

Cerylon humile.

C. oblongum, rufo-ferrugineum, nitidum; prothoracæ transverso, fortiter punctato, lateribus subrotundatis; elytris subparallelis, seriatim punctatis.

Hab. Ega?

Much smaller than *Cerylon angustatum*, Er.; the prothorax transverse, with its sides slightly rounded, without any impressions at the base, and the elytra nearly parallel, and seriate-punctate rather than punctate-striate. Length $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Of several species of *Cerylon* now before me, all very closely connected, this, I think, approaches most to the European *Cerylon angustatum*, Er., from which it differs principally in the characters of its prothorax and elytra as given above.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. <i>Ocholissa læta.</i>	Fig. 9. <i>Aulonium egens</i> (prothorax).
„ 2. <i>Endestes incilis.</i>	„ 10. — <i>præpositum</i> (id.).
„ 3. <i>Phreatus rigidus.</i>	„ 11. — <i>sublæve</i> (id.).
„ 4. <i>Irenytha sosyloides.</i>	„ 12. — <i>ignotum</i> (id.).
„ 5. <i>Zanclea testudinea.</i>	„ 13. — <i>hebes</i> (id.).
„ 6. <i>Minthea squamigera.</i>	„ 14. — <i>oblitum</i> (id.).
„ 7. <i>Phacodalis raucus.</i>	„ 15. — <i>angustatum</i> (id.).
„ 8. <i>Comiophaea exarata.</i>	

IX.—On the *Canarian* Longicorns.

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

Of the sixteen Longicorns enumerated below, only nine, I imagine, can be regarded as *certainly* indigenous to the *Canarian* archipelago, —the remaining seven having, in all probability, either become naturalized, or else accidentally introduced from other countries. However, of the two *Clyti* and the *Hesperophanes roridus*, which I have included amongst the seven doubtful species (and which were recorded originally from the scanty material amassed by MM. Webb and Berthelot), I am unable to speak with any precision, since they from the disk, and the humeral callosity not very apparent. It is also more opaque, and covered with a sparse woolly pubescence. I add the diagnoses of this and the typical species, named but not described by Erichson.

Discoloma vestita. Ovata, depressa, testaceo-brunnea, obscure griseo-pubescent; elytris impunctatis, humero vix calloso.

Hab. Mexico.

Discoloma parmula (Er.). Ovata, depressa, flavo-brunnea, nitida; elytris sparse punctatis, limbo distincto, humero calloso.

Hab. Cuba.

Size and form of *Discoloma paulla*, but darker and nitid, with the elytra rather coarsely punctured.

have altogether escaped the observations both of myself and other recent collectors in those islands. Nevertheless, since one of these three (the *C. Webbi*) was considered even by M. Brullé to be identical with the *C. 4-punctatus*, Fab., I think it is more than possible that the specimen (or specimens) on which their admission into the fauna respectively rests was a mere chance importation, picked up by Mr. Webb in or near some one of the towns. At the same time I must confess that, until the ancient Pinals of a high elevation have been accurately examined, I would not wish to treat this (however probable) as more than a conjecture, inasmuch as I cannot but feel a suspicion that they *may* perhaps (all or in part) have been procured from the old pine-forests, whence, at any rate, a *few* of Mr. Webb's insects unquestionably came. Be this, however, as it may, I think certainly that the *chances* are in favour of their having been accidentally introduced (possibly with foreign timber); and therefore I consider it safer for the present to place them amongst the forms whose claims to be truly indigenous, to say the least, require corroborating.

Whether the *Clyti*, however, and the *Hesperophanes roridus* be naturalized or not, I believe that the other four species (namely, the *Hylotrupes bajulus*, *Criocephalus rusticus*, *Hesperophanes seneæ*, and the *Gracilia pygmaea*) most decidedly are so; and I am equally satisfied that the remaining nine included in this paper are strictly and emphatically indigenous—their *modus vivendi*, and other local considerations, rendering this to my mind quite unequivocal. So that, when we take into account the excessive scarcity of the Longicorns in the various Atlantic Islands (only *three* out of the eleven species of the *Madeiran* group being positively endemic), it will be admitted that *nine* for the Canaries is a larger number than would have been *à priori* anticipated.

