

*Chermes Laricis* evidently approaches the ordinary Aphides in its conditions of reproduction, except that the viviparous individuals, as also in *Phylloxera*, are replaced by egg-laying females, and that male individuals are entirely wanting (at least, as a general rule).

[To be continued.]

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XXXIV.—*On some new Anthribidæ.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

IN common with many other families of Coleoptera, the Anthribidæ have received very little attention from entomologists. This is, perhaps, partly owing to their being scattered in small numbers over every part of the world, and Europe possessing only about twenty of them out of the twelve hundred which our collections are calculated to contain. Of these, according to M. Jekel, who has specially studied the family, not more than two hundred are published; and there are consequently a number of new forms, only a few of which I have here attempted to describe, and these principally derived from Mr. Wallace's researches in the Indian Archipelago. Indeed the family may be considered to have its head-quarters in those islands: in all Mr. Wallace's collections, including those from New Guinea, they formed, from the number both of species and individuals, a very characteristic feature, and in this respect afforded a marked contrast to collections from extra-tropical Australia. It is probable, however, that we shall hereafter find the northern or tropical part of the Australian continent to assimilate more to the opposite shores of New Guinea, and that the very distinctly marked region extending from Java to the latter island will have Ceylon, and perhaps a portion of Southern India, on the one hand, with tropical Australia, and not New Guinea, on the other, as outlying or transition provinces.

As no attempt has yet been made to classify the family, which contains at least three distinct types of form, I have thought it best to avoid any remarks respecting the affinities or position of the new genera here proposed\*. It is, perhaps, as well also to observe that the individuals of many Anthribidæ vary much more than is usual in regard to size, markings, and the relative proportion of their parts, particularly of the rostrum and antennæ.

\* In order to condense as much as possible, I have generally omitted all characters which belong to the Anthribidæ as a family; and even those here given may perhaps hereafter be curtailed without disadvantage.



*Xenocerus insignis*.

*X. aterrimus*, albo-varius; antennis tarsisque albo-annulatis.

♂ antennis corpore quadruplo longioribus, articulis quarto et quinto basi albis.

♀ antennis dimidio corporis vix longioribus, articulis quarto et quinto basi, septimo basi excepta, et octavo albis.

*Hab.* Amboyna.

*Male.* Deep black; two lines between the eyes, a spot on the front, three stripes on the prothorax (the lateral ones shorter and narrower), a sutural patch expanding below the middle into a broad band, and sides of the thorax beneath, white; antennæ four times as long as the body, base of the fourth and fifth joints white; tarsi with the base of the first and second joints of the four posterior, and the base of the last of the posterior only, whitish-cinereous. In the *female*, the white on the prothorax is more diffused, shading gradually into the black, and the whole of the upper two-thirds of the elytra is white, except at the shoulders and two black spots near the centre of the patch; the tarsi have all the joints, except the penultimate, whitish at the base. Length 10 lines.

Nearly allied to, or perhaps only a variety of *X. semiluctuosus*, Bl.

## ZYGÆNODES.

Head broadly triangular in front, expanded at the sides into a thin process bearing the eye. Antennæ slender, longer than the body, 11-jointed, the first thick and longer than the second, which is short and obconic, the remainder filiform and subequal, except the three last, which are somewhat stouter; antennal groove broad, commencing beneath the lateral process, and continued to the mandible. Eye oblong. Labrum very small. Mandibles robust. Maxillary palpi moderate, pointed. Prothorax transverse, width of the elytra, semicircular anteriorly, narrowed suddenly behind, the carina distant from the base, and curving shortly round to the front. Elytra short. Legs moderate; anterior coxæ approximate, the middle distant; first tarsal joint longer than the rest together. Prosternum simple; mesosternum broad, truncate posteriorly.

*Zygænodes Wollastoni*.

*Z. nigra*, guttis cinereo-albis ornata; capite antice cinereo-albo.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Dull black, pubescent; head between the eyes, prothorax, and elytra, covered with small ashy-white spots; front of the head from the eyes to the mandibles entirely ashy-white; body beneath, and legs, with a pale ashy pubescence. Length 3 lines.

Dedicated to the author of 'Insecta Maderensia.'



*Corrhecerus Jekelii*.

*C. rufo-brunneus*, ochraceo-irroratus; oculis auratis; pedibus ochraceis, tarsis brunneo variis.

*Hab.* Brazil (Para).

Reddish brown, closely pubescent, with numerous small ochreous spots, which on the elytra are more or less confluent, giving them a somewhat patchy appearance; antennæ reddish brown, the club darker, except the last joint, which is white; under surface and legs ochreous, the last three tarsal joints of the anterior and middle two of the four posterior dark reddish brown; eyes golden brown. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

The antennæ are ciliated, as in *C. barbicornis*, F., but the eyes are rather more reniform. Dedicated to M. Henri Jekel of Paris, author of 'Fabricia Entomologica' and other works.

