

III.—*List of Coleoptera received from Old Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa.* By ANDREW MURRAY, F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. v. p. 438.]

[Plates II. and III.]

PACHYDISSUS, Newm.

1. *Pachydissus femorellus*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1856, p. 340.

Obscure cinereus; capite ovato, pilis brevibus aureis antice posticeque induto, versus thoracem minutissime tuberculato, sulco longitudinali in fronte valde impresso; palpis, mandibulis, labio, clypeo primoque articulo antennarum (valido clavato scabro sulcatoque) nigris; oculis subcontiguis, amplis, supra profunde emarginatis; antennis corpore vix longioribus, articulis elongatis, 5–10 ad apicem subangulatis; thorace subrotundato, antice posticeque constricto, transversim grosse plicato, pilis aureis dense vestito, sed in parte dorsali nigro (ad latus anterius cum tuberculo magno); scutello triangulari; elytris punctulatis ad humerum rectangule subrotundatis, ad apicem oblique truncatis; spina suturali acuta; femoribus cinereo-ferrugineis, longitudine costulatis.

Long. 8–13 lin., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Brownish black, covered with a short, ashy-grey, velvety pubescence, except on the head, thorax, and tarsi, where it is replaced by silky, irregularly interrupted, brownish golden hairs. Head strong, deeply channelled above. Eyes very projecting, making the head at its widest nearly as broad as the widest part of the thorax, coarsely granulated, strongly emarginate above, and almost touching each other; a golden brownish-yellow pubescence both in front of and above the eyes and on the front of the head. Labrum piceous. Palpi and mandibles black. Antennæ in the males about a fourth or a fifth longer than the body, in the females very little longer; with the first article thick, punctate, pitted, with a shallow channel on the upperside, blackish, the remaining articles elongated, and those from the fifth to the tenth inclusive somewhat angulated at the apex. Thorax rounded, constricted in front and behind, covered with large, short, transverse folds, which are interrupted by oblique channels, producing a sort of coronet-shaped space a little before the base on the posterior part of the disk, which is black and free from pubescence, as is a narrower dorsal middle space continuing on to the front of the thorax; the yellowish-golden pile occurs in patches on the rest of the thorax—one at the base in front of the scutellum, one on each side a little behind the middle, and one on each

side nearer the front and not so far apart, others on the side near the anterior and posterior angles; near the anterior margin, on the side, is a large tubercle, and a smaller one a little behind and further from the side, a longitudinal channel leading from the one to the other. Scutellum triangular and impunctate. Elytra flattened, parallel, of the breadth of the thorax, truncated at the apex, each with two spines; their surface has a dull opaque ground, and is covered in the middle with small, scattered, shallow punctures; these become very few and fine towards the base, and wholly disappear towards the apex; clothed with a fine, hoary-grey, velvety down, changing its reflections in different lights. Legs rather long; the thighs reddish or brownish red, and feebly keeled on the inferior margin; underside blackish, clothed with the same hoary pile. Abdomen with five abdominal segments.

Very few specimens have been received, but their size has been very various.

2. *Pachydissus dilatatus*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. de Zool.
1856, p. 567.

Sericeo-luteus; palpis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; oculis amplis, nigris; thorace elongato, antice valde et postice late attenuato, stricto et recto, in lateribus et in medio fusco, longitudine inæquali et subplicato; elytris minute punctatis, ultra medium infuscatis, subito dilatatis, dein obliquis, et apice recte truncatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin., lat. 1 lin.

One of the smallest species of the genus, silky, and of a pale cinnamon-colour. Head strong, rounded, with a short pile, reddish and somewhat rugose only on the posterior part. Eyes large, black, almost united behind, deeply emarginate above. Mandibles obscure. Antennæ ferruginous, with the first article thick, rounded, the third a little longer than the fifth, the sixth equal to the third. Thorax at least twice as long as broad, very attenuated, margined and straight in front, more broadly behind, unequal, and with short transverse folds in the middle; its colour is brownish black, with two longitudinal lines and the middle in front silky; a lateral ridge borders the silky part; the sides are rounded. Scutellum of an obscure ash-colour, rounded triangular. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, nearly three times as long, shortly rounded on the outside of the shoulder, parallel for two-thirds from the base, suddenly widened and narrowing obliquely afterwards, and then truncate at the extremity; they have a punctured space, and a small, oblique, blackish line in the

middle of the elytra near the dilatation; the margin at that place is also obscure. Abdomen of an obscure silky grey, of five segments, which are nearly equal, but which diminish in size towards the extremity.

This was not among the species which came to me from Old Calabar; it was procured by Mr. Hislop, and by him communicated to M. Chevrolat, in whose collection (now in the British Museum) it now is.

