

posterior pair of pleopoda must be very effective organs also, by the leverage that may be attained through them for assisting the animal to turn easily in its narrow cave.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Caradina tenuis*: 1", rostrum.

Fig. 2". *Caradina varians*, rostrum; 2 h, first pair of pereiopoda.

Fig. 3 c. *Palinurus vulgaris*, second pair of antennæ; c<sup>3</sup>, scaphocerite.

Fig. 4. *Sphæroma vastator*: c, cephalon; b, superior antenna; c, inferior antenna; d, mandible; d'', mandibular appendage; f, second siagonopod; g, third siagonopod; h, i, gnathopoda; k, first pair of pereiopoda; l, second pair; m, third pair; n, o, fourth and fifth pairs; p, q, r, first three pairs of pleopoda; s, fourth pair; t, fifth pair; v, posterior pair of pleopoda.

Fig. 5. *Sphæroma terebrans* (Fr. Müller): d'', mandibular appendage; v, posterior pair of pleopoda.

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### III.—Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley.

COLEOPTERA: LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from vol. xvi. p. 314.]

Genus CACOSTOLA (Dej. Cat.), Fairmaire.

Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1859), p. 532.

This genus, imperfectly characterized by M. Fairmaire, comprises a number of small-sized linear insects, closely allied to *Hesycha* and *Trestonia*, but distinguished by their narrow forms, obscure coloration, and especially by their much shorter heads, the muzzle being very little prolonged beyond the lower margin of the eyes. The antennæ are moderately distant at their bases, their supporting tubercles having a conical projection on their inner sides; they are slender, filiform, naked, and very little longer than the body; their first joint forms a smooth club, their third joint is in some species curved, and their terminal joint is at least as long as the preceding. The thorax is short and cylindrical, with a scarcely perceptible prominence in the middle of each side, and the surface punctured, not wrinkled transversely. The elytra are linear, obtusely rounded at their apices, and their surface is free from ridges and tubercles. The legs are short, the thighs clavate, and the claw-joint of the tarsi longer than the remainder taken together. The sterna are narrow, the pro- and mesosterna of equal width, and simple. The species are found, like the *Trestoniæ*, clinging to slender decaying branches of trees.

#### 1. *Cacostola simplex*, Pascoe.

*Pachypeza simplex*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1. p. 44.

*C. linearis*, griseo-fusca; thorace elytrorumque lateribus griseo



lineatis; capite latiusculo; antennis articulo tertio subrecto. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head moderately broad; forehead uneven, and, with the vertex, punctured, tawny-grey. Antennæ distant at the base, supporting tubercles with their inner edges prominent; filiform, but somewhat tapering to the extremity, dark brown, bases of joints grey; third joint scarce perceptibly curved. Thorax of the same width as the head, cylindrical, scarcely longer than broad; lateral tubercle inconspicuous; surface coarsely but sparingly punctured, greyish brown, dorsal line and two obscure lateral streaks grey. Elytra linear, coarsely punctured (more thickly so towards the base), and with faint longitudinal elevations on the disk, brown, sides in some examples paler; disk with one or more oblique grey vittæ. Body beneath and legs greyish brown; abdomen variegated with brown and grey.

Tapajos and Upper Amazons, also Cayenne. Examples from Cayenne and the Tapajos are much darker than those from the Upper Amazons.

## 2. *Cacostola flexicornis*, n. sp.

*C. linearis*, castaneo-fusca, obscura; capite angustiore; thorace brevi; elytris creberrime punctatis; antennis tenuibus, articulo tertio valde curvato. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head small; forehead with a deeply impressed longitudinal line, punctured, coarsely pubescent; vertex coarsely punctured; antenniferous tubercles with a small conical projection on their inner sides. Antennæ rather slender, dark brown, with the bases of the joints pale testaceous; third joint strongly bent; terminal joint in the male half as long again as the preceding. Thorax short, lateral prominences conspicuous, surface closely punctured, dark rusty brown. Elytra linear, very closely and equally punctured from base to apex, dark rusty brown. Body beneath and legs dingy ashy; abdomen variegated.

