

posticum maculis quatuor minoribus plus minus confluentibus ornato, elytris læte cyaneis striato-punctatis.

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

L. dark cyaneous, shining, and free from pubescence. *Head* deeply and closely punctured. *Prothorax* much more sparingly (and less deeply) punctured, with a very short deep oblique fovea on either side behind, bright rufous, with four large rounded spots (two of which are on the disk, and the other two further apart, towards either anterior angle), and with four smaller ones along the hinder margin (the inner two of which are confluent at their base), dark: the extreme hinder margin itself, and the centre of the fore margin, more or less, also dark. *Elytra* brightly cyaneous, finely and regularly striate-punctate, and with the interstices closely and minutely punctulated. *Body beneath* punctured (the abdomen densely so), dark cyaneous, with the anterior portion of the metasternum rufous.

XLIV.—On some new *Anthribidæ*.

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

[Continued from p. 333.]

APOLECTA.

Head exserted, oblong, convex in front, with a short broad rostrum widely emarginate at the apex. Antennæ approximate, very long, slender, filiform, arising from a large semicircular cavity in front of the rostrum and beneath the eye, the first joint long and much thicker than the rest, the second short, a little tumid at the apex, the rest perfectly linear. Eyes distant, lateral, round, entire. Labrum slightly emarginate. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpi elongate, obconic; of the labial, ovate. Prothorax narrowed anteriorly, the carina forming an angle in the centre towards the base, gradually receding as it approaches the side, where it curves forward to about half the length of the prothorax. Elytra convex, rather wider than the prothorax, the sides subparallel. Legs slender.

This genus has for its type the *Mecocerus*? *parvulus* of Mr. Thomson (Arch. Ent. tom. i. p. 437), which differs in many respects from the true *Mecoceri*,—*i. e.* in the form and insertion of the antennæ, rostrum, carina, &c.

Apolecta has a very wide range, being found in Ceylon, Java, Malacca, Borneo, and Aru; but all the species have been hitherto unpublished, except the two here mentioned.

Apolecta gracillima.

A. rufo grisea, nigro-maculata; elytris plaga magna communi pone

medium, pedibus antennisque (articulis duobus ultimis exceptis) nigris.

Hab. Singapore.

Oblong, with a reddish grey or a pale dull orange pile; spot between the eyes, three stripes on the prothorax, a large transverse patch common to both elytra posteriorly, and a few small spots, principally on the shoulders and base, black: antennæ above five times as long as the body, black, except the last two joints, which are white. Length 3 lines, of the antennæ 15.

HABRISSUS.

Head oblong, with a short broad rostrum, prolonged at the apex. Antennæ short, slender, arising from a groove midway between the eye and mandible, the first two joints short and slender, the last three forming a very moderately thickened club. Eyes round, entire, scarcely approximate. Lip rounded anteriorly. Mandibles stout, triangular. Palpi slender, pointed. Prothorax narrow in front, gradually enlarging to the carina, which is sub-basal and divided at the side into two short divergent branches. Scutellum very small. Elytra oblong, convex, slightly rounded at the sides. Legs moderate, first tarsal joint as long as the rest together. Mesosternum short, broad, slightly bilobed behind.

A genus which has a strong resemblance, particularly as to the antennæ, to the South American *Corrhecerus*, from which, however, it differs in its entire eyes, prolonged apex of the rostrum, which is terminated by the small lip (almost descending to the external margin of the mandibles when closed), and dichotomous termination of the carina.

Habrissus pilicornis.

H. ovato-oblongus, cinereus, fusco varius, tarsis fulvescentibus, unguibus nigris.

Hab. Aru.

Ovate-oblong, covered with a short, dense, ashy pile, varied with dark brown patches, head and prothorax tinged with yellow, the brown on the latter forming a series of indistinctly curved and slightly connected spots; elytra punctato-striate, a brownish patch on the anterior two-thirds, in which are several ashy spots, then a band of the same colour, followed by another brownish patch, the apex also ashy; pygidium ashy, with a black spot on each side; legs ashy, tibiæ at the base and apex, and claws black: antennæ with a few long scattered hairs, black, the first two joints reddish yellow. Length 5 lines. British Museum.

Basitropis peregrinus.

B. elongato-parallelus, dense tomentosus, fuscus fulvescente varie-

gatus; pedibus obscure brunneo-testaceis; abdomine infra griseo-subsericeo.

Hab. Port Essington.

Elongate-parallel, covered with a dense dark brown tomentum varied with pale yellowish grey, particularly on the elytra, where it also forms an obscure band near the apex; legs dull testaceous brown; body beneath with a pale greyish pile, the abdomen subsericeous; antennæ very stout, tomentose. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Basitropis ingratus.

B. ovato-oblongus, tomentosus, fuscus, lutescente-variegatus; pedibus griseo-variis; abdomine griseo-picta, lateribus fusco-maculatis.

