

179. *Phtisica marina*, Slabber.= *Proto pedata*, Leach, ♀, = *Proto Goodseri*, Bate, ♂.

Trondhjem and Röddberg, 10–40 fathoms.

180. *Æginella spinosa*, Boeck.

Röddberg, 40–70 fathoms.

181. *Caprella linearis*, Linné.

Trondhjem, 20–40 fathoms.

[To be continued.]

LVIII.—*Insects collected by Messrs. J. J. Quelch and F. McConnell on the Summit of Mount Roraima.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

So far as I am aware, no Insects have been recorded from Mount Roraima; any species, therefore, from this locality would be of interest. But, as it turns out, the few obtained with considerable difficulty by Messrs. J. J. Quelch and F. McConnell during their visit to the summit of this mountain in November of last year are of double interest, as all the species are new to science.

COLEOPTERA.

HYDRADEPHAGA.

Rhantus elegans, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, sat angustus, leviter convexus, nitidus, niger; capite linea transversa, altera mediana longitudinali, epistomo, ore, antennarumque basi flavis; thorace lateribus flavis, linea mediana impressa; elytris flavis, confertim nigro-vermiculatis et guttatis, disco fere toto nigro, sutura marginibusque anguste flavis; prosterni processu margineque anteriori flavis; trochanteribus rufis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.*Hab.* Venezuela, Mount Roraima, 8500 feet.

At first glance this species is not unlike *Agabus arcticus* in general form and appearance, but is a little larger and a little less narrowed anteriorly.

The antennæ are black, with the two basal joints and the following ones on their underside reddish yellow. The thorax

is not much narrowed anteriorly (as compared with *R. exoletus*, &c.), with a distinct impressed medial line; with a few punctures near the side and along the front margin; obscure yellow, with a broad black stripe in the middle, widened in front and at the base, crossed in the middle by a broad transverse band. The elytra are yellow, irrorated with black somewhat as in *R. exoletus*, but the black prevails to a much greater extent, so that the discoidal area is almost entirely black, leaving a narrow yellow sutural line, and the yellow marginal stripe very narrow and somewhat interrupted, whilst the margin itself is more broadly black; the under margins are yellow. The coxæ are marked with reddish yellow, and the trochanters are almost entirely of this colour. The anterior tarsi are very little incrassate, with narrow pads; the claws moderately long and slender, all but equal.

The only species in the Museum collection which closely resembles this is one from Tahiti, and which I believe to be *R. debilis*, Sharp; but that differs from the present species in being less convex, lighter in colour, with more yellow legs and antennæ, whilst the prosternal process is black. Both these species appear to be allied to *R. pacificus*.

PECTINICORNIA.

CHARAGMOPHORUS, gen. nov.

Insect parallel, convex. Mentum transverse, obliquely narrowed in front, with the angles arcuately rounded, the front gently emarginate. Antennæ as in *Scortizus*. Eyes less than one-half divided by the canthus, which in the male is flattened and projecting laterally. Prosternal process projecting backwards, gently arched. Mesosternum sloping and slightly concave. Anterior tibiæ denticulate. Intermediate tibiæ with one small spine. Posterior tibiæ without spines. Tarsi rather long, the first four joints with a fringe of long hairs arising from the apical margin of each joint.

I think the affinities of this genus are evidently with *Scortizus*.

Charagmophorus lineatus, sp. n.

♂. Parallelus, sat convexus, nitidus, niger; capite parum nitido, longitudine fere triplo latiori, antice arcuatim emarginato, impunctato, oculorum cantho deplanato, angulatim producto; mandibulis capite duplo longioribus, crassis, depressis, ad apicem acuminatis incurvatis et leviter reflexis, intus medio dente sat valido armatis, dente ipso trituberculato; thorace parum nitido,

dorso linea nitida vix impressa notato, marginibus et basi sat crebre punctulatis; elytris sat parallelis, singulis lineis quatuor latis et marginibus crebre punctatis, interstitiis fere lævibus, nitidissimis.

Long. (mand. exclusis) 9, lat. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Mount Roraima, 8500 feet.

The mandibles have the usual obtuse tooth at the base. The flattened expansion on the inner side is about the middle, and is furnished with three or four tubercles or teeth on its margin; but the two mandibles are not quite similar. Between this expansion and the apex there is a small tubercle and near the apex an indication of another. The thorax is slightly compressed at the sides, which are very gently sinuate before the subbasal angle, where the thorax is broadest. The punctured stripes on the elytra are the same width as the shining intervals, the sutural one is lightly impressed; each puncture is furnished with a minute whitish scale, but these scales are only visible in certain lights.

SERRICORNIA.

Elateridæ.

Heterocrepidius Macconnelli, sp. n.

Elongatus, angustus, niger, nitidus; capite crebre punctato, fronte leviter biimpressa; thorace sat elongato, antice bene angustato, crebre subtiliter punctato, lateribus fere rectis (lævissime bisinuatis), angulis posticis carinatis; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, postice gradatim angustatis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis sat crebre subtiliter punctulatis, apice leviter impresso; tarsis apice piceo-rufis.

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

Hab. Mount Roraima, 8500 feet.

This insect has very much the appearance of a very small black *Melanotus rufipes*. It is clothed with nearly black pubescence, which is very conspicuous at the margins. The antennæ are slender, the third joint only a trifle longer than the globose second, the terminal joints almost linear. The epistome and front part of the head densely and finely punctured; the forehead has the punctures rather larger, very distinct, and slightly separated from each other. The eyes project only very slightly. The thorax is considerably narrowed from the base to the front, with the sides almost straight; the punctuation is fine, finer than on the forehead, and less sharply defined, the punctures slightly separated

from each other, becoming rather indistinct towards the hind angles. The elytra are very gradually narrowed posteriorly, rather acute at the apex; the punctures forming the lines are moderately strong, rather close together, but not equidistant; the interstices are very gently convex, very finely punctured, the punctures irregular and slightly separated.

PHYTOPHAGA.

Cryptocephalus Quelchi, sp. n.

Oblongus, convexus, flavo-rufus, nitidus; capite evidenter sat crebre punctato, inter antennis fovea transversa impressa; antennis fere nigris, articulo basali rufo tincto; thorace rufo crebre punctato; elytris flavescentibus, æneo-viridi tinctis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis; abdomine segmento ultimo fovea magna instructo pygidioque rufescenti, pube pallida vestitis; pectore nigrescenti; pedibus rufis; tarsis æneo-nigris, basi rufis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Mount Roraima, 8500 feet.

This species closely resembles *C. viridipennis*, Suffr., from Cuba. It is, however, rather smaller than any specimens of that species before me; there is a well-marked fovea between the antennæ; the thorax is moderately closely and distinctly punctured, although the punctures are not sharply defined. The scutellum is long and narrow, shining, brassy black. The elytra are of a brassy green tint, with the posterior margins and apex dirty yellowish. There are lines of strong punctures, but the punctures are somewhat unequal in size, larger at the base than on the disk, scarcely half the size they are in *C. viridipennis*, and the lines are scarcely at all impressed except at the sides and apex, and consequently the interstices are scarcely convex.

NEUROPTERA.

ODONATA.

The specimens of this order were so injured by transit as to be unrecognizable. The fragments, however, are evidently those of one of the Libellulidæ. There are also larvæ of one of the *Æschnidæ*.



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