ALLOGASTER, Thomson.

Allogaster annulipes. Pl. III. fig. 2.

Corethrogaster annulipes, Chev. Rev. et Mag. Zool. (1855) p. 183.

Cinnamomeus; capite rotundato, anguste sulcato, genis late nigris; antennis flavis, palpis rufis; thorace in dorso septemtuberculato, lateribus obtuse unidentato; elytris acupunctatis, duabus lineolis obsolete costiformibus, postice rotundatis et parce fulvo setosis (femina).

Long. 11 lin., lat. 4 lin.

Pale cinnamon-coloured, with the apex of the thighs black. The figure given in Plate III. renders it unnecessary to say more by way of description.

Rare. In the British Museum and my collection.

An African form, the only other species being from Senegambia.

DIASTELLOPTERUS, Thoms.

Diastellopterus clavatus.

Paristemia clavata, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. Zool. (1855) p. 513.

Alatus, crebre punctatus, luteo-fuscus; oculis, antennis (primo articulo fulvo, tertio dilatato), pedibus, pectore abdomineque nigris; elytris costulis octo.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lin., lat. 3 mill.

Only one example. The species ranges from Old Calabar to Gaboon.

PARISTEMIA, Westw.

Paristemia apicalis, Westw. Arcana Ent. ii. p. 57,
pl. 64. fig. 2 ♀, var. *costata*.

The Old-Calabar specimens are a little broader and stouter, and the lateral tubercle on the thorax stouter and straighter, than those from Sierra Leone. The tubercle in the Sierra-Leone specimens which I have seen has a very slight tendency to look backwards, which is not the case in the Old-Calabar individuals. At first I distributed specimens under the name of *P. costata*, which has led Prof. Lacordaire (Gen. Col. ix. p. 162)

to say that a third species is known in collections under the name *costata*, Murray; but I am now satisfied that the differences are not specific, and that it is only a climatal variety.

I cannot agree with Prof. Lacordaire in placing this species in the same genus as the preceding (*Diastellopterus*). The different form of the thorax and the different facies of the whole animal seem to call for the erection of a different genus for each. Similar reasons lead me to preserve the genus *Amphidesmus* of Serville for the Brazilian species of this type of Longicorns, instead of sinking it in *Paristemia* of Westwood as Lacordaire has done. I preserve that name for the West-African form, to which it was originally applied by our great English entomologist.

It appears to me, too, that the relations of affinity of this genus and its allies are greater with the Lepturidæ (*Desmocerus* &c.) than with any other group; and I have placed them accordingly where, thanks to Prof. Lacordaire, it seems now generally admitted that that group ought to be taken in.

This is another instance of affinity between Brazilian and West-African species.

CALLICHROMA, Latr.

1. *Callichroma afrum*, auct.

Cerambyx afer, Linn. Mantis. Plantar. p. 532; Drury, iii. 1. pl. 39. fig. 4.
— *ater*, Fab. Syst. El. ii. p. 268.

Occasional.

This species seems to range all along the coast from Senegal to Old Calabar. It belongs to a type which is especially characteristic of Brazil and West Africa. The smallest species of the genus, and distinguished by the elytra rapidly attenuated behind, the light-green opaque elytra, bright golden suture, and red legs. *Callichroma* assumes a number of different forms and facies; and although it is impossible to find good generic characters by which to define them, the eye can easily detect and separate them. *C. afrum* and its allies, which follow, are of this character; and I claim them as instances of the extension of Brazilian species into Africa or of the converse.

2. *Callichroma calcaratum*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool. 1856, p. 341.

Affine *C. albitarsi*, attamen latius et brevius, viridi-lætum, nitidiore in marginibus thoracis suturaque; palpis, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, femoribus infra emarginatim calcaratis et abrupte clavatis, posticis elongatis; capite punctato, longitudine sulcato; thorace transversim plicato, angulose

dentato; scutello acutissimo; elytris creberrime rugulosis; corpore infra viridi, segmentis abdominalibus infra anguste fuscis.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Belongs to the same type as *C. afrum*, and near *Callichroma albitarse*, but shorter and proportionally broader at the shoulders, of a green more or less tender and brilliant, obscure on the margin of the elytra, and brighter on the suture and on the scutellum and anterior and posterior sides of the thorax. Antennæ and legs ferruginous, tarsi paler. Head narrow, brilliant, very finely punctate in front, very densely in the middle and behind; three longitudinal channels in front, and a transverse one between the eyes. Labrum emarginate, obscure ferruginous. Mandibles elongate, conical, green, and rugosely punctate at the base, black and smooth towards the tip, a little sinuated on the inner side. Eyes black. Thorax as long as broad, straight, and bordered in front and behind with a basal fold situated between two transverse grooves, lightly convex and flattened on the disk, and with four obtuse tubercles. The disk is finely rugulose, and has some transverse or oblique wrinkles; lateral spine stout, obtuse, brilliant, and irregularly punctate. Scutellum very pointed. Elytra of an obscure and velvety green, very densely and finely rugulose, more coarsely wrinkled and punctate behind the scutellum; they are broad and rounded on the shoulders, and diminish by degrees to the apex of the suture. Body below of a brilliant green with whitish pubescence; posterior margin of the abdominal segments obscure ferruginous. Posterior thighs with a very slight tooth on the underside near the apex, caused by a feeble emargination (female).

