

*Female.* Length 5 lines. Black; the head smooth and shining; the apex of the scape, the basal joint of the flagellum, and the tips of the mandibles rufo-piceous. Thorax: the metathorax clothed above and at the sides with silvery-white pubescence; the coxæ and femora beneath with a thin ashy pile; the wings subhyaline, the base of the superior pair, a fascia in the middle, and a second and broader one crossing at the marginal cell dark fuscous. Abdomen: the first segment with silvery pubescence above; the third of a pale dull ferruginous colour; beneath, thinly covered with ashy pile.

*Hab.* Mexico. In the National Collection.

## 2. *Ferreola formosa.*

*F. nigra*, pubescens, vertice, prothorace, mesothorace abdominisque segmentis tertio et quarto pube rufo-ferruginea vestitis; metathorace pedibusque pube alba ornatis; alis fusco variegatis.

*Female.* Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lines. Black; the head above the insertion of the antennæ and the pro- and mesothorax above clothed with rich fulvo-ferruginous pubescence; the metathorax with silvery-white pubescence, the base and apex black; the thorax beneath and the legs with a silvery-white pubescence; the tibiæ and tarsi spinose; wings subhyaline, mottled and clouded with smoky stains, the apex of the superior wings pale, as well as the base of the posterior pair; a slightly yellowish subhyaline band crosses the anterior pair at the first submarginal cell. Abdomen: the first segment, the base of the second laterally, and the entire under surface with a fine, thin, silvery-white pubescent pile; the second and sixth segments with an obscure-purple lustre, the third and fourth with a rich rufo-fulvous pubescence.

*Hab.* Mexico (Oajaca). In the National Collection.

This is one of the most beautiful species of the family Pompilidæ. The variety of its colouring, the brightness of the silvery pile that covers the legs and other portions of the body, and its mottled wings readily distinguish it from every known species of the genus.

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XXX.—*Catalogue of the Dytiscidæ and Gyrinidæ of Australasia, with Descriptions of new Species.* By the Rev. HAMLET CLARK, M.A., F.L.S.

I PROPOSE, in this and a subsequent paper, to notice the genera and species of the Dytiscidæ and Gyrinidæ that are at present known to us as inhabitants of Australasia—bringing together the few species that have been described already by authors, and adding descriptions of such new species as I have been able to examine, through the kindness of Dr. Gray of the British Museum, Mr. Bowering, Mr. Waterhouse,

and, especially, Mr. Bakewell. The following pages will include, probably, nearly every species that has as yet been brought in collections to this country. It will be seen that nearly all that we know as yet of the fauna of that vast continent is furnished by the neighbourhood of Melbourne, which has been so carefully examined by Dr. Howitt and Mr. Bakewell.

### Family Dytiscidæ.

#### Tribe I. HALIPLIDÆ.

#### Genus HALIPLUS, Latr. .

##### 1. *H. testudo*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, subelongatus, pallide ferrugineis; thorace antice constricto, ad basin et antice fortiter nigro punctato; elytris nigro striatis; antennis pedibusque pallide ferrugineis.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Ovate, somewhat elongate, convex, of a pale-ferruginous colour: *head* narrow, subelongate, impunctate; eyes large: *thorax* transverse, at the base nearly twice the breadth of the medial length, the sides are very slightly rounded, and very much constricted towards the front; the surface at the base is medially somewhat depressed, and impressed with two or three irregular rows of coarse black punctures; the anterior margin is also medially more or less distinctly punctured: *elytra* ovate, the outline being broadly dilated near to the thoracic angle (the greatest breadth being in front of the middle of the insect); the surface is marked by ten deeply punctured striæ, of which eight are perceptibly marked by dark lines from the apex to the base (the two lateral striæ being uncoloured): *legs* and *antennæ* pale ferruginous.

*H. testudo* may be separated from *H. australis* by the manifest coloration of the thoracic punctures and also of the striæ of the elytra; in *H. testudo* the interstices between the striæ are lævigata, and not sparingly punctate as in *H. australis*.

This species does not appear to be abundant. The four examples before me (all fairly uniform in colour and striation) are from the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay.

In the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

##### 2. *H. australis*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, convexus, subelongatus, pallide flavus; thorace antice constricto, ad basin et antice punctato; elytris punctato-striatis et interstrias punctatis; antennis pedibusque flavis.

Long. corp. 1½–2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Ovate, convex, somewhat elongate, of a pale-flavous colour: *head* subelongate: *thorax* considerably constricted in front, more so than in *H. testudo*; at the base the breadth is twice the medial length, the surface is subglobose, and thickly punctate both in front and along the line of the base (the punctures being very slightly darker in colour than the surface, and not decidedly fuscous as in *H. testudo*): *elytra* convex, considerably broader in front than the base of the thorax, the shoulders being somewhat more prominent than in the preceding species; from the base to the apex are eleven coarsely punctate striæ (the eleventh being in one example almost obsolete); the punctures are in colour very slightly fuscous, while between the striæ are distinctly apparent irregularly arranged punctures: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

This pretty species approaches nearly to *H. testudo*: it is manifestly separated by its form (the humeral angles being more distinct) and by the character of the punctuation of the thorax and elytra. Both species entirely differ from species known to me from other continents.

Of the three examples before me of this species, one is from the collection of the British Museum (the precise locality being unrecorded), and two I received some years ago from Mr. Stevens, the locality being "South Australia."

### 3. *H. fuscatus*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, subcylindricus, rufo-fuscus: thorace ad basin fortiter depresso, punctato; elytris ad humeros latis, leviter punctato-striatis, punctis rufo-fuscis (hand ut in *H. gibbo* nigro coloratis); antennis pedibusque rufo-fuscis.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, somewhat cylindrical, attenuated towards the apex, of a rufo-fuscous colour: *head*, when seen under a high power, finely punctate towards the base: *thorax* transverse, considerably constricted towards the apex, the sides being in outline rectilinear, the surface along the line of the base is considerably depressed, which gives to the disk (when viewed laterally) a distinctly globular form; this lateral depression of the base is even more apparent when viewed in front; the surface is coarsely and sparingly punctate throughout: the *elytra*, broad, somewhat parallel, when viewed from above the line of the shoulder, form a distinct angle with that of the thorax (the thorax at its base appearing somewhat constricted); ten striæ, consisting of small and evenly arranged punctures, are faintly coloured with fuscous, the lateral striæ being in punctuation and colouring more irregular: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-fuscous.

