi the same. Probably a variety of Ha. punctiger: found in the Isle of Man.


Shining black: thorax punctate posteriorly, the lateral margin narrowly testaceous: elytra finely and simply striated, much acuminate behind: legs and antennæ testaceous-red: palpi the same.

Found at Windsor and near Gravesend.


Glossy-black: head small: thorax with two punctate foveæ behind, the lateral margins red; elytra finely striate, the stripe impunctate; the lateral margins narrowly edged with red: legs pitchy-red: antennae and palpi also red: labrum pitchy, with the margins red.

Found in the vicinity of London.


Oblong, pitchy-black; thorax quadrate, punctate behind, and slightly foveolated, near each angle, the latter straight; elytra striated, tinted with greenish in the males, with a puncture near the apex of the third interstice from the suture; antennæ and legs red.

Found near London.

Above glossy black; thorax with a deep punctured fovea on each side at the base; elytra simply striated; legs and palpi fulvous; antennae testaceous-red, with several of the basal joints black at the base.

Taken, but not abundantly, near London.


Narrow, black, slightly glossy; thorax with a single impunctate stria on each side behind; elytra finely and simply striate; legs and labrum pitchy; antennae and palpi red.

Found in the neighbourhood of London and of Windsor.


Black, rather glossy; palpi jet-black; legs black, with pitchy tarsi; antennae pitchy-black, the base of some of the joints darker; thorax with a simple impressed stria on each side behind.

Taken near Windsor and near London.


Black, rather glossy; thorax with a broad punctured fovea on each side at the base; elytra rather deeply striated, the stria obscurely punctured; legs and antennae pitchy black; palpi pitchy, with the apex red.

Found near London.


Shining black; thorax behind with an impressed punctate fovea on each side; antennae with the basal joint ferruginous; tarsi red

Inhabits the banks of the Thames, below Gravesend.


Black, shining; thorax narrowed behind, and punctured, with a fovea on each side; elytra deeply, but simply, striated; antennae and tarsi red.

Taken near Deal.
Oblong; above of a glossy bluish-black: thorax subquadrate, a little narrowed in front, the posterior angles straight; behind on each side slightly foveolated, the fovea punctured: elytra striated, with an impression on the third interstice; antennae at the base and the tarsi red.

Found on the coast of Sussex and in the Isle of Wight.

Genus 56 a. PANGUS, De Jean.
Palpi short, terminal joint somewhat ovate-truncate; mandibles dissimilar, left acute, simple at the apex, right bifid; labrum transverse, rounded in front. Antennae short and filiform, the basal joint longest: head broad: thorax broad in front, much narrowed behind, and the angles slightly rounded; the base straight: elytra broad, a little remote from the thorax, and slightly waved at the base; legs short, furnished with long cilia; four anterior tarsi of the males with four dilated joints.

This genus embraces Harpalus scaritides, page 154.

Genus 56 b. ANISODACTYLUS. De Jean.
Palpi with the terminal joint elongate, slightly ovate, nearly cylindric, and truncate; labrum transverse, subquadrate; mandibles curved, obtuse; mentum emarginate, the notch simple. Antennae rather short and filiform; head more or less rounded, narrowed behind; thorax somewhat quadrate, or trapezoid; body oblong; elytra somewhat ovate, rather deeply striated; legs short; males with the four anterior tarsi strongly, but unequally, dilated, the basal joint being smallest, and the fourth largest and somewhat heart-shaped.

In this genus are embraced Harpali peciloides, cyaneus, binotatus, and spurscaticornis, pages 153, 154, 157, and 158.

Genus 56 c. ACTEPHILUS, Steph. (Axyr litus, ϕολος amicus.)
Palpi short, terminal joint longest, rather acute, very slightly truncate; labrum quadrate, entire; mandibles short, rather acute; mentum emarginate in front, with a slight lobe in the centre of the notch. Antennae short, the second joint very short, third longest, apical one ovate; head broad; eyes prominent; thorax transverse, the angles rounded; elytra rather broad and short; legs short, anterior stout and simple; intermediate and posterior with ciliated tibia; four anterior tarsi of the males with four nearly equally dilated joints.

This genus corresponds with my section A. a. 3.**, and contains Harpali vernalis and pumilus, both of which frequent sandy maritime districts: —the last species has been often taken since the foregoing account was published.
Page 159. **OPHONUS**: of this genus De Jean erroneously considers that English entomologists are ignorant of the species allied to Op. puncticollis: he has merely to refer to Curtis, f. 191, or to my first vol., page 160, &c., to be convinced of the contrary.


Deep pitchy-black, paler beneath; thorax transverse, very short, rounded on the sides, the disc obscurely and somewhat remotely punctured; the sides thickly, deeply, and rather coarsely punctured; elytra faintly striate, the interstices thickly and minutely punctured: legs and antennae pale testaceous.

As De Jean has an Oph. brevicollis (which is the same as Op. cribrellus of this work, and consequently falls), I have been compelled to substitute another name.

Found on the banks of the Thames, below Gravesend.

Page 166. **S. vaporariorum** :—**S. Skriskiranus** : Madingley wood, Cambs.

Page 176. **A. fulvescens**. "Berwick upon Tweed, in crevices of rock far below high water mark, in company with various species of sea-worms, &c."—_Dr. G. Johnston._

Page 166. **MASOREUS**, Ziegler.

Palpi with the terminal joint elongate, nearly cylindric and truncate; _labrum_ transverse, faintly emarginated in front; _mandibles_ exserted, much bent, and very acute; _mentum_ emarginate in front, without a central lobe. _Antennae_ filiform, composed of joints of nearly equal length; _head_ subtriangular, narrowed behind; _thorax_ transverse, emarginate anteriorly, the sides dilated and rounded, the base rather remote from the _elytra_, the last oblong, oval, depressed, a little truncate at the extremity; _legs_ moderate; males with three dilated joints to the anterior tarsi.


Oblong-ovate, pitchy-black, or pale chestnut, glossy: _elytra_ the same, faintly punctate-striated, with the base, and the _antennae_ and _legs_, entirely ferruginous; _thorax_ sometimes pitchy, at others pale chestnut, or ferruginous.

One of my specimens is entirely ferruginous.

Taken on the shore of the Thames by Sheerness, and rather abundantly on the Chesil bank of the Isle of Portland, whence I have a fine series given to me by my friend Professor Henslow.

First recorded as British in the note in vol. ii. p. 127 of these Illustrations.
Depressed; pitchy-black, very glossy; thorax pitchy, with its margins all pale yellow; elytra of a bluish tint, finely striated: antenna pitchy, with the basal joint, the palpi, and the legs pale yellow.
Found near Swansea.

Shining pitchy; antennae and legs fulvous; elytra striated on the back, the striae smooth and faint.
Taken near London.

Pitchy-black; thorax subquadrate, narrowed behind, and with the angles rounded, with a punctured fora on each side at the base; elytra striated, pale brown; head, disc of the thorax, and a lanceolate patch on the inner edge of the elytra pitchy-black; legs pale testaceous; labrum pitchy; maxillary palpi, with the base of the terminal joint pitchy.
Found on the banks of the Thames, and on those of the Tees, near Stockton.


VOL. II.

Page 1. Bembidiidæ.
Many novelties apparently have been detected in this family; but my limits will not allow me to investigate each species seriatim; I shall therefore only describe those which are referred to in the second edition of my Nomenclature.

Amongst the insects of this genus there appear to be several species hitherto unrecognized: they are usually found in plenty, each species distinct, in their respective localities, which induces me to divide them accordingly: as several of the new species have maculated elytra, I shall briefly characterize the whole of them, in order to enable the reader to recognize them more readily.

Oblong-ovate, black, smooth; crown behind, and thorax, with the antennae and legs ferruginous; elytra more or less punctate.

"Boroughbridge, Yorkshire; Cambridge in great plenty, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Copford, Essex."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Page 61. Sp. 31 a. HYDROP. xanthopus. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 16.—

Latus subdepressus, niger, pubescens, thoracis elytrorumque marginibus, his basi apiceque ochreo-flavis, pedibus rufo-flavescentibus, femoribus intermedii cingulo fusci. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)

Broad; somewhat depressed; black, pubescent; thorax with its margins pale ochreous; elytra finely punctured, the base with a broad waved ochreous fascia, and the lateral margin of the same hue, the colours extending in an irregular patch upon the hinder portion of the disc; legs reddish-yellow; the intermediate femora with a brown belt.

Found occasionally near London.

Page 65. Genus COLYMBETES, Clairville.

This genus has recently been broken up into several by continental writers; but I think unnecessarily: I shall therefore only indicate some leading characters of the new genera, and refer to the second edition of my Nomenclature for the re-arrangement of the species in accordance therewith, describing such new ones as I have indicated therein in their respective places.

— Cymatopterus, Eschscholtz.

Labial palpi with the second joint evidently longer than the third: posterior legs in the males on both sides, in the females above only, ciliated; claus unequal, the upper one fixed, the lower thrice as short; body oblong oval, somewhat depressed; elytra generally striated transversely: stature large; colours dark.

— Rantus, Eschscholtz.

Palpi, legs, and claus, as in the preceding; body scarcely convex; elytra never striated transversely, but sometimes a little aciculated in the females: stature moderate; thorax generally pale; elytra dark.

— Leiopterus, Eschscholtz.

Labial palpi with the third joint scarcely shorter than the second: posterior legs of the males ciliated on both sides, and of the females above only; claus equal and moveable; males with three basal joints of the anterior tarsi dilated, depressed, with rather large acetabuli beneath; posterior tarsi with the four basal joints ciliated beneath: stature small, elongate; elytra smooth.

Sp. 10. Colymbetes (Leiopterus) arcticus.—I have several specimens from Scotland of this distinct species.

— Agabus, Erichson.

Palpi, legs, and claus, as in Leiopterus; males with the three basal joints of Mandibulata, Vol. V., 31st March, 1835.
the anterior tarsi dilated, compressed, and with very minute acetabuli beneath: stature moderate, slightly convex, colour generally obscure. Erichson divides this genus into five sections, viz.:—

§ 1. With the basal joint of the posterior tarsi ciliated beneath in the males. (Spec. 11 to 16 of 2d edit. of Nomenclature.)

Sp. 16. Co. cyaneus. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 17.—Oblongo-ovatus niger, subdepressus, elytris levissimis strigis tribus irregularibus punctorum impressorum, interne nigro-cyaneis, margine piceo, tibiis tarsisque piceo-ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 3 1/4 lin.) Oblong-ovate, slightly depressed, black; elytra very smooth, with three striæ composed of very irregularly-placed punctures, and at the apex some scattered ones; the disc within bright blackish-blue, shaded off towards the margins to pitchy; tibiae and tarsi pitchy-red.

Taken near London.

§ 2. With the two basal joints of the posterior tarsi ciliated beneath in the males. (Spec. 17 to 19 Nomen. 2d edit.)


Taken in North Wales by C. Darwin, Esq.

§ 3. With the three basal joints of the posterior tarsi ciliated beneath in the males. (Sp. 20 to 24 Nomen. 2d edit.)

§ 4. With the four basal joints of the posterior tarsi dilated beneath in the males. (Sp. 25 to 31 Nomen. 2d edit.)

Page 79. Sp. 30. Co. ferrugineus. This insect has been taken near “Caernarvon.”—C. C. Babington, Esq.

§ 5. With all the joints of the tarsi ciliated beneath in the males. (Sp. 32 to 36 Nomen. 2d edit.)


Taken on Snowdon by Mr. Newman, who kindly supplied me with the species.

—— Ilybius, Erichson.

Labial palpi with the second joint nearly equal in length with the third;
posterior legs in the males on both sides, and in the females above only, ciliated; claws unequal, the upper one fixed, the lower a little shorter; body oval, rather convex; elytra not striated transversely; stature moderate; colour black, sometimes with a brassy tinge.

Page 83. Col. 4-notatus. In Mr. Davis's cabinet is a specimen of this insect.

The genus HYDATICUS has also been divided by continental writers, Eschscholtz having formed the genus GRAPHODERUS to embrace HY.cinereus, Linné, and its allies, which have the body broader and more convex than the true Hydatici, and the intermediate tarsi of the males are less dilated.

