

Male. About an inch long. Cephalic horns large, two-jointed; basal joint stout, of considerable length, and (as seen by a power of $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of an inch) roughened all over with very short sharp prickles; terminal joint shorter, and bent in form of a hook. Antennae rather long, terminated by two or three short setae. Sessile eye small, somewhat lunate-shaped; compound eyes rather large and pedicelled. Mandibles largely developed. Caudal portion of body formed of seven segments. Male organ largely developed, composed of two portions: the basal portion having a strong tooth on its inner edge; the terminal portion straighter, and terminating in a flattened point with some toothed appendages attached to it.

Female. Cephalic horns much shorter than in the male, and consisting of only one joint. The basal portion is broad and flat; the terminal portion suddenly becoming narrow, and ending in a sharp point. Antennae rather shorter than in the male.

In other respects the two sexes are nearly alike, except that the female is about a fifth smaller. Ovarian sac cylindrical and of considerable length. Eggs of an orange colour.

Hab. Pool of Gihon, Jerusalem.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

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| Fig. 1. Male. | Fig. 6. Antenna. |
| Fig. 2. Female. | Fig. 7. One of the branchial feet. |
| Fig. 3. Head of male. | Fig. 8. Tail. |
| Fig. 4. Head of female. | Fig. 9. Male organ. |
| Fig. 5. Mandible. | Fig. 10. Terminating teeth of male organ. |

XXII.—Descriptions of two new Species of Coleoptera from the Canary Islands. By the BARÃO DO CASTELLO DE PAIVA, Professôr de Botannica na Academia Polytechnica do Porto.

Fam. Galerucidæ.

Genus CALOMICRUS.

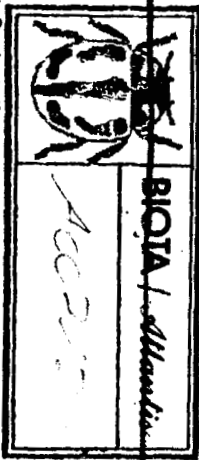
(Dillwyn) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iv. 293 (1831).

Calomicrus Wollastoni, Paiva.

C. oblongus, subopacus, subtilissime alutaceus, subtus pubescens, supra flavo-testaceus, capite (praesertim postice) rufescentiore, oculis, interdum mento, prosterno, mesosterno, metasterno abdomineque nigris; prothorace brevi, in medio transversim impresso (impressione in disco plus minus interrupta); elytris dense punctulatis; antennis testaceis, apicem versus paulo infuscatis; pedibus pallido-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in floribus folisque *Cistorum* (sc. *vaginati*, Linn., et *Mons-*



peliensis, Linn.) in ins. Teneriffa, Palma, et Hierro, inter 1500' et 3000' s. m. crescentium, una cum *Hispia occatore*, Br., degenus; in pinetis locorum editorum praecipue vivit.

In honorem peritissimi Entomologici T. Vernon Wollaston necnon viri praestantissimi hanc speciem certe novam, ob quamplurimas gratias mihi amicissime oblatas, grata mente libenter nuncupavi.

C. sat angustulus, oblongus, subopacus et oculo valde armato subtiliter sed distincte alutaceus, subtus pubescens, supra pilis omnino carens, pallide flavo-testaceus, capite (praesertim postice) paulo rufescentiore. *Corpus* subtus (sc. sternum abdomenicum necnon interdum etiam mentum) nigrum. *Oculi* magni, prominentes, nigri. *Prothorax* brevis, transversus, antice truncatus, postice leviter rotundatus, lateribus fere rectis, ad latera et basin anguste marginatus, in medio transversim impressus, impressione in disco plus minus distincte interrupta vel divisa. *Elytra* dense sed leviter punctulata, concoloria. *Alae* nullissimae. *Antennae* ad basin testaceae, apicem versus paulo magis infuscatae, ad apicem articuli ultimi ipsissimum saepius nigrae. *Pedes* pallido-testacei, tarsis vix obscurioribus.

This large and distinct *Calomicrus* (which is remarkable for being pale yellow above, but black and pubescent beneath) appears to be principally (if not entirely) attached to the flowers and foliage of the two mountain *Cisti*, under which circumstances it is not uncommon on the red species (the *C. vaginatus*, Linn.), in company with the *Hispia occator* of Brullé, at the Agua Mansa, and in the Pinal above Leod de los Vinhos, of Teneriffa. It likewise occurs, in similar positions, though more rarely, in the pine-regions of Palma; as also, on the *C. Monspeliensis*, at the edges of the Vueltas leading down from the Cumbre into the district of El Golfo, on the western side of Hierro.

Fam. Hylesinidæ.

Genus HYLASTES.

Erichson, in Wiegm. Archiv, ii. 47 (1836).

Hylastes Louvei, Paiva.

H. cylindricus, niger, subnitidus; capite sat dense punctulato; prothorace vix parcius punctulato (punctis in disco paulo magis remotis); elytris vix picescentioribus, dense transversim rugulosis et longitudinaliter subpunctato-striatis; antennis rufo-piceis, capitulo obscuriore; pedibus picco-nigris, tarsis clavioribus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat locos editiores ins. Teneriffae et Palmae, in pinetis, sub cortice laxo, lignum cuortuum *Pini canariensis*, una cum *Tomico* quodam magno inedito, destruens: in arboribus antiquis ad Agua Mansa Teneriffae crescentibus tempore aestivo abundat.