This and the following species present a peculiarity of form in the striking basal depression of the thorax. The species before us differs

from *H. gibbus* in its almost concolorous elytra, in the punctation of the thorax, and in its larger size.

A single example is in the cabinet of Mr. Bakewell, received by him from Adelaide.

4. *H. gibbus*, n. sp.

*H. latus*, ad medium subparallelus, punctato-striatus, fuscus aut fusco umbratus aut flavus; thorace transverse ad basin fortiter depresso et punctato; elytris ad humeros latis et rotundatis, punctato-striatis, striis vel tenuiter vel late fuscatis; pedibus antennisque flavis.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{4}{7}$  lin.

Broad, robust, subparallel, in colour varying from pale flavous to fuscous: *head* elongate in front, at the base obscurely punctate: *thorax* transverse, the sides being rectilinear, and considerably constricted in front; the surface at the base is broadly and deeply marked by a transverse depression, which, when viewed laterally, gives prominence to the anterior disk; the surface is sparingly punctate, more distinctly near the line of the base; this punctation varies in different examples, as does also the coloration, which sometimes is pale flavous, sometimes clouded with fulvous, and sometimes dark fuscous: *elytra* robust, the shoulders being broader than, and forming a distinct angle with, the sides of the thorax; ten striæ are formed by fuscous lines, in the midst of these lines are series of regular punctures; these lines of fuscous colour vary in breadth, in some examples being hardly broader than the punctures, in others obfuscating almost the whole surface, thus causing the colouring of the elytra to vary in different examples, sometimes being flavous with narrow fuscous lines, and sometimes entirely fuscous: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

The remarkable thoracic depression in this species separates it from all other species of the genus with which I am acquainted, except the preceding: from *H. fuscatus* the species may be distinguished by its smaller size, as well as by the greater depth and breadth of the punctures of the elytra.

This variable species is found in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay. In the cabinets of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, and the Rev. H. Clark.

Tribe II. PELOBIIDÆ.

Genus PELOBIUS, Schönherr.

1. *P. Australasice*, n. sp.

*P. ovatus*, tenuiter et crebre punctatus, flavo-ferrugineus, infra niger, capite nigro; thorace lato; elytris latis, confertim subfusco punctatis; pedibus antennisque flavis.

Long. corp. 5 lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, covered throughout with small closely arranged punctures, much more minute than in the European species *P. Hermanni*, of a flavous or rufo-flavous colour: *head* very finely punctate, black: *thorax* broadly transverse, larger than and not so constricted in front as *P. Hermanni*; the surface is subdepressed at the base: *elytra* broad, finely punctate throughout; under a high power, traces may be seen of three stria-like lines of paler flavous colour: *abdomen* and *underside* black: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

*P. Australasice* is somewhat larger than the common European representative of this genus; the thorax is broader, the punctures more minute, and the colour uniformly and much paler: the species apparently is not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Adelaide. In the collections of the British Museum, of Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. H. Clark.

## 2. *P. niger*, n. sp.

*P. niger*, statura minore, elytris confertim punctatis, antennis pedibusque flavis.

Long. corp. 4 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Oval, broad, considerably smaller than *P. Australasice*; the surface throughout is covered with thickly disposed punctures, the colour black: *head* somewhat more sparingly punctate and glabrous: *thorax* broadly transverse, the base being transversely subdepressed: *elytra* broad, somewhat flattened in form; the surface (as that of the thorax) is thickly punctate throughout, more closely and coarsely than in *P. Australasice*: *abdomen* and *underside* black: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-flavous.

From the district of Moreton Bay. In the cabinet of Mr. Bakewell.

## Tribe III. HYDROPORIDÆ.

### Genus 1. HYPHYDRUS, Ill.

#### 1. *H. humeralis*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, brevis, crassus, subpubescens, punctatus, niger; capite flavo-rufo, ad basin nigro maculato; thorace nigro, ad latera flavo; elytris nigris, ad humeros usque ad suturam et ad latera plus minus flavis, apice fusco; pedibus antennisque rufo-testaceis.

Long. corp. 4 lin., lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Broad, subglobular, somewhat depressed, subpubescent, punctate, black: *head* broad, with two obliquely transverse depressions, one on either side; at the inner margin of the eyes the surface is finely and thickly punctate, more distinctly near the base; in colour flavo-rufous, with two basal triangular fuscous markings: *thorax* broad, much constricted towards the front, the anterior margin is slightly excavated, the surface thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate; in colour black,

the margins being more or less broadly flavous: *clytra* broad, subglo-  
bular; the surface is finely pubescent, thickly and deeply punctate; in  
colour black or fuscous black; at the shoulders transversely and also  
along the line of margin are distributed several rufo-flavous markings  
more or less broad and distinct in different examples; at the shoulders  
the marking is broad, does not reach the suture, and extends somewhat  
beyond the humeral angle for a short distance down the side; along  
the lateral margin are other markings, sometimes almost continuous,  
sometimes consisting of two isolated spots (one medial and the other  
near the apex); the apex itself is in all cases flavous: *abdomen* and  
*underside* thickly punctate, rufo-testaceous, the apex of the abdomen  
being fuscous: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-testaceous.

*H. humeralis* is abundantly distinct from all its congeners with  
which I am acquainted: its large size separates it from other  
Australian species; from *H. Senegalensis* and Madagascar representa-  
tives it may readily be distinguished.

From the district of Victoria; it has frequently been taken in the  
neighbourhood of Melbourne, where it is evidently a common species.  
In the cabinets of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, and the Rev.  
H. Clark.

## 2. *H. Blanchardii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, *brevis*, supra convexus, punctatus, rufo-ferrugineus, capite ad  
basin fusco; thorace ad latera rotundato, antice constricto, ad basin late  
fusco aut fusco bimaclato; elytris obsolete unistriatis, sutura, maculis  
duabus inæqualibus tertiaque transversa juxta suturam nigris; pedibus  
rufo-fuscis; antennis pallide rufis.