Page 86. Genus 87 a. LEIONOTUS, Kirby. Differs from Dyticus in that in both sexes the elytra are smooth, and also in some points as to the form of the spines at the base of the posterior trochanters; usually considered as the apex of the sternum; it embraces two indigenous species, viz. DYT.conformis (v. ii. p. 87), and DYT. circumcinctus (v. ii. p. 87).

Page 92. CYBISTER Roeselli. This insect has been again found in England, and is in Mr. Davis's cabinet.

Page 96. Sp. 3 a. GYRINUS aeratus. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 19.—Oblong-ovatus, supra nigro-aeneus nitidus, subitus aeneus, elytris profundi punctato-striatis margine inflexo aeneo. (Long. corp. 2 lin.) Oblong-ovate, above glossy brassy-black; beneath bright brassy; elytra deeply punctate-striate, with the inflexed margin brassy; femora pitchy; tibiae and tarsi testaceous.

Found by Mr. Griesbach on the banks of the Cam, near Cambridge.

Page 98. GY. villosus has been formed into a genus by the name ORECTOCHILUS, Eschscholtz—to be retained in preference to Potamobius, Leach (a genus of Crustacea): its principal distinctions consist in the porrected labrum, and its villose, convex, fusiform body.


Page 103. Genus 92 a. DRYOPS, Olivier. Antennae placed in a groove beneath the eyes, with the club somewhat pectinated, with sharp teeth; thorax without impressed lines; legs elongate; anterior longer than the middle. The longer legs, substriated elytra, and dissimilar antennae, distinguish this genus from Parnus.
ELLIPIS Volkmari. Curtis, v. vii. pl. 294.—Taken near Hebden Bridge; in Scotland, and near Bristol.


Elongate-linear, black, antennae and legs red; thorax with two longitudinal lines; elytra punctate-striate, with the interstices rough, and a single elevated stria.

Taken at Bath, and near London.

ELLIS cupreus. Germ. Mag. (Muller) v. i. p. 275.—Ovalis cupreo-niger, antennis fuscis, thorace postice utrinque fopula obliqua, transversa, impresso, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternas subelevatias. (Long. corp. £ lin.)

Oval; coppery-black; antennae fuscous; thorax with a transverse oblique groove on each side behind; elytra punctate-striate, with the alternate interstices elevated.

Taken near London.

ELLIS nitens. Germ. Mag. (Muller) ii. 273.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 20.—Oblongus; cuneus, antennis flavescentibus, thorace lusivo, opaco, elytris nitidioribus, punctato-striatis, interstitiis levissimo. (Long. corp. £ lin.)

Oblong; brassy; antennae yellowish; thorax very smooth, opaque; elytra rather glossy, punctate-striate, with the interstices smooth.

Also found near London.


—Not uncommon in the Isle of Thanet.

Genus 95 b. ENICOCERUS.

Having seen but a single example of this genus when the description was published, and that possessing only one antenna, of which neither
Mr. C. Curtis nor myself could get a clear view, and from subsequent examinations of numerous specimens, it would appear that the basal portion of the antennae is slightly misrepresented in the plate (xv. f. 6), and that the apparent second joint is a mere continuation of the basal one; the numbers, therefore, in the character of the genus require alteration, the cup-shaped joint being the second instead of the third, then follow two very minute ones, and two gradually larger, the remainder as before, but varying a little in form in two of the species, as may be seen by comparing the figure above quoted with that of En. Gibsoni, in Curtis, as quoted below.


"Cupreous, or greenish; head and thorax slightly punctured, the latter very convex, with two foveoles, and a basal oblique long and narrow fovea on each side."—*Curtis, l. c.*

Being in doubt as to the distinctions of all the species which this genus is supposed to embrace, I have merely extracted the characters given by Mr. Curtis in folio 291. I think it probable that En. Gibsoni may be distinct.

Abundant near Halifax, and in "great plenty in Whiteadder River, near Berwick-upon-Tweed."—C. C. Babington, Esq.


"Thorax more depressed, and much more strongly punctured, with six anterior foveoles, and the usual foveae broad and oval."—*Curtis, l. c.*

Found with the preceding.

Page 196. Sp. 3. **En. tristis**. *Curtis, l. c.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 20.—Thorace foveolis duabus antice, foveaque oblonga utrinque postice.* (Long. corp. 1—1½ lin.)

Very like the first: "Black, the thorax less punctured, and the anterior foveole scarcely visible."—*Curtis, l. c.*

Taken with the last.


Pitchy-brass, shining; thorax with its sides dilated, with a deep punctured fovea towards the anterior angle; elytra considerably dilated and pale pitchy-brass, faintly punctate-striate; antennæ and legs pitchy-red.

Found on Putney Heath in May.

Elongate, narrow; deep black and glossy; thorax with its sides dilated and slightly punctured; elytra faintly punctate-striate; antennae and legs pitchy.

Taken near London.

Page 117. Genus xcviii. HYDRÆNA, Kugellam.

Of this genus there is a monograph by Mr. Waterhouse, in the Entomological Magazine, v. i. p. 292, &c. in which it is divided into two genera, the first of which does not appear to offer sufficient characters of distinction; but in order to enable the reader to judge for himself, I shall mention the leading ones: he names his new genus

—— Amphibolus, Waterhouse.

“Maxillary palpi shorter than the thorax; basal joint long, bent, the two terminal joints short; antennæ with the two basal joints very long and slender, the rest forming an elongate club; legs moderate; tarsi four-jointed; head large; eyes prominent; thorax with the sides dilated; elytra convex, elongate, ovate, scarcely as wide as the thorax at the base.” — Waterhouse, E. M. v. i. p. 292.


Pitchy-testaceous, with a metallic tinge; head black, punctate behind; thorax densely punctured, with four larger impressions; elytra punctate-striate; antennae, palpi, and legs pale fulvous.

Taken at Hebden Bridge by Mr. Gibson:— in Mr. Davis's cabinet.

—— HYDRÆNA proper

Differs in having the maxillary palpi longer than the head and thorax united; the thorax more quadrate; the colour not of a metallic hue; legs longer; elytra less dilated, &c.


Narrow, shining-black; antennæ and palpi pitchy-red; legs black, with the joints and tarsi red; elytra very narrow, punctate-striate, the suture slightly elevated.

Found near London.


Elongate; shining black; antennæ and legs red; elytra narrow, deeply punctate-striate; head oblong.

Also found near London.
APPENDIX.

Page 117. Sp. 4. HYD. riparia. Kugellan.—Atra, nitida, sublinearis, capite subelongato, inter oculos profunde punctato, thorace dense punctato, sulco longitudinali utrinque; elytris piceo-brunneis lineari elongatis, distincte punctato-striatis; antennis palpis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 11/2=13 lin.)

Somewhat linear; shining black; head rather elongate, punctate between the eyes, the latter not very prominent; thorax thickly punctured, with a longitudinal groove on each side towards the margin; elytra linear-elongate, pitchy, distinctly punctate-striate; antennae, palpi, and legs pitchy.

Found near London, and Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.

Page 117. Sp. 5. HYD. melanocephala. Ent. Mag. v. p. 294.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 21.—Testacea, capite nigro-piceo, profunde punctato; thorace brevisimio lateribus dense punctatis, foveis quatuor impressis; elytris latioribus, ovatis, leviter punctato-striatis; antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis, palpis testaceis, apicibus nigris. (Long. corp. 1 lin.)

Rather broad, testaceous; head black, deeply punctured; thorax very short, with the sides densely punctured, and with four impressed points, on the disc; elytra rather wide, ovate, delicately punctate-striate; antennæ and legs pale testaceous; palpi testaceous, with the tips black.

Taken near Netley and near London.


Somewhat linear; pale testaceous; head rather small, punctate between the eyes, the latter not very prominent; thorax broad, densely punctate; elytra elongate, distinctly punctate-striate.

Found at Hebden Bridge.


Somewhat linear, black; thorax with the anterior and posterior margins pitchy, with disc with an obscure channel, and a longitudinal groove on both sides; elytra oblong-ovate, pitchy, punctate-striate; antennæ and legs pitchy.

Found, but rarely, near London.


Pitchy-black; head densely punctate; thorax short, also densely punctate, with four larger impressions; elytra oblong-ovate, subtruncated at the apex,
punctate-striate, the striae somewhat confluent; antennae, legs, and palpi, testaceous-red.

Taken near Epping and London.


Pale pitchy-testaceous; head black, densely punctate; thorax rather narrow, deeply and coarsely punctate, and depressed towards the angles; elytra deeply punctate-striate; palpi pale testaceous, and very slender and long, with the apex black.

Found in Battersea fields, near Epping, and Halifax.


Black, opaque; thorax short, densely punctured, with a longitudinal groove on each side towards the margin; elytra short ovate, very delicately punctate-striate; antennae, palpi, and legs pale testaceous-red.

Taken near London.


Deep black; thorax narrow, rugose, with four impressed foveæ; elytra obtuse, delicately punctate-striate; legs and palpi bright fulvous.

Found near London.


Pitchy-brown; head black; thorax broad in front, attenuated behind, with six impressed foveæ; elytra short, acute, and densely punctured.

Taken in the vicinity of London.


Head griseous, very much punctured; thorax also punctured, rather paler, and sometimes with two obscure dusky clouds, placed transversely; elytra oblong, ashy-griseous, with irregular blackish clouds, the outer margin towards the apex with an acute short, straight spine, the disc punctate-
striate, the interstices slightly punctured; beneath black, with an ashypile; legs, antennae, and palpi pale.

Found in the Salt Marshes, near Lyndhurst, by L. Rudd, Esq.


Page 128. Sp. 4 a. *Hydrobius* lateralis. Hydrophilus lateralis of Fabricius, Syst. Eleut. i. 251.—London, Mag. Hist. Nat. v. 86 and 556.—In the places above quoted by Loudon is a complex account of the erroneous admission of this North American insect in Curtis’s Guide: I therefore merely refer thereto by way of remarking that that insect has never been taken in England; neither is it likely.


Palpi short; the terminal joint large, obtusely conic, the penultimate small, obconic, the antepenultimate rather larger and conic. *Antennæ* also short, the basal joint long and curved, incrassated at the apex, the second joint large, globose, with a rigid bristle on one side; two following minute, also setose, the next transverse, the remainder forming an elongate-ovate, obtuse, pilose club, the central joint of which is longest: in other respects similar to Hydrobius.

Page 136. Genus CERCYON. I appear to possess several new species of this troublesome genus, though I shall refrain from describing any but the one introduced into the second edition of my Nomenclature, in order to allow of a more mature examination than I have the means of giving thereto.

Page 154. Sp. 61. CERCYON nubilipenne. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 22.—This appears to be the only specimen of the genus: it occurs not very commonly in damp places, under moss, &c.

Page 155. Genus STHÆRIDUM, var. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 518.—A beautiful figure, but no attempts made to clear up the doubts regarding the number of our indigenous species.

Page 159. TRITOMA bipustulatum. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 498. (See Postscript.)
basal joints are cup-shaped, the terminal longer, ovate, obtuse; head rather large, deflexed; thorax short, transverse, deeply emarginate in front, and embracing the head; disc convex; scutellum minute; elytra ample, as broad as the base of the thorax in front, the shoulders rounded, and attenuated behind; body very convex above, nearly flat beneath; legs short and slender.


Somewhat globose, oval, testaceous-red, densely clothed with a fine long erect whitish pile above, elytra punctured; thorax with a dusky central cloud. Taken in the New Forest by the Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Sp. 2. ALEX, globosa. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 23. Phalacrus globosus. Sturm.—This species rather associates with the present genus than with Phalacris: it is described in p. 166.

Sp. 3. ALEX, levissima. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 23.—Ater, nitidus glabrerrimus, elytris vague punctatis, antennis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. ⅓ lin.)

Deep black, extremely glossy and smooth; elytra deeply and somewhat regularly punctate; antennae and legs pitchy; club of the former black. Taken near London, and at Bottisham, by the Rev. L. Jenyns.