Apparently rare. In my collection.

3. *Callichroma simulatum*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1856, p. 342.

C. calcarato simillimum, sed differt statura minore, antennis gracilioribus et femoribus clavatis, sed non dentatis; viridiprasinum; capite rugose punctato, antice trisulcato; thorace vage punctato, in dimidia parte postica arcuatim rugato acutius spinoso; elytris rugulosis, subparallelis, ad suturam flavido-sericeis.

Long. 9 lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Belongs to the same type as *Callichroma calcaratum*, and is very like it in colour, but smaller, with more slender antennæ and thighs, not dentate, of a fine tender vegetable-green. Head more strongly and somewhat rugosely punctate in front,

otherwise marked nearly as in *C. calcaratum*. Mandibles shorter, green at the base, black at the point. Palpi, antennæ (first article somewhat obscure), and legs ferruginous. Thorax straight, constricted, bordered and brilliant on the anterior and posterior margins, with a small basal fold, faintly punctate and smooth behind the head; arched wrinkles cover the posterior two-thirds; the sides are polished, slightly bluish, and the lateral spine, although tolerably stout, is sharper. Scutellum triangular, punctured, and golden; it has a channel in the middle, and two small depressions in front. Elytra subparallel, rounded on the shoulder, and a little more narrowly at the apex, finely rugulose and longitudinally faintly impressed with the remains of one or two depressed lines; suture entirely of a yellowish green. The four anterior thighs are abruptly swollen; and the posterior are long, flat, and gradually thickened. Body below of a clearer green, and covered with a whitish pubescence; the margins (both anterior and posterior) of the abdominal segments are narrowly blackish. Pygidium subconical, black, green only at the extremity (female).

Apparently not common. In my collection.

4. *Callichroma obscuricorne*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool. 1858, p. 52.

Simillimum *C. afro*, Linn., differt ab illo statura, capite, thorace elytrisq̄ue brevioribus; his ad apicem latiusculis, subparallelis, in sutura aureo-viridibus, necnon albicantibus. Alatum, punctatum, viride; capite antice subquadratum, ad latera sulcato et marginato, vage et fortiter punctato, sulco frontali longiore; palpis, labio pedibusq̄ue rubris; mandibulis apice, oculis antennisq̄ue nigris; thorace transverso, rugis integris parvis tecto, punctulato, antice posticeq̄ue recto et late constricto, ad basin canaliculato, aureo, costula recta superposita, spina laterali validiuscula, acuta; scutello triangulari, producto, aurato; elytris viridi-obscuris, singulatim rotundatis; pectore et abdomine viridi-albicantibus, subsericeis.

Long. 9 lin., lat. 4 lin.

This species has much resemblance to *Callichroma afrum*, Linn., but may be distinguished by the following differences:— Altogether the head, thorax, and elytra are shorter; the latter are parallel, and do not become more attenuated posteriorly, and, instead of being green passing into whitish, are coppery-green; and, moreover, the antennæ, instead of being ferruginous, are black.

Rare. In my collection.

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5. *Callichroma chrysogramma*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1855, p. 514.

Viridi-auratum; capite (longitudine) et thorace (latitudine) plicatis; scutello elytrisque (obscurè rugosè punctatis) vittis duabus obliquis viridi-aureis; thorace infra, pectore abdomineque virentibus, albido-sericeis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Of the size and form of *C. vittatum*, Fab., and of a brilliant golden green. Head punctate, raised between the antennæ, longitudinally grooved and plicate, with curved wrinkles behind. Palpi short; maxillary obscure, labial red. Mandibles punctate, wrinkled, green, black at the apex. Eyes black. Antennæ red, with the first article obscure. Thorax as long as broad, of a beautiful golden green, with very regular transverse folds, which are curved behind the middle; smooth and irregularly punctate below the sides; depressed, strongly plicate, and constricted near the inferior margin in front; median angles obtuse; in the middle of the back is a longitudinal line marked by a depression. Scutellum triangular, moderate, golden, and punctate. Elytra obscure, rugosely punctate, each with a coppery line which proceeds from the exterior of the shoulder and goes to the extremity of the suture. Underside of the body of a pale green covered by a whitish silky pubescence. Legs entirely ferruginous.

