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XXXVII.—New Neotropical Curculionidæ.—Part VI.
By FRANCIS P. PASCOE.

BRACHYDERINÆ.

- Athetetes, n. g.
—— globicollis.
Melactus, n. g., for *Cyphus bispinus* &c.
Dysphiles, n. g.
—— ferrugatus.

ERIRHININÆ.

- Ætiomerus, n. g.
—— nodosus.

BELINÆ.

- Homalocerus punctum.

MAGDALINÆ.

- Læmosaccus blandus.
—— rufescens.
—— ebenus.

CHOLINÆ.

- Cholus Oberthürri.
—— megaspilus.
—— canescens.
Erethistes amplicollis.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

- Elythrocoptus prolifer.
Cyphorhynchus diurus.
—— crassus.
Cryptacrus scopis.
Diaporesis, n. g.
—— distincta.

ZYGOPINÆ.

- Piazurus stellaris.
—— lætus.
—— sacer.
—— diversus.

BARIDINÆ.

- Baris magister.
—— fervida.
Eurhinus cupripes.
—— eximius.
Ganymela, n. g.
—— nitida.

MADARIDÆ.

- Eutoxus corax.

ATHETETES.

Naupacto similis sed differt. *Tibiæ posticæ* corbellis cavernosis, et *elytra* quam *prothorax* haud latiora.

This genus agrees with the typical species of *Naupactus* in its long and slender antennæ and the great length of the second joint of the funicle compared to the first. All others not possessing these characters should be excluded from that genus, as well as those whose elytra are not broader at the base than the prothorax. Some of the latter, like *N. durius*, have been referred to *Eurymetopus**, and others, like *N. laceratosus*, to *Pantoplanes*. In these genera the corbels are open,

* This genus of Schönherr's has been changed in the 'Munich Catalogue' into *Metoponeurys* as being too near *Eurymetopon*. If every name among the 80,000 genera of animals is, from a mere similarity of sound, to be changed, except the original, there can be no certainty for many now familiar names; what will be sufficiently clear for some will not for others, for whom such changes are a delight

as in *Naupactus*. I am not quite sure that what appears to be a minute transverse scutellum is really one.

Athetetes globicollis.

A. oblongus, piceus, squamis griseis haud dense vestitus; antennæ funiculo articulo secundo quam primo triplo longiore. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Oblong, pitchy, clothed with greyish approximate scales; rostrum flat in front, bounded on each side by two sharply defined lines; antennæ very slender, the scape extending to the prothorax, the second joint of the funicle three times as long as the first, the three next equal in length, but together not longer than the second, the last two shorter, especially the sixth, club oblong-ovate; prothorax globose, the apex and base truncate; scutellum inconspicuous; elytra narrower than the prothorax, gradually rounded from the middle, convex, seriate-punctate, punctures small; legs with sparse scales, the anterior much longer, with glaucous green scales, and their femora thicker than the others.

MELACTUS.

This generic name is proposed for *Cyphus bispinus* and *Cyphus lugubris*, but the corbels of the posterior tibiæ being open, as in *Naupactus*, it is to the neighbourhood of that genus that, as Lacordaire has pointed out, it must be referred (see Gen. vi. p. 115).

DYSPHILES.

Oculi depressi. *Rostrum* crassiusculum, scrobes arcuatæ, infra oculos attingentes. *Antennæ* mediocres, funiculo articulis duobus ultimis transversis. *Prothorax* rotundatus, apice basique truncatus. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* breviter ovata, basi quam prothorax haud latiora. *Abdomen* segmento secundo quam tertio quartoque conjunctis æquali. *Pedes* breves; *femora* crassa; *tibiæ* flexuosæ; *tarsi* lati; *unguiculi* liberi.

Bastactes is probably the nearest ally of this genus; but in that genus the scrobe does not reach the eye, and the three intermediate segments of the abdomen are equal in length; the form of the prothorax and elytra are also very different, and, which is of less consequence, the last joint of the funicle is elongate. Lacordaire is in error in saying there is no scutellum; it is distinct enough in a fresh specimen, and covered

with silaceous scales. In *Dysphiles* the elytra form a deep cavity which should be occupied by the scutellum.