## NESSIA.

Head sub-depressed; rostrum very broad. Labial palpi elongate, hairy. Eyes obliquely oblong. Antennæ short, arising from beneath the rostrum; the first and second joints robust, the rest slender and gradually decreasing in length, the ninth and tenth shortly triangular, and, with the eleventh, forming a compressed club; all the joints with a setose hair at their tips on each side; antennal groove deep, directed obliquely outwards. Prothorax narrowed in front, the carina sub-basal, passing obliquely downwards at the side to about half the length of the prothorax, and terminating in a recurved hook. Elytra rather short, subdepressed. Legs moderate; tarsi short, the first and last joints of nearly equal length.

*Nessia didyma*.

*N. hirta*, rufo-brunnea, sparsim nigro-maculata; elytris basi striato-punctatis, singulis apicem versus maculis duabus albis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Clothed with short, dense, reddish-brown hairs; rostrum and round the eyes yellowish; two black interrupted stripes on the prothorax; elytra striato-punctate chiefly near the base, with a few scattered black spots, one especially near the apex larger than the rest, above this are placed two narrow approximate white spots; under surface with a dull greyish pubescence; eyes black. Length 6 lines.

*Nessia centralis*.

*N. rufo-brunnea*, flavescenti-hirta; elytris macula magna communi rufo-fusca.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Light reddish brown, clothed with short yellowish hairs; the



prothorax clouded with darker brown; elytra slightly striated, with a few brownish spots and a large deep chocolate-brown patch in the middle common to both; beneath brown, with a dull greyish pile; eyes black. Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Litocerus mæstus*.

*L. anthracinus*, obscure cinereo-guttatus; antennis basi rufo-piceis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Shining bluish-black, with several small, scattered, dull ashy spots; rostrum broad, finely punctured; prothorax rather transverse; elytra broadly punctate-striate; antennæ with the two basal joints pitchy red, beneath dull black. Length 3 lines.

*Litocerus figuratus*.

*L. cervino-brunneus*, fusco-maculatus; rostri dimidio basali griseo; antennarum articulis tribus basalibus testaceis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Light reddish brown, with large distinct stripes and spots of dark chocolate-brown; prothorax with two principal stripes and an irregular ring on each side; elytra with an oblong spot, followed by another below, which expands on each side into an irregular cruciform figure, between this and the shoulder, other irregular spots, varying a little in individuals; legs testaceous brown, slightly varied with darker; rostrum with the basal half greyish; antennæ dark brown, with the three basal joints testaceous. Length 4 lines.

Apparently allied to *L. maculatus*, Ol.

*Litocerus sellatus*.

*L. fuscus*, sparsim ochraceo-guttatus; elytris medium versus plaga magna communi ochracea; antennis dimidio basali testaceo-variis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Dark brown, pubescent, sparingly spotted with ochraceous; elytra slightly punctate-striate, with a large common transverse ochraceous spot before the middle; antennæ with the lower half of the basal joints testaceous. Length 3 lines.

ECZESARIS.

Head moderate, narrowed below the eyes, dilated at the apex, the rostrum tricarinated. Antennæ half as long as the body, the first two joints short and thick, the third to the eighth very slender, the ninth and tenth broadly triangular, and, with the last, forming a short club. Antennal groove short, oblique. Eyes oblong. Palpi short; terminal joint of the labial ovate, hairy internally; maxillary pointed. Labium transversely qua-



drate. Prothorax narrowed anteriorly; the carina sub-basal, slightly curved forwards at the angle. Elytra short, rounded at the sides and apex. Legs moderate, middle coxæ somewhat distant, tibiæ very stout, first tarsal joint elongate.

*Eczesaris atomaria*.

*E. nigra*, ochraceo-irrorata; antennarum articulis 3-8° brunneis; oculis auratis; tarsorum articulo ultimo albo.

*Hab.* Aru.

Dull black, pubescent, everywhere covered, except the tarsi, with small, distinct, ochraceous spots; eyes golden brown; antennæ with the third to the eighth joints rufous brown; tibiæ and tarsi closely ciliated, the last joint of all the tarsi white. Length 4 lines.

*Acorynus rusticus*.

*A. pubescens*, fuscus, obscure ferrugineo ochraceo fuscoque varius; prothorace subvittato; elytris fusco-maculatis; antennis rufo-piceis.

*Hab.* Borneo.

Pubescent, brownish, varied with dull rusty ochraceous and dark brown patches, which on the prothorax assume somewhat the form of stripes of dark brown and ochraceous only, but on the elytra the ochraceous is mingled with light brown, the dark brown forming three distinct spots on each, placed longitudinally; antennæ reddish pitchy; legs varied with ochraceous, especially on the femora and apical half of the first tarsal joints; under surface with short rusty ochraceous hairs. Length 7 lines.

*Acorynus amabilis*.

*A. tomentosus*, pallide rufo-griseus; prothoracis disco bivittato; elytris macula basali, alteraque apice, et pone medium fascia maculiformi fuscis; antennis, tarsis tibiisque fuscis.

*Hab.* Aru.

