

COLEOPTERA.—By C. O. Waterhouse, Senior Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum.

(Plate XIV.)

The *Coleoptera* in Mr. Eaton's collection represent 7 species, of which only one was previously known. Of these 6 belong to the *Rhynchophora* and 1 to the *Brachelytra*.

The *Rhynchophora* are very peculiar, and possess an assemblage of characters not to be met with in any other species of this tribe. Consequently their systematic position is very doubtful. The species originally described under the name *Ectemnorhinus viridis* (G. R. Waterh.) as an ally of *Phyllobius* is placed near *Rhinomacer* by Lacordaire in his work on the Genera of the Coleoptera, and on first inspection was referred by me to the *Brachyderidinae*. I am still of opinion that it accords better with either *Phyllobius* or *Brachyderes* than it does with *Rhinomacer*; but though I have examined it and the other allied species very closely, I am unable even now to assign to them a definite place in the series of genera.

The *Brachelytron* is a *Phytosus*, which differs only as a species from the normal British representatives of the same genus.

All of Mr. Eaton's species are apterous; but Dr. Kidder, of the American Transit of Venus Expedition, states that a large brilliantly coloured specimen of a beetle flew to a light in his tent one night at Molloy Point. (Kidder, Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus., 1876, iii. 49.)

BRACHELYTRA.

ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Phytosus atriceps.

(Plate XIV., fig. 15.)

C. Waterhouse, Ent. Mo. Mag., 1875, xii. p. 55.

Rufo-testaceus, breviter pubescens; capite abdominisque in quatuor segmentis basalibus nigrescentibus.

Long. 3.2 mm.

General form that of *P. nigriventris*, but a little broader. Reddish-yellow, scarcely shining. Antennæ scarcely longer than the head and thorax together, slightly thickened towards the apex, the three basal joints elongate, the first a little longer than the second, the third shorter than the preceding, elongate-obconic, the fourth subquadrate, the following joints blackish, the fifth to tenth short, the four penultimate transverse, the last ovate. Head rounded, thickly and finely punctulate.

Thorax a little broader than the head, scarcely broader than long, depressed, very finely coriaceous, slightly narrowed towards the base, all the angles rounded. Elytra scarcely narrower than the thorax, narrowed towards their base, one-third broader than long, very finely coriaceous, shoulders oblique. Abdomen less dull, blackish, the apex reddish, the sides nearly parallel.

The claws in this species are distinctly longer and more slender than in *Ph. nigri-ventris*, but the tarsi present no other difference.

Hab.—Under stones near high-water mark, Observatory Bay. Only two specimens seen, one of which has been lost. January.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson in "Good Words" for November 1874, p. 750, enumerates 3 species of the *Curculionidæ* and 1 "small *Staphylinus*" (? *Phytosus*) found on the island by the Challenger Expedition.

PHILHYDRIDA.

[*Ochthebius*, sp. ?

Dr. Kidder, in Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus., 1876, iii. 49, records the finding of a very few specimens of a small black *Ochthebius* (sp. undescribed) on rocks near the sea and about the roots of wet tufts of grass. It was not observed by Mr. Eaton.]

RHYNCHOPHORA.

ECTEMNORHINIDÆ.

Canonopsis.

C. Waterh., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1875, xii. 55.

Rostrum short, thick, truncate at the apex; maxillæ visible; antennal scrobes small, deep, and somewhat reniform, open in front. Antennæ placed very near the apex of the rostrum, long, but not very slender, scape just reaching the front margin of the thorax, slightly enlarged at the apex; funiculus with the 1st and 2nd joints elongate, the 1st rather longer than the 2nd, 3rd joint short (about two-thirds the length of the 2nd), the 4th, 5th, and 6th joints globular, the 7th a little broader than the 6th, the club cone-shaped. Eyes round, moderately prominent. Thorax as long as broad, gently constricted in front and behind the middle, truncate in front and behind. Scutellum very small and triangular. Elytra united at the suture, not broader than the thorax at their base, convex, gradually enlarging to the middle, and then again narrowed to the apex. Wings absent. Legs moderately long, femora strongly clavate; anterior tibiæ nearly straight; apex of the posterior tibiæ truncate, hollowed, the margins ciliated. Tarsi spongy below, the 1st joint as long as the two following together, the 4th joint a little longer; the claws curved, separated. Metasternum very short. Intercoxal projection of the abdomen wide, nearly straight in front and at the sides; 3rd and 4th segments equally short, much shorter than the 2nd. Pygidium slightly visible from above.

