

XXII.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley.*

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

[Continued from p. 42.]

Subtribe DESMIPHORITÆ.

Group *Exocentrinæ*.

Genus EXOCENTRUS, Mulsant.

Mulsant, Coléopt. de France, Longicornes, p. 152.

Exocentrus is a well-known genus of wide distribution, and comprising a number of small Lamiaires, of ovate or oblong form of body with thorax armed on each side with a distinct acute spine. The antennæ are not much longer than the body in the most slender species, and are generally setose; the basal joint is of moderate length, forming an elongate club thickened almost from the base. The claw-joints of the tarsi are elongated but slender, and the claws are widely divergent. The genus may be known from all the genera of Acanthocinitæ by the sockets of the anterior thighs being open or angulated on their outer edges.

1. *Exocentrus striatus*, n. sp.

E. oblongus, convexus, fusco-ferrugineus, griseo sparsim pubescens; antennis corpore paulo longioribus, pubescentibus; oculis magnis, supra fere contiguis; thorace pone medium spina valida longa armato; elytris striato-punctatis; pedibus testaceo-ferrugineis, femorum clavis fuscis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head rather narrow; sides occupied by the voluminous eyes, which also almost meet on the vertex; muzzle below the eyes short but rectangular; rusty brown, clothed with hoary pile. Antennæ filiform, a little longer than the body, clothed with laid pubescence, rusty brown, bases of joints reddish; basal joint of nearly equal thickness throughout, gradually narrowed near the base. Thorax subquadrate, very little narrowed behind, each side, behind the middle, armed with a long, stout, slightly curved spine; surface thickly punctured and sparsely clothed with recumbent shining hoary pile. Elytra oblong, convex, a little narrowed towards the apex, the latter rounded; surface punctured in rows, except about the suture near the base, where they are very closely punctured; the scant hoary pile lies in lines along the interstices; colour rusty brown. Body beneath rusty brown, thinly clothed with shining hoary pile. Legs moderately elongate, pale reddish; thighs strongly clavate, clubbed part blackish.

Santarem, on slender dry twigs.

2. *Exocentrus nitidulus*, n. sp.

E. oblongus, convexus, fusco-ferrugineus, nitidulus, pube sparsa

brevissima cinerea vestitus; antennis corpore dimidio longioribus, thorace utrinque spina recta armato, supra postice linea transversa impresso; elytris punctatis, punctis apud discum sublineatim ordinatis. Long. $2-2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Head convex in front; central line deeply impressed; muzzle narrowed below the eyes; the latter moderately large, distant on the vertex; rusty brown, clothed with ashy pubescence. Antennæ half as long again as the body, nearly naked, ferruginous. Thorax subquadrate, constricted behind the spines, the latter stout, very acute, and straight; surface closely punctured, dark rusty, scantily clothed with ashy pubescence. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, very thinly clothed with short, shining, cinereous hairs, thickly punctured, the punctures on the disk partly arranged in rows; colour rusty, in some examples with a brassy tinge. Body beneath dark rusty, scantily clothed with ashy hairs. Legs dark rusty, thighs abruptly clavate.

Santarem, on slender dry twigs.

Genus *BLABICENTRUS*, nov. gen.

Body oblong-ovate, convex, clothed with longish stiff hairs. Head small; muzzle narrowed below the eyes; the latter large and nearly approximating on the vertex. Antennæ filiform or setaceous, a little longer than the body, clothed with stiff hairs; basal joint narrowed towards the base. Thorax tumid on each side in the middle, but quite destitute of spine. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, rounded or briefly and obliquely truncated at the apex. Legs moderately elongated; thighs abruptly clavate; tarsi rather narrow and shorter than the tibiæ even in the hind legs; claw-joint elongated, claws divergent.

1. *Blabicentrus hirsutulus*, n. sp.

B. oblongo-ovatus, convexus, undique setosus, brunneus, nitidulus; elytris maculis elongatis griseis lineatim ordinatis, apice rotundatis. Long. 3 lin.