Long. corp.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

Broadly ovate, short, punctate throughout, rufo-ferruginous: *head*  
large, finely and thickly punctate, rufo-ferruginous, the base being  
somewhat suffused with fuscous: *thorax* transverse, the anterior  
margin emarginate, the sides much constricted in front, and rounded  
in form; the surface is thickly punctate; in colour rufo-ferruginous, the  
base being broadly fuscous (occasionally the fuscous marking at the  
base consists only of two large suffused fuscous spots, one on either side  
of the middle): *clytra* broad, thickly and coarsely punctate through-  
out; when viewed obliquely, an obsolete stria may be detected on either  
side at some distance from the suture; in colour rufo-ferruginous, with  
the suture and also two medial longitudinal markings and a third near  
the apex (irregular and broad) being black; these markings vary con-  
siderably in size: the *underside* is thickly punctate and fuscous: *abdo-*  
*men* rufo-fuscous: *legs* rufo-fuscous, the tarsi being frequently nigro-  
fuscous: *antennæ* pale fuscous.

The only species before me with which *H. Blanchardii* may be  
confounded are *H. Caledonicæ* and *H. australis*: it is larger and rela-

tively much broader than the former ; it is larger but more elongate proportionally than the latter : the coloration also separates it from either species.

The two examples of *H. Blanchardii* that I know of were received by Mr. Bakewell from Victoria ; one, through this gentleman's kindness, is now in my collection.

### 3. *H. Johnsonii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, brevis, punctatus, testaceus ; thorace ad medium nigro-fusco, ad latera testaceo ; elytris quatuor aut quinque lineis inæqualibus fuscis a medio ad apicem, pedibus antennisque flavis.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Broadly ovate, somewhat depressed, thickly punctate, of a testaceous or flavo-testaceous colour : *head* with two oblique medial foveæ, in colour testaceous : *thorax* broad, transverse, in colour dark fuscous, the margins being testaceous : *elytra* broad, thickly and finely punctate ; near the shoulders are traces of pubescence ; in colour pale flavous, with four or five longitudinal lines of fuscous extending from the middle to the apex ; these lines are frequently interrupted and irregularly suffused : *abdomen* and *underside* thickly punctate, rufo-fuscous : *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

Separated from other species at once by the pale-testaceous colour of its elytra and black thorax, as well as by its smaller size. From the district of Victoria.

### 4. *H. australis*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, latus, brevis, dense et minute punctatus, rufo-testaceus, thorace ad basin aliquando subobfuscato ; elytris obsolete unistriatis, apicem versus obfuscatis.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

Ovate, short, broad, finely punctate throughout, of a rufo-testaceous colour : *head* very finely and obsoletely punctate : at the base of the *thorax* are, in the two examples before me, traces of fuscous marking : *elytra* broad, thickly punctate throughout ; on either side of the suture is an obsolete stria, more distinct towards the base, but vanishing as it approaches the apex : irregularly shaped and indistinct fuscous markings are apparent on either elytron near the apex : *legs* and *antennæ* pale rufous.

*H. australis* closely resembles *H. Blanchardii*, from which it is indeed only to be separated at first sight by its distinctly smaller size ; a little examination will, however, show that the thorax is relatively somewhat narrower, and the markings on the thorax and elytra much less pronounced and well defined. From *H. Caledoniæ*

this species differs by its greater breadth and less elongate form, as well as by the absence of markings on the elytra.

I have seen but two examples of this species, one from "Australia," in the cabinet of the British Museum, and a second in my own collection, supplied to me by Mr. Cumming, from South Australia.

5. *H. Caledoniæ*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, convexus, punctatus, rufus, capite rufo-flavo; thorace rufo, ad basin transverse fusco; elytris maculis transversis irregularibus, hac ad medium, hac apicem juxta, nigris; pedibus antennisque rufo-fuscis.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

Ovate, convex, thickly punctate throughout, of a rufous colour: *head* broad, rufo-flavous, the base being narrowly fuscous: *thorax* broad, very thickly punctate, in colour rufous, the basal margin being broadly fuscous: *elytra* broad, punctate, rufo-fuscous, with two irregularly formed markings, the one medial, the other near the apex; but the two on either elytron are for the most part, apparently, not always united together, but broadly separated at the suture from those on the other elytron; the form of these maculations varies in different examples; in one example they take the form of broad, almost unbroken, transverse bands, in others of smaller isolated spots: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-fuscous.

*H. Caledoniæ* is narrower somewhat, and more elongate, than other species known to me of this continent.

Two examples of this species are in the British Museum, from New Caledonia. I have received the species from Mr. Cumming, from the same locality.

Genus 2. HYDROPORUS, Clairv.

A. Thorace haud striolato.

1. OBLONGI: THORAX ANGULIS POSTICIS CUM ELYTRIS VIX ANGULUM FORMANS.

1. *H. Howittii*, n. sp.

*H. latus*, robustus, punctatus, rufo-ferrugineus, elytris rufis, fusco-notatis, vel fuscis flavo-lineatis.

Long. corp. 3 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, robust, punctate, rufo-ferruginous: *head* with two minute depressions near the anterior margin; surface almost imperceptibly punctate: *thorax* transverse, the anterior margin emarginate, the sides constricted in front so as to form a continuous line with those of the elytra and head; the surface is thickly punctate, near the anterior margin is a row of minute punctures; in colour rufo-ferruginous, the base being more or less broadly marked with fuscous: *elytra* robust, thickly punctate, and at the sides pubescent; at some distance from the suture on either side is an obsolete stria, which vanishes near



the apex; the colour is ferruginous, with very irregularly formed dark-fuscous markings, so irregular that, of the large series before me, hardly two examples entirely agree with each other; the ordinary typical pattern would seem to be two large medial irregular markings of black, occupying nearly the whole breadth of the elytra, and a transverse fascia below them, close to the apex; in some examples these two medial markings become a transverse band hardly interrupted at the suture, in others they are (more or less broadly) connected with the apical fascia; in other examples the whole posterior part of the elytra is (with the exception of the extreme apex) fuscous black, while (that no form of marking might be absent from the species) one example has, from the apex to the base, longitudinal instead of transverse markings; in most instances the anterior surface (with the exception of the suture) and the apex are rufo-ferruginous: *abdomen* and *underside* thickly punctate, in colour rufo-ferruginous: *legs* and *antennæ* rufous.

Apparently as abundant as it is a variable species in the south of Australia. Taken near Adelaide and at Melbourne. In the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

## 2. *H. hamatus*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, latus, glaber, punctatus, rufo-fuscus; thorace rufo, ad basin fusco; elytris obsolete unistriatis, ad latera et suturam (et apud medium plerumque obsolete) longitudinaliter flavo notatis; pedibus et antennis rufo-testaceis.