Hab. Port Essington.

Ovate-oblong, tomentose, dark brown obscurely varied with dull ochreous; legs varied with reddish-brown and grey; body beneath sparingly covered with coarse greyish hairs, abdominal segments with a reddish-brown spot on each side; antennæ reddish-brown, slightly tomentose, comparatively slender. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. British Museum.

Basitropis has hitherto been a stranger to Australia; the two species described above are therefore interesting additions to its scanty list of *Anthribidæ*.

Basitropis mucidus.

B. oblongus, piceus, fuscus, obscure griseo-varius; prothorace basi lateribus rectis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong, pitchy, with a sparse pubescence sprinkled with dark brown and grey in nearly equal proportions, but everywhere showing the glossy surface beneath; sides of the prothorax at the base nearly straight; antennæ and legs dull ferruginous obscurely varied with grey, the first and second joints of the club as long as they are broad. Nearly allied to *B. nitidicutis* of M. Jekel, but is much shorter and proportionably stouter. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Eucorynus Stevensii.

H. oblongus, hirtus, fuscus, griseo-varius; antennis rufo-brunneis, clava nigra; tarsis griseo-annulatis.

Hab. Dorey.

Oblong, slightly depressed; head dull greyish mixed with brown; prothorax finely punctured, dark brown with a few greyish spots; elytra punctured in rows, dark brown mixed with greyish, principally near the apex; antennæ about half the length of the body, dull reddish-brown, the club black; legs dark brown

with greyish rings, which are most marked on the tibiæ; under surface dull brown. Length 4 to 6 lines.

Dedicated to Samuel Stevens, Esq. of Bloomsbury Street, to whom I owe my best thanks for many valuable specimens.

Eucorynus setosulus.

E. oblongus, hirto-setosus, fuscus, albo-irroratus; pedibus albo-annulatis; antennis nigris, articulo septimo albo.

Hab. Philippine Islands. (Manilla?)

Differs from *E. Stevensii* in its coarser and decidedly setose hairs, deeper and larger punctures, longer and thicker antennæ, and in its more lengthened form. British Museum.

APATENIA.

Head narrow, the rostrum lengthened, broad, with a short central costa, the apex entire. Antennæ inserted at about midway between the rostrum and mandibles, scarcely longer than the head, the first two joints thick, the third to the sixth more or less cylindrical, the seventh and eighth subtriangular, the ninth, tenth, and eleventh forming a club the first two joints of which are triangular and the last ovate. Eyes large, obliquely lateral, ovate, entire. Mandibles robust, strongly toothed. Palpi slender, pointed. Labrum narrow, elongate. Prothorax slightly transverse, narrow in front; carina sub-basal, extending at a right angle to about halfway along the side of the prothorax. Elytra slightly depressed. Legs moderate, tarsi rather short. Mesosternum rounded posteriorly.

Apatenia viduata.

A. cinereo-nigra, subargentata, maculis atro-velutinis ornata; pedibus griseo-variis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong-ovate, ashy black, with a slight silvery tint in certain lights; head thickly punctured, two black spots between the eyes; prothorax pubescent, indistinctly clouded with four or five black patches, a well-defined ochreous spot posteriorly; scutellum small, triangular; elytra slightly depressed, regularly punctate, rather wider than the prothorax, finely tomentose, with a few black velvety spots, and a large one on each behind the middle; legs obscurely varied with ashy; under surface dull black. Length 4 lines.

MISTHOSIMA.

Head rather broad in front, the rostrum subquadrate, rather short, entire at the apex. Antennæ slender, shorter than the body, arising from a large rounded cavity below and a little in

front of the eye; the two basal joints tumid, the last three forming a slender interrupted club. Eyes distant, nearly round, entire. Palpi slender, pointed. Labrum transverse, rounded anteriorly. Mandibles slender, toothed. Prothorax transverse, rounded in front and at the sides; the carina basal, terminating in a short curve at the side. Scutellum small, rounded posteriorly. Elytra oblong, convex, parallel with the base of the prothorax. Legs slender, anterior pair the longest; first tarsal joint longer than the rest together. Mesosternum short, slightly rounded posteriorly.

Misthosima mera.

M. oblongo-ovata, rufo-brunnea, griseo-pubescent; pedibus fulvo-ferrugineis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong-ovate, reddish brown, covered with a greyish pile, which appears to be rather easily rubbed off, then giving the specimen a mottled appearance; antennæ with two basal joints reddish yellow, the rest gradually darker, the club black; legs and body beneath dull yellowish red, slightly pubescent. Length 2 lines.

Misthosima marmorea.

M. oblonga, fusca, griseo-pubescente-varia; pedibus ferrugineis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong, dark brown, variegated with a greyish pubescence, *i. e.* little straggling patches composed of short, scant hairs: antennæ with the two basal joints reddish yellow, the remainder, with the legs, ferruginous. Length 2 lines.