Oblong-ovate, attenuated behind, brassy-black, shining, elytra distinctly striated, the disc castaneous behind; antennae, palpi, and legs reddish. Found near Kimpton by the Rev. G. T. Rudd.


Pitchy-black, shining; elytra darker, impunctate; antennae and legs pitchy-red. Not very uncommon near London.


Oblong-ovate, rusty-red, shining; thorax impunctate; elytra deeply punctate-
striate, with the interstices somewhat punctured; legs pale; eyes dusky; antennae with the club dusky.

Common on the shores of the Tees, and also near Edinburgh.


Somewhat globose-ovate, shining rusty-red; with the head and thorax very thickly and rather deeply punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices sparingly punctured; eyes black; antennae and legs pale-red.

Taken near Swansea by L. W. Dillwyn, Esq.


Subgloboso-ovata, pallide rufo-ferruginea, capite thoraceque confertissimæ punctatis, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis subpunctatis, antennarum capitulo nigricante. (Long. corp. 1 1/4 lin.)

Somewhat globose-ovate; pale rusty-red; head and thorax finely, but thickly, punctured, and very glossy; eyes black; elytra rather deeply-punctate-striate, all the interstices faintly punctured; legs pale-testaceous; hinder tibia slightly curved; antennae pale testaceous, with the capitulum dusky.

Allied to Lei. ferruginca, from which it chiefly differs in having all the interstices between the striae on the elytra finely, but somewhat remotely, punctured; the body more globose, and the legs of a paler hue.

Taken near Stockton by the Rev. G. T. Rudd, and near Edinburgh, by I. Wilson, Esq.


Rather oblong-ovate, deep glossy black; head and thorax minutely punctured; elytra punctate-striate, with a broad bright chestnut-red streak, extending nearly to the apex; legs pale; antennæ pitchy-chestnut; eyes black.

Found near Edinburgh.


Somewhat oblong-ovate; pitchy-black, very glossy; the thorax deeply punctured; elytra punctate-striate, rusty-red, with a deep black suture; antennae and legs pitchy-red; the former with the club rather dusky.

Also found near Edinburgh.

Oblong, slightly attenuated behind, pitchy-black, and scarcely shining; elytra pale ferruginous, delicately punctate-striated; antennae and legs pitchy-red.

This also occurs near Edinburgh.


Short, ovate, rusty-red; head and thorax thickly punctured; eyes dusky; elytra punctate-striated, the interstices very thickly, irregularly, and deeply punctured; legs and antennae pale ferruginous-red, the club of the latter dusky.

Found near Stockton by the Rev. G. T. Rudd, and also near Edinburgh.


Somewhat hemispheric, black, shining, rusty-red beneath; elytra glabrous, with a small bright-red spot on the shoulder, the disc striated, the striae placed in pairs, and the interstices smooth.

Taken near London, and in South Wales.


Subglobose, glossy-red; head dusky; elytra black, very finely punctate; antennae with its club and the abdomen fuscous, the former obscurely 5-jointed.

This insect (for which I am indebted to the Rev. G. T. Rudd, who finds it near Darlington) appears to associate better with this genus than with Leiodes.


Black; head and thorax very glossy and most delicately punctured, the lateral margins of the last bright-red; elytra also glossy, more coarsely punctured, and with an abbreviated stria towards the suture; antennae pitchy; legs red.

Found near Edinburgh by the Rev. W. Little.
Glossy pitchy-black; thorax rather paler, with the margins broadly pale; body beneath pitchy; legs and antennæ pale, club of the latter black. Taken near Stockton by the Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Page 184. Sp. 3. CLAM, enshamensis. Has been taken in plenty in Scotland and other parts of the north.


Page 185. Genus CXIII. CORYLOPHUS, Leach.

The name Clypeaster having been previously employed by Lamarck for a genus of Mollusca, as pointed out by Mr. Spence in the Linnean Transactions, vol. xi. p. 131, I shall revert to the above, proposed as a substitute by Dr. Leach, as given in the second edition of my Nomenclature.

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Page 3. SCAPHIDIUM 4-maculatum. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 379.—Abundant in some parts of Yorkshire.

Page 7. Sp. 7. PYOMAPHAGUS Davisii. I have obtained this species from Scotland.

Page 8. Sp. 1 a. CATOPS Frater. Ent. Mag. (Newman) v. i. p. 507.—Pullus, leviter villosus, pedibus fusco-ferruginosis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.) Head black; antennæ with the two basal joints ferruginous; thoraxfuscous, with the exception of the apical joint, which is paler; thorax black, with a brown pile; elytra black, slightly tomentose and rugose, with a single stria on each towards the suture; legs rusty-brown. Taken at Halifax and in the north of England.

Page 8. Sp. 1 b. CAT. Soror. Ent. Mag. (Newman) v. i. p. 508.—Niger, elytris pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. 1¾ lin.) Head black; antennæ with the four basal joints, and half of the fifth, ferruginous; thorax black, with a brown pile; elytra and legs pitchy-black; the former rugose, faintly striated. Found near Halifax and in other parts of the north.

Page 11. Sp. 9 a. CAT. nubifer. Ent. Mag. (Newman) v. i. p. 507.—CAT. fulvicollis. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 23.—Fuscus, capite nigro, thorace medio fusco, lateribus ferruginosis. (Long. corp. 1¾—1¾ lin.) Head black; antennæ with the three basal joints pale ferruginous, the remainder fuscous, with the apical one paler; thorax ferruginous, with a large central fuscous cloud, extending to none of the margins; elytra...
fuscous; sometimes more or less ferruginous at the shoulders, or with that
colour pervading the whole surface; legs rusty-brown.
Taken at Halifax and in Scotland.
I have other apparently distinct (undescribed) species of this genus, but
refrain, for reasons already stated, to introduce them.

Palpi short; maxillary four jointed, three basal joints short, terminal large
and ovate obtuse; labial triarticulate, also with the basal joints short, the
terminal large and ovate-obtuse; labrum rounded in front; mandibles long
and deflexed, dentate within, and very acutely bent at the apex. Antenna
short, the basal joint large and bent, dilated without; two following rather
obconic, short, the five next much smaller, the remaining three forming an
ovate, compact, obtuse club; head angulated; thorax transverse, deeply
notched in front, the sides margined, the base waved; scutellum subtriangular;
elytra rather broad, somewhat obliquely truncate at the apex, and
not concealing the abdomen; legs rather long; tibiae spinose without; tarsi
long, pentamous.

2d edit. col. 26.—Hister glabratus. Sturm, Deuts. Faun. i. p. 267. pl. xx.—
Niger, supra nigro-aneus, nitidus, glaber, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus
nigro-piceis. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Rounded, ovate; black; above bright brassy-black, with a greenish tinge, very
glossy and glabrous; head and thorax delicately punctured; elytra regu-
larly and rather finely punctate-striate; legs pitchy-black.
Taken in Scotland, but very rarely.

Page 36. Sp. 11 a. NITIDULA pallescens. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 27.—
Oblongo-ovata, subconvexa, pallide testaceo-flava, thorace vix emarginato,
elytris apice rotundatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Oblong-ovate, slightly convex, pale testaceous-yellow, with a fine silken
pubescence; eyes black; thorax not emarginated in front; elytra with the
apex rounded; legs and antenna very pale testaceous-yellow.
Found in the vicinity of London.

col. 27.—Oblongo-ovata, pallide testacea, thorace fuscescente, elytris apice
rotundatis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Oblong-ovate, slightly depressed; pale testaceous; thorax fuscous, with its
anterior margin entire; elytra pale, with the apex rounded.
Found near London.


—Rufo-castaneus, pedibus testaceis, oculis nigris, antennarum capitulo fusco.
(Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Deep chestnut-red above, paler beneath; legs testaceous; eyes black; club of the antennae fuscous.

First taken by the Rev. A. W. Griesbach at Cambridge; subsequently by myself.

Page 49. Sp. 14. *Mel. niger.* *Ent. Mag.* (Newman) v. ii. p. 200.—Niger, punctatissimus, antennis pedibusque piceis. (Long. corp. ¾ lin.) Black; thickly punctured; antennae pitchy-black, the basal and apical joints being lighter than the intermediate ones; the legs pitchy-black, the anterior lightest; the thorax and elytra are deeply punctured, and covered with a short grey villosity; the elytra are very narrow posteriorly. Found near London, &c.


Page 67. Sp. 12 a. *Tatomaria* gutta. *Picea, elytris nigris, gutta media saturali sanguined ; pedibus ferrugineis.* (Long. corp. 2 lin.) Pitchy-black; antennae ferruginous, with the basal half of the apical, and the whole of the following joints, fuscous; thorax and elytra black, the latter with a distinct red spot, on the centre of the suture, being half on each elytron; legs ferruginous. Found by Mr. Davis in some moss received from Lincolnshire.

Page 80. *Myceta hirta.* *Curtis,* v. xi. pl. 502.—Here, as usual, speaking of *Myc.* fumata (which is very distinct in form, as well as in colour and pubescence, from *Myc.* hirta,) Mr. Curtis says, “but it is impossible to ascertain from his (Stephens’s) synonyms what he means, for two insects of different genera are given as one species. The Dermestes fumatus, Marsham, which is a *Myceta,* and the *Der.* fumatus of Linne, which is nearly allied to *Triphyllus,* &c.” Had this writer taken the trouble to read my obser-
vations in pages 71 and 81, and to have looked at columns 29 and 30 of my Nomenclature, he would not thus have ventured to blind his readers by a false statement, my remarks being published in June, 1830, and Mr. Curtis's in June 1834!

Page 81. Sp. 1. Phæophilus Edwardsii has been taken in Derbyshire, &c. and I am indebted to C. C. Babington and F. Walker, Esqs. for specimens.


Head, thorax, and under side dark brown; eyes and scutellum black; antennæ brown at the base, and testaceous at the apex; elytra testaceous; legs the same, with the femora darker.

In the collection of G. Wailes, Esq.


—If the insect by this name in Mr. Davis’s cabinet be correctly named (and I have no reason to doubt the contrary), it appears to be an immature variety only of Tetr. bicolor.


Black; head fuscous; thorax with the entire margin ferruginous; elytra with ten ferruginous spots, placed one on the shoulder, one towards the apex of the outer margin, two on the disc, two on the suture, common to both elytra. In Mr. Wailes’ collection.

Page 94. Sp. 3 a. Ips 6-pustulata. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 31.—Lata, subdepressa, nigra nitida, concinna punctulata, elytris maculis tribus ovatis rubris. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Broad, somewhat depressed, shining black; head and thorax very finely punctured, elytra rather coarsely punctured, with two ovate red spots at the shoulders, placed obliquely, and a larger transverse one near the apex on the disc; legs pitchy.

Inhabits the vicinity of London.

Page 94. Family CORTICARIDÆ.—In the note in p. 1, and in p. 57, I suggest that the Engidæ require subdivision, a suggestion subsequently acted upon by the adoption of the above family, which may be discriminated from the Engidæ, in a general point of view, by the short characters given in § C. of page 58: the species, with slight exceptions, being all tetramerous.

Page 95. Genus 154 a. COLYDIUM, Herbert.  
Antennae rather longer than the head, the two basal joints largest, six following  
small, very short, coarctate, two next broad, truncate, and with the  
terminal one, which is large and ovate, forming the club. Palpi unequal,  
with the terminal joint thickened, ovate, or subcylindric: labrum very short,  
exserted, transverse, entire: head obtuse in front, shorter than the thorax,  
the latter rather long and truncate at the base and apex; body linear-elongate;  
ylytra long, above convex, the apex rounded, the disc with  
eloered lines; legs very short.

Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 31.—Nigrum, nitidum, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis,  
thorace trisulco, elytro singulo costis quatuor elevatis, intersitus duplici serie  
pectinulatis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)  
Shining black; antennae and legs ferruginous; thorax with three grooves; elytra  
each with four elevated ribs, the interstices with a double row of punctures.  
Taken in June 1833 in the New Forest by the Rev. F. W. Hope.

