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- I. *On the Heteromorous Coleoptera of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines.* By GEORGE CHARLES CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

[Read Dec. 4th, 1895.]

PLATE I.

THE present paper contains an account of the Heteromorous Coleoptera collected by Mr. H. H. Smith in St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, under the auspices of the West India Exploration Committee of the Royal Society and British Association. Mr. Gahan (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1895, pp. 79-140) has already dealt with the Longicornia collected by Mr. H. H. Smith, he at the same time giving a complete list of the whole of the species of that family known to inhabit the West India Islands. It is not proposed to deal with the Heteromorous Coleoptera in the same complete manner, but merely to give an analysis of Mr. Smith's captures. The collections submitted to me for examination contain representatives of seventy-five species—Tenebrionidæ (42), Cistelidæ (4), Lagriidæ (2), Pythidæ (1), CEdemeridæ (8), Xylophilidæ (4), Anthicidæ (5), Mordellidæ (4), Rhipidophoridæ (2), and Cantharidæ (3). Of this

number forty-nine are described as new, with three new genera. No species of the families Pythidæ and Xylophilidæ has hitherto been recorded from the West Indies. The whole of the genera, which number forty-six, with the exception of *Lorelus* and the three new ones, are common to Central America, four (*Iccius*, *Mentes*, *Sosthenes*, and *Conalia*) not being known from South America; sixteen of them, however, have not been previously recorded from the West Indies: *Uloma*, *Platydemia*, *Talanus*, *Copidita*, *Xylophilus*, and *Anthicus* are those best represented; *Lorelus* is known only from New Zealand and Japan, and two of the new genera, *Lorelopsis* and *Menimopsis*, are closely allied to it. Of the total number of species, exclusive of the five cosmopolitan forms, ten only are common to Central America. *Platydemia scriptipenne*, Fairm., a well-marked form, has only been previously recorded from Madagascar (? in error for Macassar), and Damma Island in the Eastern Archipelago. Taken as a whole, the Heteromerous Coleoptera of these islands show a considerable affinity with the fauna of the north-eastern parts of South America. The number of endemic genera being very few, and the endemic species closely allied to South American forms. It may be noted that several of Mr. Smith's most interesting captures were attracted to "light" at night.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

EPITRAGUS.

Epitragus, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., x., p. 322 (1804); Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 23.

Epitragus exaratus, n. sp.

Oblong oval, convex, obscure reddish-brown or piceous; thickly clothed with short, appressed fulvous or fulvo-cinereous hairs, the head and prothorax more or less variegated with denser patches of longer, yellowish-white hairs; the under surface clothed with fulvo-cinereous hairs, and (in fresh specimens) with dense patches of yellowish-white hairs at the sides; the antennæ, palpi, and legs reddish-brown. Head broadly and shallowly arcuate-emarginate in front, the sides of the front rounded and not prominent,

sparsely, unequally punctate, the punctures finer at the sides than in the middle; the eyes large, coarsely granulated, and slightly oblique as seen from above; the supra-orbital carina indistinct. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse, narrowing almost from the base, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles rather obtuse, the hind angles rectangular; the surface thickly, unequally punctate—with spaces here and there more finely and more closely punctured than the other parts,—a narrow space down the middle behind impunctate. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the middle, the apices somewhat pointed; with rows of moderately fine punctures placed in rather broad shallow grooves, which become obsolete towards the apex; the interstices convex, sparsely, minutely, irregularly punctate. Beneath somewhat thickly punctate; prosternal process lanciform, horizontal, and received by the short V-shaped mesosternum. Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ –4 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Grenadines—Becquia I., Union I., and Mustique I.