Dysphiles ferrugatus.

D. brevisculus, tomento rufo-brunneo dense tectus, supra tuberculis plurimis instructus; capite supra oculos producto. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Rather short, closely covered with a reddish-brown tomentum; head slightly produced over the eye; rostrum broadly excavated at the side (sometimes filled in by an excess of tomentum); antennæ ferruginous; prothorax roughly tuberculate, rounded at the sides; elytra very short, ovate, moderately convex, suddenly declivous behind, studded with unequal tubercles, each bearing a stiff curved seta, the intervals concave and irregularly punctured; body beneath and legs tomentose, with scattered setæ; the claw-joint also setose.

ÆTIOMERUS.

Caput haud exsertum; *oculi* prominuli, grosse granulati; *rostrum* prothorace longius, a basi gradatim latius; *scrobes* subapicales, infra rostrum currentes. *Antennæ* graciles, scapo oculum attingente. *Prothorax* parvus. *Elytra* ampliata, convexa. *Propectus* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus majusculis, sutura prima arcuata. *Femora* pedunculata, in medio crassa, subtus dentata, sed posteriora dente magno triangulari instructa; *tibiæ* arcuatæ; *tarsi* articulo penultimo profunde bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi.

A remarkable genus, unlike any other of the group—principally from New Zealand—to which Mr. C. Waterhouse would refer it. I am half inclined to regard it as an aberrant form allied to *Piazurus*.

Ætiomerus nodosus.

Æ. obscure fuscus, supra tuberculis plurimis instructus, prothorace utrinque parallelo apicem versus abrupte constricto. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Huallaga (Peru).

Dull brown, opaque, with numerous unequal tubercles above; rostrum moderately curved, much broader beyond the insertion of the antennæ, coarsely punctured, a well-marked ridge in the middle; antennæ ferruginous, the two basal joints of the funicle of equal length, club ovate, pointed; prothorax slightly transverse, parallel at the sides and suddenly con-

tracted at the apex, the disk with about eight tubercles; scutellum oblong, scaly; elytra as broad again as the prothorax, slightly narrowing towards the broadly rounded apex, tubercles numerous, the four principal ones nearly central; abdomen and metasternum glossy black; legs with much scattered elongate scales.

Homalocerus punctum.

H. elongatus, parallelus, niger, pilis griseis minutis adpersus; prothorace in medio et ad latera macula rubro-aurantiaca ornato; elytris apice ad suturam mucronatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Elongate, parallel at the sides, black, with scattered minute greyish hairs, condensed and forming a stripe on the outer margin of the elytra; eyes very prominent; rostrum remotely punctured; prothorax nearly as long as broad, studded with small black granules, a dense patch of clear reddish-orange scales in the centre and a similar patch at the side in front, and behind the latter a larger white one; scutellum inconspicuous; elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices closely granulate, the apex of each prolonged at the suture into a short conical point; legs ferruginous.

Allied to *H. lateralis* (an unpublished name, I believe, common in collections), but with a longer and narrower prothorax, apiculate elytra, and without the central prothoracic spot.

Lemosaccus blandus.

L. oblongus, subcylindricus, fusco-castaneus, pilis albis inæqualiter vestitus; elytris postice abrupte declivibus, apice singulatim tuberculato-fasciculatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Parana.

Oblong, subcylindric, dark brown or chestnut, unequally clothed with fine white hairs, those on the basal half of the elytra more densely set, and, in my specimen, assuming the form of the letter X; rostrum stoutish, finely punctured; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax finely punctured, the sides, except at the apex, nearly parallel, the anterior portion with two well-marked callosities; scutellum round; elytra very slightly broader behind, somewhat interruptedly striate, the interstices finely punctured, the alternate ones raised, the fifth at the declivity with a small black fasciculate tubercle; legs ferruginous; all the femora with a triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly curved.

This species may be placed near *L. variegatus*; but it

differs in having no tubercles on the elytra, except the two at the declivity.