Rare. None received by me. M. Chevrolat described it from specimens received by Mr. T. Gray of Glasgow.

6. *Callichroma episcopale*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1856, p. 436.

Planiusculum, nigrum; capite violaceo-vel cæruleo-viridi; antennis carinatis pedibusque clavatis nigro-cyaneis; tibiis quatuor anticis tarsisque totis cinereis; thorace viridi, elongato, transversim rugato, lateribus posticis spinoso; elytris opacis, rugosè punctatis, nigro-cyaneis, vitta lata communi postice attenuata et abbreviata virescente; corpore infra viridi, lanugine alba induto.

Long. 8 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Flattened, narrow, and attenuated behind. Head of a fine violet or bluish green, abruptly truncate and raised between the antennæ, punctured in front, longitudinal channel narrow. Mandibles, palpi, labrum, clypeus, and eyes black. Antennæ slender, angular, flattened, grooved longitudinally, bluish black, velvety; first article club-shaped, strongly and rugosely punctate, with a spine or claw at the apex; second very small; third very long, suddenly swollen, and of a shining black at the apex;

fourth and fifth a little longer, and terminating in an angle; the rest simple. Thorax subcylindrical, elongated, of a deep brilliant green, covered with entire transverse wrinkles, furnished with two small tubercles behind near the base and near a small longitudinal ridge; lateral spine situated a very little behind the middle. Scutellum triangular, depressed, of a deep blackish green, marked by a small lateral stria. Elytra flat, as broad as the thorax at its widest, rounded on the shoulder (with a strong depression inside of it) and at the apex, marked by an abbreviated longitudinal middle nervure and by a broad green sutural stripe, which begins behind the scutellum and gradually diminishes in breadth until it disappears about a fifth or fourth from the extremity. Legs black, changing into blue according to position; thighs moderately abruptly swollen; anterior tibiæ and all the tarsi clothed with a silvery-grey pubescence.

This belongs to a different and more parallel and elongate type than the preceding species.

In my collection. Apparently rare.

7. *Callichroma cinereipes*.

Litopus cinereipes, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool. 1856, p. 437.

Minutissime coriaceum, supra viridi-cyaneum, infra viridisplendens; mandibulis, oculis, antennis pedibusque aterrimis; tarsis posticis cinereis; thorace lateribus angulose producto et supra depresso, antice constricto posticeque arcte tricostato.

Long. 11 lin., lat. 5 lin.

This belongs to a different type from *C. afrum*, *C. calcaratum*, &c. It is very like *Cerambyx cæruleus*, Oliv. Finely rugulose, green mixed with blue above, and a fine brilliant green below. Head raised and longitudinally grooved between the antennæ, rugosely punctate, green, blue on the sides, tri-emarginate in front. Parts of the mouth orange. Labial palpi black. Mandibles punctate, conical, that on the left most projecting, green at the base, black, smooth, and recurved at the apex. Labrum transverse, feebly depressed and emarginate. Clypeus almost straight. Eyes black. Antennæ ebony-black, third article twice the length of the fourth. Thorax rounded, unequal, angular near the anterior margin, compressed near the head, and the base with three transverse contiguous raised ridges, a strong dorsal depression on each side, between which is a green cruciform line, which is punctate. Lateral tubercles thick and obtuse, almost glabrous, and with scarcely any punctation. Scutellum triangular, depressed

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and punctate. Elytra of the breadth of the thorax, rounded on the shoulder (a small longitudinal depression within), and more narrowly at the apex, smooth, green and more brilliant at the apex, with the suture bluish and depressed in the middle at its posterior part. Legs smooth, of an ebony-black; the four anterior thighs abruptly swollen, posterior elongated and club-shaped; posterior tibiæ long, flattened. Tarsi blackish, grey below, posterior clothed with a silvery ashy pubescence.

I have only seen one specimen, which is in my collection.

M. Chevrolat described this as a *Litopus*; but the characters of that genus, as exposed by Prof. Lacordaire (*Genera des Coleoptères*, ix. p. 23), forbid its being ranked with it. It properly belongs to the genus *Callichroma*: for example, one of the characters of *Litopus* is to have the thorax rounded on the sides, and without spine or tubercle, while in *Callichroma* it is tuberculate; and the thorax of this species has thick and obtuse lateral tubercles or spines. The other characters also agree with those of *Callichroma*, and I have therefore removed it to that genus.

LITOPUS, Serv.

Litopus glabricollis.