Var. A. Elytris omnino fuscis aut rufo-fuscis.

Long. corp.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, impubescent, thickly punctate, or rufo-fuscous: *head* large, at the inner and lower margin of the eyes is an obsolete circular depression, the surface is very sparingly punctate and rufous: *thorax* broadly transverse, the lateral margins are constricted in front, the anterior margin somewhat excavated, the surface is thickly punctate (more distinctly towards the base), in colour rufous, the posterior margin (and also more narrowly the anterior) being fuscous: *elytra* ovate, somewhat narrowed near the shoulders, thickly punctate throughout, less distinctly so near the margins; an obsolete but well-defined longitudinal stria may be discerned (when viewed obliquely) at some distance from the suture; the surface is sparingly pubescent towards the sides and base; along the line of the margin is a broad suffused rufous marking, extending longitudinally in some examples nearly to the apex; near the suture is another longitudinal flavous marking, which in most instances does not extend from the anterior margin beyond the middle; between these two a third marking may occasionally be traced, narrower and less distinctly defined: *abdomen* and *underside* fuscous, the apex being rufous: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-testaceous.

Var. A with the longitudinal markings on the elytra entirely obliterated, at the shoulders and on the apex alone being found any trace of flavo-testaceous.

*H. hamatus* at first sight abundantly differs from *H. Howittii*: the broad transverse markings of the latter contrast evidently with the longitudinal bands of the former; there are, however, examples before me which show that these differences of colour must not be regarded as constant. I think that *H. hamatus* will always be found to be perceptibly broader in form, not quite so parallel, and that the punctures on the elytra are more distinct and not so closely arranged. The two species may be separated from *H. Gardnerii* by the presence of a medial obsolete stria on the elytra, which in the latter species is entirely wanting.

A common insect in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. In the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. H. Clark.

### 3. *H. Gardnerii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, latus, impubescent, punctatus, rufo-fuscus; thorace rufo-flavo, ad basin fusco; elytris latis, punctatis, haud unistriatis, rufo-fuscis; pedibus et antennis rufo-flavis.

Long. corp.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, impubescent, punctate, rufo-fuscous: *head* large; near the lower and inner margin of the eyes is an obsolete circular depression; the surface is impunctate and rufo-flavous, the margins of the eyes being fuscous: *thorax* transverse, the lateral margins gradually constricted in front; the surface is thickly punctate, more especially near the anterior and posterior margins; in colour rufo-flavous, the base and front being fuscous: *elytra* ovate, thickly punctate throughout, in colour dark fuscous, slightly suffused towards the shoulders with flavo-fuscous: *abdomen* and *underside* rufo-fuscous: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous or rufo-flavous.

*H. Gardnerii* at first sight closely resembles var. A of *H. hamatus*; it is, however, *decidedly a shorter insect*, and the elytra are unmarked, as in that species, by any medial stria.

From the neighbourhood of Melbourne,

### 4. *H. interrogationis*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, depressus, punctatus, nigro-ferrugineus; thorace fusco, lateribus rufo-flavis; elytris flavo notatis.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Ovate, somewhat depressed, finely and thickly punctate, black, more or less marked with ferruginous: *head* impunctate, black, the anterior part flavo-ferruginous: *thorax* subdepressed at the base, where

the surface is more distinctly punctate, in colour flavo-rufous, the medial posterior disk being black; this medial marking varies in extent in different examples, and sometimes contains within itself a basal circular flavous patch: *elytra* very finely and thickly punctate, in colour black; from the humeral angle proceeds an irregular flavous marking obliquely towards the suture, behind which also is another irregular transverse flavous marking; the margin is also more or less distinctly flavous; in some examples these markings are severally absent, and in some few examples they are all entirely absent, the *elytra* being wholly black: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-flavous.

This pretty species is subject to considerable variation in colour: it appears to be a very common species near Adelaide. In the collections of the British Museum, R. Bakewell, Esq., and the Rev. H. Clark.

5. *H. Thoreii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, valde punctatus, rufo-flavus; thorace punctulato, nigro marginato; elytris rufo-fuscis, quinque flavis striis undique ornatis, subpubescentibus.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, thickly punctate throughout, rufo-flavous: *head* impunctate: *thorax* very finely punctate; when seen through a fine lens, somewhat more distinctly punctate at the base, narrowly margined with black: *elytra* very finely punctate, in colour rufo-fuscous, with five parallel longitudinal flavous lines extending from the apex to the base; the surface, when viewed obliquely, is seen to be finely clothed with pubescence: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

A single specimen has been forwarded to me by M. Thorey, of Hamburg, to whom I am indebted for several interesting species of this group, with the locality "Tarangoo, Nov. Holland."

6. *H. gigas*, Boheman ('Eugenies, Resa, &c.,' Stockholm, 1858, p. 18).

*H. oblongo-ovalis*, modice convexus, supra niger, subnitidus, creberrime punctulatus; capite medio, palpis, antennis, corpore subtus pedibusque testaceis; prothorace lateribus anguste ferrugineo-marginatis; elytris breviter cinereo pubescentibus, fascia inæquali basali maculisque quatuor pone medium flavo-testaceis ornatis.

Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Patria Nova Hollandia (*Sydney*).

Caput superne parum convexus; prothorax longitudine duplo et dimidio latior, apice subtruncatus, utrinque leviter sinuatus, lateribus tenuiter reflexo-marginatis, angulis anticis prominulis acutis, posticis rectis, superne parum convexus, niger, nitidus, extrorsum anguste rufo-

testaceo marginatus, creberrime punctulatus; elytra prothorace non latiora, quam lata plus duplo longiora, pone basin sensim ampliata, infra medium angustata, nigra, utroque præterea seriebus tribus e punctis nonnihil evidentioribus formatis, basi fascia inæquali, extrorsum latiore, non usque ad suturam continuata, maculisque pone medium quatuor flavo-testaceis ornata, tribus prope marginem lateralem, quarum prima mox pone medium, subrotunda, reliquis majore, secunda inter medium et apicem, tertiaque prope apicem, parvis, illa subovata, hac triangulari et quarta inter medium et apicem, itidem parva, ovata, prope suturam locata.

The above is a transcript of Boheman's description, in his work on new species of insects discovered during the voyage of the Swedish frigate 'Eugenies,' 1851-1853. I am indebted to Mr. Janson for a reference to this work. The species is unknown to me.