PLINTHERIA.

Head narrow, gradually contracting below the eyes, the rostrum long, expanding towards the apex, which is broadly emarginate. Antennæ as long as the body, arising from a scarcely perceptible groove nearly at the extremity of the rostrum; the second joint longer than the first and not thicker than the third, which is longest, the remainder to the eighth slightly but gradually decreasing in length, the last three forming a short compact club. Eyes round, entire, prominent. Labrum rounded. Mandibles short, triangular. Palpi rather long, pointed. Prothorax about equal in length and breadth, narrowed in front, contracted posteriorly; carina sub-basal in the centre, then bending slightly forwards and terminating in a short curve at the side. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra short, convex, wider than the prothorax at the base. Legs moderate, the anterior longest, the first tarsal joint longer than the rest together.

Plintheria luctuosa.

P. nigra, albo-variegata; tibiis, apice excepto, fusco-testaceis; antennis rufo-variis, clava nigra.

Hab. Dorey.

Oblong-ovate, brownish black varied with patches of whitish hairs, particularly on the elytra, which in some specimens assume a tessellated appearance; head and rostrum coarsely, the apex finely punctured; prothorax with close shallow punctures; elytra deeply and regularly punctured; legs black, the basal two-thirds of the tibiæ and antennæ dull reddish brown, the club of the latter black. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

ESOCUS.

Head rather broad in front, contracted below the eyes; the rostrum of moderate length, slightly dilated at the apex, which is entire, and with a short central costa. Antennæ short, arising from a shallow groove above the dilated apex, the first two joints thick, of nearly equal length, the third longer, the rest rapidly decreasing to the eighth, the last three forming a short, broad, compact club. Eyes distant, prominent, oblong, entire. Labrum rounded anteriorly. Prothorax narrow in front, gradually wider towards the base, the carina sub-basal, shortly recurved at the side. Scutellum small, transverse, rounded posteriorly. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subgibbous towards the base. Legs of moderate length, first tarsal joint as long as the rest together.

Esocus lachrymans.

E. niger, subnitidus, guttis elongatis albo-pubescentibus ornatus.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong-subovate, black, slightly shining, with elongated white hairy spots; head minutely punctured, the rostral costa very nearly central; prothorax slightly punctured, with three principal vittiform spots; elytra gibbous behind the scutellum, with remote rows of shallow punctures; antennæ and legs entirely black. Length 3 lines.

HUCUS.

Head broad in front, swollen at the side below the eye; the rostrum rather short, ending in a large transversely subquadrate, entire apex; between this and the eye, on each side, a strongly-marked costa. Antennæ short, arising from the middle of the rostrum directly above its dilated apex, the first two joints thick, of nearly equal length, the third longest, the last three forming an elongate, slender, pointed club. Eyes subapproxi-

mate, frontal, large, round, entire. Labrum rounded anteriorly. Prothorax narrowed in front, the side nearly straight, the carina sub-basal, arched forwards, forming an acute angle at its flexure and continued but a short way on the side of the prothorax. Scutellum very small, transverse, rounded behind. Elytra short, convex, the sides slightly rounded. Legs of moderate length, the first tarsal joint much longer than the rest together.

Hucus melanostoma.

H. ovatus, fuscescente-pubescent, griseo-varius; oculis, rostro, mandibularum apice nigris.

Hab. Borneo.

Ovate, head and prothorax with a ferruginous-brown pubescence mingled with grey, especially on the sides of the latter, on the elytra a darker brown in longitudinal patches partially enclosed by the grey, while posteriorly this latter is surrounded by the brown; eyes, rostrum, and tips of the mandibles dull black; legs and antennæ ferruginous, obscurely clouded with dark brown. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

PHAULIMIA.

Head rather broad in front, narrower below the eyes, rostrum short, quadrate, entire at the apex. Antennæ arising from a lateral groove midway between the eye and mandible, very short, the first two joints tumid, the last three forming a broadly dilated club. Eyes oblique, oblong, entire, not approximate. Maxillary palpi rather long, pointed. Mandibles slender. Prothorax slightly transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the carina sub-basal, forming a right angle at its flexure and terminating at about half the length of the prothorax. Elytra short, slightly depressed, the sides nearly parallel. Legs short, coxæ of the anterior only slightly approximate, the rest distant, tarsi with the first joint as long as the rest together.

Phaulimia ephippiata.

P. griseo-rufa, obscure fulvo-varia; elytris macula magna communi basali fusca.

Hab. Borneo.

Ovate, pubescent, slightly depressed, pale greyish red, obscurely varied with fulvous; on the prothorax the darker colour is confined to a few oblique patches, on the elytra it is tessellated on the interstices formed by the punctate striæ, and at their base a large dark brown spot; antennæ and legs yellowish red, the club black. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

DYSNOS.