Facie simillimus *Callichromati episcopali*, sed thorace differt omnino. Planiusculus, niger vel nigro-cyanescens; capite nitido, supra viridi, subtus nigro; antennis carinatis omnino ut in *C. episcopali*, pedibusque clavatis, nigro-cyaneis; thorace subgloboso, supra planato, glabro, nigro-cyaneo, lateribus parum viridibus, lævissime sparsim acupunctato; elytris opacis, rugose punctatis, nigro-cyaneis, vitta lata communi postice attenuata et abbreviata virescente; corpore infra cupreo et cupreo-viridi, densissime punctato, lanugine brevissima parum albida induto.

Long. 12 lin., lat. 2-2½ lin.

Exceedingly like *Callichroma episcopale*; scarcely any difference can be noted in the antennæ, the parts of the mouth, the legs, and the elytra; but the head differs somewhat, and the thorax entirely. Flattened, narrow, and attenuated behind. Mouth, eyes, antennæ, upper side of thorax, and legs black or bluish black; head, sides of thorax and scutellum green. Elytra blue-black, with a sutural stripe of green, broad in front, gradually attenuated behind, and terminating before reaching the apex. Head irregularly impressed and punctate, with three foldings in the middle between the eyes, and other irregular folds and grooves. Thorax large, at its widest nearly as broad as the base of the elytra, subglobular, flattened

above, smooth, glabrous, faintly, finely, and distantly acupunctate, narrowed both in front and behind; the anterior margin sinuate, the posterior straight; a slight longitudinal fovea in front in the dorsal line, the basal narrowed parts with small plicæ on each side running outwards and backwards from the middle line; sides brilliant, almost impunctate, widest behind the middle. Scutellum triangular, hollowed, and terminating in a point. Elytra square at the base; shoulders rather prominent, with a hollow on their inner side, surface shagreened, blackish blue, running into green at the suture, the green becoming narrower behind, and disappearing before it reaches the apex; a faint trace of a line running longitudinally from the base, inside the shoulder, to the apex; each elytron somewhat acutely rounded at the apex. Underside coppery and coppery-green, opaque, and so finely and closely punctured as to appear shagreened, and with a very short whitish pubescence, only visible in some lights. Legs as in *Callichroma episcopale*.

Only one specimen; in my collection.

LITOMECESES*, nov. genus vel subgenus.

Genus vel subgenus affinis *Promeci*, differt ab illo antennis tenuibus haud incrassatis versus apicem; capite et thorace valde elongato; elytris parallelis; femoribus elytrorum apice longioribus.

Litomeces splendidus.

Promeces splendidus, Chevr. in Thoms. Archives Entom. ii. 243, pl. xiv. fig. 2.

Linearis, parallelus; capite antice prolongato, aureo-cupreo; antennis nigris, corpore parum longioribus, articulis elongatis, secundo curto, ceteris fere æqualibus; thorace aureo-cupreo nitido, subcylindrico, antice parum attenuato, parum punctato; scutello subcordiformi, punctato, viridi; elytris thorace vix longioribus, humeris rotundatis, fere parallelis, versus apicem paululo dilatatis, læte viridibus versus suturam, nigro-viridibus ad latera; pedibus læte cyaneo-nigris.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 lin., lat. 2 lin.

According to M. Chevrolat, this beautiful species is very like the *Closteromerus imperialis* of White. It differs from the true *Promeces* by its more delicate form, as well as by the characters given above.

* Name compounded from *Litopus* and *Promeces*, of both of which it shares the characters.