Head dingy brown, clothed with coarse light-brown pubescence and with longish stiff hairs; central line faintly impressed; eyes simple. Antennæ very little longer than the body (? ♀), rusty red, scantily clothed with longish stiff hairs. Thorax equal in width to the head, much narrower than the elytra, convex above, very slightly tumid on the side in the place of the missing lateral spine, faintly constricted posteriorly; rusty brown, shining, sparsely pubescent, and clothed with a few longish stiff hairs. Elytra elongate-ovate, rounded at the tip; surface punctured in rows and bristly with dark-coloured hairs, brown, pubescence greyish except near the base, and forming several rows of short linear spots

separated by dark-brown specks. Body beneath and legs dark brown, the latter clothed with long, stiff hairs.

Banks of the Tapajos, on dead twigs.

2. *Blabicentrus angustatus*, n. sp.

B. angustatus, ellipticus, minus convexus, fusco-ferrugineus; thorace medio utrinque distincte tumido, deinde angustato; antennis elytrisque setosis, his apice oblique breviter subobtusè truncatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head rusty brown, impunctate, scantily clothed with greyish pubescence; eyes moderate, distant on the vertex. Antennæ setaceous, half as long again as the body (? ♂), scantily clothed with fine bristles, rusty brown. Thorax broader than the head in the middle, thence sinuate-angustate to the base; surface very slightly convex, smooth, rusty brown, shining, scantily clothed with very fine pubescence. Elytra scarcely broader than the middle part of the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, which is briefly and obliquely truncated; surface very slightly convex, marked with a few scattered punctures, and clothed throughout with longish and rather fine erect hairs, rusty brown, with fine greyish pubescence arranged in lines. Body beneath and legs rusty brown, the latter partially clothed with fine hairs.

Santarem, on dead twigs.

Genus *ERIOPSILUS*, nov. gen.

Body elongate-oblong or sublinear, clothed throughout with long woolly hairs. Face short and rather broad; muzzle a little dilated below the eyes; eyes small, widely distant on the vertex; crown broad and not depressed between the antenniferous tubercles, the latter scarcely prominent. Antennæ scarcely so long as the body, filiform; basal joint short and thick, attenuated at the base; third and fourth joints together as long as all the succeeding joints, which are each very short. Thorax subquadrate, each side armed in the middle with a short conical tubercle. Elytra elongate-oblong, rounded at the apex. Legs short; thighs clavate; tarsi short and broad, basal joint triangular; claw-joint elongated, slender, claws widely divergent and simple.

Eriopsilus nigrinus, n. sp.

E. elongato-oblongus, fuliginosus, nitidus, capillis longis ubique vestitus, supra grosse punctatus. Long. 3 lin.

Head broad, forehead closely and finely punctured and with an impressed central line, vertex coarsely punctured, black shining. Antennæ a little shorter than the body, thickly clothed throughout with long and fine woolly hairs of a blackish colour;

second and third joints elongated and equalling in length the succeeding joints taken together. Thorax sooty black, shining, coarsely punctured, and clothed with long blackish hairs. Elytra elongate-oblong, rounded at the tip, coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming shallower towards the apex, sooty black, shining, clothed with long blackish hairs. Body beneath punctured, black, clothed with dark-greyish hairs. Legs black, thickly clothed with dark hairs.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Genus OMOSAROTES, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Journal of Entomology, vol. i. p. 131.

The remarkable insect which constitutes this genus is much more elongated in form even than the preceding (*Eriopsilus*); yet its essential characters show that its true place is amongst the series of genera composing the Exocentrine group—a position already accorded to it by Mr. Pascoe (Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd ser. vol. iii. p. 55). In the form of the head it does not differ much from *Eriopsilus* or even *Exocentrus*, the face being moderately broad and the muzzle slightly dilated and quadrate below the eyes; but the antenniferous tubercles are more conspicuously developed and the vertex depressed between them. The antennæ are nearly as long as the body; the basal joint forms a smooth, elongate-pyriform club, the third and fourth joints are much elongated, and the succeeding joints abbreviated, the fifth being only half the length of the fourth; but what is remarkable in them is their clothing, the long fine hairs which exist scantily on the joints being changed into very long and rather stiff bristles at the apices of the joints; the third joint is thickened towards the apex, beneath. The thorax is oblong, very convex and almost gibbous in the middle, and constricted before and behind; in the middle of each side is a very distinct and sharp tubercle. The elytra are scarcely longer than the head and thorax taken together, and are remarkable for a very long pencil of hairs surmounting the prominent centro-basal ridges, besides an acute carina extending from the prominent shoulders half-way down the sides of each elytron. The legs are rather elongated, the thighs clavate, and the tarsi very short. The insect in general form and colour resembles certain species of *Malloccera* or *Ibidion* in the Cerambycide section of Longicornes.