Slender dead twigs, Santarem.

## Genus AMPHICNÆIA, nov. gen.

Body small, linear. Head very short, vertically; upper portion of the eyes encircling the base of the antennæ; but the reniform lobe of considerable width, and not attenuated as in the eyes of the genus *Dorcasta*\*; lower lobe convex, prominent; forehead convex. Antenniferous tubercles very short, oblique, and unarmed: antennæ filiform, stout, clothed

\* The upper, reniform portion of the eyes in *Dorcasta* is very narrow, and, in the middle, attenuated. This is a step towards the total disappearance of the upper lobe, which is a distinguishing feature of *Spalacopsis*, Newm., a genus closely allied to *Dorcasta*.



with short hairs, the joints beneath fringed with long and straight hairs; first joint moderately short, thickened nearly from the base; third joint straight. Thorax cylindrical, sides without tubercles, surface punctured. Elytra linear, apex rounded, surface punctured throughout. Legs moderately elongated; thighs clavate; claw-joint of tarsi about as long as the three remaining joints taken together. Sterna narrow, simple.

This genus forms a portion of a small group—including *Dorcasta*, *Aprosopus*, and *Spalacopsis* (= *Eutheia*, Guér.)—which differs from all the foregoing in the form of the head and in the shortness of the antenniferous tubercles.

1. *Amphicnæia lineata*, n. sp.

*A. brevis*, sublinearis, fusco-nigra, thoracis vittis tribus, scutello et elytrorum vittis duabus lateralibus griseis; elytris longe setosis, crebre punctatis, apice subobtusè rotundatis. Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head very short in front; forehead thickly punctured throughout. Antennæ filiform, rather thick, black. Thorax very thickly punctured, convex; dorsal line and a lateral vitta on each side greyish. Scutellum grey. Elytra sublinear, moderately narrowed towards the apex, and rounded at the tips; surface thickly punctured throughout, and clothed with longish stiff hairs; blackish brown, with two tawny-ashy vittæ on each side approximating towards the base. Body beneath and legs rusty, shining, thinly clothed with greyish pile.

Eggs; common on dead twigs.

2. *Amphicnæia pusilla*, n. sp.

*A. minuta*, testaceo-fusca; thorace punctato, griseo trivittato; elytris setosis, punctatis, testaceo-fuscis, sutura lateribusque obscurioribus; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head rusty brown, forehead punctured, vertex and occiput thickly punctured. Antennæ rusty red, sparingly setose, basal joint rather thick, forming an ovate club. Thorax evenly punctured throughout, rusty brown, the dorsal line and a broadish vitta on each side grey. Scutellum grey. Elytra linear, punctured throughout, testaceous, suture and sides rusty brown. Body beneath and legs pale ferruginous.

Santarem.

Closely allied to *A. lineata*, but distinguished by its smaller size and different coloration\*.

\* A third species occurs at Rio Janeiro, in South Brazil:—

*A. lyctoides*. Linearis, fusco-ferruginea; corpore supra crebre passim punctato. Antennæ infra sparsim hirsutæ. Elytra linearia, glabra, punctis sublineatim ordinatis. Corpus subtus et pedes fusco-ferruginea,



## Genus ALETRETIA, nov. gen.

Body elongate-elliptical. Head short, vertically; forehead convex; eyes not prominent; upper or reniform lobe moderately broad and reaching the centre of the crown, so that the eyes above are separated only by the longitudinal line of the vertex. Antenniferous tubercles short, unarmed: antennæ stout, a little longer than the body, and tapering towards the apex, fringed beneath with long and fine hairs; basal joint moderately short and thickened almost from the base. Thorax cylindrical, lateral tubercles very small. Elytra narrowed towards the apex, the tips obliquely and briefly truncated. Legs moderately elongated, tarsi narrow, claw-joint stout and as long as the three remaining joints taken together.

The form and clothing of the antennæ, shape of claw-joint, and general habit show this genus to be closely allied to the preceding, notwithstanding the numerous points of difference.