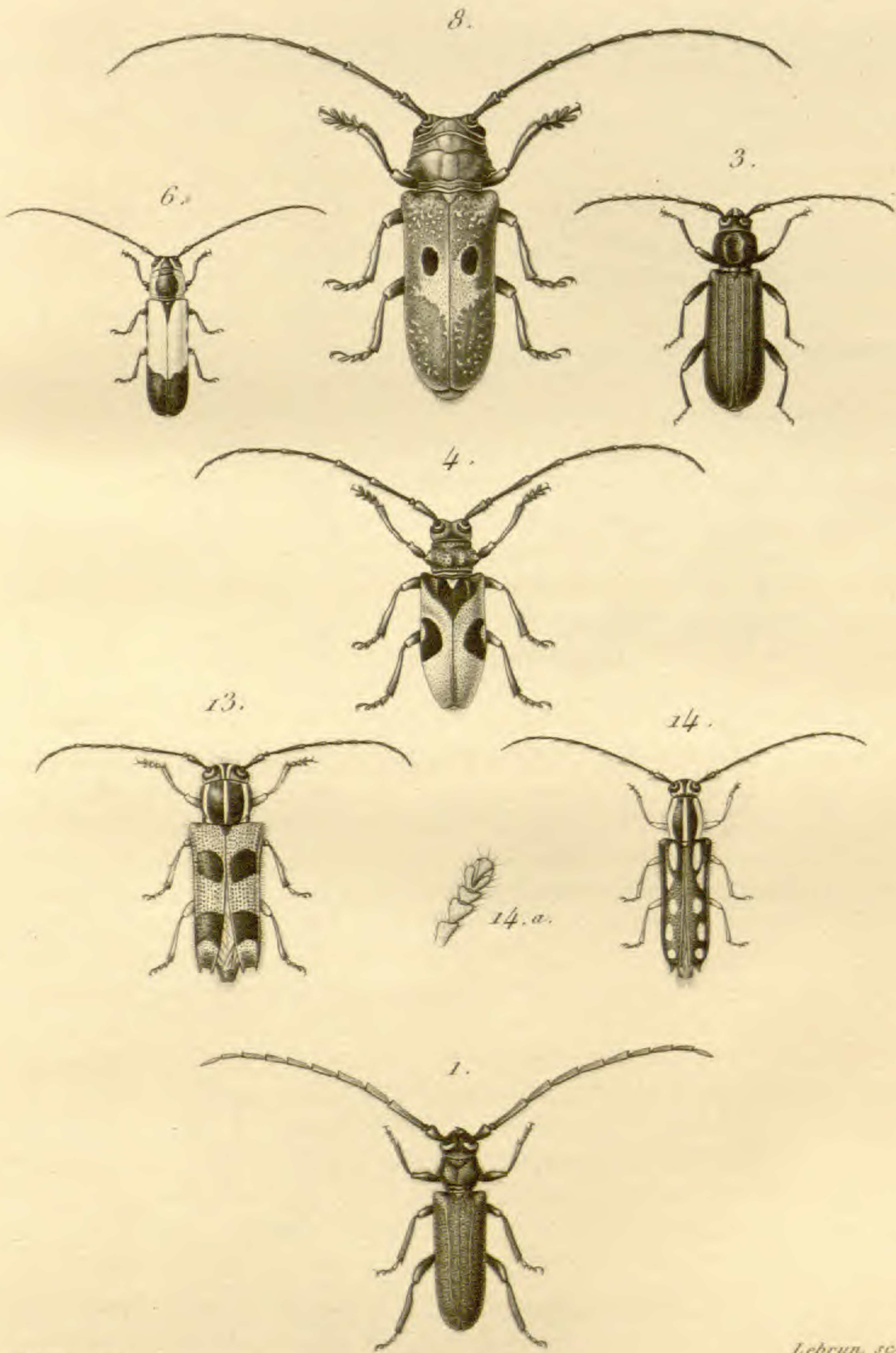
Head narrow, prolonged in front, of a brilliant glabrous golden copper-colour, sparsely punctate; it is keeled and grooved on its anterior margins, and a tolerably deep longitudinal channel extends to a little beyond the forehead. Palpi brownish black, pale at the apex of the articles. Mandibles black, wrinkled, punctate, sharp, smooth and curved at the extremity, tolerably dilated on the interior margin, and furnished with a tooth with an emargination near the base. Labrum transverse, narrow, black. Clypeus almost cut straight. Eyes rounded, emarginate above, black. Antennæ a little longer than the body, black, with elongate articles almost equal (with the exception of the second, which is short). The first is thick, rugosely punctate; its base has a transverse notch, and its apex is feebly angular. Thorax of a very brilliant golden copper, subcylindric, straight both in front and behind, more slender and attenuated near the anterior edge, wrinkled on the base, with small and distant punctures. Scutellum subcordiform, punctate, brilliant green. Elytra very closely punctate, and, as it were, shagreened, scarcely broader than the thorax, rounded on the shoulder, a little dilated towards the apex, which is rounded; they are of a fine green on the inner half, and a blackish green on the outer half. Breast and abdomen of a more delicate green; the segments, which are five in number, have their posterior margin blue. Legs of a fine indigo-blue; the four anterior thighs are suddenly swollen, the posterior are longer, passing beyond the elytra, and gradually thickened without becoming very strong; the apex of the four anterior tibiæ, as well as the first pair of tarsi, has an ash-coloured pubescence, and the remainder are fringed with that colour.

I have not received this. M. Chevrolat describes it from the collection of the late General Feisthamel. It is now in the British Museum (Chevrolat's collection).

CORDYLOMERA, Serv.

1. *Cordylomera gratiosa*, Dej. Cat. 3rd ed. p. 353.