Head moderate, rounded at the sides, with a very short broad rostrum but slightly emarginate at the apex. Antennæ shorter than the body, arising from an oblique groove below and a little in front of the eye; the first two joints tumid, of nearly equal length, the last four forming an elongated interrupted club which terminates in a subulate process. Eyes lateral, ovate, oblique, slightly emarginate, not approximate. Labrum and mandibles small. Palpi short, pointed. Prothorax wider than the elytra at the base, longer than broad, rounded slightly at the sides, convex above; the carina nearly basal, forming an obtuse angle at its flexure, and continued to within a third of the anterior margin. Scutellum very minute. Elytra convex, the sides nearly parallel. Legs short, the second and third tarsal joints dilated, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi longest.

Dysnos auricomus.

D. fusco-lanosus obscure aureo-varius; elytris striato-punctatis; antennarum basi pedibusque fusco-rufis.

Hab. Aru.

Subovate, scarcely elongate, covered with short dark-brown, and on the thorax nearly black hairs; with these are obscurely interspersed others of a golden yellow or greenish hue, the effect of which, under a strong lens and in a certain light, is to give the appearance of dark spots on a light ground; eyes brown; antennæ slightly ciliated, the base brownish red, the club black; legs dull reddish brown; under surface pitchy, closely punctured. Length 2 lines.

Aræcerus rufipes.

A. ovatus, fusco-tomentosus; capitis fronte griseo; elytrorum interstitiis prothoraceque nigris, his fulvo-maculatis; antennarum funiculo pedibusque rufis.

Hab. Borneo.

Ovate, covered with a dark brown tomentum; front of the head with greyish hairs; prothorax black, slightly varied with grey; elytra with the alternate interstices elevated, black, spotted with fulvous; antennæ yellowish red, the club black; legs dull yellowish red. Length 2 lines.

Aræcerus areolatus.

A. late ovatus, nigro tomentosus; elytrorum interstitiis cinereo-maculatis; antennis basi rufis; pedibus nigris.

Hab. Borneo.

Broadly ovate, covered with a black tomentum; elytra with

the alternate interstices elevated, pure black, spotted with ashy; antennæ reddish only at the base; legs black. Length 2 lines.

Besides the difference in colour, which in this genus is perhaps not very important, and the greater width, which attains its maximum at the junction of the prothorax with the elytra in this species, whilst in *A. rufipes* it is at about the upper third of the elytra, it is also distinguished by the joints of the club being very decidedly longer; both are also very nearly allied to *Aræcerus** *Coffeæ*, F., which, however, is smaller and more convex, with proportionably longer antennæ, and generally has a patch of several longish grey hairs on the shoulders; from this I find it difficult to distinguish *Tropideres fragilis* of Mr. Walker, from Ceylon, the type of which is in my collection.

XLV.—On the Arrangement of Zoophytes with Pinnated Tentacles.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., Pres. Ent. Soc., &c.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been paid by various authors to the arrangement of the stony Corals (*Actinaria*), by MM. Milne-Edwards and Haime, and by Mr. Dana among others; but comparatively little progress has been made in the arrangement of the Zoophytes with pinnated tentacles, or *Alcyonaria*, since the time of Lamarck.

I have for years been studying these animals and the corals which they form, and have only been prevented from publishing the result of my studies by the desire to feel more sure with regard to the distinction between the species of the family of Gorgoniadæ, and to ascertain with greater certainty than I have yet been able the true synonymy of the species of the genera of that family.

In the meantime I would suggest the following arrangement of the families, as that which best explains the relation of the various genera to each other.

Order I. SABULICOLÆ.

Coral-tree symmetrical, with a simple base, supported by more or less distinct calcareous spicula, and strengthened by a single, fusiform, elongate, calcareous, central axis. Living with the base sunk in the sand or mud of the sea-coast.

Fam. 1. Pennatulidæ.

Body free, more or less pen-like, with a naked peduncle and a

* More correctly *Aræocerus*; but I hold that the orthography of the original authority ought never to be departed from, except in the case of some very gross and insufferable blunder. Schönherr first proposed *Aræcerus* in his "Curculionidum Dispositio Methodica," p. 40, and repeated it without alteration in his "Synonymia."

The following text is generated from uncorrected OCR.

[Begin Page: Page 431]

Mr. F. P. Pascoc <m some new Antliribida>. 431

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Long. corp. lin. G^.

L. dark cyaneous, shining-, and free from pubescence. Head
deeply and closely punctured. Prothorax much more sparingly
(and less deeply) punctured, with a very short deep oblique
fovea on either side behind, bright rufous, with four large rounded
spots (two of which are on the disk, and the other two further
apart, towards either anterior angle), and with four smaller ones
along the hinder margin (the inner two of which are confluent
at their base), dark : the extreme hinder margin itself, and the
centre of the fore margin, more or less, also dark. Elytra
brightly cyaneous, finely and regularly striate-punctatc, and
with the interstices closely and minutely punctulated. Body
beneath punctured (the abdomen densely so), dark cyaneous,
with the anterior portion of the metasternum rufous.