In the following pages I have marked those species with an asterisk which I imagine to be essentially, and without doubt, truly indigenous.

Fam. **Cerambycidæ.**

GENUS HYLOTRUPES.

Serville, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, iii. 77 (1834).

1. *Hylotrupes bajulus*.

Cerambyx bajulus, Linn., Fna Suec. 489 (1746).

Callidium bajulus, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 62 (1838).

Hylotrupes bajulus, Woll., Cat. Mad. Col. 125 (1857).

Habitat Teneriffam, in urbe ipsa Sanctæ Crucis haud infrequens; certe introductus.

The common European *H. bajulus*, which has been imported likewise into Madeira, I have taken occasionally in Teneriffe, principally in the streets of S^{ta} Cruz, where it is undoubtedly a mere introduction from more northern latitudes. Teneriffan examples have also been communicated by the Barão do Castello de Paiva.

GENUS *BLABINOTUS*.

Wollaston, Ins. Mad. 425 (1854).

Although very nearly allied to *Oxypleurus* of Mulsant, for a type of which (the *O. Nodieri*) I am indebted to Mr. Pascoe, I believe that the present genus is truly distinct from it. In their cylindrical bodies and laterally-spinose prothoraces, as well as in their colour, sculpture, and clothing, the two genera are almost identical. Nevertheless, whilst *Oxypleurus* has the eyes enormous (extending over a large portion of the head, both above and below), very deeply excavated internally and by no means prominent, the head convex, and the antennæ widely separated at their base, *Blabinotus*, on the contrary, has the eyes comparatively small, and consequently remote from the antennæ, hardly at all scooped-out, and excessively prominent, the head more uneven, and the antennæ more approximated at their base. In *Oxypleurus*, likewise, the prothorax is short, subsinuate and drawn-in (or truncated) at its anterior edge, and (with the exception of the lateral spine) is rounded, even, and convex, and the antennæ have their third joint perceptibly shorter than the fourth; whereas in *Blabinotus* the prothorax is more elongate, elevated (and, if anything, somewhat produced) in the centre anteriorly, binodose on its disk and extremely uneven, and the third antennal articulation is a trifle longer than the fourth. With external differences such as these, I think it is more than probable that an accurate comparison of the oral organs of the two groups would tend still further to remove them from each other. I believe, however, it will be found, on a closer examination, that, whilst *Blabinotus*, as represented by the *B. spinicollis*, is undoubtedly distinct from *Oxypleurus*, the insect which I described (Cat. Mad. Col. 126, 1857) as the *B. Bewickii* is probably a member of the latter.

Although I am not aware under what circumstances the *Oxypleuri* are usually to be met with in southern Europe, it is at least interesting to remark that, so far as I have myself observed, the habits of the two genera are distinct,—*Oxypleurus* (as represented by the *Bewickii* at Madeira and the *pinicola* at the Canaries) being confined to the pine-trees, whilst *Blabinotus* (also existing in both groups) is no less exclusively attached to the various laurels.

2. **Blabinotus spinicollis*.*Blabinotus spinicollis*, Woll., Ins. Mad. 426, tab. 9. f. 1 (1854).

— —, Woll., Cat. Mad. Col. 126 (1857).

Habitat in lauretis parum excelsis Teneriffæ et Palmæ, rarissimus.

This insect, which occurs sparingly (but generally) throughout the laurel-regions of Madeira, is of the greatest rarity at the Canaries, where, in like manner, it appears to be confined to the laurel-woods. I took a single example of it high up in the Barranco de Galga, in the island of Palma, at the end of May 1858; and another at the end of June of the same year, in a similar position, at Las Mercedes, in Teneriffe, from beneath the dead, loosened bark of an old tree. The latter of these, however, I afterwards lost.