*Aletretia inscripta*, n. sp.

*A. elongato-elliptica*, nigra; thorace vittis quinque, elytris utrinque vittis quatuor (juxta basin et pone medium interruptis) fulvo-griseis, spatio nigro mediano elytrorum lineola transversa fulvo-grisea. Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂ ♀.

Head clothed with greyish or tawny pile, not visibly punctured; central line deeply impressed; eyes nearly touching on the vertex. Antennæ one-third longer than the body, dark brown, pubescent, fringed with long fine hairs beneath. Thorax cylindrical, rather broader in the middle, and having on each side a minute tubercle; surface punctured throughout, black, clothed with fine grey pile, and marked with five greyish-tawny vittæ. Scutellum tawny grey. Elytra narrowed towards the apex, the tip briefly and squarely truncate, with the outer angle prominent; surface deeply but sparsely punctured towards the base, faintly so and glossy towards the apex, black, the basal half with four light-brown vittæ (the second one from the suture alone reaching the base), and the apical part with a number of short streaks of the same colour, the intermediate black space having on each elytron a transverse wedge-shaped line. Body beneath and legs clothed with light-brown pile.

Upper and Lower Amazons; on dead twigs.

## Genus DORCASTA, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 264.

In this genus the body is much more elongated than in any

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glabra; episternis, pectore segmentisque abdominalibus medio grosse punctatis. Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro.



of the preceding, being narrow and linear, but tapering towards the apex of the elytra. The head has an elongated crown, or, in other words, is prolonged horizontally; and the forehead in the typical species is directed obliquely towards the edge of the prosternum. The upper reniform lobe of the eyes is very narrow. The antennæ are not longer than the body, and are closely approximated at their bases; but the antenniferous tubercles are not elevated or armed; the antennal joints are short, thick, and setose, the bristles on the under surface being longest; the basal joint is thickened from the base, and of equal breadth thence to the apex. The legs are short and stout, and the claw-joint of the tarsi is about equal in length to the remaining joints taken together. The elytra are briefly sinuate-truncate, and dentate at the apex.

### 1. *Dorcasta oryx*, Pascoe.

*Dorcasta oryx*, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 264.

*D. sublinearis* vel *attenuato-elliptica*, fusca, griseo tomentosa; capite thoraceque vitta laterali lineaque dorsali fulvis; elytris utrinque fulvo trilineatis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis acutis; corpore toto setoso; capite elongato, infra valde retracto. Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Abundant on dry twigs in hedges, Santarem. The *Hippopsis dasycera* of Erichson (Schomburgk's Reise in Brit. Guiana, vol. iii.) is evidently a *Dorcasta* closely allied to *D. oryx*, if not the same species.

### 2. *Dorcasta lignea*, n. sp.

*D. linearis*, grisea, capite thoraceque lineis duabus dorsalibus, regione scutellari et elytrorum vitta lata curvata fusco-nigris; capite elongato, infra retracto; elytris striato-punctatis, subcostatis, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis valde productis crassis obtusis: corpore haud setoso. Long. 4 lin.

Head prolonged above and retracted beneath, as in *D. oryx*; forehead clothed with tawny-grey pile; vertex and occiput dingy tawny, lineated with black; upper reniform lobe of the eyes extremely attenuated in the middle; vertex punctured. Antennæ about as long as the body, clothed with short setæ; basal joint oblong, angular; colour blackish, bases of joints greyish. Thorax convex in front; surface punctured, dingy tawny; sides each with a light-grey line; centre with two flexuous blackish lines extending to the head and meeting on the crown. Elytra free from setæ, slightly tapering from base to apex, the latter obliquely sinuate-truncate, with the outer angles produced into vertically thickened lobes; surface with coarse punctures arranged in lines, some of the interstices subcostate; colour dingy grey; the scutellar area and a broad streak, curving from each



shoulder to the suture and subapical margin, dark brown. Body beneath and legs dingy brown.

Dry twigs, Santarem.

3. *Dorcasta occulta*, n. sp.