XLIV. — On some new Anthribidte.

By Francis P. Pascoe, F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 333.]

Apolecta.

Head exerted, oblong, convex in front, with a short broad rostrum widely emarginate at the apex. Antennas approximate, very long, slender, filiform, arising from a large semicircular cavity in front of the rostrum and beneath the eye, the first joint long and much thicker than the rest, the second short, a little tumid at the apex, the rest perfectly linear. Eyes distant, lateral, round, entire. Labrum slightly emarginate. Terminal joint of the maxillary palpi elongate, obconic ; of the labial, ovate. Prothorax narrowed anteriorly, the carina forming an angle in the centre towards the base, gradually receding as it approaches the side, where it curves forward to about half the length of the prothorax. Elytra convex, rather wider than the prothorax, the sides subparallel. Legs slender.

This genus has for its type the *Mecocerus ? pai-vulus* of Mr. Thomson (Arch. Ent. torn. i. p, 437), which differs in many respects from the true *Mecoceri*, — i. e. in the form and insertion of the antennae, rostrum, carina, &c.

Apolecta has a very wide range, being found in Ceylon, Java, Malacca, Borneo, and Aru; but all the species have been hitherto unpublished, except the two here mentioned.

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A. rufo grisea, nigro-maculata ; elytris plaga magna communi pone

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432 Mr. F. P. Pascoe on some new Anthribida.

medium, pedibus antennisque (articulis duobus ultimis exceptis)
nigris.

Hab. Singapore.

Oblong, with a reddish grey or a pale dull orange pile; spot
between the eyes, three stripes on the prothorax, a large trans-
verse patch common to both elytra posteriorly, and a few small
spots, principally on the shoulders and base, black: antenna? above
five times as long as the body, black, except the last two joints,
which are white. Length 3 lines, of the antenna; 15.

Habkissus.

Head oblong, with a short broad rostrum, prolonged at the
apex. Antenna? short, slender, arising from a groove midway
between the eye and mandible, the first two joints short and
slender, the last three forming a very moderately thickened club.
Eyes round, entire, scarcely approximate. Lip rounded anteriorly.
Mandibles stout, triangular. Palpi slender, pointed. Prothorax
narrow in front, gradually enlarging to the carina, which is sub-
basal and divided at the side into two short divergent branches.
Scutellum very small. Elytra oblong, convex, slightly rounded
at the sides. Legs moderate, first tarsal joint as long as the rest
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A genus which has a strong resemblance, particularly as to the antenna?, to the South American *Corrliecerus*, from which, however, it differs in its entire eyes, prolonged apex of the rostrum, which is terminated by the small lip (almost descending to the external margin of the mandibles when closed), and dichotomous termination of the carina.

Habrissus pilicomis.

H. ovato-oblongus, *cinercus*, *fusco varius*, *tarsis fulvescentibus*,
unguibus nigris.

Hab. Am.

Ovate-oblong, covered with a short, dense, ashy pile, varied with dark brown patches, head and prothorax tinged with yellow, the brown on the latter forming a series of indistinctly curved and slightly connected spots; elytra punctato-striate, a brownish patch on the anterior two-thirds, in which are several ashy spots, then a band of the same colour, followed by another brownish patch, the apex also ashy ; pygidium ashy, with a black spot on each side; legs ashy, tibiae at the base and apex, and claws black : antenna? with a few long scattered hairs, black, the first two joints reddish yellow. Length 5 lines. British Museum.

Basitropis peregrinus.

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[Begin Page: Page 433]

Mr. F. P. Pascoe on some new Anthribida. 433

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Hab. Port Essington.

Elongate-parallel, covered with a dense dark brown tomentum varied with pale yellowish grey, particularly on the elytra, where it also forms an obscure band near the apex; legs dull testaceous brown ; body beneath with a pale greyish pile, the abdomen subsericeous ; antennae very stout, tomentose. Length 3[^] lines.

Basitropis ingrains.

B. ovato-oblongus, tomentosus, fuscus, lutescente-variegatus; pedibus

griseo-variis ; abdomine griseo-picta, lateribus fusco-maculatis.

Hab. Port Essington.

Ovate-oblong, tomentose, dark brown obscurely varied with dull ochreous; legs varied with reddish-brown and grey; body beneath sparingly covered with coarse greyish hairs, abdominal segments with a reddish-brown spot on each side ; antennae reddish-brown, slightly tomentose, comparatively slender. Length

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Basitropis has hitherto been a stranger to Australia; the two species described above are therefore interesting additions to its scanty list of Anthribidse.