Covered with a short, dense, pale reddish-grey pile; rostrum in front, mandibles, eyes, and antennæ black; prothorax with two broad brownish bands on the disc; elytra rather short, a little swollen at the base, with slightly oblique striæ, a spot at the shoulder, a smaller one at the apex, and a spot-like band below the middle dark brown; lower part of the tibiæ and tarsi black. Length 5 lines.

DIPIEZA.

Head small, rounded in front, without a rostrum. Antennæ (♂) very short, inserted before the eye, the first joint moderate,



thickened, the second longer than the third, the fourth longest, rather compressed and very much enlarged, fifth to the eighth shortly conic, the three last forming a compact, somewhat compressed club. Eye oblong, slightly emarginate. Palpi moderate, pointed. Antennal groove obsolete. Prothorax rounded anteriorly, broadest behind, the carina close to the elytra, bent forwards and downwards, and terminating at half the length of the prothorax. Elytra elongate, cylindrical, as wide as the prothorax. Legs short; coxæ of the middle pair approximate. Abdomen of six segments.

It is possible that this may be the same as *Ædecerus* of M. Montrouzier (*Faune de Woodlark*, p. 46); but he describes the *third* antennal joint as being the enlarged one, and the club as consisting of *four* joints.

*Dipieza Waterhousei.*

*D. cylindrica*, elongata, lanuginosa, albo vel griseo fuscoque varia; antennarum articulo quarto clavaque nigris, reliquis rufo-testaceis.

*Hab.* Aru.

Elongate cylindrical, covered with coarse curled hairs; head pale greyish brown; prothorax indistinctly striped with brown, greyish and a little white; elytra greyish at the shoulders; a large discal patch also greyish mixed with dark brown, around this and the apex white, the latter with two dark brown spots; legs varied with grey and white; eyes, fourth antennal joint, and the club black, the rest of the joints reddish yellow; under surface covered with whitish hairs. Length 4 lines.

Dedicated to G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., of the British Museum.

PENESTICA.

Head flattened in front, concealed above by the prothorax; the rostrum but slightly developed. Antennæ short, the first three joints subequal and longest, the fourth shorter, fifth to the eighth gradually shorter and broader, the three last forming a somewhat dilated club. Maxillary palpi slender, pointed. Prothorax rounded anteriorly, very convex, the carina basal, and extending at a right angle along the side. Elytra shortly cylindrical. Legs moderate; coxæ of the middle pair distant; tarsi short.

*Penestica inepta.*

*P. hirta*, albescens, griseo nigroque varia; antennis piceo-rufis, clava nigra.

*Hab.* Aru.

Covered with whitish, varied with grey and dark brown, short,



close-set hairs; prothorax clouded with grey and having a few indistinct dark brown patches; elytra obliquely striated at the base, with fine greyish patches (in each of which is a central dark brown spot)—*i. e.* one at the base and one at the apex of each elytron, and a large common transverse one in the middle,—the sides also greyish; legs and under surface greyish white; antennæ pitchy red, with the club and eyes black. Length 3 lines.

[To be continued.]

XXXV.—*On the Nomenclature of the Foraminifera.*

By W. K. PARKER, M. Micr. Soc., and T. R. JONES, F.G.S.

II. *On the Species enumerated by Walker and Montagu.*

*The Foraminifera figured and described in Walker's 'Test. Min.'*—Subsequently to 1758 (the date of Linnæus's 10th edition of the 'Systema Naturæ'), and prior to 1789, when Gmelin produced his edition of the 'Syst. Nat.', several authors noticed and figured recent and fossil Foraminifera. Among these, Ledermüller (1764) figured several, but did not aim at giving either specific determinations, or even names. Martini (1769) merely copied the figures and names given by Gualtieri and Plancus; and so also did others. Guettard (1770) figured several forms of fossil Nummulites, Orbitolites, &c., which may be more or less easily recognized. Schroeter (1776–87), Gronovius (1781), and Spengler (1781)\* supplied valuable materials for the Rhizopodist, as we have indicated in our former paper (Annals and Mag. N. H. 3 ser. vol. iii. p. 474). Soldani (1780) in his 'Saggio orittografico,' &c., illustrated a large series of Foraminifera, but did not adopt the binomial nomenclature in his descriptions. We shall turn to the consideration of this work when we take in hand the much larger, and indeed enormous, accumulation of microzoic materials which Soldani has so industriously and elaborately depicted in his great work, 'Testaceographia et Zoophytographia,' &c. (1789–98).

There is, however, one work of the period referred to that requires of us critical examination, as far as the Foraminifera figured and described in it are concerned; and therefore, in pursuance of the object of these papers, we now offer some remarks on the species and varieties of Foraminifera represented by the figures in plates 1 and 3 of the 'Testacea minuta rariora,' &c., by G. Walker†.

\* This date was inadvertently omitted in our last communication. In the Bibliographic list appended to Prof. Williamson's 'Monograph. Brit. Foram.' (p. 102) this date should be attached to the reference to Spengler.

† Testacea minuta rariora nuperrime detecta in arena littoris Sandvi-