Omosarotes singularis, Pascoe.

Omosarotes singularis, Pasc. Journal of Entomol. vol. i. p. 131, pl. 8. f. 5.

O. elongatus, niger, antennis pedibusque nigro hirsutis; capite et thorace subtiliter strigosis, hoc antice griseo-sericeo; elytris pube

tenuissima griseo-sericea vestitis, lateribus fasciaeque pone medium nigerrimis, pedibus piceo-rufis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

I met with two examples of this insect, namely on a slender branch of a tree in the forest at S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Genus SCOPADUS, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. iv. p. 100.

This genus resembles *Omosarotes* in its elongate shape and Cerambycideous aspect; but its antennæ are much elongated, filiform to their apex, and nearly naked. The groove of the anterior tibiæ, which is the invariable character of the Lamiæ, is scarcely perceptible, so that, were it not for the vertical face, square muzzle, and pointed palpi, it might be doubted whether the genus would not have its true place amongst the Cerambycidæ; the groove, however, on careful examination, is seen to be present. The legs are elongated; the thighs very abruptly clubbed, the tibiæ slender and linear, and the tarsi short, with the basal joint triangular. The anterior and middle coxæ are globular, the sterna very narrow, and the anterior sockets angulated on their outer side. As in *Omosarotes*, the elytra have raised centro-basal ridges surmounted by a pencil of hairs; on the outer side of each ridge lies an oblique linear depression, extending from the inner side of the prominent shoulder to the middle of the suture.

Scopadus ciliatus, Pascoe.

Scopadus ciliatus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 100, pl. 22. f. 5.

Sc. elongato-oblongus, rufescens, capite et pronoto nigris opacis, elytris dimidio apicali purpureo-nigro velutino; thorace supra convexo tuberoso lateribus utrinque tuberculo acuto armatis. Long. 5 lin.

On stem of dead tree, Ega; three examples.

Genus ESMIA, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 44.

Like the three preceding genera, the present has an elongate form of body. The antennæ are a little longer than the body, and have the basal joint and the third and basal half of the fourth joints thickened and densely clothed with hairs; the fifth joint has also a dense patch of hairs on its upper surface; the third and fourth joints are greatly elongated; the rest of the antennæ, body, and legs are clothed less densely with shorter hairs. The front of the head is vertical, and the muzzle quadrate. The thorax is short, subquadrate, and armed on each side with a tu-

bercle. The legs are moderately short, the tarsi short and rather broad, the claws divergent.

Esmia turbata, Pascoe.

Esmia turbata, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 44.

E. sublinearis, saturate castanea, subnitida, breviter hirsuta, punctata, linealaterali totius corporis, altera per thoracem et suturam elytrorum extensa lineolisque discoidalibus elytrorum flavis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Ega, on slender branches; rare.

Group *Tapeininae* *.

Genus TAPEINA, Serville.

Serville, Encycl. Méthod. x. p. 545.

Body oblong, extremely depressed, clothed with erect hairs. Head broad and short, the lower part not being prolonged below the eyes, and the front edge of the crown in the female either forming a transverse ridge a little above the labrum or sloping to the epistome, and in the male elongated laterally into projections of various forms according to the species. Antennæ longer than the body, stout, setaceous. Thorax transverse oval. Elytra rounded at the tip. Legs moderately short; thighs clavate; tarsi short and broad; claws divergent.

The species forming this curious genus are found underneath close-fitting bark of trees, after they have been felled or uprooted in the forest. They share this peculiar habitat with the flattened Cucujidæ, Nitidulidæ, Histeridæ, and others, all of which form together a somewhat extensive insect-fauna suited to these confined habitations.