Lamosaccus rufescens.

L. oblongus, postice gradatim latior, rufo-ferrugineus; elytris postice abrupte declivibus, apice singulatim quadritubereulatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ -3 lin.

Hab. Parana.

Oblong, gradually narrowing behind, reddish ferruginous; rostrum finely punctured; prothorax nearly as broad as long, irregularly rounded at the sides, and closely covered (in fresh specimens) with a fulvous tomentum, the apex with two callosities, having a deep excavation between them; scutellum oval, raised; elytra seriate-punctate, punctures approximate, the alternate interstices raised, the third, fifth, and ninth ending in a tubercle at the declivity, and a larger conical tubercle at the apex; femora obsoletely toothed; anterior tibiæ nearly straight.

In this and the preceding species the two basal joints of the funicle are equal in length, but the first is conspicuously stouter.

Lamosaccus ebenus.

L. perbrevis, parallelus, niger, nitidus; clava antennarum elongata, funiculo longiore; elytris apice singulatim rotundatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. St. Catharine's.

Very short, the sides parallel, glossy black; antennæ ferruginous, the club longer than the funicle; rostrum shorter than the head, closely punctured; prothorax abruptly contracted at the apex, reticulate-punctate, scutellar lobe produced; scutellum round; elytra about a third longer than broad, deeply sulcate and transversely punctate, the punctures closely approximate, interstices raised, especially the middle portion of the third, each elytron rounded at the apex; femora with a spiniform tooth; anterior tibiæ slightly curved, with oblong contiguous punctures.

The unusually short funicle seems to be the peculiar feature of this curious little species. *Lamosaccus* has strong affinities with *Magdalis*; but the latter is placed by Lacordaire in his "Symmerides" on account of their contiguous coxæ. But this character is common also to the Brazilian species, and, since their affinity to the Australian and Malayan is undoubted—although perhaps they should be placed in separate genera—the character in this case loses its usual importance,

and the genus should, I think, therefore be placed in the Magdalinæ.

Cholus Oberthüri.

C. oblongus, fuscus, nitidus, maculis niveis parvis adpersus; rostro ferrugineo, in medio carinato; prothorace transversim subtiliter granulato. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Santo Paulo d'Oliveira (Upper Amazon).

Oblong, glossy dark brown; rostrum smooth, ferruginous, with a well-marked ridge in the middle; antennæ pitchy, scape moderately long; prothorax subtriangular, marked with delicate transverse linear granules, the intervals with a few punctures and scattered silaceous scales, some condensed on each side, forming three or four spots; scutellum oblong, rounded at the apex; elytra slightly depressed at the base, seriate-punctate, the interstices marked with narrow transverse interrupted raised lines, and numerous small distinct silaceous spots; legs ferruginous, nearly glabrous; body beneath closely covered with yellowish silaceous scales.

Allied to *C. Buckleyi*, a more convex species without a rostral carina, a minutely punctured prothorax, and otherwise sculptured. Named after M. René Oberthür, of Rennes, to whom I am indebted for this and other interesting forms.

Cholus megaspilus.

C. oblongus, niger, nitidus; elytris maculis niveis majusculis ornatis; antennis articulis duabus basalibus funiculi brevibus; scutello angusto. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu (Peru).

Oblong, black, glossy; rostrum smooth, with two diverging grooves at the base; antennæ moderately long, the two basal joints of the funicle short; prothorax minutely punctured; scutellum narrowly oblong; elytra convex, seriate-punctate, punctures minute, on each four or five round depressions filled with snow-white scales; body beneath and legs smooth.

Closely allied to *C. nitidicollis*, but with shorter antennæ, oblong scutellum, the elytra more convex and with fewer and larger spots.

Cholus canescens.

C. anguste subellipticus, paulo convexus, castaneus, squamulis pallide silaceis sejunctim vestitus; elytris seriatim punctatis, interstitiis conformibus; mesosterno depresso. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Panama.