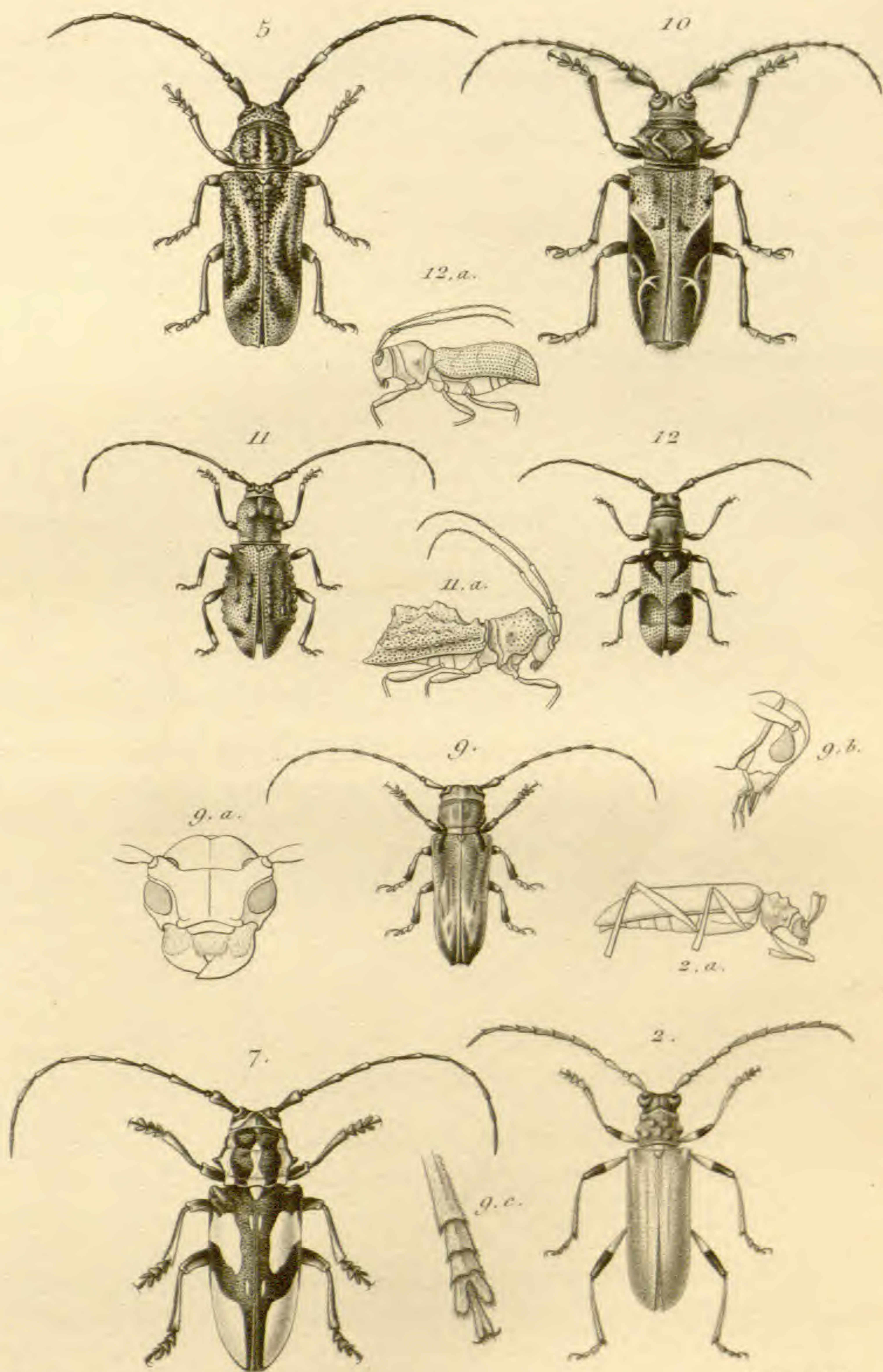
Parallela, linearis; mandibulis, oculis, antennis, scutello, tibiis, tarsis, geniculis et clava femorum posticorum nigris; palpis, labro et clypeo ferrugineis; femoribus anticis et mediis atque pedunculo posticorum rubris; capite nigro virescente, thorace supra chalceo; elytris dorso cupreo-viridibus, lateribus late et sutura tenuiter cæruleo-viridibus; corpore subtus saturate brunneo; capite parum punctato, antice fortiter impresso; antennis longitudine corporis parum longioribus, primo articulo clavato, secundo parvo, 3-7 lateri



Wapler, del.

Lebrun, sc.

6 *Tragocephala Galathea*. 8. *Prosopocera myops*. 3. *Smodicum ebeninum*.
 4. *Monohammus Thomsoni*
 13. *Glenea quinquelineata*. 14. *Glenea carneipes*.
 1. *Ceme nigrita*.



Wapler, del.

Lebrun, sc.