In honorem Reverendi R. Thomas Lowe, scientiae naturalis perscrutatoris laboriosissimi et etiam virtutibus ornatissimi, hanc novam spe-

cium, gratiis mihi amicissime oblati, animo grato sponte dedi-
cavi.

H. angusto-cylindricus, niger, subnitidus et fere calvus. Caput sat dense et rugose punctatum; rostro brevi, in medio longitudinaliter carinato necnon ad apicem ipsum pilis pallidioribus obsito. Prothorax longiusculus, postice vix angustatus, paulo magis nitidus sed vix parcius leviusque punctulatus, punctis versus latera densioribus profundioribus et subconfluentibus, in disco linea laevi impunctata longitudinali instructus. Elytra paulo magis (praesertim postice) piecescentia ac minus nitida, dense transversim rugulosa, sat profunde subpunctato- (fere subcrenato-) striata, interstitiis minutissime punctulatis, ad apicem integra sed ibidem parce et breviter pilosa. Antennae rufo-piceae (fere piceo-ferrugineae), capitulo solido, obscuriore. Pedes piceo-nigri, tarsi pallidioribus; tibiis latis, compressis, extus fortiter spinoso-dentatis.

The present *Hylastes* seems to be closely related, at first sight, to the European *H. ater*, Payk., of which it may be regarded as the Canarian representative. It is certainly, however, distinct from that species, being smaller, and with the punctation much finer and closer; the longitudinal impunctate line on its prothorax is also more evident. Like the *H. ater*, however, it has the longitudinal keel down the middle of its rostrum well developed, and also two large deep impressions at the base of its antennae. It appears to be distinct from all the cognate species, as yet described, from more northern latitudes.

It is found in the old Pinals of Teneriffe and Palma, and therefore at a high elevation above the sea. It appears to be confined exclusively to the rotten wood of the *Pinus canariensis*, where it may often be found in great numbers, beneath the loose bark, in company with the *Eremotes crassicornis*, Brullé, and a large (though hitherto unpublished) species of *Tomicus*. At the Agua Mansa, in Teneriffe, it occasionally abounds during the summer months.

Lisbon, 15 de Julho de 1861.

XXIII.—Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley.
COLEOPTERA: LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from p. 152.]

Genus ACANTHODERES, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 29.

Char. emend. Body oblong, more or less depressed, narrowed posteriorly. Head rather broad, muzzle transverse-quadrate, much depressed, its anterior angles distinct, front plane; antenniferous tubercles not prominent, consequently there is no con-

cavity between the antennae: mouth projecting; mandibles long and flattened: eyes wide apart. Antennae slightly hairy, never fringed beneath as in *Orcodera*; the basal joint always pyriform clavate, smooth, considerably shorter than the third. Thorax with a simple large conical tubercle on each side, generally ending in a spine. Femora strongly clavate; tarsi moderate, claw-joint short; fore tarsi in the ♂ broadly dilated and ciliated.

The above are the only characters that I find tolerably constant in the thirty-eight species which I have examined. The forms are very variable in most of the parts of structure from which generic characters are derivable, and exemplify well the difficulties which the Longicorn family offers to the classifier. No definition has yet been given founded on a large number of species. That of Leconte ("Attempt to classify, &c.," Journ. Ac. N. Sc. Philad. ii. n. s.) is probably the best; but, relating only to the two or three North American species, it is not applicable generally. The rounded outline of the anterior acetabula, which he gives as a character of the section to which *Acanthoderes* belongs, is very variable. In *A. varius*, the European species which may be considered typical of the genus, they are angulated; in other species the acetabular sutures are gaping along their whole length; in a few, however, they are closed. Although they differ in species otherwise closely allied, yet they are more constantly closed in those which approach *Steirastoma*. The head is generally plane in front, the muzzle prolonged considerably below the eyes, the lower lobe of the latter being very small; in some few species, however, the eyes are rather more voluminous below the antennae, thus reducing the breadth of the forehead and the length of the muzzle. The palpi are always elongated, with the terminal joint obtusely pointed. The ligula has its sides dilated and rounded; the lobes, however, are widely divergent in some species (*A. thoracicus*), and nearly united to their tips in others (*A. bivitta*). The antennae are very variable in length, thickness, and shape of the joints, being in some species no longer than the body, in others twice the length: the third joint is generally very long, and the fourth considerably longer than any of the following; sometimes the two are as long as the remaining taken together; both are generally filiform, with a longitudinal furrow above, but they are occasionally dilated and produced beneath at their apices, and in a few aberrant species furnished with tufts of hairs: the terminal joints are generally filiform, sometimes short, thickened, and ciliated in the ♂, and sometimes dilated and serriform in both sexes. The thorax has the lateral tubercles, in rare instances, very obtuse; the dorsal surface is uneven, sometimes tuberculated, occasionally furnished with three very prominent tubercles, but