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Museum, but Dr. Baird thinks that the rostrum is not furcate like that of Cetochilus. Prof. Dana has no doubt that they are similar in this respect, but separates them because the eyes are in Calanus close together, in Cetochilus at opposite sides of the head. If Dr. Baird is right, then the above-described species will be Cetochili; or if they differ as to the eyes, will form a new genus. Till these points are decided, it will be convenient to consider them to be Calani. Dr. Baird referred C. arcticus to Cetochilus on account of its forked rostrum.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Fifth pair of natatory legs of Calanus magnus.
   - 2. First ditto C. borealis.
   - 3. Fifth ditto C. borealis.
   - 4. First ditto C. plumosus.
   - 5. Fifth ditto C. plumosus.
   - 6. First ditto C. magnus.
   - 7. Fifth ditto of the male of C. elegans.
   - 11. Abdomen and posterior part of the cephalothorax of C. magnus.


Genus Pentarthrum, Woll.

Corpus angusto-cylindricum, sculpturatum, Cossoni formam simulans, sed ab illo certe distinctum: capite subporrecto; rostro prothorace parum breviorre, parallelo, tereti, sat gracili, subrecto; scrobe parum profunda, decurva, usque ad oculorum marginem inferiorem retrorsum ducta; oculis parvis, rotundatis, lateralibus, leviter prominulis; prothorace elongato, subconico, mox pone apicem subito transversim constricto, necnon ad basin ipsum marginato: scutello minuto, subrotundato: elytris parallelis, ad apicem ipsum leviter acuminatis et singulatim subrotundatis. Antennæ breves, robustae, versus medium rostri (in utroque sexu nisi fallor) insertae; scapo subrecto (vix incurvo), leviter clavato; funiculo 5-articulato, articulis latitudine vix crescentibus, 1mo et 2do sub-obconicis, 3o, 4o et 5o paulo brevioribus, transverso-obconicis; capitulo rotundato-ovato, solidissimo (articulis ägrem observandis), piloso, necnon ad apicem spongiosos. Pedes breviusculi, robusti, ad basin valde (præsertim posteriores) distantes: femoribus clavatis, muticis: tibiis rectis, ad apicem externum in uncum magnum robustum acutum inflexum productis: tarsi

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Pseudotetrameris, articulo antepenultimo reliquis paulo latiore; ultimo flexuoso, clavato, unguiculis sat magnis simplicibus munito.

A πέντε, quinque, et ἀρθρον, artus.

The very interesting little insect from which the above structural diagnosis has been drawn out, although an undoubted member of the Cossonides of Schönherr, is so singularly formed as regards its five-jointed funiculus, that it may perhaps be looked upon as connective between that subfamily and the Rhyncephoridae,—in which a like number of articulations (though six is the normal quantity) occasionally obtains. It is, I believe, the only representative of the Cossonides hitherto described in which less than seven joints to the funiculus has been noticed; and it cannot but be received therefore as a very important addition, not only to our native fauna, but to science at large,—as introducing a totally new modification into that immediate department of the Curculionidae. In its general contour and habit it is more suggestive of a minute Cossonus than of anything else, its glabrous deeply-sculptured surface and slender subcylindrical body, in conjunction with its medially-inserted antennae and its basally-distant anterior legs, bespeaking a close relation with that group: nevertheless (in addition to the peculiarity of its funiculus, in which it recedes from it in toto) its rostrum is of perfectly equal breadth throughout (not being dilated at its termination), and the apex of its elytra is somewhat acuminated and rather curiously developed,—each of them having a tendency to be separately rounded off, and subrecurved, at its extreme margin (in a precisely similar manner to what we observe in many of the Apions). Its discovery is due to my nephew, H. W. Hutton, Esq., of Spridlington near Lincoln, who captured four specimens in the vicinity of Exeter during November of 1853. It may be characterized, specifically, as follows:

Pentarthurum Huttoni, Woll.

P. angusto-subcylindricum ferrugineo-piceum subnitidum glabrum, rostro ad basin profundius sed apicem versus leviter punctato, prothorace elongato valde profunde punctato, mox ante basin latiore, elytris rugulosis punctato-striatis, interstitiis minutissime seriatim punctulatis, antennis pedibusque paulo pallidioribus et Rufescentioribus.

Long. corp. 'lin. 1 5/16.

P. narrow and subcylindrical, pale rufo- (or ferrugineo-) piceous (the prothorax however being, apparently, rather darker than the elytra and the apical portion of the rostrum), slightly shining and glabrous. Rostrum of equal breadth throughout; somewhat coarsely punctured at its base, but lightly so towards
its apex. Prothorax elongated and subconical,—being attenuated anteriorly, and widest just in front of its base, where it is about as broad as (or, if anything, a little broader than) the elytra; very deeply and regularly punctured all over; somewhat convex and even, and with scarcely any indications of a dorsal line. Elytra parallel and rugulose, deeply punctate-striated, and with a row of very minutely impressed points down each of their interstices. Antennae (especially their scape and club), and the legs, of a paler and clearer colour than the rest of the surface,—being somewhat rufo-ferruginous (or very pale rufo-piceous): the tibiae (particularly the inner edge of the anterior pair, which are strongly setose) and tarsi of the former, and the club of the latter, very pubescent. Body beneath uniformly and deeply punctured all over,—with the anal region minutely fulvopubescent.

Respecting its claims to admission into the British fauna there cannot be the slightest question,—the village of Alphington, in which it was detected, affording no local reasons whatsoever for suspecting that it could have been accidentally introduced. On the contrary, indeed, I am informed by Mr. Hutton (to whom I have dedicated the species) that he has made the most careful inquiries, and that no foreign timber (or material) of any kind, so far as he was able to ascertain, had entered the place. The specimens were found amongst logs of wood, recently cut up for burning; and Mr. Hutton states that it was from out of a hard and undecayed portion of a cherry-tree (in which their winding burrows were very apparent) that he succeeded in extracting them. I should add, that I forwarded an example a few months ago, for comparison, to Berlin, where it was totally unknown; and I have no hesitation, therefore, in regarding it as altogether new to the Curculionidae of Europe.


[Continued from p. 20.]

B. Neogææ.

* Filamenta lævia. Sp. 23.

23. Lycium pallidum (n. sp.);—ramosum, ramulis tortuosis, subnitis, fusco-rufescensibus, grosse nodosis, breviter spinosis, cereberrime foliosis, foliis e nodis fasciculatis, glaberrimis, spatulato-oblongis, obtusis, imo in petiolum tenuem angustatis, utrinque alutaceo-glaucis, carnosulis, evenis; floribus majus-9*
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