1. *Tapeina dispar*, Serville.

Tapeina dispar, Serv. Encycl. Méthod. x. p. 546.

— *bicolor*, id. (♀).

— *dispar*, Thomson, Archives Entomolog. i. p. 42, pl. 7. fig. 4 a, b.

T. castaneo-rufa, capite thoraceque supra nigris nitidissimis, antennis nigris; armatura frontali maris elongata transversa, plana, apice utrinque obtuso truncato, margine superiore medio dentato. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed in the forests of the Amazons.

2. *Tapeina erectifrons*, Thomson.

Tapeina erectifrons, Thoms. Archives Entomol. i. p. 43, pl. 7. f. 2 a.

T. nigra, nitida; armatura frontali maris elongata transversa, angus-

* This group was placed provisionally under the Saperditæ, in the synopsis previously given of the Lamiaires. A more accurate examination has convinced me that it has closer affinities with the members of the Desmiphoritæ. The Tapeinæ, in fact, appear to be abnormally flattened forms of Exocentrinæ.

tata, concava, apice utrinque rotundato, margine superiore subrecto, margine inferiore utrinque angulato-dilatato. Long. 4-4½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed throughout the forests of the Amazons.

Group *Compsosominæ*.

Genus *COMPSOSOMA*, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. 1835, p. 55.

This well-known and handsome genus of Lamiaires, by its compact, thick, oval forms, reminds one of the *Anisocerinæ* and *Hypsiomæ*. The group has been placed in the neighbourhood of the *Hypselominæ* by Mr. Pascoe, and M. Thomson sees a resemblance between the genus *Ærenea* (belonging to the *Compsosominæ*) and *Gymnocerus*. *Compsosoma* and its associated genera, however, differ from the *Anisocerinæ* by the tarsal claws, which are scarcely divergent, and from the *Hypselominæ* by the shortness of the claw-joint. The hairy clothing of body and antennæ, and the form of the head, gradually rounded off or sloping from the occiput to the epistome, are also characters which distinguish the *Compsosominæ* from the *Anisocerinæ* and the *Oncideritæ*, to which *Hypsioma* and *Hypselomus* belong. Although the lower part of the head, or muzzle, of some species resembles, in its square form, that of the *Anisocerine* group, yet this is evidently an inconstant character in the *Compsosominæ*; for other species (e. g. *Compsosoma Mniszechii*) have almost precisely the same form of muzzle as the *Desmiphoritæ*, to which group I consider, notwithstanding the difference in the general form of the body, the *Compsosominæ* belong. This form of head is utterly foreign to the *Anisocerinæ* and the *Oncideritæ*.

1. *Compsosoma Mniszechii*, Thomson.

Compsosoma Mniszechii, Thoms. Archiv. Entom. i. p. 74, pl. 9. f. 4.

C. oblongo-ovatum, crassum, convexum, hirsutum, grosse punctatum, elytris nigro-tuberculatis; thorace fuliginoso, vitta lata cinereo-fulva; elytris humeris rotundatis, plaga humerali fuliginosa (fulvo tincta), deinde utrinque vitta lata obliqua cinereo-fulva, parte postica fuliginosa, medio fulvo-sericea, suturaque cinerea; pectore utrinque plaga cretacea; antennis filiformibus, hirsutis. Long. 7 lin.

I found a few examples only of this fine species, on the slender stem of a young tree, in the forest at Ega, Upper Amazons. The lower part of the face is extremely short, scarcely extending below the eyes; the latter are large and convex.

2. *Compsosoma terrenum*, Pascoe.

Ærenea terrena, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 25.

C. parvum, ovatum, obscure fulvum, undique breviter setosum; capite

parvo, infra oculos brevissimo, contracto ; antennis grossis, filiformibus, corpore paulo brevioribus, fuscis ; elytris humeris subfalcatis, maculis duabus nigris utrinque basalibus ; abdomine plagis duabus basalibus nigris. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

Genus TESSARECPHORA, Thomson.

Thoms. Archiv. Entom. i. p. 77.