GENUS OXYPLEURUS.

Mulsant, Longic. de France, 57 (1840).

After what has just been stated concerning the distinctive characters of *Blabinotus* and *Oxypleurus*, in the respective construction of their eyes, prothorax, and antennæ, it will be unnecessary to add more here than that the insect enunciated below is a most typical exponent of the latter.

3. **Oxypleurus pinicola*, n. sp.

O. cylindricus, rufo-brunneus, pube fulvescenti-cinerea demissa parce vestitus; capite convexo, æquali, profunde punctato; prothoracæ convexo, subæquali, paulo profundius punctato, utrinque in spinam brevem robustam subanguliformem mediam producto et pone hanc angustato oblique recto; elytris profunde punctatis, punctis postice minoribus.

Long. corp. lin. 6.

Habitat Palmam, tempore vernali A.D. 1858 exemplar unicum (mortuum) in cono quodam *Pini canariensis* desiccato in montibus supra Sanctam Crucem inveni.

The single example described above was taken (dead) by myself in the island of Palma during the spring of 1858, from out of a dried cone of a *Pinus canariensis*, high up in the Barranco above S^{ta} Cruz. It is probably therefore peculiar to the Pinals, and may be expected to occur generally (though perhaps rarely) throughout the central and western portions of the archipelago. Judging from the type of the *O. Nodieri* (from southern Europe) now in my possession, which has been kindly lent me by Mr. Pascoe, the present species is most closely akin to that insect. It is, however, a little less pubescent; its prothorax is altogether a trifle narrower, somewhat more attenuated behind (where the sides are rather straighter, though very

oblique), and with the lateral spine shorter and more anguliform; and its elytra are *almost* free from the small, punctiform, subglabrous spaces which are tolerably evident (and which have a good deal the appearance, *primâ facie*, of tubercles) in its ally.

I have no type at present of the Madeiran *O. Bewickii* to compare it with, but I feel pretty sure that the *Canarian Oxypleurus* is not absolutely conspecific with that insect; though at the same time I am tolerably certain, even from recollection, that it is quite *as* nearly related to it as it is to the *O. Nodieri*.

GENUS CRIOCEPHALUS.

Mulsant, Longic. de France, 63 (1840).

4. *Criocephalus rusticus*.

Cerambyx rusticus, Linn., Fna Suec. 492 (1746).

Callidium rusticum, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 62 (1838).

Criocephalus rusticus, Muls., Longic. de France, 63 (1840).

— —, Woll., Cat. Mad. Col. 124 (1857).

Habitat in intermediis Teneriffæ et Palmæ, rarissimus.

This European insect has decidedly less the appearance, at the Canaries, of having been naturalized than the *Hylotrupes bajulus*; nevertheless I am doubtful whether it can be regarded as truly indigenous. It seems to be extremely rare, and to occur at intermediate altitudes,—perhaps, however, more abundantly in the old Pinals, though in such situations I do not happen hitherto to have observed it. Indeed Palma is the only one of the seven islands in which I have myself met with it, where, at the beginning of June 1858, I obtained two or three specimens during my sojourn, in company with the Rev. R. T. Lowe, at the Banda. A Teneriffan example, however, stated to have been taken at the Agua Garcia, has been communicated by the Barão do Castello de Paiva. It is found likewise in Madcira, namely in the various pine-woods which have been planted extensively of late years, at a high elevation, on the southern and eastern slopes of the island.

The *Canarian* specimens have the tubercles on either side of their prothorax, and their elytral costæ, a trifle more developed than is the case in examples now before me from the south of France, and the basal rim of their pronotum is a little less thickened and more sinuated; but I cannot believe that such slight differences are indicative of more than, at the utmost, a slight geographical variety.

5. **Criocephalus pinetorum*, n. sp.