7. *H. femoralis*, Boheman ('Eugenies, Resa, &c.,' Stockholm, 1858, p. 19).

*H. oblongo-ovalis*, leviter convexus, niger, parum vitidus; capite antice, palpis, antennis, abdomine pedibusque testaceis; prothorace subtilissime crebre punctulato, utrinque late flavo-testaceo marginato; elytris subtiliter creberrime punctulatis, margine laterali maculaque disci exterioris intra basin et medium lutescentibus; femoribus posticis apicem versus valde dilatatis, valide dentatis.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millim.

Patria Nova Hollandia (*Sydney*).

Caput parum convexus, inter oculos utrinque leviter impressum, antice rufo-testaceum, rotundatum: prothorax longitudine duplo et dimidio latior, apice late leviter rotundo emarginatus, lateribus pone apicem leviter rotundo-ampliatis, dein basin versus oblique dilatatis, angulis anticis antrorsum prominulis acuminatis, posticis retrorsum nonnihil productis; superne paulo convexus, extrorsum late flavo-testaceo marginatus: elytra prothorace parum latiora, quam lata duplo longiora, margine laterali maculaque ante medium disci exterioris parva subrotunda lutescentibus, femoribus posticis extrorsum angulariter valde ampliatis, ante apicem dente magno, lato, triangulari armatis.

The above is condensed from Boheman's description. I do not know the species.

8. *H. nigro-adumbratus*, n. sp.

*H. subparallelus punctatus*, rufo-fuscus, capite flavo, thorace rufo-fusco, lateribus flavis; elytris fuscis vel rufo-fuscis, lateribus et sutura pallide flavis.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Subovate, somewhat parallel, punctate, rufo-fuscous: *head* very sparingly and finely punctate, with two distinct anterior depressions,

one on either side, near the inner margin of the eyes, in colour palely flavous: *thorax* sparingly punctate, more distinctly so near the posterior margin; a narrow anterior depression also is rendered more apparent by deeper punctations; in colour rufo-flavous, the lateral margins being more pale: *elytra* very finely punctate throughout, with two striæ of deeper but sparingly distributed punctures; in colour rufo-fuscous or fuscous, the suture and the margins being more palely flavous: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

I have received a single example of the above species from Mr. S. Stevens, from "South Australia."

9. *H. insculptilis*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, latus, punctatus, niger; thorace fusco-nigro; elytris punctato-striatis.

Long. corp. 1 lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, impubescent, punctate, black, shining: *head* impunctate, except under a high power, when faint punctures are discernible; in front are two well-marked depressions near the inner margins of the eyes; in colour rufous: *thorax* punctate, more deeply and coarsely towards the posterior margin; sometimes the anterior disk is almost impunctate; the anterior margin is narrowly impressed with more distinct punctations; colour fuscous: *elytra* punctate, a single stria formed of somewhat deeper punctures is tolerably distinct in some examples, colour fuscous black: *legs* rufo-flavous: *antennæ* fuscous, the base being flavous.

In the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

From the neighbourhood of Adelaide.

2. OBLONGI: THORAX ANGULIS POSTICIS CUM ELYTRIS ANGULUM  
OBTUSUM SÆPE FORMANS.

10. *H. Blakeii*, n. sp.

*H. breviter oblongus*, latus, crebre punctatus, fusco- vel flavo-ferrugineus. Long. corp.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 lin.

Broad, subdepressed, impubescent, thickly punctate, of a dull ferruginous colour, varying in different examples in degree, in some almost flavous, in others nearly fuscous: *head* broad, with two indistinct depressions between the eyes; the surface is very finely punctate, more distinctly so near the base: *thorax* broad; the sides subparallel, and rounded towards the front; the surface thickly punctate; when seen from behind, a narrow obsolete transverse basal depression is apparent in some examples; the basal line is very *narrowly* black in three or four of the sixteen examples before me: the *elytra* are broad, generally concolorous, and thickly and distinctly punctate; in the more immature

examples a faint line-like longitudinal marking is apparent on each elytron: *legs* and *antennæ* fusco-flavous.

*H. Blakeii* may be separated from other species of this section by its concolorous elytra.

3. BREVITER OVATI: THORAX ANGULIS POSTICIS CUM ELYTRIS  
ANGULUM ORTUSUM SÆPE FORMANS.

11. *H. collaris*, Hope (Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1841, p. 48).

I do not know this species, which is not in the British Museum or any London collection: according to Mr. Hope's brief diagnosis it is piceous in colour throughout, and very finely punctate: in length it is  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , in breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

In the Catalogue of Hydrocantharidæ of the British Museum (1847), the name under which this species was described by Mr. Hope is sunk as a *synonym*, and in its stead is proposed the specific name of "*thoracicus*": this alteration was proposed probably from the fact that there was already a *Hygrotus collaris* (*D. collaris* of Panzer), and that *Hygrotus* had been merged as a subdivision of the genus *Hydroporus*. But *D. collaris* of Panz. is nothing more than *H. reticulatus* of Fab. and other writers; it is itself merely a synonym (see Brit. Mus. Cat. p. 31); and thus the name is at the service of any subsequent writer who may select it, wherewith to designate any other species of the genus. This accidental oversight is the more unfortunate because since the date of this catalogue Boheman has described an *African Hydroporus* (Ins. Caffr. i. 1848) under this same name of *collaris*, which must now (by reason of the restoration of Hope's original name to this Australian species) be changed for some other name.

The species was found near Port Essington.

Professor Westwood has been so good as to examine for me the original typical example of this species, which is in the Oxford University Museum: by his description of it, as well as by a drawing which he has very kindly made of the insect, it is apparent that *H. collaris* must be referred to this subsection. Mr. Westwood notices four abbreviated striæ-like lines on the elytra, very faintly impressed, extending from the base a little beyond the middle. No notice of these striæ is found in Mr. Hope's concise description.

12. *H. undecim-maculatus*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, *latus*, *subdepressus*, *crebre punctatus*, *niger* vel *fusco-niger*,  
*rufo-fusco maculatus*.

Long. corp. vix  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. vix  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, of greatest breadth behind the middle, subattenuated towards the apex; very thickly punctate, of a reddish dull black colour, with rufous maculations: *head* short, broad; near the inner margins of the eyes are two shallow depressions: *thorax* broad, subparallel, the anterior angles largely rounded; the surface in front of the middle is laterally subdepressed; the sides are broadly marginate, the marginations being defined by a sharp deeply-cut fovea extending from the front to the line of the base; at the basal line are three suffused circular markings of fusco-rufous, one on either side, and a third medial: *elytra* broad, with four lateral subcircular fusco-rufous markings, three lateral at the emargination, and a fourth opposite the one nearest the base: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-fuscous.

