

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

December 9, 1856.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

DESCRIPTIONS OF COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, HITHERTO APPARENTLY UNNOTICED. BY ADAM WHITE.

In addition to the species described in my previous paper (Annals, vol. xviii. p. 475), I have reason to believe that the following are also new.

1. DEUCALION WOLLASTONI, n. s.

D. aterrimus; capite post oculos in mare elongato, thorace lævigato, lateribus inermibus, elytris dorso depressis, a basi ultra medium punctato-impressis, singulis lineis tribus lævibus longitudinalibus.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island.

Although this Longicorn differs in some particulars from either of the species of Mr. Wollaston's most interesting genus, I am unwilling to form another genus for its reception till the group has been more studied. The antennæ in the female are considerably longer than the elytra: in the male they are very long; the head in the male is considerably produced behind the eyes; the thorax is twice constricted: above the surface is smooth, beneath before the fore legs it is delicately and closely transversely striated.

2. MONEILEMA ALBO-PICTUM, n. s.

M. aterrimum, thorace elytrisque pilis albis variegatis; oculis antice pilis albis marginatis, capite inter oculos pilis albis ornato.

Long. lin. $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Mexico.

3. MONEILEMA LÆVIDORSALE, n. s.

M. aterrimum, supra læve; elytris lateribus valde compressis, basi punctatis, dorso carina separatis.

Long. lin. 8.

Hab. Mexico.

4. MONEILEMA ? LONGIPES, n. s.

M. scabriuscule punctatum, aterrimum; pedibus elongatis crassis, thoracis lateribus obsolete tuberculatis; tarsis subtus fulvis.

Long. lin. 8.

Hab. "China?"

This species differs somewhat in form from the others; it is longer and less squat; the spine on each side of the thorax is almost obsolete; the legs, especially the femora, are longer and thicker; the coxæ have no spot of hairs. It is rather coarsely and generally

punctured, even on the legs and the antennæ; the tibiæ of all the legs are considerably bent at their origin.

This was obtained on the voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur, and is more likely to be from the west coast of America than from China.

5. ANISOCERUS ONCA.

A. pallide ochraceus rufescenti tinctus; capite thoraceque nigro maculatis et fasciatis; elytris singulis 17–18 maculis nigris; corpore subtus nigro fasciato; antennis articulo tertio apice nigro-fasciculato; tibiis tarsisque pallidis, tibiis apice nigris.

6. ANISOCERUS CAPUCINUS.

A. ater, genis miniaceo vittatis; scutello nigro; elytris miniaceis, fasciis tribus transversis et macula ante apicem nigris, sutura nigra.

7. ANISOCERUS DULCISSIMUS.

A. ater, genis miniaceo vittatis; elytris sulphureis seu albido-flavescentibus; fascia basali angusta et scutello miniaceis, fascia lata ante medium obscure miniacea; marginibus apicali et laterali miniaceis; punctis quatuor nigris in parte postica elytrorum.

These three fine species of the peculiarly Brazilian genus *Anisocerus* are described in the second part of the Museum Catalogue of Longicorn Beetles, pp. 405, 406. It is just possible that the two last so-called species may eventually be found to be one. We have two specimens of the last which differ from each other in coloration, and probably connecting varieties may yet be sent to our collections from the banks of the Amazon. The *A. capucinus* was first obtained at Para by J. P. George Smith, Esq. of Liverpool; the *A. dulcissimus* was found on the Tapayos, a tributary of the Amazon, by Mr. Bates, who also sent the *A. Onca* from Ega, a locality on the same great river, which has proved to be very prolific in insect life.

8. PHÆDINUS XANTHOMELAS, n. s.

P. niger; abdomine subtus pallido, elytris sulphureis, apice maculaque ante medium nigris; femoribus subtus ultra medium ciliatis.

Long. lin. $6\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Villa Nova, in ripis fluvii Amazon (*Coll. Bates*).