C. affinis C. rustico, sed minor, pallidior (rufo-brunneus, elytris, sed præ-

sertim antennis pedibusque pallidioribus), fronte inter oculos magis triangulariter depressa sed minus foveolata, prothorace per marginem anticum et posticum rectiore (minus sinuato), tuberculis lateralibus paucioribus, elytris apice sensim brevioribus, costis minus distinctis.

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

Habitat Palmam, arbores vetustas *Pini canariensis* in locis elevatis destruens.

I believe that the unique specimen from which the above diagnosis has been compiled is truly the exponent of an additional species of *Criocephalus*, and cannot be regarded as a depauperated or ill-developed individual of the *rusticus*; nevertheless, as it is scarcely mature (having been bred from a pupa which I captured out of an old pine-stump in the island of Palma, between the plains of Los Llanos and the Great Caldeira), I think that further material should be obtained before the true characters of the insect can be fully enunciated. It would seem to be extremely abundant throughout the Pinal, in Palma, above referred to (and perhaps, therefore, throughout the Pinals generally); but as my sojourn there happened to be at the wrong season of the year for the perfect insect, namely early in June of 1858, I was able to procure only the larvæ and pupæ (all of which, except one, afterwards died, and which were excessively common in many of the rotten trunks of the *Pinus canariensis*).

If the example described from be normal for its kind, the *C. pinitorum* is smaller and paler than the *rusticus*, being of a reddish brown, with the limbs bright rufo-ferruginous; its forehead is more triangularly impressed between the eyes, but less deeply foveolated in the centre; its prothorax, on which the lateral tubercles are fewer, has its anterior and posterior margins straighter (or less sinuated); and its elytra are rather more abbreviated behind, and have their longitudinal costæ less evident.

GENUS HESPEROPHANES.

(Dejean) Muls., Longic. de France, 66 (1840).

6. *Hesperophanes senex*.

Trichoferus senex, Woll., Ins. Mad. 428, tab. 9. f. 3 (1854).

Hesperophanes senex, Woll., Cat. Mad. Col. 127 (1857).

Habitat Teneriffam, mihi non obvius; a Barone "Castello de Paiva" communicatus.

Although I have not myself observed this insect at the Canaries, I have no hesitation in admitting it into the fauna, inasmuch as a single mutilated example, obtained from an old (but very accurately kept) collection which was formed many years ago in Teneriffe, has

lately been communicated by the Barão do Castello de Paiva. Though much broken, it differs in no respect (that I can detect) from the ordinary specimens of Madeira, unless indeed it be that the punctuation of its prothorax is perhaps a little less coarse. At Madeira it is far from uncommon in certain spots of low elevation around Funchal.

7. *Hesperophanes roridus*.

Callidium (*Hosparophanes*) *roridum*, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 62, pl. 1. f. 6 (1838).

Habitat?

Even M. Brullé's description of this insect is, I think, sufficient to warrant the conclusion that it cannot pertain to any of the other Longicorns enumerated in the present paper; and therefore I insert it (as in the case of the two *Clyti*) on his authority, as having been included in the scanty (and somewhat doubtful) material of MM. Webb and Berthelot. I need scarcely add, however, that I am unable to give any critical information respecting it—not even the island in which it was found; for it was not the custom of M. Brullé to insert a single remark on the structure, habits, or *habitat* of any of the very few species collected by MM. Webb and Berthelot, and which he undertook to “describe” for their stupendous work.

Genus CLYTUS.

Fabricius, Syst. Eleu. ii. 345 (1801).

8. *Clytus Webbii*.

Clytus Webbii, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 63 (1838).

— *Webbei*, Gory, Mon. des Clytus, 80 (1841).

Habitat Teneriffam (sec. Dom. Gory), mihi non obvius.