*D. cylindrica*, postice subobtusata, grisescens, brunneo variegata, regione scutellari fusco-nigra; elytris juxta apices abrupte declivibus, apice breviter suboblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis acutis; capite infra minus retracto. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head less elongated and less retracted beneath than in the typical species, clothed with dingy greyish tomentum; central line deeply impressed; upper lobe of eyes attenuated. Antennæ thick, filiform, sparsely clothed with short bristles, longer underneath; basal joint oblong, angular. Thorax convex, sparingly punctured, tawny grey, with whitish streaks on the sides. Elytra cylindrical, subobtusate and abruptly declivous near the apex, the latter briefly sinuate-truncate, both angles slightly produced and acute; surface free from bristles, coarsely punctured, partly in lines, dingy grey-tawny, with brownish spots, a large patch over the scutellar area, and sometimes a curved spot on each side, in the middle, dark brown. Body beneath and legs tawny ashy.

Santarem, on dry twigs.

4. *Dorcasta cænosa*, n. sp.

*D. cylindrica*, postice subobtusata, griseo-fusca; thoracis lateribus et elytrorum maculis cinereis; elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis prominulis acutis; capite infra minus retracto. Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head less elongated and retracted beneath than in the typical species, rusty-brown, clothed with dingy-grey tomentum; central line deeply impressed; upper lobe of eyes attenuated in the middle, the extremity, on the crown, raised. Antennæ filiform, clothed throughout with short setæ; basal joint thickened abruptly from the base, oblong: colour dingy brown. Thorax subcylindrical, slightly tumid in the middle; surface punctured, rusty grey-brown, sides pale ashy. Elytra linear, narrowed a little before the apex, the latter obliquely sinuate-truncate, with both angles acute; surface coarsely punctured, greyish rusty brown, with an ashy streak near each shoulder, and a discoidal ashy line divided into spots by brown specks. Body beneath and legs rusty brown.

Santarem, on dried twigs.

Group *Hippopsinæ*.

Genus MEGACERA, Serville.

Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. p. 43.

*Megacera* agrees with *Hippopsis* in the greatly elongated form



of body, and in the long setiform antennæ, more than twice the length of the body, and fringed with fine bristles or hairs beneath. It differs, according to Serville, in the vertical instead of retracted inclination of the face, and in the elytra being squarely instead of obliquely truncated or pointed at the apex. I find, on the examination of a series of species, that these two characters do not go together, some species having the head of a *Megacera* with the elytra of an *Hippopsis*. One of the following species described under *Megacera* (*M. prælata*) has, however, a facies quite distinct from *Hippopsis*, owing to the greatly swollen posterior orbits of the eyes and absence of lineation in the colours of the thorax and elytra. In general form it much resembles *M. vittata* of Serville, the type of the genus.

### 1. *Megacera prælata*, n. sp.

*M. linearis*, parallelogrammica, olivaceo-cinerea; capite, thorace, elytrorum basi et antennis obscurioribus; antennis longissimis; capite verticali, orbitu oculorum incrassato; thorace transversim valde rugoso; elytris sinuato-truncatis, angulis prominulis acutis. Long. corp. 9 lin., antenn. 28 lin.

Head with vertex moderately elongated and subconvex, punctured; face short, nearly vertical, clothed with dark olive-ashy tomentum; posterior orbit of eyes thickened and prominent. Antennæ more than three times the length of the body, blackish, scantily clothed with olivaceous tomentum. Thorax cylindrical, anterior and posterior transverse sulcus well marked, the intermediate part of the dorsal surface covered with coarse transverse rugæ; dark olivaceous. Elytra linear, very slightly narrowed close to the apex, the latter transversely sinuate-truncate, both angles faintly prominent; surface finely punctured towards the base, light olivaceous ashy, smooth, base a little darker. Body beneath and legs clothed with smooth olivaceous-ashy tomentum.

One example on a slender branch in the forest, Ega.