Somewhat smaller than *H. gravidus*, and distinguishable also from it by its colour, its maculations, and its thoracic margination.

Two examples are in the collection of the British Museum, labelled "New Holland."

13. *H. gravidus*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, latus, subdepressus, crebre punctatus, ater.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Broad, depressed, the surface is very thickly and coarsely punctured throughout, in colour black: *head* broad, punctate; the surface is unmarked by any fovea or depression: *thorax* broad, the anterior angles rounded, the sides broadly marginate; in colour black, the marginations being obscurely tinged with rufous, more distinctly near the basal angles: *elytra* unmarked by any depression; longitudinal line or stria pitchy black; near the apex and also medially (at the extreme edge of the margination) is an obscure rufous marking: *antennæ* fuscous, the basal joints being rufo-fuscous: *legs* fuscous.

This species is closely allied to *H. undecim-maculatus*; but, after careful comparison, I feel convinced that it is distinct. It is a trifle larger in size; the colour is pitchy black, not rufo-pitchy black; the head has no foveæ, there are no traces of any maculations, except such as have no affinity with this latter species; and, especially, the hollowing-out of the thoracic margination (when seen obliquely from in front) is bevelled off as a shallow depression—not sharply cut, so as to form a deep angular fovea.

I received some years ago a single example of this species from Mr. Stevens, from Port Essington.

14. *H. Bakewellii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, latus, depressus, crebre punctatus, flavus; elytris flavis, nigro notatis.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 lin.

Ovate, broad, somewhat depressed, attenuated towards the apex, flavous: *head* short, broad; on either side within the margins of the eyes is a narrow depression; the surface is finely punctate: *thorax* broad, rounded in front, the sides marginate, in front and near the base transversely subdepressed; the surface is finely punctate, flavous, the anterior and posterior margins being narrowly and evenly fuscous black: *elytra* thickly and finely punctate, flavous, with two, three, or four longitudinal markings of fuscous black; in one of the two examples before me the colour is rather fuscous black, with two interrupted and irregular medial bands of flavous. The great dissimilarity of pattern between these two examples plainly shows that the species is subject to much variety; it may readily be distinguished from all others by its sectional characters, the absence of any thoracic fovea, the angle formed by the sides of the elytra and the thorax, and by its smaller size.

I know of but two examples of this pretty and very distinct little species, which I have pleasure in dedicating to R. Bakewell, Esq., whose fine collection has formed the basis of my catalogue of the species of these genera.

Moreton Bay. In the cabinets of R. Bakewell, Esq., and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

### B. *Thorax striola utrinque basali.*

#### 1. STRIOLA IN ELYTRIS HAUD CONTINUATA.

In this section, the first four species, *H. Gilbertii*, *H. penicillatus*, *H. Wollastonii*, and *H. dispar*, have the thoracic fovea not so sharply defined; it is rather one of a small basal group of *two, three, or more* longitudinal striæ.

#### 15. *H. Gilbertii*, n. sp.

*H. oblongo-ovalis*, subtiliter punctatus, flavus, nigro lineatus.

Long. corp.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, depressed, thickly punctate, subpubescent, flavo- or rufo-ferruginous: *head* finely and thickly punctate, in colour flavo-testaceous: *thorax* broad, in front distinctly excavated, the sides somewhat rounded and constricted towards the front; at the base are two short well-defined longitudinal foveæ, which extend parallel to and at a slight distance from the lateral margins; the surface is thickly punctate, in colour rufo-flavous or testaceous; in the darker examples the anterior and posterior margins are suffused with fuscous: *elytra* broad and somewhat rounded at the sides, depressed; the surface is thickly and finely punctate, the punctures being to some extent in many examples concealed by very fine pubescence; obsolete punctate striæ are to be discerned, one closely adjoining another at some distance from the suture; in colour varying from rufous to fusco-flavous, with longitudinal



evenly arranged markings of fuscous : these markings vary in different examples, in number for the most part three or four (in some instances they are separated by narrow well-defined pale striæ-like lines, while in other instances these striæ are wanting) ; they extend from a short distance from the shoulders to the apex ; sometimes these fuscous markings are obliquely interrupted, sometimes the whole surface of the elytra is overspread with fuscous : *abdomen* rufo-fuscous : *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-ferruginous.

I confess that it is not without much hesitation and doubt that I have thus characterized the species : the examples before me seem to vary not only in size and in coloration, and in character of markings, but slightly even in form : undoubtedly from the series individuals might be selected which would appear to represent two abundantly separate species ; but inasmuch as no distinguishing characters seem to be constant, and intermediate forms are found, I have at last determined on characterizing the whole, *pro tempore* at least, as one species.

A common species near Melbourne. In the cabinets of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

16. *H. penicillatus*, n. sp.

*H. oblongus*, ovatus, sat latus, punctatus, flavo-fuscus vel flavo-ferrugineus ; elytris subcarinatis, thorace anteriore, posteriore maculis duabus, elytrisque fusco maculatis ; pedibus antennisque rufo-flavis.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ –2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Ovate, broad, subdepressed, finely punctate, flavo-rufous : *head* with a distinct depression on either side near the inner margin of the eyes, the surface is obsoletely punctate, in colour flavo-rufous : *thorax* sufficiently broad, the sides rounded in front and distinctly marginate ; at the base are two short foveæ (sometimes almost imperceptible, except under a high power) situated at equal distance between the middle of the line of the base and the margins ; the surface is finely punctate, flavo-rufous, the anterior and posterior margins, and also two subcircular markings, one on the inner side of each basal fovea, being fuscous ; these subcircular markings are in many examples almost continuous : *elytra* broad, subdepressed ; on either side of the suture is an obsolete carination (plainly perceptible when the insect is viewed from the front) extending from the base to the apex ; the surface is finely punctate and fuscous, with longitudinal linear markings of flavous ; in some examples these markings are continuous and evenly defined, in others they are nearly obsolete, in others, again, they are interrupted, especially near the suture and margination : *abdomen* and *underside* dark fuscous : *legs* and *antennæ* rufous.

This species is very variable in the markings of the elytra : but the

examples of it cannot be confounded with those of other allied species, in which no carinations on the elytra are perceptible.