Canonopsis sericeus.

(Plate XIV., fig. 9.)

C. Waterh., op. cit., p. 55.

Subfusiformis, convexus, flavo-griseo-sericeus; antennis piceis, clavâ nigrâ; fronte foveâ magnâ impressâ; thorace sub æque latitudine ac longitudine, supra in longitudinem canaliculato, canaliculâ ante medium expansâ et tuberculo obsoleto utrinque instructâ; elytris elongato-ovalibus, apud bases thorace haud latioribus attamen $3\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, punctato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis, quorum secundo vittis brevibus velutinis nigris duabus ornato; femoribus apud bases piceis.

Long. 12; elytr. lat. 4 mm.

Hab.—Cat Island, Three Island Harbour, Royal Sound. Common under stones, 11th October.

*Ectemnorhinus.**Ectemnorhinus*, G. R. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. London, series 2, ii. p. 184.*Agonelytra*, C. O. Waterh., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1875, xii. 55.

M. Lacordaire (Gen. des Coleopt., vi., p. 562) says of this genus, "Corps oblong, ailé." The type specimen which Lacordaire had for examination is now in the British Museum collection, and is undoubtedly without wings.

Ectemnorhinus viridis.

(Plate XIV., fig. 10.)

Ectemnorhinus viridis, G. R. Waterh., loc. cit.*Agonelytra longipennis*, C. Waterh., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1875, xii. p. 56.

Elongatus, nigro-piceus, cinereo-sericeus; capite antice angustato, fronte foveolâ leviter impressâ, rostro supra bicarinato, antennis piceis, clavâ nigrescenti; thorace leviter convexo, sub æque longitudine ac latitudine, ante et postea paulo angustato, lateribus in medio leviter rotundatis, in dorso carinâ longitudinali nitidâ; elytris apud bases thorace $\frac{1}{3}$ latioribus, et fere quadruplo longioribus, paulo in medio ampliatis, leviter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis ad apices rotundatis humeris obtusis; corpore subter pedibusque piceis nitidis, femoribus supra tarsisque nigrescentibus.

Long. 7; lat. 2.5 mm.

Antennæ moderately long and stout, 1st and 2nd joints of the funiculus slightly elongate, subequal, the 3rd joint shorter, the 4th to 7th becoming gradually shorter and slightly transverse. The silky pubescence which covers the head, thorax, and elytra is fine, and not very close on the former. The elytra strongly embrace the abdomen, and are broadest about the middle, truncate at the base; the shoulders angular, but obtuse. The tibiæ are very slightly flexuous.

Var.—Silky pubescence green, appearing golden in some lights.

Hab.—Common in the neighbourhood of Royal Sound.

Ectemnorhinus angusticollis.

(Plate XIV., fig. 11.)

Agonelytra angusticollis, C. Waterh., op. cit., p. 56.

Ec. viridi affinis, distinguendus tamen a tertiis ad septimos articulos funicularum antennarum transversis, a thorace supra haud carinato, elytrisque postice latioribus.

Long. 7 mm.

This species is very closely allied to the preceding; but the antennæ are shorter, owing to the 3rd to 7th joints of the funiculus being transverse, the 6th and 7th very strongly so. There is no distinct carina on the thorax, and the elytra are broadest behind the middle, very broadly rounded at their apices. The silky pubescence is yellowish in the female, with indications of two paler, broad, abbreviated bands across the suture, one next the scutellum, the second about the middle.