Narrowly subelliptic, slightly convex, chestnut-brown, with small, pale, silaceous, non-contiguous scales; rostrum chestnut, smooth, except at the base; antennæ ferruginous, basal joint of the funicle nearly as long as the two next together; prothorax with rounded, more or less remote glossy granules; scutellum subscutiform; elytra seriate-punctate, punctures scarcely approximate, interstices not raised; legs and body beneath with scattered pale yellowish scales, but the last three segments of abdomen smooth except at the sides; mesosternum depressed.

A narrower species than *C. uniformis*, more convex, with comparatively longer elytra, and differently sculptured.

Erethistes amplicollis.

E. angustus, niger, nitidus; elytris prothorace angustioribus, albosexmaculatis, seriatim grosse punctatis; pedibus tenuatis elongatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Santo Paulo d'Oliveira.

Narrow, black, shining; elytra with two basal and two subapical spots and the apex white; rostrum pitchy, longer than the prothorax, minutely punctured; antennæ ferruginous, first joint of the funicle twice as long as the second, club elongate elliptic; prothorax sensibly longer than broad, regularly rounded at the sides, slightly convex, obsoletely punctured, and with a few short, scarcely elevated, transverse lines posteriorly; scutellum punctiform; elytra narrower than the prothorax and not much longer, gradually narrowing towards the apex, seriate-punctate, the punctures subtransverse, a short white oblique spot at the base of each, another behind the middle and the apex white; sides of the sterna closely covered with buff-coloured scales.

The nearest ally to this species is *E. leucospilus*, which is much stouter in all its parts and with a normal relation of the prothorax to the elytra; the white spots are also more numerous.

Elythrocoptus prolifer.

E. fuscus, opacus; elytris amplis, humeris calloso-productis apiceque late truncatis, linea arcuata determinata silacea ad latera alteraque submarginali ornatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Nauta (Ecuador).

Opaque dark brown, sides of the elytra with curved silaceous lines; rostrum rather stout; antennæ pitchy; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, scutellar lobe slightly pointed, the disk roughly punctured, the punctures largest in

the middle towards the base; scutellum small, deeply sunk between the elytra and prothorax; elytra convex, much broader than the prothorax at the base, the apex broadly truncate, a row of coarse punctures by the suture gradually diminishing posteriorly, otherwise impunctate, a well-marked silaceous line beginning at the shoulder, curved inwards at the middle and again near the apex, and connected with a similar submarginal line—together forming a sort of figure of 8; body beneath and legs brown, with dispersed scales, anterior and intermediate femora slightly toothed; the two basal segments of the abdomen of equal length.

The coloration is somewhat similar to *Rhynchaenus pusio* (what could have induced Linnæus to give so large a species such a specific name?), but the broadly truncate elytra gives it a place in Chevrolat's genus.

Cyphorhynchus diurus.

C. subovatus, fuscus, squamulis flavicantibus adpersus, supra tuberculatus; prothorace elytrisque lineis duabus obliquis niveis ad suturam in medio extensis ornatis, apice singulorum producto. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Huallaga, Peru.

Subovate, brown, with scattered, minute, yellowish scales; a narrow, white, very distinct stripe from the side of the prothorax, continued obliquely to the elytra, and meeting its fellow at about the middle of the suture; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, gibbous at its junction with the head; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax very irregular, suddenly narrowed anteriorly, with two tubercles at the apex and two larger ones behind them; scutellum rounded; elytra broader than the prothorax, unequally tuberculate, the largest an oblong ridge near the middle and away from the suture, the intervals coarsely punctured, the apex of each diverging into a cylindrical horizontal tubercle; posterior femora strongly toothed; tibiæ compressed, curved; tarsi ferruginous.

Allied to *C. rugosus* (antè 'Annals,' Apr. 1881, p. 304), but smaller, narrower behind, and the elytra apiculate.

Cyphorhynchus crassus.

C. breviter ovatus, fuscus, supra tuberculatus et fasciculatus; prothorace apice bi- et in medio quadrifasciculato; elytris postice alte elevatis tunc abrupte declivibus. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Much stouter than the preceding, the prothorax with six

fasciculi, the two apical the most prominent; elytra very broad at the base, gradually rising behind, then very abruptly declivous, the declivous part and a short oblique line behind the shoulder greyish white, the two largest tubercles above the declivity elongate and studded, as well as elsewhere, with short, thick, erect setæ; legs closely setulose.