The chief differences which M. Thomson assigns as distinguishing this genus from *Compsosoma* are the swollen and densely hirsute third and fourth joints of the antennæ, and the elevated shoulders and centro-basal ridges of the elytra. To them may be added the convexity of the front part of the head, and the extension of the lower part considerably below the narrow, oblong and scarcely convex eyes. The *Compsosomæ*, so far as at present observed, are found in their perfect state only on woody stems or trunks of trees ; *Tessarecphora arachnoïdes* I found only on the foliage of Mimosa trees.

Tessarecphora arachnoïdes, Thomson.

Tessarecphora arachnoïdes, Thoms. Arch. Entom. i. p. 77, pl. 9. f. 10 a, b.

T. ovata, nigra, nitida ; capite coriaceo, opaco ; antennis articulis 6^o-7^m albis et albo hirsutis, 8^o-11^m fere nudis ; thorace et elytris lineolis reticulatis cinereis, his carinis centrobasalibus conico-elevatis et longe penicillatis, humeris falcatis et valde oblique elevatis. Long. 4 lin.

I found this exquisite little insect only in the forest of Obydos, in the month of March, on the foliage of Mimosa trees.

Genus ÆRENEA, Thomson.

Thomson, Archives Entom. i. p. 298.

This genus is closely allied to *Compsosoma*, but differs in several points, admitting of clear definition. The antennæ are destitute of the dense fringe which exists in *Compsosoma*, and are furnished with scattered hairs. The face is broad and plane, and the muzzle quadrate and prolonged below the eyes. The mesosternum has a conical horizontal projection in front ; and the prosternum is longitudinally convex or keeled, and sometimes vertical on the posterior face. The general form of body and the structure of the legs and tarsi are very similar to the same features in *Compsosoma*.

1. *Ærenea albilarvata*, n. sp.

Æ. breviter ovata, fulvo-brunnea, fronte fascia lata cinerea albo marginata, thorace lateribus castaneo-fuscis, elytris prope apicem fascia lata curvata grisea ; antennæ parce breviter setosæ arti-

culo basali clavato, articulis tertio et quarto longitudine æqualibus; elytris pedibusque breviter setosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head broad, upper part of the forehead with a curved impressed line on each side besides the central longitudinal line, face plane and broad; colour tawny; the face crossed by a broad belt of milky-white tomentum, margined with lines of denser white, and extending up the face of each antenniferous tubercle. Antennæ a little longer than the body, sparingly clothed with short bristles, tawny brown; basal joint forming an oblong pyriform club; third and fourth joints about equal in length. Thorax quadrate, convex and tubercular above, and marked with a few punctures, tawny; sides dark chestnut-brown. Elytra short, ovate, shoulders obtusely rounded but slightly falcate; surface punctured and beset with short bristles; tawny, basal margin edged with dark brown; a broad curved grey fascia on each at a short distance from the apex. Body beneath and legs reddish, clothed with greyish-tawny pile.

Forests of the Tapajos.

2. *Ærenea cognata*, Pascoe.

Ærenea cognata, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. i. p. 25.

Æ. ovata, breviter griseo setosa, purpureo-brunnea, fronte plana, griseo tomentosa; antennis rufescentibus, fere nudis; thorace supra tuberoso et cum occipite fulvo; scutello fulvo; elytris brevibus, convexis, punctatis, humeris falcatis, purpureo-brunneis, marginibus lateralibus fulvis, fasciæque obliqua grisea; pedibus testaceo-rufis, cinereo variegatis; abdomine piceo-nigro, nitido. Long. 6 lin.

Ega; Upper Amazons.

Group *Desmiphorina*.

Genus DESMIPHORA, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 62.

Desmiphora is distinguished from the neighbouring genera by the numerous tufts of hair arising from the thorax and elytra, and the long hairy clothing of its body and limbs. The body is elongate-oblong or linear, with the apex of the elytra obtusely rounded. The head is small and retracted, with sloping crown, very short face and muzzle, and large eyes. The antennæ are stout, about as long as the body, tapering to a point, with short thick basal joint narrowed at the base, elongated second and third joints, and progressively abbreviated remaining joints. The thorax has an acute prominent tubercle on each side in the middle. The legs are stout, thighs not clavate; tarsi with short triangular joints, and fine divergent claws.