Page 98. CICONES Carpini: has been taken in plenty in the New Forest by  
the Revs. F. W. Hope and G. T. Rudd.

p. 203.—Ferrugineus, thorace fusco. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)  
Ferruginous, with the thorax brown.  
Taken abundantly by Dr. Howitt near Nottingham.

Antennae as long as the thorax, clavate, pubescent, eleven-jointed, the first  
eight joints short, the two basal ones slightly larger than the third, the  
remainder gently increasing in stoutness, the three terminal forming a long  
robust club, the two basal joints of which are cup-shaped, the eleventh  
longer and ovate-conic; head trigonate; eyes lateral; thorax orbicular, the  
sides dentated; scutellum triangular; body elliptical, convex; elytra very  
long and elliptic; legs short; femora and tibiae simple; tarsi heteromeroes?  

Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 32.—Piceo-cestanea, nitida, ore, antennis pedibusque  
pallidorubis, thoraces marginibus denticulatis, elytro lineis irregularibus  
pectinorum impressum. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)  
Pitchy chestnut, shining, strongly and rather regularly punctured; thorax  
with four or five denticulations on each side, and a fovea near each posterior  
angle; elytra with numerous irregular lines of punctures; mouth, antennae,  
and legs, castaneous.  
Taken by Mr. Hey, near Ockbrook in Derbyshire; and found near London.

Antennae longer than the thorax, capitate, pilose, eleven-jointed, the eight  
basal joints gradually diminishing in length, first robust, second less so and  
2 g
ovate, the three terminal ones forming a compressed club, the ninth being obtrigonate, tenth subtruncate, eleventh orbicular, with the apex produced internally; head triangular; thorax slightly transverse-quadrate, the sides a little convex; scutellum transverse-ovate; elytra elliptical; body elongate-ovate, slightly depressed; legs moderate; femora and tibiae simple; tarsi pentameral.

Page 110. Sp. 1. PARA bicolor. Ent. Mag. (Curtis) v. i. p. 186.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 32.—Ferruginea, capite thorace scutelloque nigris, crebre punctata, elytris subpunctato-striatis. (Long. corp. ¾ lin.) Shining, ferruginous, clothed with short ochreous pubescence; head, eyes, thorax, and scutellum black, strongly and thickly punctured, the thorax convex, with a small fovea on each side at the base near the posterior angles; elytra with strong lines of punctures very close together.

I was first indebted to F. Walker, Esq. for this species.

Page 115. Genus 16S a. HOLOPARAMECUS, Curtis. Antennae capitate, nearly as long as the thorax, nine-jointed, basal joint subglobose, two next long, four following subglobose, the remainder forming a compressed club, the eighth joint semi-ovate, the ninth somewhat ovate, the apex internally angulated; head rounded; eyes small; thorax obcordate, quadrate, broader than the head; scutellum concealed; body oblong, depressed; elytra elliptical; femora incrassated; tibiae simple, compressed; tarsi triarticulate?

Page 115. Sp. 1. Holi. depressus. Ent. Mag. (Curtis) v. i. p. 186.—Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 32.—Testaceus, nitidus, oculis nigris, thorace postice sutura transversa, elytris stria unica abbreviata suturali. (Long. corp. ¾ lin.) "Testaceous, shining, sparingly punctured; eyes black, granulated; thorax with a transverse suture behind, the margins of the posterior angles a little raised, with a deep abbreviated longitudinal channel on each side at the base; elytra with a channel down each side the suture."—Curtis, l. c. Supposed to have been taken in Norfolk.

Page 116. XYLOTROGUS brunneus is Colydiun Glycyrrhize, Chevrolat MS.

Page 120. THROSCUS obtusus. "Madingley wood, Cambs."—C. C. Babington, Esq.

Page 124. Genus 171. TIRESIAS, Stephens (Nomen. 2d edit. col. 34.)—I propose this name in lieu of CTESIAS, employed by Hubner for a genus of Lepidoptera.

Page 131. ASPIDIPHORUS orbiculatus. Curtis, v. x. pl. 450.—I possess a specimen of this insect taken at Ripley in July 1827, and others have been taken by Messrs. Rudd, Walker, and Doubleday, near Marton, Southgate, and in Epping Forest.
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*Antenna* rather long and slender, the two basal joints short, the five following more slender, gradually increasing in diameter, the remaining four forming an elongate club, terminating rather acutely. *Palpi* very short; *head* small, nearly concealed in the *thorax*, the last short, transverse, waved at the base; *elytra* ovate, entire, punctured, and clothed with fine pubescence; *body* convex, ovate; *legs* short; *femora* and *tibiae* compressed, the latter slightly curved and simple exteriorly; *tarsi* short and stoutish.


Found in profusion about Southend by the Rev. F.W. Hope, and near Stockton by the Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Page 136. *Byrrhus* pilula. To the preceding varieties of this insect I suspect the following may be added:—

Var. 8. *Byr.* alpinus. *Ent. Mag. (Newman)* v. i. p. 53.—Black; *elytra* finely punctured, with eleven elevated longitudinal lines: rather larger than *By. pilula*, with the *head*, *thorax*, *elytra*, *abdomen*, and *legs* black, with some scattered hairs.

Taken in grassy places on Snowdon.

Var. e. *Byr.* rufiventer. *Ent. Mag. (Newman)* v. i. p. 508.—Of a golden-brown and tomentose, the under side and *legs* ferrugineous; *antennae* black.

Very abundant about London; in profusion at Coombe wood in May last, varying in all shades beneath to deep black: I therefore cannot but refer it to the *Byr. pilula*.

Page 139. Genus 179 a. OÓMORPHIUS, Curtis.

*Antennae* remote, rather slender, basal joint longest, subovate, second subconic, with a notch within; four following slender, oblong, the remainder forming an elongated club, of which the second (or eighth) joint is smallest, and the apical longest and ovate. *Palpi* short, robust; *head* concealed in the *thorax*, the last convex, trigonate, rounded behind; *elytra* ovate, convex, striated and naked; *legs* short and robust, compressed; *tibiae* dilated and ciliated; *tarsi* short and broad, the third joint bilobed.


Page 146. *Hister* 4-maculatus. *Curtis, v. x. pl. 470.*—This species continues to be taken abundantly on the south-eastern coasts of England.
Page 158. **Dendrophiilus** Sheppardi has been taken near Windsor by Messrs. A. W. Griesbach and Waterhouse.


Deep black, very glossy, very delicately, but obscurely, punctured; elytra with seven continuous striae, reaching from the base to the apex; legs deep pitchy-black.

Taken abundantly in Battersea fields in the summer of 1832 and 1833.

Page 166. **Lucanus Cervus.** Curtis, v. xi. pl. 490.—A splendid figure of this gigantic indigenous species.

Page 167. **Sinodendron cylindricum.** Curtis, v. x. pl. 478.


Also not uncommon in Greenwich Park.

Page 171. **Onthophagus Taurus.** I now possess this singular and rare insect.

Page 186. **Geotrupes** stercorarius. In Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist. v. vii. p. 183, a variety (immature) of this species is described having an orange spot, with a blackish centre towards the apex of each elytron, by the name Geo. Bannani.

Page 209. Genus **Psammodius:**

§ A. forms the genus **Oxymus** of Eschscholt.

§ B. forms the genus **Psammodius.**

Page 217. **Oryctes nasicornis.** The specimens of this insect here referred to is now in my collection.


Oblong, convex, pitchy-black, with whitish hairs; elytra testaceous, with a narrow black margin; anal style short, constricted before the apex, the latter broad and obtuse.

"Taken by Mr. Wilson some years ago on the banks of Windermere."—Entom. Edin. p. 190, note.

Page 223. **Mel. Fullo.** Curtis, v. ix. pl. 406.—Several examples have recently occurred of this beautiful insect between Deal and Dover.


Head black, with a chalybeous tinge; antennæ with the shaft testaceous, the
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club black; thorax black, with a chestnutous tinge; elytra testaceous, with black hairs, and the entire margins black; the legs and entire under surface black, with testaceous hairs.

"Taken by Mr. Bevington, in immense profusion, on the sea coast in the north of Ireland."—Newman, l. c., to whom I am indebted for the species: also found in Scotland.

Page 233. +Valgus hemipterus. Mr. Babington has an English specimen of this insect given to him by the Rev. A. Badger, who believes he captured it at Chelsea.

Page 233. Cetonia stictica. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 374.—Specimens have been taken (it is here said) near Chichester: this insect is decidedly synonymous with Sc. Greenii of Donovan, as I now possess the original specimen from which his figure was taken.

Page 234. Family Buprestidae.

For the names of the modern genera, into which the British species of this rare family have been divided, I must refer to columns 39 and 40 of the second edition of my Nomenclature, being unable to describe them, from want of specimens of some of them, though I may observe that the genera alluded to nearly correspond with the sections I have introduced:—one new species has occurred, viz.—

Page 235. Sp. 1 a. Chrysobothris affinis. Fab. Syst. Eleut. ii. 199.—Purpurascenti-anea, obscura, punctatissima, elytris vix costatis, margine concoloribus, punctis duobus disci aureis impressis. (Long. corp. 6 lin.) Brassy purple, obscure, very much punctured; elytra scarcely ribbed, the margin concolorous, the disc with two impressed golden points.

Taken by the Rev. F. W. Hope.

Page 244. Family Elateridae.

As stated in page 374, vol. iii., Eschscholtz has subdivided this family into several genera; but as most of them correspond with those I proposed I shall merely refer to the second edition of my Nomenclature, and briefly point out the few that differ. My genus Cataphagus he divides into—

--- Adrastus, Eschscholtz,

Which embraces my first two species, and differs externally from Dalopius in being of a more elongate linear form, and less convex.

--- Dalopius, Eschscholtz,

Includes my third species of Cataphagus, which appears to differ chiefly in being of a more robust and less elongate form than the preceding, and in being convex.

--- Agriotes, Eschscholtz,

Corresponds with § B. of Cataphagus, p. 249, to which may be added a new British species, viz.—
—Depressiusculus, fuscus, cinereo subvillosus, elytris pallidoribus, tenue striatis, antenna pedibusque obscure ferrugineis. (Long. corp. 4—5 lin.)
Slightly depressed, fuscous, clothed with a slight ashy down; elytra rather paler, delicately and regularly striate, the interstices finely punctured; thorax rather coarsely punctate, the posterior angles a little curved outwards; antennae and legs dull ferruginous, the femora sometimes a little dusky.
The elytra vary slightly in colour, as in other species of the genus.
I have one specimen taken by the Rev. F. W. Hope near Southend, and I obtained a pair from Mr. Bainbridge's collection.
—Sericomonus, Serville,
A name to be retained in preference to Sericus, Esch. (being too near Serica): it forms a portion of my first section of Elater—the first three species—and differs from Ectinus chiefly in having the body densely clothed with a very short silken pile, more depressed, broadish, the fourth and following joints of the antennæ alike, and the elytra mostly discolorous to the head and thorax.
—Ectinus, Eschscholtz,
Includes only El. aterrimus of the indigenous species, which, as before alluded to, differs from the preceding by having the body nearly glabrous, a few hairs disposed in lines existing on the elytra, the body very convex and roughened, the antennæ with the fourth joint distinctly longer than the following, and the apical one short, broad and ovate.
—Limonius, Eschscholtz,
Agrees with Elater A., sections b. and c. of this work, with the exception perhaps of El. nigrinus, of which for want of specimens I can say nothing.
—Elater, Eschscholtz,
Is apparently confined to the species which I have included in section B, divisions a and b 1; b 2 forming
—Lepidotus, Eschscholtz,
As referred to in page 374.
—Hypolithus, Eschscholtz,
Is synonymous with Hypnodes: and
—Drasterius, Eschscholtz,
Embraces the insect I have placed, with doubt, as the third species of Solatosomus in page 269, viz. Elat. bimaculatus, Fabr.
—Melanotus, Eschscholtz,
Corresponds with Perimecus, to the characters of which should be added claws serrated.