Considering the excessive inaccuracy of Mr. Webb, and the unmistakable errors of which he has been convicted (founded on the most positive evidence) in transposing his specimens from Madeira and the Canaries, which he appears to have mixed up together, I feel that nothing certain can be affirmed even of the *habitat* of this insect, which may perhaps have been introduced along with foreign timber into Funchal, then taken by Mr. Webb (together with other Madeiran species) to Teneriffe, and afterwards reported by him (no doubt unintentionally) for both groups! At any rate some such explanation seems far from *improbable*; for M. Gory cites it (clearly on the authority of Mr. Webb, as is evident from the name which he proposed for it) as coming from *Madeira* (where, I will venture to say, the species does not exist), adding in a note, “Cet insecte a été

rapporté de l'île de Ténériffe par MM. Webb et Berthelot; nous en devons la communication à M. Brullé, qui est chargé de décrire les insectes rapportés par ces voyageurs." My own belief is, that it occurs neither at Madeira nor the Canaries; nevertheless, since it is quoted for them both, and is admitted by M. Brullé for the latter (of course, however, on the authority of Mr. Webb), I have no choice but to include it in this paper. M. Brullé, as usual, gives *no* information about it, not even its (supposed) island *habitat*, except that it appears to him to be nothing more than a variety of the common *C. 4-punctatus*, Fab.

9. *Clytus griseus*.

Clytus griseus, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 63 (1838).

— —, Gory, Mon. des Clytus, 80 (1841).

Habitat Teneriffam (sec. Dom. Gory), mihi non obvius.

Referring to M. Gory's Monograph of *Clytus*, we are told (p. 80), concerning this insect, that "MM. Webb et Berthelot l'ont rapporté de l'île de Ténériffe;" yet in MM. Webb and Berthelot's gigantic work (which is supposed, *inter alia*, to include a complete and descriptive fauna of the Canary Islands) all the information we gather from M. Brullé (who compiled the Coleopterous portion of it) is as follows: "*Clytus griseus*, Lap. et Gory. Ibid.,"—which (as is his custom) does not even state in what *island* the insect was taken! But when I mention that its insertion at all into the *Canarian* fauna seems to rest on precisely the same authority as the last species, and moreover that the European *C. griseus* is a mere variety of the *4-punctatus* (as appears to be the case equally with the *C. Webbii*!), I perhaps ought scarcely to admit it into this paper.

Genus GRACILIA.

Serville, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, iii. 81 (1834).

10. *Gracilia pygmaea*.

Saperda minuta, Fab., Mant. Ins. i. 150 (1787).

Callidium pygmaeum, id., Ent. Syst. i. ii. 323 (1792).

— *pusillum*, id., Ent. Syst. i. ii. 330 (1792).

Obrium minutum, Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iv. 250 (1831).

Gracilia pygmaea, Muls., Longic. de France, 103 (1840).

Habitat Fuerteventuram, Gomeram et Palmam, praesertim in vimineis circa domos, hinc inde vulgaris.

I have adopted for this common European insect the specific title by which it is usually cited; nevertheless Fabricius, according to his own admission, first described it, in 1787, under the name of *Saperda*

minuta—quoting it, however, subsequently, in 1792, as the *Callidium pygmæum*. It has probably been naturalized from more northern latitudes in these islands, where it occurs in precisely similar spots to those in which it occurs for the most part in Europe. It appears to be more particularly attached to the various kinds of wicker- and basket-work, within the dried sticks of which it resides, and is consequently more often to be met with in, or about, houses than elsewhere. In such positions I took it abundantly in Palma (particularly at the Souces, towards the north-east of that island, emerging from its perforations in the light open trays in which silkworms were kept), during May 1858; and I likewise found it, at the beginning of April of the following year, in the Rio Palmas of Fuerteventura. A single specimen has also been communicated by W. D. Crotch, Esq., which was captured by himself, during the spring of 1862, in Gomera.

It occurs sparingly in the Madeiran group; and I may state that, in a paper on “Additions to the Coleoptera” of those islands, published in the ‘Ann. of Nat. Hist.’ for December 1858, I cited it, by mistake, as the *Obrium brunneum*, Fab., which, however, is a totally different insect.

Fam. **Lamiadæ.**

Genus **LEPROSOMA.**

(Dejean) Thoms., Essai d'une Classif. de la Céramb. 23 (1860).