Apparently a common species near Melbourne. In the cabinets of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

17. *H. Wollastonii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, sat latus, subdepressus, punctatus, rufo- vel flavo-ferrugineus; elytris fusco lineatis.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Ovate, broad, depressed, thickly punctate, impubescent, rufo- or flavo-ferruginous: *head* obsoletely punctate, rufo-testaceous: *thorax* broad, subparallel, the sides marginate, the anterior angles well rounded; the surface is obsoletely punctate, more distinctly so near the anterior and posterior margins; at the base are two short longitudinal foveæ, in some examples these foveæ are only part of a short series of corrugations: *elytra* broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, thickly punctate, with 6 or 8 longitudinal lines of fuscous; in most examples these lines are regular, uninterrupted, parallel, and for the most part of the same breadth as the spaces between them; in some examples the lines are interrupted more frequently near the suture medially and apically.—The varieties of this species may be grouped under two sections, of which the former predominate numerically: A. Colour flavous; the fuscous lines on the elytra are more sharply defined, and generally uninterrupted; the apex of the elytra is slightly attenuated. B. Colour rufo-flavous; the fuscous linear markings on the elytra are somewhat suffused; in most examples the apex of the elytra is less attenuated.

I name this species after my friend Mr. Vernon Wollaston, who, by his researches in Teneriffe and Madeira, has added several very interesting species to our lists of the Hydradephaga.

From the neighbourhood of Melbourne. In the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark. An example of this species in the British Museum is from "Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land."

18. *H. dispar*, Germ. (Linn. Ent. 1848).

Long. corp. 2½ lin., lat. 1 lin.

*H. dispar* is at once separated from *H. Wollastonii* by its longer form, black thorax (the marginations being flavous), interrupted and constricted narrow flavous lines on the elytra, and an *obsolete tooth* near the apex of the elytra.

This specific name has since been adopted by Le Conte to designate a North American species found near Lake Superior.

I am indebted to Dr. Schaum for a typical example of this species from the cabinet of Germar.

Adelaide.

19. *H. multimaculatus*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, subparallelus, sat latus, valde punctatus, flavo-ferrugineus, elytris nigro maculatis.

Long. corp. 1 lin., lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Subparallel, thickly and coarsely punctate throughout, impubescent, in colour flavo-ferruginous: *head* finely punctate, rufo-flavous, the basal line being fuscous: the sides of the *thorax* are parallel, the surface thickly punctate; between and connecting the foveæ, near the basal line, is a well-defined *transverse* fovea; the surface in colour is flavo-ferruginous, the margination and anterior margin being narrowly fuscous, and the basal line more broadly so, with a dark conspicuous cloud of fuscous situated medially and extending to the anterior margin; the black basal marking extends on either side only to the lateral fovea: *elytra* subparallel, thickly and coarsely punctate, in colour flavo-ferruginous, with thickly scattered fuscous markings; these markings are sometimes isolated, subcircular in form, and minute; sometimes, especially transversely, post-medially, they are confluent, and give an appearance of a transverse band; they present also the appearance of a longitudinal marking near to and parallel to the suture, and it is probable that in different examples the degree of these markings may differ: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

*H. multimaculatus* is closely allied to *H. sinuatocollis*; the maculations on the elytra are more numerous, and the sides of the thorax are parallel. It corresponds more closely still to pale examples of *H. Meadfootii*; it is longer in form, the transverse thoracic fovea is much more abrupt and distinct, the punctations of the surface are deeper, and the maculations of the elytra are smaller, more numerous, and less confluent.

I possess a single example of this species, received some years ago from Mr. Stevens: locality "South Australia."

20. *H. Hansardii*, n. sp.

*H. oblongo-ovatus*, postice attenuatus, crebre punctatus, niger, flavo maculatus.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Oblong-ovate, parallel, somewhat attenuated at the apex, thickly and deeply punctate, black: *head* with two small punctations between the eyes, black, with a medial longitudinal line of dark rufous: *thorax* broad, subparallel, in front the anterior angles rounded: the surface is

thickly punctate throughout, in colour rufo-flavous, the anterior and posterior margins being narrowly fuscous black; the posterior marking consists sometimes of two submedial spots: *elytra* subdepressed, thickly punctate, of a dull black colour, with the lateral margins and also six small longitudinal markings (three on either side of the suture) flavous; the lateral margins, narrowly flavous continuously, are more broadly marked by three longitudinal flavous maculæ: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

Of *H. Hansardii* I have seen only two examples, from the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay. The small size of the species, with the regularity of its pattern, sufficiently distinguishes it from those species the pattern of which it approaches.

21. *H. Darwinii*, Bab. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1843, p. 13).

*H.* oblong-ovate, punctate, ferruginous: *thorax* testaceous, with two medial spots of fuscous: *elytra* with a minute tooth near the apex, black, with four slender and interrupted testaceous lines on each elytron.

Long. corp. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

The type of this species is in the cabinet of the Entomological Society of London. Originally taken by Mr. Darwin at King George's Sound, during the voyage of H.M. Ship Beagle.

22. *H. sinuatocollis*, n. sp.

*H.* ovatus, sat latus, haud parallelus, crebre punctatus, flavo-ferrugineus; *thoracis* lateribus marginatis, sinuatis; *elytris* crebre fusco maculatis.

Long. corp. 1-1½ lin., lat. ¾ lin.

Ovate, somewhat rounded at the sides; subpubescent, thickly and coarsely punctate, rufo-fuscous: *head* finely punctate, rufo-flavous, the base and in some examples the margins of the eyes being fuscous: the sides of the *thorax* have a remarkable sinuation, being excavated medially or post-medially; between the basal foveæ is a well-defined transverse channel, as in *H. multimaculatus*; the surface is fusco-flavous, the anterior margin, and more broadly the posterior margin, being fuscous; this basal marking extends (more or less broadly) medially to the anterior margin, but is bounded laterally by the basal foveæ: the *elytra* are somewhat rounded in form, thickly punctate; the surface is rufo- or flavo-fuscous, maculated with dark fuscous markings; these markings are sparingly distributed, though differing in different examples: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-flavous.

Unquestionably specifically distinct from *H. multimaculatus*, though at first sight possibly to be confounded with it; it is more rounded in form, the sinuation of the sides of the thorax is very striking and unmistakable, and the markings of the elytra (though this is a far

less important subject of difference) are on the whole less thickly grouped together. *H. sinuatocollis* differs from *H. Meadfootii* and others *inter alia* by its *transverse* thoracic fovea.