Page 266. Ctenicerus castaneus. “Shanklin Cliff, Isle of Wight, 16th June, 1834.”—T. Meynell, Esq.
Page 266. Cten. sanguinicolis has been taken rather plentifully near Southend by the Rev. F. W. Hope.
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— Cardiophorus, Eschscholtz,
Appears synonymous with Caloderus of this work, excepting that of one portion I make the genus Aplotarsus, as shown in page 271.

— Athous, Eschscholtz,
Is the same with my Anathrotus, and to this genus a new species has been added; but it appears rather to belong to a new group.

Page 274. Sp. 1. Ath. pubescens. M. Chevrolat informs us that this is Elater rhombeus of Olivier.

— Campylus denticollis? Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 44.—Ferrugineus, oculis nigris. (Long. corp. 4¾ lin.)
Ferruginous, the eyes alone being black: differs from At. longicollis "in having the elytra less deeply striated, and less flat, and in being altogether wider; the prothorax is not quite so acutely angled posteriorly, and the general appearance of the insect is that of Campylus dispar."
"Beaten out of alder, at Ramsgate, by Mr. Foster."—Newman, l. c.

Elongate-ovate, deep black, very shining, slightly pubescent; head and thorax minutely punctured: elytra deeply punctured, the punctures very close; mouth and tarsi red; femora and tibia pitchy.
Taken near Windsor, at Ripley, and near London.

Page 291. Dyctyopterus, Latreille,
Is the name applied by that lamented entomologist to the genus corresponding with Lycus of this work.

Page 293. Silis, Megerle,
Is formed from Telephorus ruficolis, but may be known from the Telephori by the characters given in p. 293, to section A a. The only indigenous species appears to occur not uncommonly in the fens about Whittlesea Mere (where I found it): it frequently has the tibia pale.

Pale testaceous-red; thorax brighter and glossy, immaculate; head with a large black patch on the front; the three basal joints of the antennae pale, the remainder black: the four posterior tibia and tarsi, and the apical half of the hinder femora deep black; body beneath, except the margins of the abdomen black.
Found at South Lambeth, in the Hermitage garden.

Page 303. Sp. 31 a. Tel. maculicollis. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 45.—Supra
testaceus, thorace rufescente maculis irregularibus, capite postice abdomineque atris. (Long. corp. 5 lin.)

Above pale-testaceous; thorax reddish and glossy, with a few irregular black marks on the disc; head with two angulated marks behind, and the base of the abdomen black; legs pale testaceous; antennae the same, dusky at the apex.

Taken near Ripley.

Page 303. Sp. 31 b. Tel. griseipennis. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 45.—Pallide rufo-testaceus, thorace nitido immaculato, oculis atris, elytris pallide griseis. (Long. corp. 3 lin.)

Pale testaceous-red; thorax glossy and immaculate; eyes black; elytra pale griseous; legs and antennae pale; body beneath pale griseous.

Found near London.

Page 304. Sp. 34. Tel. alpinus. This species forms the type of the genus Podabrus, Fischer.

Known by the characters assigned to section B b. (p. 304).


Brassy-green, hairy; head much wider than the thorax, the latter with its anterior angles red; elytra with a large spot at the apex also red; mouth pale testaceous; antennae very much incrassated at the base in the males, and both sexes with the third joint short.

Taken near Ripley, but, apparently, rare.


Greenish-black; the thorax entirely and apex of the elytra pale red; at the apex of the latter are two impressed black points, presenting a tuberculated aspect; tibiae and tarsi pale.

Having but the male of this and the female of the preceding species when my second edition of the Nomenclature was printed, I was inclined to think they were the sexes of one species; but an examination of Mr. Babington’s specimens, and the figures above referred to, set that point at rest.

Found by Mr. Babington at Monks’ wood, Hunts.


Brassy, clothed with a griseous pile; apex of the antennae black, and the legs entirely pale.

Taken near London by Mr. Waterhouse.
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Page 327. Sp. 2. Necrobia Ruficollis. Curtis, v. viii. pl. 350.—This appears to be abundant throughout the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Page 327. Sp. 3. Nce. rufipes. Taken plentifully in Battersea fields in June and July 1833.


Of a rich purple violet, with the base of the antennae, the femora, and four anterior tibie red; the tarsi and posterior tibia fuscous; apex of the antennae black; elytra rather deeply punctured, the punctures disposed in striae.

Found near London.


Page 336. Genus 254 a. Lasioderma, Steph. ($\lambda$\alpha$\beta$ hirsutus, $\delta$$\gamma$$\mu$ cutis).

Antenna with the basal joint large, robust, reniform, the two following small, short and conic, the eight next rather larger, produced into an acute angle at the apex on the inner margin, the eleventh rather elongate, conic and acute. Palpi short, filiform; head broad, convex, deflexed; eyes small; thorax transverse, very gibbous in front, semicircular, the hinder angles acute, posterior margin straight; elytra broad, oblong, rounded at the apex, the outer humeral angle rounded and remote from the posterior angle of the thorax; body clothed above with a short fine pubescence; legs short, simple; tarsi very short.

Page 336. Sp. 1. Las. testaceum. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 47.—S$\in$aeconvexo-ovale, rufo-testaceum, tomento pallido tectum, oculis atris. (Long. corp. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin.)

Somewhat convex-ovate, rounded behind; pale testaceous red; head with a rather dense soft pale downy clothing; thorax less pubescent; elytra the same, the pile slightly disposed in lines, the surface impunctate: eyes deep black; legs and antennae paler than the rest of the body.

Taken abundantly by the Rev. F. W. Hope in his own house.

Page 339. Anobium perlinax. Curtis, v. ix. pl. 387.—I first detected the existence of this distinct species as indigenous, since which it has been taken by Mr. Marshall in Shropshire.

Antennae very long, remote at their origin, basal joint short, second much shorter and small, six following still smaller and extremely short, the remaining three forming an elongate kind of club, of which the two basal joints are stoutest and of nearly equal length, the first being as long as all the preceding joints taken together; the terminal joint is rather longer and more slender; in the female these joints are rather shorter and stouter, the first not being longer than the six foregoing. Palpi filiform; head short, transverse; eyes large, prominent; thorax transverse, dilated on the sides; scutellum rounded; elytra elongate, angulated at the shoulders without, embracing the sides of the body, and united forming a cylinder; legs rather long and slender, simple; tarsi also long and slender.


Brown-black; elytra of a chestnut brown, a little blackish on the outer margin, the disc regularly striated, the striae composed of punctures; antennae and legs dusky testaceous.

Taken on broom at Coombe wood in April last by the Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Page 343. CHORAGUS Sheppardi. I was fortunate enough to capture a specimen of this insect in the Devil's Ditch near Newmarket in June 1833.

Page 347. Sp. 13. Cis bidentatus. Curtis, ix. pl. 402.—Whether this be the Ips. Boletorum of Olivier, as here stated, I have no means of ascertaining.

Page 353. HYPOTHENEMUS, Westwood.

Antennae five-jointed, the basal joint long, bent at its origin, second large and cup-shaped, two following minute, the remainder forming a large ovate mass, somewhat depressed and hairy, with three very indistinct rudimentary articulations. Palpi short; head concealed from above by the front of the thorax, which is obtusely denticulated in front; elytra oblong, with punctate striae, rounded and entire at the apex; legs short; tibiae compressed; tarsi pentamerous.


Pitchy-black, with fine hairs, thorax fulvous, convex and tuberculate in front; antennae and legs yellowish; elytra punctate-striate.

Some doubt exists as to the propriety of considering this an indigenous species: it was found (in profusion) in the cover of a book by Mr. Lumley.


—Nigra, thoracis margine posteriori, elytrorumque disco testaceis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
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Head black; thorax black, with the posterior portion testaceous; elytra testaceous, with a wide exterior margin black; legs and antennae testaceous.

In Mr. Wailes' collection.


Elongate-linear; chestnut-red, eyes black; head and thorax very obsoletely and sparingly punctured, the latter with a faint dorsal channel; elytra deeply striated, the interstices elevated, and terminating behind in three irregular processes, of which the lateral one is the longest, the apex of the elytra suffused with dusky; legs and antennae paler.

Taken near Sydenham by P. H. Desvignes, Esq.


Pitchy-black, slightly shining, clothed with a yellowish pile; elytra punctate-striate, the apex circularly truncate-retuse, the circumference armed with four teeth, of which the third is largest.

Found in the vicinity of London, but rare.

Page 360. HYLESINUS scaber. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 532.—From Mr. Curtis's references to collections, it would appear that this is not an uncommon insect; however, I have as yet seen but three specimens. This writer doubts "very much the necessity of separating" Hylesinus and Hylurgus, although unable "to discover a labrum" in the former! A very important distinction, I should think, were there no other characters.

Page 365. HYLU rhododactylus. Taken in great abundance at Coombe wood, 7th April, 1833, in the stems of the broom.


Rather broad and obtuse at the apex; black, clothed with a short dense pubescence; elytra slightly pitchy, faintly punctate-striate; antennae and legs pale red.

Found, but rarely, near London.

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Black, with a whitish pubescence; thorax faintly tuberculated; elytra reddish, faintly punctate-striated, the suture whitish; antennæ and legs red.

Taken near Ripley.


Black, glabrous, and very glossy; antennæ and legs pitchy-red; rostrum very long and curved; thorax oblong; elytra oblong-ovate, punctate-striate, the interstices rather smooth.

Apparently not uncommon in the north of England. I have received it from the Revs. G. T. Rudd and D. I. J. Preston.


Page 118. Sp. 15 a. Otiorhynchos caliginosus. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 58.—This insect, which I believe is in Mr. Waterhouse's collection, I am at present unable to describe.

Page 152. Genus Brothæus, Steph.—M. Chevolat informed me this is synonymous with Rhytiterinus Schonherr; but from that genus it differs in not having the antennæ geniculated, though it agrees in its rugose body, &c.


Brassy, with a slight griseous pile; thorax oblong, cylindric, punctured; coleoptera oblong-oval, punctate-sulcate.

Found near London.


Deep black, coleoptera ovate and rather shining, somewhat deeply punctate-striate; rostrum with an obtuse swelling on each side at the base; forehead slightly wrinkled.

Found near London and near Windsor.


Black, immaculate, densely pubescent, thorax short, narrowed in front; elytra rather narrow; rostrum much bent and a little deflexed.

Taken within the metropolitan district.
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Page 190. Sp. 74. *Apl. difforme.* Taken by Mr. R. Lewis in the neighbourhood of Coombe wood, and to him I am indebted for the sexes.


Bluish-green, clothed with a long pubescence; rostrum nearly straight, carinated at the base, and longer than the head; forehead excavated; thorax punctate; elytra punctate-striated, interstices punctured, the punctures somewhat disposed in striae.

Taken near London, at Coombe wood, &c.

Page 207. *Rhynocerae* Atelaboides. This species, which I now possess, has been again taken in Scotland.


It would have been more correct to have said only one indigenous species of this genus is known, as there are several exotic ones.


Brassy-black, shining; antennae at the base, the tibia, and tarsi ferruginous; thorax short and punctured; elytra not foveated.

Found near London.


Brassy-black, glabrous, shining; mouth, antenna at the base, and tarsi ferruginous; thorax short and unequal; elytra each with a deep ovate fovea, placed transversely in the middle near the base.

Found in the north of England and in Scotland.


Deep pitchy-brown, sometimes of a chestnut hue, with the antenna, mouth, and legs paler, occasionally ferruginous; head and thorax minutely punctured, the latter obovate-truncate; elytra with four slightly elevated lines on each, with faint punctured lines between them.
Latreille says, Cu. ater of Olivier (which I give with doubt in my Nomenclature for this species) is black, shining, with the thorax nearly cordate, smooth, the elytra with crenulated striae; and Mr. Curtis adds it has "a thick head."

I discovered this insect on April 7, 1833, under the bark of old stalks of the broom at Coombe wood, where Mr. Rudd subsequently took it in profusion. On my arrival home on that evening, I found the proof of the sheet of the second edition of my Nomenclature, containing the genus Cucujus, waiting my arrival, and having hastily referred to such means as were at hand, after the fatigues of the day and the correction of the proof, I inserted the name Cu. ater, Oliv.? with doubt. Mr. Curtis, however, assumes that I gave it with certainty.