### 2. *Megacera apicalis*, n. sp.

*M. linearis*, postice perparum angustata, griseo-nigra; capite pone oculos tumidulo, lateribus lineisque duabus verticis antice convergentibus fulvis; thorace et elytris utrinque fulvo trivittatis, vitta interiore elytrorum juxta basin attenuata, vittis omnibus ante apicem in fasciam griseo-fulvam terminatis, ipso apice nigro, sinuato-truncato, angulis acutis. Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lin.

Head with vertex moderately prolonged; face short, slightly retracted; black, clothed with thin grey pile, sides and two coronal vittæ converging in front tawny; vertex coarsely but sparingly punctured; sides somewhat tumid behind the eyes. Antennæ nearly three times the length of the body, basal joints densely



fringed beneath; colour blackish, thinly clothed with grey pile. Thorax cylindrical, a little narrowed in front, surface coarsely punctured, the punctures here and there running into rugæ; greyish black, with six tawny vittæ. Elytra linear, very slightly narrowed from base to apex, the latter transversely sinuate-truncate, both angles acute; surface thickly punctured, except near the apex, greyish black; each elytron marked with three tawny vittæ, the innermost one of which is very narrow near the base, and all terminate in a broad, subapical, tawny-ashy belt, which is succeeded by a black belt occupying the apex. Body beneath and legs grey; sides of breast with two tawny streaks.

Ega, on slender branches.

### 3. *Megacera rigidula*, n. sp.

*M. linearis tenuis*, postice sensim attenuata, griseo-nigra; capite lateribus vittisque duabus verticis cinereo-fulvis; thorace grosse sparsim punctato, vittis sex, et elytris utrinque vittis tribus cinereo-fulvis, vittis duabus lateralibus elytrorum ante apicem terminatis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head with vertex moderately prolonged, face short, slightly retracted; black, clothed with grey pile, covered with large punctures; sides and two convergent vittæ on the vertex ashy tawny. Antennæ rust-coloured. Thorax cylindrical, covered with large scattered punctures, some of which are confluent, and marked with six tawny-ashy vittæ. Elytra slender, gradually narrowed from base to apex, the latter sinuate-truncate, with both angles produced and acute, the external one most so; surface coarsely punctate-striate to the apex, greyish rusty black, each elytron with three ashy-tawny vittæ, all thickest towards the base (the lateral one furcate), and the two lateral ones terminating before the apex in an ashy spot. Body beneath and legs grey, the tomentum more dense on the sides of the body.

Santarem.

Genus HIPPOPSIS, Serville.

Serville, Encycl. Méthod. x. p. 336.

As already observed in the remarks under the head of *Megacera*, this genus is remarkable for the very elongated narrow form of body, and equally elongated hair-like antennæ, which are fringed with fine hairs beneath, at least the basal joints. The body is not linear, as in *Megacera*, but is gradually attenuated posteriorly, the elytra having their apices prolonged into a point. The degree to which this prolongation of the elytral tips is carried varies in the different species, and offers a good mark for distinguishing some of them. In some, namely those which approach *Megacera*, the elytra are simply very obliquely sinuate-truncate at the apex,



both angles of the truncature being acute, but the external one greatly prolonged. In others the external angle is still further prolonged, and the sutural one only just perceptible. This feature is carried out to greater lengths in other species, in which the truncature is so extremely oblique as to be imperceptible, the elytra then appearing to be terminated each in a long, fine point.

The species of *Hippopsis*, like all other *Oncideritæ*, are parasitic on the slender branches of trees. They choose, however, the most slender twigs, and cling to them so closely by their short stout legs and elongated claws as to be difficult of detection. All that I have seen possess the same style of coloration—a ground-colour black or brown, clothed with extremely fine grey pile, and marked with tawny or dingy grey stripes extending over head, thorax, and elytra, the diversities of which sometimes form good specific characters.