11. **Leprosoma gibbum.*

Leprosoma asperatum, Dej., Cat. 372 (1837).

Lamia gibba, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 62, pl. 1. f. 5 (1838).

Leprosoma asperatum, Thoms., Essai, 23 (1860).

— *gibbum*, Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3rd Series) i. 178 (1862).

Habitat Fuerteventuram et Teneriffam, truncos ramosque Euphorbiarum emortuos in montibus destruens.

This curious Longicorn, which I have fully described in my paper “on the *Euphorbia*-infesting Coleoptera of the Canary Islands,” is quite peculiar to the Euphorbias, within the dead branches and stems of which it undergoes its transformations. In such situations I have taken it on the hills above S^{ta} Maria Betancuria (in the Rio Palmas) of Fuerteventura, as also in Teneriffe—particularly on the mountain-slopes beyond S^{ta} Cruz, in the direction of Laguna and Las Mercedes. But it will probably be found to be widely spread over the archipelago, if only searched for in its proper localities.

The *L. gibbum* is certainly a good deal allied to my Madeiran genus *Deucalion*, with which indeed I had at first imagined that it might perhaps be associated; nevertheless Mr. Pascoe, who has lately ex-

amined the two insects critically, assures me that he believes them to be the exponents of distinct groups.

Genus *STENIDEA*.

Mulsant, Coleopt. de France, (Lamell.) Suppl. (1842).

In their cylindrical bodies, obscurely dappled surfaces, and laterally-spinose prothorax, the insects enumerated below have so much the *primâ facie* aspect of the *Blabinoti*, that, in a paper published last year "on the *Euphorbia*-infesting Coleoptera of the Canary Islands," I actually cited them as such. I should add, however, that I contented myself with their mere superficial contour, without even looking at all to their real structural characters, which the more recent, and more accurate, observations† of Mr. Pascoe have lately called attention to. It may be sufficient, therefore, here to state that their deflexed head and more deeply emarginate and less prominent eyes, in conjunction with the apically-acute (instead of securiform) last joint of their palpi, and their very much longer antennæ, will serve at once, apart from minor differences, to separate them from the *Blabinoti*.

12. **Stenidea annulicornis*.

Cerambyx annulicornis, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 62, pl. 1. f. 3 (1838).

Blabinotus annulicornis, Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3rd Series) i. 179 (1862).

Habitat in Teneriffa et Hierro, intra caules Euphorbiarum degens.

In my paper above referred to, I remarked that "the present species and the following one are very nearly allied, both in size and external contour; nevertheless the *annulicornis* may be known from the *albida* by the much yellower hue of its (denser) pubescence, by its head being more brightly variegated, and its pronotum broadly pale down the centre—the sides being dark. Its elytra, also, have a much less tendency for the small, rounded paler spots which are generally pretty evident in that insect; whilst, on the other hand, the darker longitudinal lines are somewhat more evident, and usually less broken. Its surface, likewise, beneath the pile, is more *rufopiceous*; and its lateral prothoracic spine, although large, is rather less powerfully developed. The *annulicornis* appears to be more abundant in the western islands than in the eastern ones, of the *Canarian* group. At any rate I have not observed it hitherto in Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, and Grand Canary; but have captured it

† Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 88 (1862).

(not uncommonly) out of the dried *Euphorbia*-stems on the mountains above S^{ta} Cruz of Teneriffe, as well as in the lower regions of El Golfo on the west of Hierro." A single example was also taken by W. D. Crotch, Esq., in Teneriffe.

In outline and general colouring the *S. annulicornis* is closely allied to the *S. Troberti* of southern Europe (for the opportunity of examining which I am indebted to Mr. Pascoe); it may, however, be immediately known from it by its much larger size and longer antennæ, by its considerably coarser sculpture and robuster pubescence, by its surface being sparingly studded all over with elongate erect hairs, and by its elytra being more perceptibly ornamented with broken, darker longitudinal lines.