Page 223. Cuc. unifasciatus. Taken in the New Forest in June last by the Rev. G. T. Rudd, to whom I am indebted for the species.

Page 223. Sp. 5 a. +Cuc. fasciatus. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 65.—This appears to be distinct from the foregoing, but not having a specimen I am in doubt upon the point.

Page 238. Saperda Carcharias. This fine insect occurs in the greatest profusion in the fens about Bottisham and near Cambridge, several hundred specimens having been taken there within the past two seasons.


Head as wide as the thorax; eyes prominent; antennae with the basal joint a little thickened, second small, the remainder gradually attenuated to the apex; thorax elongate, nearly cylindrical, being slightly thickened in the middle; elytra parallel; femora incrassated: in other respects similar to Callidium.


Pale brown; eyes dark; thorax and elytra slightly rugose, the former with an indented ring near the anterior, and another near the posterior margin. This insect has been taken near Battle-bridge and Camberwell: it is probably an imported species, two of the specimens having been found in a newly-built house.


Head rather narrower than the thorax; mandibles elongate, porrect, scarcely dentate, curved at the apex; eyes prominent; antennae much longer than the body, the basal joint robust, second very short, third very long, the rest gradually decreasing in length and being more attenuated; thorax elongate, depressed, indented, with the sides convex; elytra a little narrowed behind; femora slightly thickened: in other respects similar to Obrium.
Testaceous; eyes nearly of the same colour; antennae much longer than the body, pubescent, and tapering gradually to a point.

Taken near Cork, in Ireland, by Mr. C. Henwood.

Page 260. Leptura apicalis. As stated in this page, I conceive this to be merely a variety of Lep. 4-fasciata: the name therefore must be expunged. Haworth's original name for this supposed species is apicata: his specimen (labelled by him) is now in my collection.

Page 266. Pachyta Lamed. Drury's original specimen of this fine insect has come into my possession.


Elongate-ovate, rather convex; deep black, shining, very delicately punctulate; antennae and legs pitchy-black; elytra obtuse at the apex.

Found near London.


Ovate; head and thorax of a golden-copper, and thickly punctured; elytra of a golden-green, very deeply punctate-striate; antennae at the base and the legs of a yellowish-red.

Taken in the vicinity of London.


Ovate, convex; head and thorax deep black, shining; elytra very pale, faintly punctulated; antennae and legs testaceous-yellow.

Found near London.


Deep black, rather glossy; elytra pitchy, very obscurely punctulate; antennae and legs deep black.

Also found near London.


Somewhat globose-convex; deep glossy black; antennæ, tibiae, and tarsi, pale testaceous; elytra very delicately punctulated.

Inhabits the metropolitan district.
Page 319. Sp. 5 a. MACROCNEMA unimaculata. Curtis, v. xi. pl. 486.—
Cerulea, ore piceo, pedibus ochreis, femoribus posticis aneo-nigris, macula internè versus basin, antennarumque basi ferrugineis, elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis minutim punctulatis. (Long. corp. 1½—2 lin.)
Blue or greenish; mouth and antenna pitchy, the three basal joints of the latter ferruginous; head and thorax minutely punctured, the latter with some larger punctures; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured; legs bright deep ochreous; hinder femorae brassy-black, with the tip, and a large round spot on the base within ferruginous; the other femora more or less brassy-black on the base.
Found near Whittlesea Mere and in the Isle of Wight: probably a variety of one of the other species.

B. Elytra punctured, not striated.

Oval, greenish; antenna at the base, the tibiae and tarsi red; elytra attenuated behind and rounded, shorter than the abdomen; the disc irregularly punctured.
Taken near Bristol.—Omitted by accident in its proper place.
The generic name, by a typographical error, was spelt Macronema in my Catalogue, and Mac. Echii was called Erica in the second edition of my Nomenclature, as above quoted, both of which errors Mr. Curtis adopted, although he does not refer to either of the works.

Antennae moderate, 11-jointed, slightly clavate; basal joint longest, robust, oval, second shorter and more slender, four next of equal length, but more slender and less ovate, the remainder incrassated and slightly pubescent the terminal joint being elongate and conical; head small, trigonate; eyes remote, prominent; thorax rather long, convex, rounded before and projecting over the head, the base bisinuated; towards the hinder angles are two bent impressed lines, nearly as in Mantura; body very convex. sub-cylindric, apex obtuse; legs short; femora thickened, hinder pair stoutest, their tibiae slightly curved and a little ciliated without, and armed with a small spine; tarsi short, inserted at the apex of the tibia.

Above deep blue or green, very glossy; head, sides, and hinder portion of the thorax minutely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate; legs fulvescent; femora black; antenna the same, with the tip of the basal and the three following joints entirely fulvous.
Extremely variable in tint.
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Taken in plenty on the Helianthemum vulgare in the Devil's Ditch, and other parts of Cambs., in June 1833. It has also occurred in Derbyshire, in Kent, and near Windsor.

Page 335. Sp. 9 a. PHADON Hannoveriana. Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 326.—Herbst. Arch. p. 106, pl. 23, f. 12.—Oblonga, carculo-virens, thoracis lateribus elytrorumque margine lineaque, flecuso, luteis. (Long. corp. 2—2½ lin.) Oblong, bluish-green; thorax with its lateral margins broadly luteous, and punctured; elytra punctate-striate, with the lateral margin and a longitudinal streak towards the suture, angulated near the base, bright luteous. Taken near Askham Bryan, Yorkshire, by the Rev. D. I. J. Preston, who kindly presented me with the species.

Page 340. Sp. 7 a. CHRYSOMELA festiva. Fabricius E. S. i. 323.—Steph. Catal. 413. No. 2279 (*). Ovata, nigro-anea, elytris lineis tribus suturaque antica flaves. Ovate, brassy-black; elytra punctate-striate, with three yellow lines, the two outer ones united at the apex, but the intermediate one not extending to the apex; the base of the suture is also yellow. This insect inhabits America, but is improperly given in Wilkins' Catalogue as British.

Page 343. Sp. 15. +CHRYSOMELA Sparshalli. Ater, elytris rufo-testaceis, punctis numerosis suturoque nigris. (Long. corp. 3 lin.) Black, beneath bluish; elytra testaceous-red, with numerous dots, and the suture black, the base of the dots punctured. This insect was taken by Mr. Doubleday, near Epping, and presented by him to Mr. Sparshall, to whom I am indebted for having kindly forwarded the insect to me for the purpose of describing.


Page 400. Sp. 2. LYCOFERDINA elongata. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 82.—Angustata, atra nitida, antennis ore pedibusque piccis, elytris medio dilatatis versus basin macula indeterminata ferrugine. (Long. corp. 2 lin.) Of a more elongate form than L. Borista; deep shining black, with the mouth, antennae, and legs pitchy; elytra dilated in the middle, with an indeterminate ferruginous spot on the disc towards the base. Found near London.

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Pitchy-chestnut. convex, shining, very minutely punctured; elytra broadest behind the middle, obsoletely striated, the strie composed of minute punctures; legs of equal size, and with the palpi and apex of antennae somewhat ferruginous.

A specimen of this insect is in the collection of Mr. Westwood, taken by G. Heales, Esq. at Stoke Newington.

Page 14. **Diaperis** aenea. Has been taken plentifully near Hammersmith during the past winter.

Page 23. **†Blaps** gigas. The specimen of this insect referred to as having been taken near Yarmouth proves to be the Te. cornuta of Fabr., a Levant insect, and consequently not indigenous: Mr. Sparshall, in whose collection it now is, having sent me the specimen for examination.


Deep black; elytra slightly striated; antennae and legs concolorous.

In the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope.

Page 30. Sp. 6. **†Cist. curvipes.** Of this insect, which was in the collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq., but was accidentally destroyed, I am unable to furnish a description.

Page 35. Read Sp. 1. **Phloiotrya** rufipes; the specific name being omitted.

Page 37. **Hypulus** Quercinus was again taken in the summer of 1833 in the Robin Hood lane, near Coombe wood, by Mr. R. W. Lewis.

Page 38. **Abdera** bifasciata. "On palings, on Wimbledon Common, 12th June, 1827."—*J. O. Westwood, Esq.*


Testaceous above, nearly smooth, with the crown, the middle of the thorax, the scutellum, and two narrow very much angulated fascia on the elytra black.

Taken near Peterborough, and "in fungi growing on willow trees at Cambridge, May 1834."—*C. C. Babington and J. L. Brown, Esqs.*

Page 40. Sp. 3. **Hall. dimidiatus.** *Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. Appendix.—Nigro-fusca, parce pubescens, elytris fusco-testaceis, thorace postice punctis duobus impressis, antennis pedibusque rufo-fuscis.* (Long. corp. 1½ lin.)
Brown-black, slightly pubescent; elytra testaceous-brown, immaculate, not punctured; thorax with two rather deep longitudinal fovee at the base, towards the hinder angle; antennae and legs red-brown.

I have seen one example only of this species, which was found in the north of England, and is in my collection.


*Palpi* with the terminal joint elongate, cylindric, subtruncate. *Antenna* short, stout, the two basal joints most robust, orange shaped, third with a robust process on one side as long as the antenne, fourth and remainder each producing an elongate flattened ray, gradually decreasing in length, so as to form (taken together) a truncate cone; *head* exserted; *eyes* extremely large, occupying above five-sixths of the head, and united above (as in many Diptera); *thorax* transverse, rugose, rounded in front, the base wider, with the angles acute; *elytra* very short, above one-fifth the length of the abdomen, dilated externally at the base, attenuated at the apex; *abdomen* slightly attenuated towards the apex, the last obtuse; *wings* ample; *legs* rather slender, anterior approximating, intermediate rather distinct, with very long coxae; *femora* all slightly thickened in the middle; *tibiae* simple, subcylindric; *tarsi* inserted at the apex of the tibia, and broad at the base, so as to appear continuous with the tibia; also subcylindric, but gradually attenuated to the apex; *claws* dilated at the base beneath.


Pitchy-black, slightly glossy; *eyes* deep black, granulated; thorax very rough; *elytra* smooth, of a pale pitchy-brown; *legs* pale fuscous, with the joints pale at their origin; antennae of a pale whitish-ochre.

The only example I have seen of this remarkable insect I found several years back in Somerset House, amongst some papers, written at, and received from, Portsmouth: whether truly indigenous is, perhaps, under such circumstances, doubtful.


Pitchy-black, shining, slightly hirsute; thorax globose, with two gminated foveolae behind, placed transversely; antennae with the three terminal joints thickened.

Taken near London.

Shining black, pubescent; thorax scarcely narrowed behind, with four deep impressions, the two inner ones approximating; antennae ferruginous and thickened externally.

A specimen I received from Mr. Bakewell, taken by him near Nottingham, appears to correspond with this species, which occurs near London and in the north of England.

(Oblong, black, shining, slightly pubescent; thorax convex, not foveolated, and very glossy; elytra rather deeply punctured, the base bisulcate; legs and antennae ferruginous.

Also found near London and in the north of England.

Page 84. Genus 478 a. MEGALADERUS, Stephens (μεγάλης magnus, Δέρυς colhum),
May be known from Scydmanus by the great size of its thorax, which is considerably wider in front than behind; the palpi are rather shorter, and have the terminal joint extremely minute, with the preceding less truncate, and the antennae have the eighth joint considerably smaller than the seventh, and the terminal one very large and obtuse; the legs are longer and more slender: there is but one indigenous species, forming section B. of Scydmanus, p. 84.

Niger nitidus, parci pubescens, thorace brevissimo foveolis tribus, antennis tenuibus, elongatis, rufo testaceis, capitulo nigricante. (Long. corp. § lin.)
Shining black, slightly pubescent; thorax very short, dilated on the sides, the disc with three foveoles; antennae slender, elongate, testaceous-red, with the club dusky.
Found near Bristol.
Page 104. Sp. 5 a. Falagria polita. Curtis, fol. 462.—Fal. Ruddii. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 91.—Nigra nitida, subpubescens, pedibus ferrugineis, thorace sulco longitudinali serieque basali transversa punctis impressis, elytris apice castaneis. (Long. corp. 1½ lin.) Black and glossy, with a few scattered hairs; palpi lurid; base of antennae ochreous; thorax with a deep longitudinal channel and a transverse row of punctures at the base; scutellum elongated, with a broad channel down the middle; elytra slightly chestnut at the apex; legs ferruginous. Taken by the Rev. G. T. Rudd, at Winterborne Stoke, in April 1832.