Cryptacrus scopis.

C. brevis, convexus, supra squamis griseis fusco-variis obsitus, setulisque erectis adpersus; elytris nodulosis, inæqualiter punctatis, pone medium griseis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Para.

Short, convex, covered with greyish, varied with brownish scales; rostrum rather short, the basal half scaly; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax transverse, subtriangular, longitudinally sulcate in the middle, and on each side with two tubercles, the anterior pair at the apex, the posterior larger and approximate to them, scutellar lobe produced; scutellum punctiform; elytra much broader than the prothorax, very convex, generally nodulose, the intervals punctured, from the shoulder curving to the suture a greyish raised line, towards the apex entirely pale grey; legs short; tibiæ compressed.

A short stout species with nodulose elytra.

DIAPORESIS.

Caput rotundatum; *oculi* laterales, grosse granulati; *rostrum* arcuatum, basi robustum, apice latius; *scrobes* breves. *Scapus* antennarum oculus vix attingens; *funiculus* elongatus, linearis; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus ciliatis. *Scutellum* inconspicuum. *Elytra* prothorace paulo latiora, humeris rotundatis. *Rima pectoralis* ante coxas intermedias terminata, apice aperta. *Pedes* modice elongati; *femora* vix clavata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice uncinatæ; *tarsi* articulo basali subelongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmento secundo tertio longiore.

One of the numerous *Cryptorhynchus*-forms, which, without any salient characters, seems isolated by its facies from all others; in mere outline it slightly resembles *Mæmactes*.

Diaporesis distincta.

D. anguste elliptica, picea, squamis fulvo-brunneis vestita; elytris maculis duabus conspicuis, apiceque albis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Narrowly elliptic, pitchy, clothed with yellowish-brown scales, each elytron with a conspicuous white spot before the

middle and away from the suture, the apex also white; rostrum stout at the base, where it is also very roughly punctured, beyond smooth and glossy; antennæ ferruginous, the second and third joints of the funicle elongate, the latter the shorter of the two; prothorax as long as broad, rounded at the sides, not contracted at the base, coarsely punctured, and with an abbreviated median ridge; the elytra seriate-punctate, punctures subquadrangular and approximate, the intervals granular; body beneath with pale greyish scales.

Piazurus stellaris.

P. breviter ellipticus, fusco-velutinus, supra silaceo-guttatus; rostro glabro, basi subbisulcato; corpore infra nitide nigro, segmentis tribus intermediis abdominis ad latera dense silaceo-squamosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Shortly elliptic, covered with a brown velvety pile; rostrum dark pitchy, the base lightly marked with two diverging grooves; antennæ ferruginous, the second joint of the funicle considerably longer than the third; prothorax subconical, sides slightly rounded, scutellar lobe emarginate, the disk with from four to six silaceous spots; scutellum rounded in front, somewhat produced behind, and covered with silaceous scales; elytra oblong cordate, finely striate, the apex of each obliquely truncate, above with from twelve to sixteen well-defined small silaceous spots, three principal on each side the suture, the posterior only approximating to it; body beneath glossy black, sides of the sterna and three intermediate segments of the abdomen at the sides covered with silaceous scales.

The spots vary in size and sometimes in number. Its only near ally is the following.

Piazurus lætus.

P. late ellipticus, olivaceo-velutinus, supra niveo-guttatus; rostro glabro, basi albo-squamoso; corpore infra nigro, nitido, lateribus dense silaceo-squamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Ega.

Differs from the preceding in its rich olive-green pile with snowy-white spots; scutellar lobe entire; the elytra much shorter, broader in proportion, and less convex, and the sides of the sterna and abdomen entirely covered with scales.

Piazurus sacer.

P. ellipticus, flavo-brunneo-squamosus; elytris pone medium plaga cruciformi albo-marginata ornatis. Long. 5½ lin.

Hab. Ega? (Amazon).