13. **Stenidea albida*.

Cerambyx albidus, Brullé, in Webb et Berth. (Col.) 62. pl. 1. f. 3 (1838).

Blabinotus albidus, Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3rd Series) i. 180 (1862).

Habitat in locis similibus ac præcedens, sed in Lanzarota, Fuerteventura et Teneriffa.

The whiter and less dense pubescence of the *S. albida*, in conjunction with its almost concolorous pronotum, its still more powerfully developed prothoracic spine, its less evident and more broken elytral lines, and its usually more perceptible (and paler) elytral spots, will at once suffice to separate it from the *annulicornis*. It is not uncommon beneath the dry outer bark of the various *Euphorbias*, under which circumstances I have taken it in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura; as also at Taganana, and on the mountains above S^{ta} Cruz, in Teneriffe.

14. **Stenidea pilosa*.

Blabinotus pilosus, Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3rd Series) i. 181 (1862).

Habitat Lanzarotam, in *Euphorbiis* emortuis, rarissima.

The narrower outline of the *S. pilosa* (the elytra of which are but slightly wider than the hinder region of the prothorax), in conjunction with its much shorter and almost anguliform prothoracic spine and the comparatively broader anterior portion of its prothorax (which is much less constricted than the hinder half), and its denser suberect additional pile, will readily separate it from both of the preceding species. It would seem to be extremely rare, and confined (so far at least as has been observed hitherto) to Lanzarote,

where it was first detected by John Gray, Esq., during January 1858, near Haria, in the north of that island. Subsequently I myself captured two examples of it in the same district, from beneath the dead, loosened bark of old *Euphorbia*-stems.

15. **Stenidea Hesperus*, n. sp.

S. angusto-cylindrica, pilis demissis cinereis densissime tecta et longioribus suberectis in prothorace necnon elytrorum apicem versus parcissime obsita; prothorace ad latera spina media parva armato, antice et postice subæqualiter constricto; elytris lineis fractis nigrescentibus sat distinctis longitudinaliter ornatis, ad apicem singulatim rotundatis; antennis longissimis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat ins. Hierro; specimen ex arbuscula quadam *Rumicis Lunariæ* in inferiore vix supra mare crescente, die 11. Feb. A.D. 1858, collegi.

At first sight the present *Stenidea* a good deal resembles a minute specimen of the *S. pilosa*; nevertheless, apart from its much smaller size, it may readily be known from that species by the more defined and less anguliform (though small) spine of its rather less basally-constricted, concolorous prothorax; by its more cinereous (or less yellowish-white) pubescence, and its freedom (except at the apex of the elytra and very sparingly on the prothorax) from additional erect hairs; by its elytra being more rounded-off (separately) at their tip, and more conspicuously ornamented with broken longitudinal darker lines; and by its antennæ being considerably longer. The specimen from which the diagnosis has been compiled is unique, and was beaten, on the 11th of February 1858, from off a bush of the *Rumex Lunaria*, in the island of Hierro, at a low elevation (scarcely above the sea-level), on the ascent from Port Hierro to Valverde.

GENUS AGAPANTHIA.

Serville, Ann. de la Soc. Ent. de France, iv. 35 (1835).

16. **Agapanthia Cardui*.

Cerambyx Cardui, Linn., Syst. Nat. (ed. 12.) i. 632 (1767).

Saperda suturalis, Fab., Syst. Eleu. ii. 326 (1801).

Agapanthia suturalis, Muls., Longic. de France, 178 (1840).

Habitat in Canaria, Teneriffa et Palma, præsertim ad flores Carduorum, tempore vernali et æstivo haud infrequens.

The *A. Cardui* of southern Europe and northern Africa is widely spread over the Canarian archipelago, where it occurs, at intermediate elevations, during the spring and summer, principally on the flowers of thistles. I have taken it throughout the region of El Monte in Grand Canary, at Las Mercedes in Teneriffe, and in Palma.