Antenna stout, basal joint long and thickened, cylindric, second small and robust, third slender, obconic, seven following short, transverse, gradually thickening, the terminal one ovate-obtuse. Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint elongate, subcylindric, the terminal short, acuminate, very minute; body oblong; head orbiculate, rather wider than the thorax, the latter with the base and apex of equal width, the sides rounded; elytra rather broader and longer than the thorax, with the outer apex excisusted; tarsi with the joints equal.


Antenna short, moniliform, basal joint large, subclavate, second rather shorter, globose, eight following gradually increasing in size, and thickening towards the apex, subglobose, terminal joint longer and ovate. Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint conic, the terminal minute aciculard; body linear, very flat; thorax rather narrower than the elytra, with the base and apex subtruncated, and the sides rounded; legs rather short; tarsi with the terminal joint equal in length to all the others united. These are the characters assigned by Mannerheim (p. 73) to the type of his genus, Ho. plana; Mr. Curtis, having confused those of the allied genera most strangely, in what he gives as Mannerheim’s characters, from erroneously making a literal translation of his tables.

legs, and apex of abdomen dusky-ferruginous; thorax with an obscure channel; elytra quadrate, pitchy.

This insect Mr. Rudd informed me he had found at Croft, near Darlington, in the spring of last year.

Page 105. Sp. 2. HOM.? dimidiata. Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 91.—Curtis, v. xi. pl. 514.—Al. dimidiata. Grav. Mo. 149.—Al. basella, p. 112.—This species differs in the structure of the antennæ and of the tarsi (the joints being of equal length) from the type, and ought probably to be separated therefrom: I obtained it from the Rev. D. I. J. Preston, who found it in Askham bogs: it has also occurred in Battersea fields.


Antennæ filiform, not geniculated, the articulations equal; the terminal joint oblong, somewhat conic. Maxillary palpi short, with the apical joint subulate; head somewhat transverse, with the mouth projecting triangularly; eyes large; thorax narrowed in front, disc anteriorly convex; elytra rather wider than the thorax; four anterior tibiae spinose; tarsi slender.


Taken near Bristol.

Page 110. Genus 490 b. ISCHNOPODA, Steph. (σευς gracilis, τονες pes.) This corresponds with my section A. of Aleochara; and in addition to the form of the thorax, and a trifling variation in that of the palpi, may be noticed the length and slenderess of the tarsi, especially of the posterior legs.

Page 113. Genus 490 c. POLYSTOMA, Steph. (πολυς multus, έομα oria.) Antennæ rather short and thickened, faintly geniculated at the base, the basal joint longish and robust, the second also longish, third shorter, fourth and following gradually thickening and shortening, the terminal one thickest, obtuse, conic. Palpi with the terminal joint elongate, fusiform, acute; mouth prominent; mandibles acute; head thick, rounded, narrower than the thorax; eyes small; thorax somewhat orbicular, truncate in front; elytra subquadrate, apex entire; abdomen linear obtuse; body clothed above with a dense pubescence; legs rather short, ciliated; tarsi short.

Antennæ rather long, faintly geniculated, the basal joint long, robust, subclavate,
second and third slender, both thickened at the apex, the last longest, fourth and following nearly equal, somewhat moniliform, the apical joints closely approximating, the terminal one large, nearly as long as the basal one, and very obtuse. Palpi long, the apical joint very long and slender; head rounded, slightly exserted; thorax somewhat orbicular, polished; elytra very short and entire; abdomen broad, depressed, margined; body glabrous; legs long, slender; tibiae slightly ciliated; tarsi moderate, posterior rather slender, with the basal joint elongate.

Page 126. Sp. 1. Zyras Haworthi. Pl. xxvi. f. 3.—This is the only indigenous species: it has been taken near Nottingham.

Page 114. Genus 490 e. BOLITOCHARA, Mannerheim.
Antenna; geniculated, the basal joint longest, clavate, second rather shorter than the third, the remainder gradually increasing in thickness, truncate at the apex, the terminal one generally oblong-ovate. Maxillary palpi elongate, the penultimate joint long, subclavate, the terminal one very slender; labial very short, terminal joint slender, aciculate; body rather depressed, mostly sublinear behind; thorax wider than the head, with the sides rounded; tarsi with the basal joint longest, the rest of equal length with each other.

In this genus I have included from Nos. 13 (Aleochara xanthopa) to 114 (Aleo. glauca), with the exception of Al. Haworthi, which constitutes the genus Zyras.

Page 145. Genus 490 f. OLIGOTA, Mannerheim.
Antenna; faintly geniculated, nearly as long as the head and thorax, the basal joint long and thick, cylindric, second stouter, globose, four following extremely minute, globose, remainder abruptly thicker, broad, compressed, and with the large rounded terminal one forming a club. Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint rather stout and globose, terminal minute and acicular; body sublinear, depressed; head not concealed beneath the thorax, which is wider than the head, short, transverse, slightly convex; legs short; joints of the tarsi nearly equal.

This genus corresponds with section C. b 2. (p. 145) and one new species.


Somewhat linear, black, shining; elytra dull pitchy; legs ferruginous; antennae testaceae, with a thick black club.

Found near Ripley, and at the Hermitage, South Lambeth.

Page 147. Genus 490 g. OXYPODA, Mannerheim.
Antenna; geniculated, more or less thickened towards the apex, the second joint rather less than the third. Maxillary palpi with the penultimate joint clavate, the terminal subclavate, retracted; body attenuated behind; head
generally somewhat retracted; thorax short, convex, with the sides rounded, deflexed, narrowed in front; elytra not narrower, but longer than the thorax, with the apex cut out towards the outer angle; abdomen for the most part conic; legs generally elongate and slender; tarsi slender, the basal joint rather the longest.

Corresponds with § A. of Aleochara (Nos. 120 to 133).

Page 150. Sp. 130 a. OXY. lividipennis. Mann. Pre. des Brach. p. 70.—
Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 94.—Fusca, serico pubescens, antennarum basi, pedibus, segmentorum marginibus, ano elytrisque testaceis, circino scutellum infuscatis, thorace vix foveolato, pedibus mediocribus. (Long. corp. 2 lin.)
Fusceous, with a silken pile; base of the antennae, legs, margins of the abdominal segments, apex of the abdomen and elytra testaceous, the latter quadrated, dusky towards the scutellum; thorax faintly foveolated; legs moderate.
Found near London.

Elongate, testaceous-red, shining, very thickly punctulate; head black; elytra with the exterior angle, the breast, and a belt towards the apex of the abdomen, pitchy-brown.
Taken within the metropolitan district, at Hertford.

Brown-black, somewhat opaque, pubescent, finely punctate, with the base of the antennae and legs testaceous; the margins of the thorax, elytra, and apex of the abdomen, dusky-testaceous.
Also found in the vicinity of London.

Page 151. Genus 490 h. GYROPHIENA, Mannerheim.
Antennae longer than the thorax, the basal joint elongate-clavate, second shorter, obconic, two next very short, minute, six following short, transverse, thick, truncate at the apex, of equal length, the terminal one longest, ovate. Maxillary palpi very short, the penultimate joint obconic, the terminal small, externally acuminated; body short, depressed, capable of being rolled into a ball; thorax extremely short, transverse, rounded on the sides and behind, the margin reflexed at the base; legs moderate; tarsi with equal joints.
Similar to Aleochara, § E. p. 151 (Nos. 134 to 139).
APPENDIX.


Shining black; base of the antennae, legs and disc of the elytra testaceous-red; thorax sparingly punctured, the base broadly margined.

Taken in the neighbourhood of London.

Page 153. The true genus ALEOCHARA Auctorum, corresponds with my division F. (Nos. 140 to 167), and in all the species the scutellum is very evident. Several new ones I have detected as below:


Black, shining, thickly punctured; legs pitchy-red; elytra rather opaque, closely rugose-punctate; antennae red at the base, and rather long.

Found near London.


Black, opaque, slightly pubescent, very thickly punctured; antennae somewhat longer than the head and thorax; legs ferruginous.

Taken near London.


Short and broad, black, densely clothed with a pale pubescence, and thickly punctured throughout; palpi and legs testaceous; the antennae short, thick, fuscous, with the base and apex testaceous.

Also found in the vicinity of London.


Glossy-black; elytra short, rather opaque, and faintly reddish; legs and palpi of a brighter red; femora obscure.

Taken within the metropolitan district.


Black, and rather glossy, very thickly punctured; elytra with a pale testaceous
spot at the apex; tarsi ferruginous; thorax rather depressed; antennae short, much thickened towards the end.

Also taken within the metropolitan district.

Page 162. Genus PELLA, Stephens,
Corresponds with § G., and also embraces Al. crassicornis, described in p. 113.

Page 165. Sp. 1. CALLICERUS Spencii. Curtis, x. pi. 443.—I have received this insect from the Rev. G. T. Rudd, who takes it not uncommonly near Stockton, and found one specimen in Battersea fields in April 1833.


"Head and thorax opaque dusky black; elytra rufescent, disc suffused with brown; abdomen black, margins of segments rufescent, legs ferruginous; antennae and palpi darker;" the intermediate joints of the antennae longer, and the tenth joint shorter, than in Ca. Spencii.

"Taken at Holywood, near Belfast, by Mr. Haliday."—Curtis, l. c.

—Latus, nigro nitidus, antennarum basi, elytris, abdominisque apice, ore, pedibusque rufis. (Long. corp. 3 1/2—4 lin.)
Broad, deep glossy black; head and thorax extremely smooth and glossy; elytra pale chestnut-red, with a row of punctures on each side the suture, and another towards the margin; abdomen punctured, black, with the margins of the segments slightly, and the apex broadly, castaneous; mouth, legs, and base of the antennae rufous; posterior femora fuscous.

Found near London, at South Lambeth.

The generic name above employed is that of Mannerheim, which he characterised previously to the appearance of my ISCHNOSOMA, and therefore to be adopted.

Page 186. Genus TRICOPHYA, Mannerheim,
Corresponds with § B. b. of Tachyporus, and is thus farther characterised:—Antenna; with the basal joint large, thick, clavate, second as stout, but shorter, subglobose, the remainder extremely slender, of equal length, and furnished with long verticillated hairs; maxillary palpi with the terminal joint as stout as the preceding one, acuminate at the end; body somewhat depressed; head rounded, not concealed; thorax short, transverse, slightly margined, rounded on the sides and behind; legs rather long; tarsi with nearly equal joints.

Testaceous-red, shining; thorax paler; eyes dusty-black; el; tra brownish; legs pale; antennae the same, with the apex pitchy.

Found in the vicinity of London.
Page 199. **Tachinus elongatus.** Has been taken in Yorkshire by Mr. Rudd, and near Windsor.

Page 203. **Emus hirtus.** *Curtis, v. xii. pl. 534.*—The affinity of this group with Necrophorus I first indicated in the Catalogue of my duplicates, printed in 1825, in which the insects are arranged in correspondence with my collection at that period, at which time no other collection (save that of the Exeter Institution, which was arranged by me in 1822) was similarly arranged: upon a collation of that Catalogue with Mr. Curtis’s Guide, it will be clearly manifest whence the variations between that and my Catalogue, &c. originated.

Page 204. **Genus TRICHOSTERMA. Staphylinus, § A.** In my Nomenclature I proposed the name Trichoderma for this section, of which only three indigenous species have yet been detected, all of which are remarkable for their large size, tessellated elytra, and dusky-brown pilose aspect.


Narrow; black, rather densely pubescent; head and thorax of a rich bronzed tinge; elytra fuscous; base of the antennae, the tibia, and tarsi, dull ferruginous.

Taken within the metropolitan district.