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|----|----------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 5 | <i>Pachystola annulicornis</i> . | 10 | <i>Temnoscelis Waddellii</i> . |
| 11 | <i>Apomemopsis bufo</i> | 12 | <i>Velleda callixona</i> . |
| | 9 | | <i>Tecton quadrisignatum</i> . |
| 7 | <i>Geloharpya Murrayi</i> . | 2 | <i>Allogaster annulipes</i> . |

interno apice spinosis, 8–11 haud spinosis, sed latere externo angulatis; thorace subcylindrico, nitido, paulo pone marginem anteriorem constricto et illic lævi et vix punctulato, medio latiore, impresso, sat fortiter utrinque punctato, ad basin constricto et transversim rugato; scutello postice foveato; elytris parallelis, dorso planis, apice dentatis, punctatis; femoribus fortiter abrupte clavatis; tibiis et tarsis pube argenteo-cinerea vestitis.

Long. 6 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Parallel, linear. Mandibles, eyes, antennæ, scutellum, tibiæ, tarsi, knees, and club of the posterior thighs black; palpi, labrum, and clypeus ferruginous; anterior and middle thighs and peduncle of posterior thighs red; head black and virescent, greenest behind; thorax above brassy; elytra coppery green on the back and rich blue-green on the sides, apex, and suture, broadly on the sides, narrowly on the suture and apex; underside dark brown. Head finely punctate, more coarsely so in front behind the clypeus, deeply impressed by a transverse line drawn across from near the anterior angle of the eyes, with a transverse ridge between the antennæ, and with a hollow and a faint longitudinal line there; the hollow behind this ridge is punctate and transversely wrinkled. Antennæ a little longer than the body, with the first article not pubescent, rather thick and clavate, and finely punctate, the rest clothed with fine silvery cinereous pubescence; the second article small, the next five moderate and nearly equal in length, except the fourth, which is shortest, thickened at the apex, and each with a sharp spine at the inner angle of its apex, the first spine being the largest and the remainder gradually diminishing in size, until in the seventh article it is scarcely perceptible; the next three articles without spines on the inner side, but flattened and with an angle on the outer side, the last article emarginate at the apex on the outer side. Thorax subcylindrical, shining, narrowed a little behind the front and at the base, widest in the middle, bulging out so as to look slightly nodose, the narrow part in front smooth and very slightly punctate, that at the base transversely wrinkled, the intermediate part rather thickly, distinctly, and irregularly punctate, with a depression on each side of the disk and another longitudinal one on the sides, and a smooth, shining, clear space in the dorsal line. Scutellum impunctate, hollowed out in the back part. Elytra flattened, parallel, linear, square at the base, with the shoulders prominent, and a hollow on the inner side of them reaching nearly to the base of the scutellum, opaque, except at the base, which is shining, covered with not very close, scattered punctures, the apex terminating

in an incurved tooth or spine. Underside opaque, with a dull concolorous velvet pile. Thighs with the club large and abrupt; tibiæ and tarsi clothed with a fine cinereous pubescence.

Found both at Old Calabar and other parts of the west coast.

2. *Cordylomera ruficornis*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1855, p. 283.

Affinis *C. spinicorni*, Fab. (*torridum*, Oliv.), sed minor, mediocriter et sat crebre punctata, viridis; antennis, thorace infra, pectore pedibusque rufis; thorace antice posticeque constricto; elytris singulatim in sutura aculeatis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This is very near the preceding species (*C. gratiosa* of Dejean), but differs from it by its antennæ, which, instead of being black, are red. The elytra are more flattened, the thighs more suddenly swollen, and the green colour above is more tender.

In the British Museum (Chevrolat's collection).

3. *Cordylomera suturalis*, Thomson, Archiv. Ent. ii. p. 155 (1858); Chevr. Archiv. Ent. ii. p. 242, pl. 14. fig. 3.

Præcedenti valde affinis; capite, antennis, thorace et scutello nigris; thorace bituberculato; elytris singulatim apice aculeatis; pedibus nigris; tibiis anticis et tarsis pube cinerea vestitis; subtus pube plumbeo-argentea vestitus.

Long. 9–10 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Distinguished from *C. spinicornis* and *C. ruficornis* by its black legs, its white silky underside, &c.

[To be continued.]

IV.—*Description of a Labyrinthodont Amphibian, a new Generic Form, obtained in the Coal-shale at Newsham, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* By ALBANY HANCOCK, F.L.S., and THOMAS ATTHEY.

[Plate I.]

THE fossil Vertebrata of the Coal-shale overlying the High-main seam at Newsham do not yet appear to be exhausted, notwithstanding the great attention that has been bestowed upon the subject, for many years past, by one of the authors of this paper.

In proof of this we have to record the recent occurrence, in the above locality, of two specimens of a small Labyrinthodont