Head rather wide, black; eyes ferruginous; a yellow mark on the clypeus, with many scattered punctures. Antennæ with the two basal joints shining, the others dull; joints from the third to the tenth dilated triangularly at the tip on the inner edge; terminal joint oblong, sides parallel, tip pointed. Thorax densely punctured and hairy, a smooth spear-shaped space on the back in the middle, pointed in front, a tubercle on each side; scutellum black. Elytra rounded at the tip, of a sulphur-yellow, each broadly tipped with black, and having a subtriangular spot just before the middle; each elytron with two parallel costæ, evanescent about the middle just behind the black

spot which lies across them. Under side of abdomen pale ochraceous; legs black; femora grooved beneath at the base, edges of the groove ciliated with pale hairs.

Having only seen a single specimen of this curious species, I am unwilling to give it a new generic name, although its short form, simple sternum, grooved and ciliated femora, and the soft under side of the abdomen, with other characters, show that it differs considerably from *Phædinus*.

9. *PHÆBE CONCINNA*, n. s.

P. albido-pubescent; thorace postice pallide violaceo, elytris pallide violaceis, fascia latiuscula ante apicem alba, pedibus pallide flavis, antennis basi flavis, apice fuscis, capite bicornuto.

Long. lin. 5-5½.

Hab. Ega, on the banks of the Amazon (*Coll. Bates*).

A most delicately coloured species of the genus *Phæbe* of Serville. The head, thorax, and body are clothed with a dense white pubescence; the hinder part of the thorax has a pale violet band with a projecting lobe in front. The elytra are covered with a most delicate pale violet pubescence, passing into white at the tip, and with a rather wide transverse white band before the tip, widest at the sutures. The antennæ spring from a portion of the head, which divides each eye into two portions; the first four joints are pale yellow, the others are brown; the face has two projecting upturned horns, which are sharp and brown, and when viewed in front have a semicircular outline. The abdominal segments beneath in the middle and at the end are tinged with yellowish-pink. The legs are of a delicate yellow.

10. *AGELASTA CALLIZONA*, n. s.

A. nigra, supra pube curta griseola reticulata; elytris fascia transversa mediana rubescente albo-reticulata, apice rubescentibus; femoribus supra tibiis basi rubescentibus, tibiis apice nigro-fasciculatis, tarsis aurato-fulvis, articulis basalibus supra nigris.

Long. lin. 6-9½.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo (*Coll. A. R. Wallace*).

Blackish, with scattered punctures; the head, thorax, and elytra reticulated all over with a short griseous pubescence; the elytra at the tip and a transverse band across the middle of a pinkish-red, reticulated with white; sides of thorax, plate above, middle legs, and band behind base of hind legs pinkish-red; femora on the upper side and tibiæ, except at tip, pinkish-red; tibiæ at the ends black, and clothed thickly with hairs. Tarsi of a tawny golden-yellow, the base of the last joint above and the upper side of other joints black. Antennæ blackish-brown; basal joint the longest, reticulated with griseous pubescence; five terminal joints short, brown-black, the others ringed; the sixth joint pinkish-grey, except at the tip, which is black.

11. AGELASTA WALLACII, n. s.

A. capite nigro-fusco, ochraceo vittato; thorace nigro-fusco, lateribus albidis, dorso ochraceo quinque-lineato tribus lineis abbreviatis; elytris nigro-fuscis, fascia lata alba transversa; elytris singulis basi ochraceo uni-guttatis, apice quinque-maculatis; pedibus ochraceis, tarsis supra nigris.

Cat. Longicorns, Brit. Mus. pt. 2. pl. 10. f. 10.

Long. lin. 6–8.

Hab. Borneo (Sarawak) (*Coll. A. R. Wallace*).

Head blackish-brown, cheeks and face banded with ochraceous pubescence, crown with three ochraceous lines; antennæ dark ferruginous, outside of first joint and base of the four succeeding joints pale ochreous. Thorax blackish-brown, sides margined with whitish pubescence; the back with five longitudinal ochraceous lines, two extending from front to hind margins, the alternate three abbreviated. Scutellum of a deep blackish-brown. Elytra deep blackish-brown, with a very wide white pubescent band, which is continued on the underside of the thorax; an ochraceous spot at the base, a little white spot on the suture behind the scutellum; each elytron with five ochraceous marks on the apical half, three on the suture. Legs ochreous; femora subferruginous; tarsi above black; claw, except at the base and tip, ochreous.