The male is narrower, darker in colour, and has the bands narrower, shorter, and less distinct.

Hab.—Near Royal Sound.

Ectemnorhinus gracilipes.

(Plate XIV., fig. 12.)

Agonelytra gracilipes, C. Waterh., op. cit., p. 56.

Niger, griseo-pubescent; capite supra fere plano; thorace capite latiori, in medio parum ampliato, paulo in latitudinem minus quam longitudinem; elytris ad bases thorace $\frac{2}{3}$ latioribus, gradatim usque ad medium ampliatis, postice angustatis, convexis, supra depressiusculis, leviter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planiusculis; antennis piceis, clavâ nigrescenti; pedibus gracilibus, longis, tarsis articulo tertio bene dilatato.

Long. 3·5—4·7; lat. 1·25—1·8 mm.

The elytra are gently rounded at the base; the shoulders are distinct, but very blunt.

Hab.—Near Royal Sound.

Ectemnorhinus brevis.

(Plate XIV., fig. 13.)

Agonelytra brevis, C. Waterh., op. cit., p. 57.

Niger, ænescens, viridi-griseo parce pubescens; rostro in longitudinem supra leviter impresso; thorace in longitudinem haud minus quam latitudinem, convexo, ante et postea angustato, lateribus bene rotundatis; elytris apud bases thorace $\frac{2}{3}$ latioribus, $2\frac{1}{2}$ eodem longioribus, medium tenus gradatim ampliatis, apicem versus angustatis, convexis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planiusculis; antennis

piceis, clavâ magnâ nigrescenti; pedibus nigrescentibus, femoribus ad bases tibiisque intus piceis.

Long. 3·2—4·7; lat. 1·7—2 mm.

The pubescence is short and thick (more like narrow scales), and is so arranged as to give the elytra a slightly mottled appearance, a spot on each side of the suture being particularly distinguishable.

Hab.—Near Royal Sound.

Ectemnorhinus eatoni.

(Plate XIV., fig. 14.)

C. Waterh., Ent. Mo. Mag., 1876, xiii. p. 51.

Pyriformis, convexusculus, niger, parce et brevissime viridi-griseo-pubescentis; capite rostroque in longitudinem fortiter impressis, hoc brevi, haud apicem versus angustato; antennis nigris; thorace paulo capite latiori, vix in longitudinem minus quam latitudinem, antice posticeque angustato, subtilissime coriaceo, subopaco, in medio dorso longitudinaliter carinato, post utrinque obsolete tuberoso; elytris ad bases thorace paulo latioribus, post bene ampliatis, supra depressiusculis, distincte striatis, striis lateralibus obsolete punctatis, interstitiis planis, transversim subtilissime strigosis; pedibus longis, femoribus ad bases piceis, et in medio inflatis, tibiis intermediis paulo curvatis.

Long. 5·5; lat. 2·05 mm.

