

XXXV.—*Supplementary Note to the Synonymy of Passandra.*

By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S.\*

I HAVE just received from Mr. Melly of Liverpool his specimens of the *Passandra*, together with two other highly curious Coleoptera: one of the *Passandræ* and both the others are undescribed, and I therefore hasten to avail myself of that gentleman's kind permission to lay descriptions of them before the public.

Genus CATOGENUS, *Westwood.*

Sp. 5. *Cato. decoratus.* *Niger, nitidus; elytrorum fascia lata pone medium, abdomineque subtus ferrugineis: prothorax punctatus disco postice obscure bifosso, lineaque longitudinali utrinque impresso: elytra striata.* (Corp. long. .275 unc.; lat. .75 unc.)

Black, shining; the elytra having a broad ferruginous band rather behind the middle, and the abdominal segments beneath being of the same colour: the head is sculptured as in the other species of the genus, having a deep posterior transverse furrow, on each side a longitudinal marginal furrow, two deep oblique frontal impressions, and a somewhat circular impression on the clypeus: the prothorax is deeply punctured, posteriorly it has a somewhat double longitudinal impression composed of deep and confluent punctures; on each side it has an obvious but not deep longitudinal furrow: the elytra are striated, the sutural stria and the 7th on each elytron being the deepest and being united at the apical angle; the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th are distinct, and continue nearly to the apex; the 5th and 6th are abbreviated and terminate in an indistinct series of punctures.

Inhabits the island of Chiloë. A single specimen taken on the west coast of that island is in the cabinet of Mr. Melly.

Genus OMMA, *Newman.*

Caput exsertum, porrectum, cum oculis prothorace paullo angustius; oculi rotundi, prominentes, laterales; antennæ submoniliformes, prothorace breviores, 11-articulatæ, articulus 1<sup>us</sup> cæteris crassior, 2<sup>us</sup> brevior, 3<sup>us</sup> longior. Mandibulæ validæ, curvatæ, apice tridentatæ;

\* The paper alluded to was published in the second volume of this Journal, page 388.

maxillarum lacinia brevis subacuta, pilosa; galea mihi invisâ; maxillæ palpi 4-articulati; articuli 1—3 subæquales, 4<sup>us</sup> longior, crassior, apice oblique truncatus; labium angustum, ligula brevi rotundata; labipalpi 3-articulati, articuli 1<sup>us</sup> 2<sup>us</sup>que breves, subæquales, 3<sup>us</sup> longior, crassior, obovatus; clypeus et mentum porrecta, maxillas labiumque tegentia. Prothorax complanatus, subquadratus, postice paullo angustior, angulis anticis rotundatis. Elytra prothorace duplo latiora quintuplo longiora. Pedes mediocres, tarsi 5-articulati; articulus 1<sup>us</sup> elongatus; ungues simplices.

Sp. 1. *Omnia Stanleyi*. *Totum fuscum, obscurum, lanugine aurea sparsim tectum; omnino verrucosum; elytra seriebus 10 punctorum profundorum fere conjunctorum impressa.* (Corp. long. .85 unc.; lat. .25 unc.)

Brown without gloss, sparingly covered with a short golden pilosity; all parts of the insect are rugose, resembling shagreen; in size and habit, the form being very depressed, the insect much resembles some of the heteromerous beetles, particularly *Plateia orientalis* of De Haan, (the *Tenebrio complanata* of Dalman,) and it possesses a superficial similarity to the normal *Cucujidæ*, but from both of these families it is at once distinguished by its very distinctly 5-jointed tarsi, the 1st joint being elongate and all of them fully developed: the structure of the mouth will be found to approach that of the anomalous genus *Rhysodes* of Latreille (the *Clinidium* of Kirby); the similarity is particularly observable in the structure of the maxillæ and in the mentum, which is very broad, porrected, and covering the labium: the tarsi and the lateral and nearly spherical eyes are those of the genus *Cupes* of Fabricius. The prothorax has a deep transverse impression posteriorly. The elytra have five double rows of very deep and nearly contiguous impressions: at the bottom of each impression the elytron is thin and semitransparent: between each pair of rows is a slightly elevated ridge.

Inhabits Australia; a single specimen brought to this country by Lady Parry is in the cabinet of Mr. Melly. The insect will not range with any described family of Coleoptera.

#### GENUS CUPES, *Fabricius*.

Sp. 1. *Cupes leucophæus*. *Squamosus, leucophæus, fusco variegatus; antennæ compressæ, fuscæ, articulis 1<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>o</sup>que canis; prothorax*

*utrinque dente magno emarginato armatus.* (Corp. long. .7 unc.; lat. .175 unc.)

The general colour gray; the antennæ stout, much compressed, brown with the exception of the two basal joints, which are gray; the head is gray, the eyes being large, round, distant, lateral, very shining, and of a darker colour than the crown of the head which has four tubercles, two nearly erect and rather acute, each situated about equi-distant from a median line and the margin of the eye; the other two are less prominent, directed forwards and situated between the first pair and the base of the antennæ. The prothorax is of a pale whitish ash-colour, the centre of the disk being darker and having a slender impressed black longitudinal line; the lateral margins are produced into a bifid porrected tooth, the anterior lobe of which is rather acute. The elytra have five ridges, one sutural, two dorsal, one lateral and one marginal: the marginal interstice has a triple row of deeply impressed punctures, the other interstices have a double row: the elytra are ash-coloured, with various brown shades, the ridges nearly white interrupted with dark brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; a single specimen is in the cabinet of Mr. Melly.

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XXXVI.—*On the Morphology of the Ascidia of Plants.* By M. CH. MORREN, Professor of Botany at Liège, Member of the Royal Academy of Brussels.

WITHOUT doubt there are few persons who have not admired, whilst passing through the hot-houses of our horticulturists, the singular structure of the ascidia of *Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*, *Cephalotus*, *Marcgravia* and *Norantea*. The three first of these genera evidently have lids to their pitchers, which are formed at the expense of the foliaceous organs; but is the nature of these reservoirs of water properly viewed by morphologists? is it well understood? Many authors confine themselves to describing them, and few like Lindley, DeCandolle and Link have hazarded an opinion as to their origin. I have been fortunate enough to meet with two ascidia developed by



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