12. AGELASTA AMICA, n. s.

A. nigrescenti-fusca; capite thoraceque albo-lineatis, elytris rufo-fuscis cinereo polystictis, punctis majoribus nigris, fasciis duabus subundatis nigris, anteriore interrupta.

Long. lin. 6–6½.

Hab. Borneo (Sarawak) (*Coll. A. R. Wallace*).

Blackish-brown; head lineolated longitudinally with white. Thorax above with about ten white lineolets arranged longitudinally. Scutellum blackish. Elytra mostly covered with a light reddish-brown pubescence, varied with many small black dots, and with two transverse, somewhat waved, black bands, the anterior ones interrupted. Abdomen black, sides with white pubescence, edges ciliated with white; sides beneath with greyish pubescence; middle black, sides spotted with black. Legs cinereous; tarsi and tips of tibiæ black.

13. AGELASTA POLYNESUS, n. s.

A. nigro-brunnea; capite thoraceque cinereo lineatis; scutello cinereo; elytris cinereo irregulariter lineatis et notatis; pedibus cinereo-pubescentibus.

Cat. Longicorns, Brit. Mus. pt. 2. pl. 10. f. 9.

Long. lin. 6–7½.

Hab. Borneo (Sarawak).

Of a very dark ferruginous brown. Head with five cinereous lines and a short one behind each antenna. Thorax with seven cinereous pubescent lines, the central one the slightest; scutellum cinereous; elytra covered with many irregular pubescent cinereous lines and

marks, well relieved by the dark blackish-brown background ; underside covered with whitish pubescent hairs ; abdomen down the middle nearly bare of hairs ; legs with cinereous pubescence.

14. *AGELASTA NEWMANNI*, n. s.

A. cærulescenti-cinerea, pubescens; thorace nigro transversim unifasciato, elytris nigro bifasciatis et maculatis.

Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Borneo (Sarawak) (*Coll. A. R. Wallace*).

The greater part of the insect covered with a bluish-grey pubescence ; the head with some black marks ; the antennæ black, the five basal joints bluish-grey at the base ; thorax above with a transverse black band, the front and hind margins running into the greyish pubescent part. Scutellum covered with grey pubescence. Elytra with two transverse black bands, one before, the other behind the middle ; the parts clothed with greyish pubescence have a few black spots, those between the bands arranged transversely, those at the apex triangularly.

February 24, 1857.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS *LASIURUS*.

BY ROBERT F. TOMES, ESQ.

The object of the present memoir is rather to enumerate and describe all the species at present arranged under the above name, than to enter into the claims of the group to be considered as a distinct genus.

An attempt is also made to give a tolerably correct synonymy ; but there are so many descriptions which appear to refer to varieties only, as to render this part of the work by no means easy, and not altogether satisfactory. Attached to the account given of the first species on the list—*Lasiurus noveboracensis*—will be seen a rather voluminous list of synonyms ; and it may appear as if too little regard had been paid to the labours of other writers, in thus reducing to one species what has by them been considered as constituting at least six. But in the examination of a large number of examples, I have felt myself quite unable to come to any other conclusion than the one here given. The various descriptions apply to the same species under the influence of the climate of different degrees of latitude. Thus the *Vespertilio noveboracensis* answers well to the account given of it in its proper locality ; but as we proceed southward, we find that a Bat occurs, having precisely the same form and size, but differing somewhat in the colouring of the fur ; and this difference continues to increase until we reach the tropical parts of America, where a *bright ferruginous* colour completely supersedes the original *hoary-brown*, or, as it might not improperly be called, *roan-colour*.

At various localities it has been met with by travellers, and the colour of the fur varying in most of them, has given rise to the