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B. oblongus, *piceus*, *fuscus*, obscure griseo-vaiius ; prothorace basi

lateribus rectis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong, pitchy, with a sparse pubescence sprinkled with dark brown and grey in nearly equal proportions, but everywhere showing the glossy surface beneath ; sides of the prothorax at the base nearly straight; antennae and legs dull ferruginous obscurely varied with grey, the first and second joints of the club as long as they are broad. Nearly allied to *B. nitidicutis* of M. Jekel, but is much shorter and proportionably stouter.

Length 3| lines.

Eucort/nus Stevensii.

H. oblongus, *birtus*, *fuscus*, griseo-varius ; antennis rufo-brunneis,

clava nigra ; tarsi griseo-annulatis.

Hab. Dorey.

Oblong, slightly depressed ; head dull greyish mixed with brown ; prothorax finely punctured, dark brown with a few greyish spots ; elytra punctured in rows, dark brown mixed with greyish, principally near the apex; antennae about half the length of the body, dull reddish-brown, the club black ; legs dark brown

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 3. Vol iv. 28

[Begin Page: Page 434]

434 Mr. F. P. Pascoe on some new Arithribida.

with greyish rings, which are most marked on the tibiae ; under surface dull brown. Length 4 to 6 lines.

Dedicated to Samuel Stevens, Esq. of Bloomsbury Street, to whom I owe my best thanks for many valuable specimens.

Eucorynus setosulus.

E. oblongus, *hirto-setosus*, *fuscus*, *albo-irroratus* ; *pedibus albo-annu-*

latis ; *antennis nigris*, *articulo septimo albo*.

Hab. Philippine Islands. (Manilla ?)

Differs from *E. Sterensii* in its coarser and decidedly setose hairs, deeper and larger punctures, longer and thicker antennae, and in its more lengthened form. British Museum.

Apatenia.

Head narrow, the rostrum lengthened, broad, with a short central costa, the apex entire. Antennas inserted at about mid-way between the rostrum and mandibles, scarcely longer than the head, the first two joints thick, the third to the sixth more or less cylindrical, the seventh and eighth subtriangular, the ninth, tenth, and eleventh forming a club the first two joints of which are triangular and the last ovate. Eyes large, obliquely lateral, ovate, entire. Mandibles robust, strongly toothed. Palpi slender, pointed. Labrum narrow, elongate. Protborax slightly transverse, narrow in front ; carina sub-basal, extending at a right angle to about halfway along the side of the protborax. Elytra slightly depressed. Legs moderate, tarsi rather short. Mesosternum rounded posteriorly.

Apatenia viduata.

A. cinereo-nigra, subargentata, maculisatro-velutinis ornata ; pedibus

griseo-variis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong-ovate, ashy black, with a slight silvery tint in certain lights ; head thickly punctured, two black spots between the eyes; prothorax pubescent, indistinctly clouded with four or five black patches, a well-defined ochreous spot posteriorly ; scutel-

lum small, triangular; elytra slightly depressed, regularly punctate, rather wider than the prothorax, finely tomentose, with a few black velvety spots, and a large one on each behind the middle; legs obscurely varied with ashy; under surface dull black.

Length 4 lines.

Misthosima.

Head rather broad in front, the rostrum subquadrate, rather short, entire at the apex. Antenna? slender, shorter than the body, arising from a large rounded cavity below and a little in

[Begin Page: Page 435]

Mr. P. P. Pascoe on some new Antkribida. 435

front of the eye; the two basal joints tumid, the last three forming a slender interrupted club. Eyes distant, nearly round, entire. Palpi slender, pointed. Labrum transverse, rounded anteriorly. Mandibles slender, toothed. Prothorax transverse, rounded in front and at the sides; the carina basal, terminating in, a short curve at the side. Scutellum small, rounded posteriorly. Elytra oblong, convex, parallel with the base of the prothorax. Legs slender, anterior pair the longest; first tarsal joint longer than the rest together. Mesosternum short, slightly rounded posteriorly.

Misthosima mcra.

M. oblongo-ovata, rufo-brunnea, griseo-pubescent ; pedibus fulvo-ferrugineis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong-ovate, reddish brown, covered with a greyish pile, which appears to be rather easily rubbed off, then giving the specimen a mottled appearance; antenna? with two basal joints reddish yellow, the rest gradually darker, the club black ; legs and body beneath dull yellowish red, slightly pubescent. Length 2 lines.

Misthosima marmorea.

31. *oblonga*, fusca, griseo-pubescente-varia ; pedibus ferrugineis.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong, dark brown, variegated with a greyish pubescence, i. e. little straggling patches composed of short, scant hairs : antenna? with the two basal joints reddish yellow, the remainder, with the legs, ferruginous. Length 2 lines.

Plintheria.