Page 211. **Goerius confinis is Taxisus confinis, Steph. Nomen. 2d edit. col. 98,** but will probably form the type of an intermediate genus.

Page 213. **Taxisus rufipes.** *Curtis, v. x. pl. 438.*—Found by this writer at Dover in 1831: it also occurs in the north of England and near Guildford.

Page 214. **Genus 508 a. Microsaurus, De Jean.**

*Antennae* very short, stout, basal joint slightly elongate and thickened, two following shorter and more slender, attenuated at the base, remainder gradually decreasing in length and increasing in thickness, the apical joint being twice as long as the third, ovate-acute, not emarginate. *Palpi* long and slender, with the terminal joint a little attenuated at the apex; *mandibles* long, much curved, acute; *head* large, broad: *eyes* very large, ovate, lateral; *thorax* broad, rounded behind, truncate in front; *elytra* short and wide; *abdomen* broad, suddenly attenuated at the apex; *legs* short, stoutish; *tibiae* setose; *tarsi* anterior, much dilated.

Page 214. **Sp. 1. Microsaurus lateralis.** *Quedius? lateralis, described in p. 216, and recently taken by the Rev. G. T. Rudd, near Stockton, who supplied me with specimens: it has also been found in Scotland.

Shining black; elytra, apex of the abdomen and legs of a pitchy-red; antennae pitchy.
Taken near London, and I believe in Yorkshire.

Shining black; head and thorax very glossy; antennae and legs dull-brown; tibia and tarsi paler; elytra thickly, but finely, punctured throughout, brassy, with the suture pitchy-red.
Found at Coombe wood.

Pitchy-red, shining; head and elytra deep black, the latter finely punctured; legs pale; antennae pitchy.
Found in the north of Scotland.

Page 241. Sp. 49. Philonthus impressicollis.—Niger nitidus, elytris angulo externa oblique dimidiatim rufo-castaneis, thorace punctis numerosissimis impressis. (Long. corp. 4 lin.)
Shining black; elytra with the outer half of each obliquely chestnut-red; antennae pitchy; thorax with its entire disc thickly covered with impressed dots, placed very irregularly.
Taken, I believe, in the New Forest, by the Rev. G. T. Rudd.

Page 304. (Omitted by accident in its proper place.)
Deep black-blue, rather obscure, punctulated, beneath clothed with a slightly ashy down; head wider than the thorax, with a broad space between the eyes, the middle of which bears a slightly elevated ridge, and on each side are two foveae; thorax somewhat rounded, elongate, obcordate, punctured; elytra rather unequal at the base above, depressed towards the suture, the disc of each adorned with a bright round fulvous spot, placed a little behind the middle; abdomen less brilliant, nearly black, and rather glossy, with two setae at the apex; legs long, clothed with short ashy down; antennæ and palpi black, with a fine ashy pubescence.
I believe this insect has not yet been taken in the metropolitan district, though I have an imperfect notion of having heard that a species had been taken at Southgate by Mr. Walker.

"Taken near Hastings by Mr. W. J. Hooker in the summer of 1808."—Kirby MSS. "Spitchwick and Woodland, Devon, and near Roslyn Castle, Scotland."—Dr. Lench. "Abundant near Halifax."—A. H. Davis, Esq. "Banks of the Annan, near Moffat."—Rev. W. Little.
APPENDIX.

Antennae filiform, eleven-jointed, thickened towards the apex, the terminal joint conic. Palpi short, maxillary with the terminal joint elongate, acute, and very slender; head elongate, narrow, rounded in front, depressed behind, with an elevated ridge in the middle, and one behind each eye; thorax depressed, nearly circular, being slightly truncate before and behind; its lateral margins and four longitudinal lines on the disc distinctly elevated; elytra much depressed, with the margins, suture, and two longitudinal lines on each evidently raised; abdomen with seven exposed segments, gradually increasing in bulk, the last being elongate and narrow.

Black, with the mouth, antennae, and legs, fuscous.
Of this singular insect, which was taken by F. Walker, Esq. in September in the Isle of Wight, I have seen but one specimen, through the kindness of Mr. Newman, whose description thereof I have above attempted to abridge.

OMITTED.

"Shining black; antennae, palpi, legs, and margin of the thorax testaceous; the thorax rather long, somewhat narrowest behind, with the hinder angles obtuse; elytra not much elongate, with slender impunctate stria, the second and third from the suture with two impressed points."—E. E., I. c.
"Taken abundantly in the autumn by Mr. Wilson in Scotland."—E. E., I. c.

Of a somewhat linear-elliptic form, a little attenuated behind; pitchy-black; head and legs testaceous-red; base of the antennae the same; elytra of a lurid-pitchy, very minutely and indistinctly punctured, and with three more distinct rows of larger punctures.
"In plenty at Cambridge in the spring of 1833, and a few in 1834."—J. A. Power and C. C. Babington, Esqs.

ADDITIONS.
The descriptions of the following insects were kindly forwarded to me by R. Bakewell, Esq. of Nottingham, and as they appear to belong to unnoticed species, I shall append them here; the communication not having been received until the 30th ult. prevented me from inserting the species in their respective places:—
APPENDIX.


Slightly depressed, black; elytra pitchy-brown, with four oblique testaceous spots on each side at the base, the margins also testaceous, with fuscos lines; the apex with a rounded testaceous spot; legs ferruginous.

“Taken near Nottingham.”—R. Bakewell, Esq.


Dull fusco-ferruginous; head with the usual fovea; eyes black; thorax convex-punctate, with five irregular sulci; the outer one rather obsolete anteriorly; elytra of a griseo-testaceous, with dusky spots, convex, a little elevated posteriorly, with the alternate interstices elevated at the base; body beneath black; antennæ and palpi dark pitchy; legs ferruginous; tarsi pitchy.

“Meadows near Nottingham, May 1834.”—R. Bakewell, Esq.

Genus ANISOCERA,* Howitt MS. (I believe this name is elsewhere employed.)

Oblong-ovate, rather depressed; antennae eleven-jointed, two basal joints large and flattened, first oblong, second triangular, in the male oblong, ovate in the female; six following ones small, nearly equal in length, the remainder forming a three-jointed club; palpi three-jointed, terminal one longest; head subtrigonate, inserted to the eyes, which are rather large; thorax transverse-quadrate, with the lateral margins rounded; scutellum small, the apex rounded; elytra truncate, exposing the last two segments of the abdomen, which abruptly descends; femora broad, tibiae compressed, elongate triangular, spined on the outer edge and apex; tarsi four-jointed.


Depressed, rather broad, testaceous; thickly and deeply punctate; eyes and breast black; female with a broad smooth line down the centre of the thorax.

“Taken by Dr. Howitt on the flowers of the Spirea Ulmata, Oxton Bog.”—R. Bakewell, Esq.


Oblong ovate, convex shining, and punctured; pitchy-brown above, blackish-

* d’ænæs dispar, κερας cornu.
APPENDIX.

brown beneath; head, base of the antennae, and legs red; elytra punctate, with a single strig on each near the suture.

"Taken in rotten oak." — Dr. Howitt.


Nearly allied to Bismius cephalotes, but larger; head broader than the thorax, black, shining, and irregularly punctate behind the eyes, the punctures more distant on the vertex, with four large ones between the eyes; thorax black, shining, with about twenty-four punctures on each side, forming two discoidal series of ten each, a circle of ten or eleven punctures towards each of the anterior angles, and united to the apex of the discoidal series by three intermediate punctures; eiytrae aeneae, thickly and regularly punctate, pubescent: abdomen opaque, black, punctulate, slightly pubescent: femora black; tibie pitchy-black, with the base rufescent; tarsi pitchy; mandibles rufo-piceous; palpi pitchy: antennae black at the base, the apex rufopiceous.

"Taken in Sphagnum from Oxton bogs, November 1834." — Dr. Howitt.

POSTSCRIPT.

Page 401. See Tritoma bipustulatum.

I do not attempt to compete with the work here referred to in the brilliancy of its highly-finished and beautiful engravings: and I may be permitted to observe that in a work of the extensive nature of the present that minute detail of structure cannot be expected to be given, neither do I presume as much, as in one professedly undertaken to describe form and structure, my object, as stated in vol. i. Int. and p. 184, being to enable the reader to obtain a general knowledge of our indigenous species. I have been led to this remark from the observations of Mr. Curtis in regard to the presence of a fifth joint in the tarsi of the insect above referred to, when magnified by a powerful microscope, an inconvenient proceeding for general purposes, and consequently avoided as much as possible by me, as descriptions made with that aid become unintelligible without, and with it is well known that nearly all the so-called terraneous insects appear to possess the rudiment of a fifth most minute joint, and, in the case cited, this joint, although extremely highly magnified, is very minute, and would not be visible with an ordinary pocket glass.

That these illustrations are free from error it would be presumption to aver, but in proportion to their extent, I believe them to be as generally correct as any similar publication, and with regard to the recent comparison of certain of the genera contained therein, with the elaborate researches of Kirby and Gyllenhall, in the Entomological Magazine, vol. ii. p. 516, one of which (Amara) is selected, regardless of my note in vol. i. p. 126. I shall merely observe that the incomparable work of Kirby is devoted to a small group of insects, 2'2 in number, and its composition occupied the celebrated author’s undivided attention for two or three years; and I, although "all his typical species may be ascertained" according to the remarks in the paper referred to, it is stated by Mr. Shuckard, one of our best hymenopterologists, in vol. iii. p. 92 of the same publication, that he cannot ascertain above 50 species of Andrena and Nomada thereby; and with regard to Gyllenhall’s recondite work, I may observe that the four volumes, of which it is composed, occupied no less than twenty years (from 1808 to 1827) in its publication, although not 2200 species of Coleoptera are described therein, at which rate or proceeding the Coleoptera contained in these Illustrations would not have been completed till the year 1860, and the remaining
orders not till 1930! I could even devote my whole time to them, as professed by
Mr. Curtis, whereas I can only employ a few hours, stolen from relaxation and repose, each
evening after the fatigues of the day.

I have thus endeavoured to describe all our indigenous Coleoptera, but in spite of my ut-
most exertions it is evident that some must be omitted: nevertheless, when it is remarked that
Marsham’s Coleoptera Britannia (published in 1802) contains only 1307 species, to which
subsequent writers added about 300 only, previously to the commencement of these Illus-
trations, and as the latter embrace descriptions of about 3650, I have considerably more
than doubled the number of species known to inhabit this country only eight years since,
and of this number all within 150 are now in my own cabinets, many of them in extensive
series of 200 or 300 varieties, although it has been assumed that I have made “every
variety a species!” Finally, I shall observe, that at the time I commenced this work, there
were not as many species (3646) of indigenous insects described or recorded in all other
publications, and throughout all the orders, as I have described in Coleoptera alone!

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**ERRATA.**

**VOLUME I.**

PAGE | LINE | FOR | READ
---|---|---|---
69 | 2 from bottom | Poecillus | Pocelius
16 | 34 | olivaceum | olivacea
31 | 5 from bottom | interior | anterior
46 | 18 | acuta | arcuata
50 | 35 | fascia | fascia
103 | 8 | club
49 | 90 | turn | Beclnswell
59 | 17 | larger | longer
115 | 16 from bottom | evidently rare | evidently not rare
245 | 5 from bottom | Apotarbus | Aplatorbus
324 | 9 from bottom | Cylindrica | Cylindrica
369 | 28 | haie-chart | laie-charting
496 | 29 | Polris | Polris

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**VOLUME II.**

3 | 39 | biangulato | biangulato
49 | 33 | Bogoi | Miss Hill
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179 | 4 | pilosus-typhias | pilosus-typhias
208 | 2 from bottom | chloropus | ater
250 | 5 | 790 lin | Extensively
300 | 2 | externally | externally
390 | 14 | very considerable | very considerably
392 | 6 from bottom | Extensively | Extensively
402 | 2 | Revolvis | Revolvis
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**VOLUME III.**

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20 | | for | from
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34 | 36 | obscure | obscure
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140 | 14 and 10 | Reverse these two lines.
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169 | 9 | antemars | antemars
180 | 32 | entilis | antemars
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