The *Desmiphoræ* are found clinging to slender decaying branches of trees, and are numerous in species in Tropical America. Some of them resemble, in their colours and tufted forms, decayed fragments of wood covered with minute cryptogamic plants.

1. *Desmiphora fasciculata*, Oliv.

Lamia fasciculata, Olivier, Ins. p. 67, t. 17. f. 131; Fab. Ent. Syst. i. 2. 284. 268; Syst. El. ii. 299.

D. oblongo-elongata, fusco-nigra, capite, thorace articulisque basalibus antennarum fulvo hirsutis et penicillatis, articulo tertio apice infra dilatato; elytris utrinque pone medium fulvo plagiatis, basin et apicem versus nigro penicillatis, undique breviter setosis, et griseo hirsutis; pedibus nigris, fulvo variegatis; tibiis extus dense setosis; corpore subtus nigro nitido; abdomine utrinque fulvo plagiato. Long. 8-9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Ega; Upper Amazons.

2. *Desmiphora cirrosa*, Erichs.

Desmiphora cirrosa, Erichs. Consp. Ins. Col. Peruan. p. 147.

D. oblongo-elongata, brunnea, capite fusco, vertice fusco bipenicillato; antennis fulvo-brunneis, hirsutis; thorace supra plaga magna, postica brunnea, parte antica et lateribus sordide albis albo penicillatis; elytris utrinque prope basin fusco penicillatis, postice et abdomine albo strigatis et penicillatis. Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed throughout the forests of the Amazons; also found in South Brazil near Rio Janeiro.

3. *Desmiphora senicula*, n. sp.

D. cylindrica, brunnea, griseo hirsuta, vertice bipenicillato; antennis obscuris; thorace disco cristis duabus elongatis parallelis fulvo-brunneis; elytris antice simplicibus, postice sordide albo strigatis et fasciculatis; abdomine cinereo-fulvo lanuginoso; pedibus rufescentibus, cinereo dense hirsutis. Long. 4 lin.

Head dark-brown, coarsely pubescent, vertex with two short erect pencils of dark-brown hair. Antennæ blackish brown, densely pubescent, and clothed besides with long, coarse, brown hairs. Thorax brown; disk with two parallel lines of tawny-brown hairs. Elytra moderately punctured, dingy brown, pubescent, and clothed with long hairs; base with one or two short tubercles on each side, but without tufts of long hairs; apical part ashy and marked with whitish streaks and tufts of whitish hairs. Body beneath and especially the abdomen densely clothed with woolly tawny pile; legs reddish and clothed with woolly pubescence.

Forests of the Tapajos.

4. *Desmiphora elegantula*, White.

Desmiphora elegantula, White, Cat. Longic. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 401.

D. cylindrica, ferrugineo-castanea, longe hirsuta, nitida; thorace et elytris grossissime punctatis, illo disco cristis duabus parallelis et lateribus fulvis, his utrinque prope basin unipenicillatis, apice albo strigatis et penicillatis; corpore subtus tenuiter cinereo pubescente. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 lin.

Forests of the Tapajos.

5. *Desmiphora multicristata*, n. sp.

D. elongato-oblonga, fulvo-testacea, undique longe hirsuta; antennis gracilibus; thorace convexo, crebre punctato, tripenicillato; elytris grosse punctatis, utrinque prope basin cristis tribus densis elongatis parallelis, prope apicem penicillis tribus, testaceo-fulvis; corpore subtus subnudo; pectore abdomineque lateribus nigricantibus. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Head coarsely punctured, brown, clothed with pale-tawny pubescence, the forehead and vertex having numerous long and erect pale hairs. Antennæ rather longer than the body, slender, the joints being much longer and thinner than in the other species; third joint rather strongly curved; fourth less curved; all the joints pale testaceous tawny, shining, and clothed throughout with long pale hairs. Thorax convex, surface even, coarsely punctured, tawny-pubescent, and clothed with erect hairs; disk on each side and front margin each with a thin pencil of hairs. Elytra oblong, coarsely punctured, especially towards the base, tawny testaceous, shining; each elytron towards the base with three rather long parallel crests of dense hairs all of equal height, and towards the apex with three thin pencils of similar hairs arranged in a row across the elytron. Body beneath and legs pale, tawny testaceous, shining, clothed with long pale hairs; sides of breast and basal segments of abdomen black*.