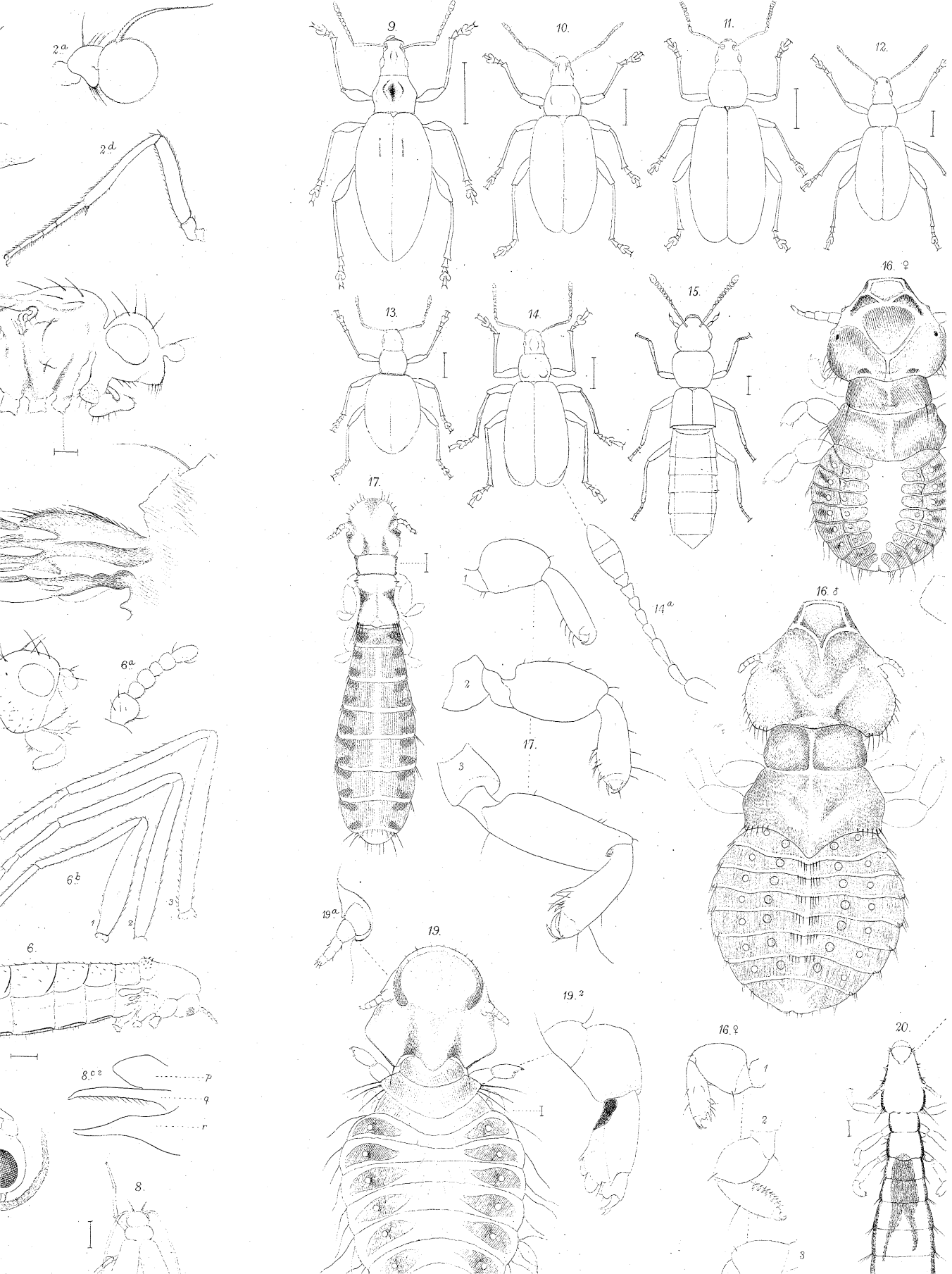
This species is most nearly allied to *E. brevis*, but is much less short, and has the shoulders of the elytra effaced. The thorax is distinctly carinate above; the forehead and rostrum are deeply and broadly impressed, the antennæ are rather slender; the apex of each elytron is broadly and bluntly rounded, and rather expanded on the outer side; the femora are somewhat strongly inflated in the middle, the tarsi are rather narrower than in the other species of the genus, and the claw joint is very long.