1. *Hippopsis truncatella*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, fusca, capite, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis tribus testaceo-griseis; capite thorace latiore, pone oculos sensim angustato; elytris paulo ante apices attenuatis, apice utrinque oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulo interiore prominulo acuto, exteriori late producto, vittis griseis duabus interioribus ante apicem conjunctis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Head broader than the thorax, curvilinearly narrowed behind the eyes; face strongly retracted; eyes prominent; brown, face clothed with thick greyish pile; vertex coarsely punctured, and, with the sides, marked with six greyish vittæ, the two central ones of which gradually converge on the crown, and the four others traverse the deflexed sides of the neck and cheeks. Antennæ slender, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex; colour rusty brown. Thorax narrower than the head or elytra, cylindrical, coarsely punctured, brown, marked on each side with three greyish vittæ, the lowermost of which is continuous along the sides of the breast. Elytra scarcely perceptibly narrowed from the shoulders to near the apex, thence rapidly narrowed; the apex truncated a little obliquely, the truncature incurved near the sutural angle, which is produced and acute, the outer angle being broad and also acute, but moderately produced; surface thickly punctured, partly in lines, brown, and marked on each elytron with three broad, greyish vittæ, the two inner ones of which unite before the apex, and the lateral one interrupted at the shoulder, under which is a small grey streak. Body beneath and legs clothed with fine greyish tomentum.

Pará and Lower Amazons.



2. *Hippopsis griseola*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, fusca griseo-suffusa; thorace elytrisque utrinque vittis tribus, collo vitta lata, vertice lineis duabus parallelis testaceo-cinereis; capite pone oculos tumidulo, deinde angustato, vittis elytrorum omnibus ante apicem commixtis; elytris apice acuminatis, divaricatis. Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head a little broader than the thorax, tumid behind the eyes, then rather abruptly narrowed; face strongly retracted; brown, rather thickly clothed with grey pile, side of the neck with a broad ashy vitta, vertex with two narrower vittæ parallel up to the eyes. Antennæ rusty brown, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex. Thorax cylindrical, surface having very large confluent punctures, brown, clothed with fine grey pile, and marked with six testaceous-ashy vittæ. Elytra linear to near the apex, thence gradually narrowed, each elytron ending in a point, the sutural side of which is nearly straight, the outer side a little incurved, hence giving an outward turn to the pointed apices; surface punctured, partly in lines, punctures fainter near the apex, brown, clothed with grey tomentum, and marked on each elytron with three testaceous-ashy vittæ, all of which coalesce at a distance from the apex. Body beneath and legs thinly clothed with greyish pile, sides of breast and abdomen streaked with denser tomentum.

Santarem.

3. *Hippopsis clavigera*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, tenuis, fusca, vertice vittis quatuor geminatis, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis tribus griseis; corpore toto grosse punctato; antennis articulo basali apice clavato. Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Head broader than the thorax, gradually narrowed behind the eyes, beneath strongly retracted; forehead elevated at the summit a little above the level of the crown; antenniferous tubercles suborbicular and prominent; eyes lateral, nearly round, slightly emarginated near the base of the antennæ, but not extending in a reniform lobe upon the vertex; the latter closely punctured, marked with four greyish stripes united in pairs posteriorly; face clothed with greyish hairs. Antennæ very slender, capilliform, scantily fringed with long hairs; basal joint slender, somewhat abruptly clavate towards the apex. Thorax cylindrical, evenly and thickly punctured; brown, marked with six greyish vittæ. Elytra linear, gradually tapering, more quickly so nearer the apex, which is moderately prolonged and pointed, without truncature; surface closely punctured from base to apex, brown, marked with three broad greyish stripes. Body beneath coarsely but evenly punctured throughout, and, with the legs, thinly clothed with greyish pile.



This singular little species occurred only at Santarem, on the Lower Amazons.

4. *Hippopsis prona*, n. sp.

*H. linearis*, elongata, fusca, nitida, collo vitta lata laterali, vertice lineis duabus, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis tribus testaceo-griseis; capite infra valde retracto, supra quadrato; elytris leviter oblique truncatis, acutissimis. Long. 5 lin.