Elliptic, closely covered with yellowish-brown pile, the elytra with a large dark brown patch behind the middle; rostrum strongly grooved at the base and irregularly punctured; antennæ ferruginous, second joint of the funicle nearly twice as long as the third; prothorax conical, the sides with one or two dark brown stripes, scutellar lobe entire; scutellum rounded, covered with a silaceous pile; elytra slightly convex, oblong cordate, the apex rounded, seriate-cordate, the "seventh" interstice sharply raised, behind the middle a large dark brown cruciform patch indefinitely bordered with white; body beneath and legs dull brown with scattered greyish scales.

This species may be compared to *P. phlesus*, which is much broader, and, *inter alia*, has the second and third joints of the funicle of equal length.

Piazurus diversus.

P. oblongo-ovatus, *tuberculatus*, *squamis nigris silaceo-variis obsitus*; *antennis funiculo articulo secundo tertio fere triplo longiore*; *elytris singulatim apice oblique truncatis*. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Macas (Ecuador).

Oblong ovate, tuberculate above, and covered mostly with black scales and setulæ; head with a large, round, deeply excavated depression above; rostrum glossy brown, the base somewhat gibbous; antennæ ferruginous, second joint of the funicle nearly thrice as long as the third; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, a strongly marked gibbosity in the middle; scutellum rounded, covered with silaceous scales; elytra very gradually narrowing from the base, the surface very unequal, seriate-punctate, the interstices raised, with several small glossy granules on them, the base of each with two tubercles and another behind the middle, also a line of granuliform tubercles externally, each tubercle bearing a silaceous scale; body beneath and legs with rufous-brown scales; posterior femora very large.

Allied to *P. ostracion*, from which it is easily differentiated by the characters of the funicle, elytra, &c. The excavation on the head occurs in other species, but I am not sure that it may not be sexual.

Baris magister.

B. late ovata, *glabra, nigra, nitida*; *elytris ferrugineis, interrupte striatis*; *rostro brevi, fortiter arcuato*. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Roraima (Guiana).

Broadly ovate, entirely smooth and glossy, black; the elytra

ferruginous ; head and rostrum minutely punctured, the latter short and strongly curved ; antennæ short and rather slender, the club small ; prothorax very transverse, suddenly narrowed anteriorly, finely and remotely punctured, scutellar lobe truncate ; scutellum broadly transverse ; elytra moderately convex, interruptedly striate, the deeper parts punctiform, oblong, black, the interstices impunctate, apex broadly rounded ; body beneath and legs glossy black.

A fine and very distinct species which may be placed in the same group with *B. catenulata*.

Baris fervida.

B. breviter ovata, glabra, cupreo-aurea ; rostro crasso, brevi, fortiter arcuato ; elytris lineatim striatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Chontales.

Shortly ovate, rich coppery gold ; head moderately punctured ; rostrum short, much curved ; antennæ black, club large, ovate, pointed ; prothorax gibbous, transverse, contracted anteriorly, coarsely and closely punctured, scutellar lobe produced ; scutellum rounded, but somewhat pointed behind ; elytra depressed and irregular above, with linear clean-cut striæ, the interstices rather strongly punctured ; body beneath and legs greenish copper.

Colour, stout strongly curved rostrum and sculpture, will distinguish this species from its allies, such as *interpunctata*, *metallica*, &c.

Eurhinus cupripes.

E. late ovalis, nitidissime viridis ; capite, rostro pedibusque purpureo-cupreis ; scutello valde transverso ; elytris fere obsolete punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Mexico.

Broadly oval, brilliantly green above and beneath, the head, rostrum, and legs a rich purple-copper ; antennæ black ; prothorax impunctate ; scutellum very broad, rounded behind ; elytra seriate-punctate, but, except the sutural row, the punctures nearly obsolete.

Allied to *E. cyaneus*, but narrower and differently coloured.

Eurhinus eximius.

E. late ovalis, nitidissimus ; capite prothoraceque cupreo-aureis ; elytris cyaneis ; rostro a capite separato ; funiculo elongato. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Parana.