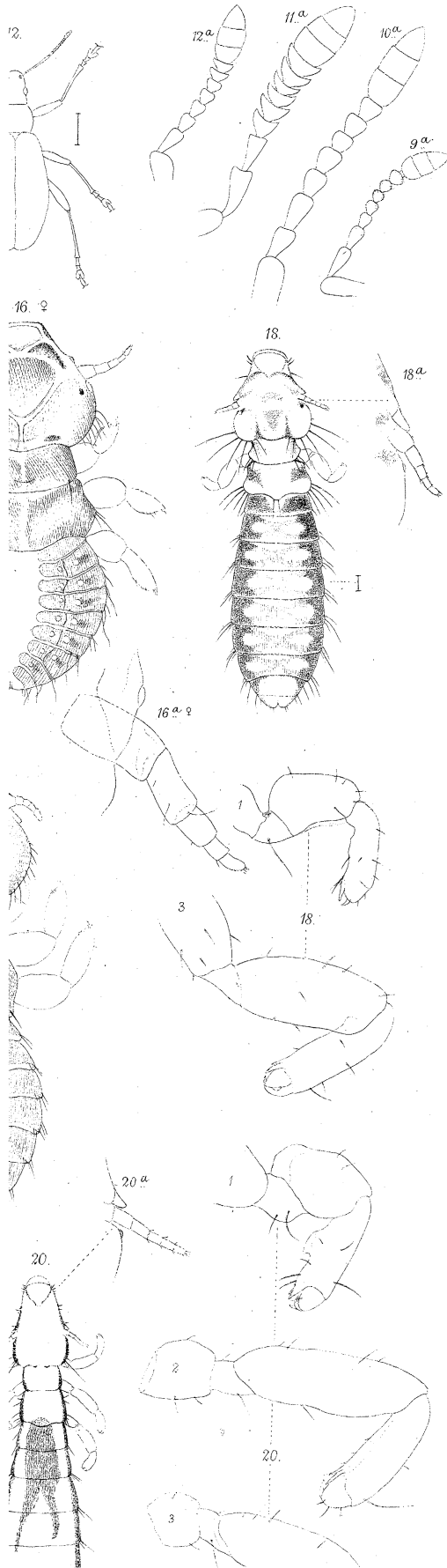
A single example; probably a female.

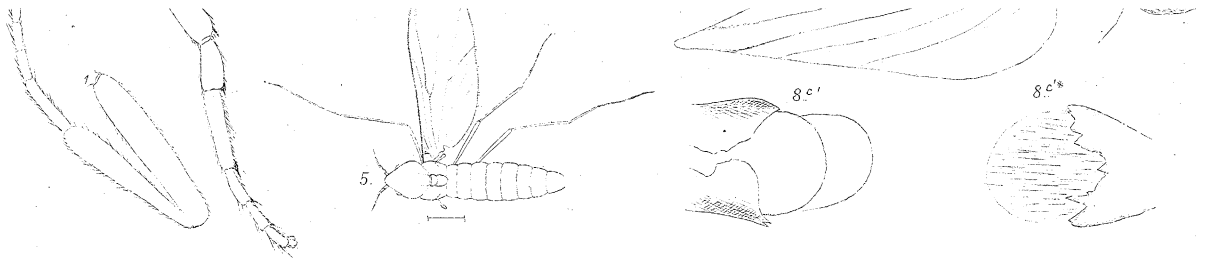
Hab.—Near Royal Sound.



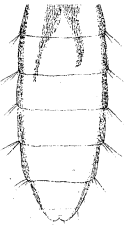
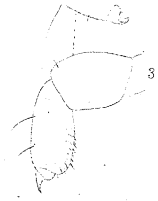
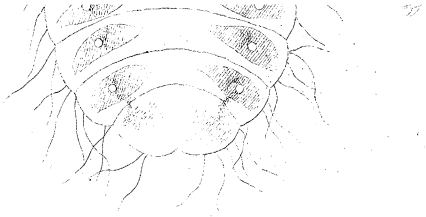
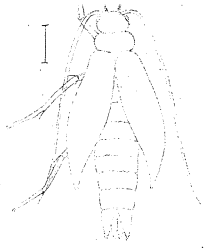
Kerguelen Island.

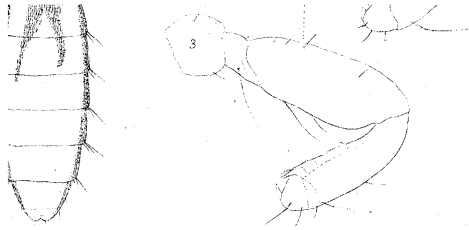






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W. West & Co. sc.