Head above quadrate, the lateral outline behind the eyes being nearly straight; face elongated and very strongly retracted, tending towards the horizontal position, clothed with greyish hairs, and deeply impressed on the summit between the antennæ; vertex coarsely punctured, having a shining, raised dorsal line, brown; sides each with a broad vitta, and vertex with two stripes, greyish. Antennæ piceous, finely and densely fringed, basal joint gradually thickened from base to apex. Thorax cylindrical, covered with large even punctures; rusty brown, marked with six tawny-grey stripes. Elytra much elongated, four and a half times the length of the thorax, linear, gradually narrowed, and near the apex more quickly narrowed; the latter prolonged into an acute point, the inner side of the prolongation formed by an oblique truncature, the sutural angle of which is distinct; surface punctured in distinct rows, punctures indistinct towards the apex, brown, shining, marked on each elytron with three testaceous-grey stripes, the inner two of which unite at the apex; the middle stripe is fainter and greyer than the other two, and is interrupted towards the base. Body beneath faintly punctured, piceous, and, with the legs, clothed with thin, grey pile.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

5. *Hippopsis fractilinea*, n. sp.

*H. elongato-fusiformis*, fusco-nigra, collo vitta laterali, vertice lineis duabus, thorace et elytris utrinque vittis duabus fulvis, vitta interiore elytrorum mox pone medium fracta; thorace supra transverse ruguloso; elytris valde acuminatis. Long. 5-10 lin.

Head narrower than the middle part of the thorax, and constricted midway between the eyes and the hind margin; face very short, moderately retracted, clothed with fulvous pile, central line deeply impressed; antenniferous tubercles with their inner margin dentate; vertex having a few large punctures in the middle, and a shining central line impressed posteriorly; dark brown, sides each with a stripe, vertex with two narrow converging lines fulvous. Antennæ greatly elongated, black. Thorax narrowed in front, and constricted near its hind margin, surface transversely punctate-rugose; brownish black, shining, surface with two tawny lines, sides each with one similar line



continuous with a streak on the side of the breast. Elytra tapering from base to apex, each elytron ending in a straight point, the sutural edge being also nearly straight; surface shining brown-black, punctured (except towards the apex), and marked on each with two tawny vittæ, the inner one of which is severed after the middle, the severed ends oblique and running parallel for a short distance; suture towards the base and disk marked with faint silky grey lines. Body beneath shining black, clothed with fine silky greyish pile; abdomen with three tawny stripes. Legs black, clothed with silky tawny pile.

Common on dead branches of trees at Ega.

[To be continued.]

#### IV.—*On the Terrestrial and Fluviatile Mollusca of Trinidad.*

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THE most complete list of the terrestrial Mollusca of Trinidad which I have seen is that contained in a paper by Mr. Bland, "On the Geographical Distribution of the West-India Land-Shells"\*. In this list are given thirteen land-shells; and mention is made, in the same paper, of two freshwater Mollusca. Of the thirteen land-shells enumerated by Mr. Bland I have only found eleven; but, besides these, I have found thirteen other terrestrial Gasteropoda; and in addition to the two freshwater Mollusca, I have found five fluviatile Gasteropoda and one Conchifer, making a total number of thirty-two species of terrestrial and fluviatile Mollusca.

In the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for October 1864† I described some species of operculate Mollusca of the land and fresh waters of Trinidad. I now propose to complete and correct the list of the Operculata, and to give some account of the Inoperculata, so as to bring under view in one memoir the whole of the terrestrial and fluviatile molluscan fauna of the island.

With regard to classification, I have done the best I could under the circumstances. There is so much confusion respecting some of the genera (e. g. *Orthalicus*, *Subulina*, *Opeas*, and others made from the old genus *Bulimus*), that I see no way of escaping the difficulties attendant on assigning the proper place to the species of those groups; and until the classification of the Helicidæ shall be remodelled by competent authority, generic names must in some cases go for very little. I have therefore in this paper included one or two species in the genus *Bulimus*

\* Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York, vol. vii.

† Ser. 3. vol. xiv. p. 243.





Bates, Henry Walter. 1866. "III. Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley. Coleoptera : Longicornes." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 31–42.

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