Broadly oval, very glossy ; head and prothorax copper

with a golden tint; elytra a rich blue; rostrum purplish, distinctly sulcate at the base *above* the eyes, much longer than the prothorax; antennæ pitchy; funicle with the two basal joints elongate, the remainder gradually shorter, the last two only transverse; prothorax nearly impunctate; scutellum transverse; elytra linearly striate, the interstices obsoletely punctured; body beneath and legs greenish.

The groove at the base of the rostrum and the elongate funicle are characters at variance with the rest of the genus, but in all other respects they agree.

GANYMELA.

Oculi rotundi, depressi. *Rostrum* mediocre; *scrobes* laterales, breves; *antennæ* basi rostri insertæ, scapus brevis, articulo primo crassiusculo. *Prothorax* transversus, basi subbisinuatus. *Elytra* normalia. *Coxæ* anticæ approximatae. *Femora* infra serrata; *tibiæ* breves, anteriores arcuatae; *tarsi* latiusculi, articulo ultimo parvo; *unguiculi* connati. *Propectus* perparum canaliculatum. *Abdomen* sutura prima fere obsoleta.

According to Lacordaire the approximation of the anterior coxæ is the principal character which separates the "Madopterides" from the rest of his "Baridiides." But the genera of the former group are composed of long narrow species very different from the one before us, for which he would probably have constituted another "groupe." The genus is remarkable for the basal position of the antennæ and the serrated femora.

Ganymela nitida.

G. fusco-castanea, nitidissima; prothorace subquadrato, apice subito constricto; elytris supra inæqualibus, lineatim striatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Panama.

Dark chestnut-brown, very glossy; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, moderately curved, with oblong scattered punctures; antennæ ferruginous, third joint of the funicle longer than the second; prothorax convex, the sides straight but gradually widening to the base, the disk remotely and minutely punctured; scutellum concave, truncate behind; elytra broader than the prothorax, the surface irregular, narrowly striate, femora moderately stout and having on the anterior pair 6-8 serratures beneath, smaller serratures on the intermediate and posterior; tarsi with a yellowish tomentum beneath.

Eutoxus corax.

E. ellipticus, niger, nitidus; rostro modice elongato, a basi arcuato;

prothorace utrinque omnino rotundato, leviter vage punctato.
Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarayacu.

Elliptic, glossy black; rostrum shorter than the elytra, curved from the base, striate-punctate beyond the insertion of the antennæ; prothorax with the sides rounded throughout, the narrow collar at the apex excepted, rather minutely punctured; elytra more gradually narrowed from the base, finely punctate-striate; body beneath punctured throughout.

In its only congener, *E. reflexus*, the rostrum is longer than the elytra and much more slender, the curved portion being chiefly confined to the apical half; the prothorax is somewhat incurved behind the apex, and the elytra are more rapidly narrowed behind.

XXXVIII.—*Striated Muscles in Echinida*. By FRANK E. BEDDARD, M.A., F.R.S.E., Prosector to the Zoological Society.

THE April number of this journal contains (p. 388) a translation of a short note by Dr. Otto Hamann on striated muscles in the Echinida, which is evidently preliminary to the publication of a more detailed memoir; the gist of it is contained in the following sentences:—

“In Holothuriæ and Asterida I have sought in vain for transversely striated fibres, but I have now succeeded in finding them in the Echinida. They occur, however, only in a few places, and, indeed, in places where a sudden, rapid, and energetic contraction has to take place. The largest forms of pedicellariæ, the *pedicell. tridentes* s. *tridactyles*, are best fitted for examination. . . . The musculature which moves the three arms . . . distinctly shows transverse striation.”

The author does not refer to any previous investigations on the subject, but makes his statements in such a way that any one reading the note would naturally assume that Dr. Hamann himself had made the discovery referred to.

As a matter of fact the above-quoted observations are not new, but simply confirm the results of an investigation by Mr. Patrick Geddes and myself. Our paper, “On the Structure of the Pedicellariæ and Muscles of *Echinus sphaera*,” was published in vol. xxx. of the ‘Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh;’ a brief abstract had been previously com-