Head narrow, gradually contracting below the eyes, the rostrum long, expanding towards the apex, which is broadly emarginate. Antenna? as long as the body, arising from a scarcely perceptible groove nearly at the extremity of the rostrum; the

second joint longer than the first and not thicker than the third, which is longest, the remainder to the eighth slightly but gradually decreasing in length, the last three forming a short compact club. Eyes round, entire, prominent. Labrum rounded. Mandibles short, triangular. Palpi rather long, pointed. Prothorax about equal in length and breadth, narrowed in front, contracted posteriorly; carina sub-basal in the centre, then bending slightly forwards and terminating in a short curve at the side. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra short, convex, wider than the prothorax at the base. Legs moderate, the anterior longest, the first tarsal joint longer than the rest together.

28*

[Begin Page: Page 436]

436 Mr. P. P. Pascoe on some new Anthribida.

Plintheria luctuosa.

P. nigra, albo-A-ariiegata ; tibiis, apice excepto, f usco- testaceis ;

antennis rufo- varus, clava nigra.

Hab. Dorey.

Oblong-ovate, brownish black varied with patches of whitish hairs, particularly on the elytra, which in some specimens assume a tessellated appearance ; head and rostrum coarsely, the

apex finely punctured ; prothorax with close shallow punctures ; elytra deeply and regularly punctured ; legs black, the basal two-thirds of the tibia? and antennae dull reddish brown, the club of the latter black. Length 2½ lines.

Esocus.

Head rather broad in front, contracted below the eyes ; the rostrum of moderate length, slightly dilated at the apex, which is entire, and with a short central costa. Antennae short, arising from a shallow groove above the dilated apex, the first two joints thick, of nearly equal length, the third longer, the rest rapidly decreasing to the eighth, the last three forming a short, broad, compact club. Eyes distant, prominent, oblong, entire. Labrum rounded anteriorly. Prothorax narrow in front, gradually wider towards the base, the carina sub-basal, shortly recurved at the side. Scutellum small, transverse, rounded posteriorly. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subgibbous towards the base. Legs of moderate length, first tarsal joint as long as the rest together.

Esocus lachrymans.

E. niger, *subnitidus*, *guttis elongatis albo-pubescentibus ornatus*.

Hab. Borneo.

Oblong-subovate, black, slightly shining, with elongated white hairy spots ; head minutely punctured, the rostral costa very nearly central ; prothorax slightly punctured, with three principal vittiform spots ; elytra gibbous behind the scutellum,

with remote rows of shallow punctures ; antennae and legs entirely black. Length 3 lines.

Hucus.

Head broad in front, swollen at the side below the eye ; the rostrum rather short, ending in a large transversely subquadrate, entire apex; between this and the eye, on each side, a strongly-marked costa. Antennae short, arising from the middle of the rostrum directly above its dilated apex, the first two joints thick, of nearly equal length, the third longest, the last three forming an elongate, slender, pointed club. Eyes subapproximate,

[Begin Page: Page 437]

Mr. F. P. Pascoe on some new Anthribidae. 437

mate, frontal, large, round, entire. Labrum rounded anteriorly.

Prothorax narrowed in front, the side nearly straight, the carina sub-basal, arched forwards, forming an acute angle at its flexure and continued but a short way on the side of the prothorax.

Scutellum very small, transverse, rounded behind. Elytra short, convex, the sides slightly rounded. Legs of moderate length, the first tarsal joint much longer than the rest together.

Hucus melanostoma.

II. ovatus, fusciscento-pubescent, griseo-varius ; oculis, rostro, man-

dibularum apice nigris.

Hab. Borneo.

Ovate, head and prothorax with a ferruginous-brown pubescence mingled with grey, especially on the sides of the latter, on the elytra a darker brown in longitudinal patches partially enclosed by the grey, while posteriorly this latter is surrounded by the brown ; eyes, rostrum, and tips of the mandibles dull black ; legs and antennae ferruginous, obscurely clouded with dark brown. Length 1j line.

Phaulimia.

Head rather broad in front, narrower below the eyes, rostrum short, quadrate, entire at the apex. Antennae arising from a lateral groove midway between the eye and mandible, very short, the first two joints tumid, the last three forming a broadly dilated club. Eyes oblique, oblong, entire, not approximate. Maxillary palpi rather long, pointed. Mandibles slender. Prothorax slightly transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the carina subbasal, forming a right angle at its flexure and terminating at about half the length of the prothorax. Elytra short, slightly depressed, the sides nearly parallel. Legs short, coxae of the anterior only slightly approximate, the rest distant, tarsi with the first joint as long as the rest together.

Phaulimia ephippiata.

P. griseo-rufa, obscure fulvo-varia ; elytris macula magna communi
basali fusca.

Hab. Borneo.