So far as I know, this species has been taken only by Mr. Bakewell, who has kindly presented examples from his cabinet to the British Museum, and has also placed it in my own collection.

### 23. *H. Meadfootii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, *subparallelus*, *crebre punctatus*, *niger*, vel *niger flavo maculatus*.

Long. corp.  $1-1\frac{1}{5}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{a}{5}$  lin.

Ovate, more or less rounded in form, subpubescent, thickly punctate, fuscous black: *head* finely punctate, in colour either black, or fuscous black with a medial flavous marking, or flavous with a basal margin of black, or flavous: *thorax* with the sides subparallel; near the base is a broad shallow transverse depression, more or less definite in different examples; in colour as varied as that of the head, either black with flavous margins, or flavous with a medial marking of black, or flavous entirely: *elytra* fuscous black, in many examples marked more or less broadly with flavous; these markings for the most part are distributed generally in the form of an ante-medial and also post-medial transverse band, consisting sometimes of two or three linear longitudinal markings on each elytron; sometimes these markings are almost confluent, and form a distinct but irregular band: *legs* and *antennæ* rufo-flavous.

It is not without much examination that I come to the conclusion that the above different patterns of colouring ought to be referred to a single species: I am able to detect no constant difference of sculpture or form which enables us to separate them: the examples with the pale thorax are certainly more constant in their pattern and a trifle broader in form, and may possibly, when we know more of this group, require to be separated from the others.

The species has been received plentifully by Mr. Bakewell from Melbourne. In the collections of the British Museum, R. Bakewell, Esq., and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

## 2. STRIOLA IN ELYTRIS CONTINUATA.

### 24. *H. bistrigatus* [Chev. MS.].

*H. ovatus*, *planus*, *subtiliter pubescens*, *punctulatus*, *nitidus*, *rufo-flavus*.  
Long. corp.  $1\frac{2}{5}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3-4}{5}$  lin.

Ovate, smooth, very finely punctate throughout, flavous or rufo-flavous: *head* almost impunctate, rufo-flavous: *thorax* with the sides parallel, the surface smooth, rufo-flavous, the base being very obscurely fuscous:

*elytra* very obsoletely pubescent, in colour flavo-fuscous, clouded irregularly with a darker shade of fuscous; these markings are for the most part post-medial and broadly transverse, in some examples they are almost obsolete, in others represented merely by an apical marking: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

The size of this species alone separates it from allied species of this section.

A very common species in S. Australia; received from the district of Moreton Bay by Mr. Bakewell. In the cabinets of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

### 25. *H. Shuckardii*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, planus, subtiliter punctatus, rufo-flavus, fusco adumbratus.  
Long. corp. 1 lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Ovate, sparingly and finely punctate throughout, of a rufo-flavous colour: *head* impunctate, near the margin of the base is a very fine transverse thread-like line; flavous or rufo-flavous in colour, the base being more or less broadly fuscous: *thorax* sparingly punctate, more distinctly near the base; the lateral foveæ are not parallel with the margins, but tend inwards towards the middle; the colour is flavo-rufous, the base and middle being more or less broadly fuscous: *elytra* sparingly punctate, of a rufo-flavous or flavous colour; in some examples markings of fuscous obscurely appear, ranged longitudinally; the surface is in all examples somewhat mottled: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

I name this species after Mr. Shuckard, in accordance with the MS. name in Mr. Bakewell's cabinet. A common insect, apparently, near Moreton Bay. In the cabinets of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Waterhouse, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

### 26. *H. amabilis*, n. sp.

*H. ovatus*, sat latus, subparallelus, punctatus, fuseus vel rufo-fuseus.  
Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{5}$ – $\frac{4}{5}$  lin.

Ovate, broad, impubescent, distinctly punctate, rufo-fuscous: *head* finely punctate, flavous or rufous, or sometimes fuseous: the sides of the *thorax* are somewhat compressed anteriorly, the surface at the base is distinctly punctate; in colour flavous, the base being fuscous: *elytra* subparallel, thickly punctate, rufo-fuscous: *legs* flavous: *antennæ* rufo-flavous.

A somewhat variable species both in size and colour, and slightly in form: the examples with the flavous head are a trifle larger and more parallel, and elongated at the apex. I am unable to detect

any constant difference which would constitute them a separate species.

A common insect in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay. In the collections of the British Museum, Mr. Bakewell, and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

27. *H. gemellus*, n. sp.

*H. subparallelus*, confertim punctulatus, flavo-rufus.

Long. corp.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{8}$  lin.

More parallel, more elongate, and narrower than *H. amabilis*; more thickly punctate on the elytra; of a flavo-rufous rather than rufo-fuscous colour: *head* pale rufous, impunctate: *thorax* flavous, the base being fusco-flavous and perceptibly punctate: *elytra* parallel, finely punctate, in colour rufo-flavous: *legs* and *antennæ* flavous.

I think, quite distinct specifically from *H. amabilis*; it is more parallel, narrower in proportion, and more minutely and closely punctate.

South Australia. Received by me some years ago from Mr. S. Stevens. In the collections of Mr. Bakewell and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

28. *H. compactus*, n. sp.

*H. ovalis*, punctatus, thorace flavo, elytris rufo-flavis.

Long. corp. 1 lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

A much smaller insect than the preceding, and more oval in form: *head* impunctate, rufo-flavous: *thorax* finely punctate at the base, rufo-flavous: *elytra* ovate, and subattenuated at the apex, punctate, in colour rufous or rufo-flavous: *legs* and *antennæ* rufous.

To be distinguished chiefly from *H. amabilis* and *H. gemellus* by its smaller size; it is also, though closely resembling them in general appearance, more oval in form.

Received by Mr. Bakewell from Adelaide.

XXXI.—On the *Canarian* Malacoderms. By T. VERNON  
WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

IN the following Paper I propose to give a descriptive enumeration of the various Malacoderms which have been detected, up to the present date, in the several islands of the *Canarian* archipelago. And I may add, briefly, that I have regarded the *Malacodermata* as restricted to the purely flower-infesting members of the *Priocerata*, comprised in the families *Telephoridae*, *Malachiidae*, and *Melyridae*, but as excluding the (nevertheless soft-bodied) *Drilidae* and *Cy-*