Forests of Obydos, Lower Amazons.

[To be continued.]

* The following new species, sent from South Brazil by Mr. Squires, belong also to this genus:—

Desmiphora ornata. Elongato-oblonga, fulvo-ochracea, nigro lineata et variegata. Caput grosse punctatum, fulvo hirsutum, vertice nigro bipenicillato. Antennæ corpore breviores, robustæ, hirsutæ, dimidio basali rufo, apicali nigricante. Thorax fulvo-ochraceus, lateribus utrinque nigro trilineatis, disco postice brunneo; juxta marginem anticum penicillis tribus porrectis quarum una antica fusca, alteræ duæ posticæ fulvo-ochraceæ. Elytra grosse punctata, fulvo-ochracea, pone medium annulo communi nigro, fasciæque subapicali alba; singulis cristis setosis parum elevatis, una prope basin, altera longe ante apicem. Corpus subtus fulvo villosum, pectore nigro.

XXIII.—*Conchological Gleanings.*

By Dr. E. VON MARTENS.

[Continued from p. 88.]

II. On some Species of Assiminea.

THIS genus, so well characterized among all operculated Gastropoda by the position of the eyes near the tip of the tentacles, was proposed as early as 1819 (Leach's manuscript), and has never since been seriously opposed; but up to the present time some species of it have not been recognized as such, but have been described under the generic name of *Realia*, *Hydrocena*, *Omphalotropis*, *Paludina*, *Melania*, or *Paludinella*. *Realia* seems to be, and *Omphalotropis* is, if we take *Cyclostema rubens*, Quoy and Gaimard, as its representative, a true land-shell with two long slender tentacles bearing the eyes on the outside near the base. There is no objection to placing these two genera in the family of Cyclostemidæ, and supposing, therefore, the radula (still unknown, as far as I am aware) to belong to the type of the *Tænioglossa*. The genus *Hydrocena* was founded on a submarine shell from Dalmatia, *H. cattaroënsis*, uniting the umbilical callus and general shape of *Helicina* with the opercular apophysis of *Neritina*, and agreeing with both in the conformation of the radula (Rhipidoglossa), (see Küster in the 'Continuation of Chemnitz,' genus *Paludina*, pl. 13. figs. 28, 33; and Troschel 'Gebiss der Schnecken,' vol. i. pl. 6. fig. 1). The name *Hydrocena* can henceforth be applied only to shells showing the said characters, or, as long as their radula and operculum are not known, supposed to do so. *Paludina* and *Melania* are, as everyone knows, freshwater shells belonging to the Ctenobranchia tænioglossa. The genus *Paludinella* was founded by Pfeiffer in 1841 (Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturgeschichte), for the so-called *Truncatella litorea* of Philippi, a littoral shell from the Mediterranean, whose natural position is not yet clear; the name has been transferred by many authors wrongly to the small freshwater *Paludina* with spiral operculum, for which exists the older name *Hydrobia*, Hart-

Pedes fulvo-testacei. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro, a Dom. Squires lecta.

Desmiphora venosa. Elongata. Caput fuscum, fulvo hirtum, punctatum. Antennæ robustæ, pilosæ, fulvo-brunnæ, articulis supra nigris. Thorax niger, nitidus, crebre foveolatus, lateribus fulvo plagiatis, dorso fusco bipenicillato. Elytris juxta basin et latera crebre foveolata, fusca, medio plana vix punctata, cinereo-brunnea, apice fusco maculata; singulis penicillis grossis fuscis, decumbentibus, una prope basin, altera apicem versus, lateribus et parte postica lineis flexuosis elevatis cinereo tomentosis. Corpus subtus et pedes testacea, cinereo villosa. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. *Hab.* in Rio Janeiro, a Dom. Squires lecta.



Bates, Henry Walter. 1866. "XXII. Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley. Coleoptera : Longicornes." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 191–202.

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