Ovate, pubescent, slightly depressed, pale greyish red, obscurely
varied with fulvous ; on the prothorax the darker colour is con-
fined to a few oblique patches, on the elytra it is tessellated on
the interstices formed by the punctate striae, and at their base a
large dark brown spot ; antenna? and legs yellowish red, the
club black. Length 1¹/₂ line.

[Begin Page: Page 438]

438 Mr. F. P. Pascoe on some new Anthribidae.

Dysnos.

Head moderate, rounded at the sides, with a very short broad
rostrum but slightly emarginate at the apex. Antennae shorter
than the body, arising from an oblique groove below and a little
in front of the eye ; the first two joints tumid, of nearly equal
length, the last four forming an elongated interrupted club
which terminates in a subulate process. Eyes lateral, ovate,
oblique, slightly emarginate, not approximate. Labrum and
mandibles small. Palpi short, pointed. Prothorax wider than
the elytra at the base, longer than broad, rounded slightly at
the sides, convex above; the carina nearly basal, forming an

obtuse angle at its flexure, and continued to within a third of the anterior margin. Scutellum very minute. Elytra convex, the sides nearly parallel. Legs short, the second and third tarsal joints dilated, the anterior tibiae and tarsi longest.

Dysnos auricomus.

1). fusco-lanosus obscure aureo-varius ; elytris striato-punctatis ; antennarum basi pedibusque fusco-rufis.

Hab. Aru.

Subovate, scarcely elongate, covered with short dark-brown, and on the thorax nearly black hairs ; with these are obscurely interspersed others of a golden yellow or greenish hue, the effect of which, under a strong lens and in a certain light, is to give the appearance of dark spots on a light ground ; eyes brown ; antennae slightly ciliated, the base brownish red, the club black ; legs dull reddish brown ; under surface pitchy, closely punctured. Length 2 lines.

Aracerus rufipes.

A. ovatus, fusco-tomentosus ; capitis fronte griseo ; elytrorum interstitiis prothoraceque nigris, his fulvo-maculatis ; antennarum funiculo pedibusque rufis.

Hab. Borneo.

Ovate, covered with a dark brown tomentum ; front of the head with greyish hairs ; prothorax black, slightly varied with grey ; elytra with the alternate interstices elevated, black, spotted with fulvous ; antennae yellowish red, the club black ; legs dull yellowish red. Length 2 lines.

Aracerus areolatus.

A. late ovatus, nigro tomentosus ; elytrorum interstitiis cinereo-maculatis ; antennae basi rufis ; pedibus nigris.

Hab. Borneo.

Broadly ovate, covered with a black tomentum ; elytra with

[Begin Page: Page 439]

Dr. J. E. Gray on Zoophytes with Pinnated Tentacles. -J39

the alternate interstices elevated, pure black, spotted with ashy; antennae reddish only at the base; legs black. Length 2 lines.

Besides the difference in colour, which in this genus is perhaps not very important, and the greater width, which attains its maximum at the junction of the prothorax with the elytra in this species, whilst in *A. rufipes* it is at about the upper third of the elytra, it is also distinguished by the joints of the club being very decidedly longer ; both are also very nearly allied to *Arace-*

rus* *Coffea*, r\, which, however, is smaller and more convex, with proportionally longer antennae, and generally has a patch of several longish grey hairs on the shoulders; from tins I find it difficult to distinguish *Tropideres fragilis* of Mr. Walker, from Ceylon, the type of which is in my collection.

XLV. — On the Arrangement of Zoophytes with Pinnated Tentacles.

By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., Pres. Ent. Soc. &c.

Considerable attention has been paid by various authors to the arrangement of the stony Corals (*Actinaria*), by MM. Milne-Edwards and Haime, and by Mr. Dana among others; but comparatively little progress has been made in the arrangement of the Zoophytes with pinnated tentacles, or *Alcyonaria*, since the time of Lamarck.

I have for years been studying these animals and the corals which they form, and have only been prevented from publishing the result of my studies by the desire to feel more sure with regard to the distinction between the species of the family of *Gorgoniada*?, and to ascertain with greater certainty than I have yet been able the true synonymy of the species of the genera of that family.

In the meantime I would suggest the following arrangement of the families, as that which best explains the relation of the various genera to each other.

Order I. *SABULICOLA*.

Coral-tree symmetrical, with a simple base, supported by more or less distinct calcareous spicula, and strengthened by a single, fusiform, elongate, calcareous, central axis. Living with the base sunk in the sand or mud of the sea-coast.

Fam. 1. Fennatulidse.

Body free, more or less pen-like, with a naked peduncle and a

* More correctly *A rceocerus*; but I hold that the orthography of the original authority ought never to be departed from, except in the case of some very gross and insufferable blunder, Schouherr first proposed *A racer* us in his " *Curculionidum Dispositio Methodica*," p. 40, and repeated it without alteration in his " *Svnonvmia*."