Numerous examples. Allied to *E. aurulentus*, Kirsch, from Central America and Colombia,* but smaller and

* The Jamaican insect referred by me to this species (Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 23), and of which I have recently received some additional specimens from Mr. Cockerell, proves to belong to another species. The following is a description of it:—*Epitragus jamaicensis*, n. sp.—Oval, convex, pitchy-black, very finely, sparsely pubescent, the pubescence partly hidden by a dense, mealy, greenish or glaucous efflorescence, the sides of the head between the eyes, and the prothorax and elytra, with dense patches of ochreous hairs, which are only visible in fresh specimens; beneath pitchy-brown, clothed with fulvo-cinereous hairs, and with denser patches of yellowish-white hairs; the legs and antennæ piceous. Head very sparsely, coarsely punctate in the middle, the sides and anterior half more closely and more finely punctured, the epistoma arcuate-emarginate in front, the sides of the front not prominent, the eyes coarsely granulated, the supra-orbital carina indistinct. Prothorax transverse, moderately convex, trapezoidal, the sides converging from the base and very feebly rounded, the angles acute; the surface unequally punctured—with spaces here and there more finely and more closely punctured than the other parts, and transversely depressed in the middle before the base. Elytra rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, somewhat pointed at the apex, slightly gibbous, the disc broadly flattened and declivous from a little below the base; with interrupted rows of rather coarse shallow punctures, the interstices flat on the disc, feebly convex beyond the middle and very sparsely, minutely punctate; towards the sides and apex with

narrower, and with more slender legs; the elytra regularly convex and more finely seriate-punctate, the interstices more even. From *E. emarginatus* and *E. sallæi*, Champ., it may be known by the sulcate elytra.

SCHÆNICUS.

Schænicus, Leconte, New Sp. Col., p. 109 (1866);
Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 18.

Schænicus brunneus, n. sp.

Elongate oval, obscure reddish-brown, with a faint æneous lustre, shining, the legs and antennæ rufo-ferruginous. Head thickly, rather coarsely punctate, the epistoma rounded anteriorly and prominent, the sides of the front obliquely converging before the eyes, the latter very coarsely granulated, the supra-orbital carina sharply defined. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse, narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the hind angles subrectangular, the anterior angles sharp but not prominent, the surface thickly, rather coarsely, uniformly punctate. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, subparallel from a little below the base to about the middle and thence rapidly narrowed to the apex, the apices somewhat acuminate; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat on the disc, feebly convex towards the sides and apex, and sparsely, very distinctly punctured. Beneath, very sparsely punctured; prosternum abruptly declivous behind; mesosternum gradually declivous in front. Length $9\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One specimen. Closely allied to *S. panamensis*, Champ., but differing from it in its more elongate shape, the less

scattered, irregular, depressed spaces. Beneath, the sterna excepted, thickly punctured; prosternum carinate down the middle, the process broad, rounded at the tip, and received by the very broad, strongly raised, horizontal, V-shaped mesosternum; metasternum broadly concave in the middle. Length 10–10½, breadth 4–4¼ mm.

Hab. Jamaica (coll. F. Bates; Cockerell).

The description is taken from three specimens sent me by Mr. Cockerell. Differs from *E. aurulentus*, Kirsch, in its more gibbous elytra, smaller size, and more sparsely punctured elytral interstices, the latter very uneven towards the sides and apex. The sculpture of the upper surface is almost hidden by a greenish mealy powder.

prominent sides of the front (in *S. panamensis* the head is trilobate in front), the more coarsely granulated eyes, the coarser, sparser, and more uniform punctuation of the thorax, the sides of which are more rounded, the more coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, etc. *S. oculatus*, Champ., from the Isthmus of Panama, is also an allied form. The genus has not previously been recorded from the Antilles.

Schœnicus antillarum, n. sp.

Oblong oval, obscure reddish- or pitchy-brown, with a faint æneous lustre, shining, the legs and antennæ rufo-ferruginous. Head thickly, rather coarsely punctate, the epistoma rounded anteriorly and prominent, the sides of the front obliquely converging before the eyes, the latter very coarsely granulated, the supra-orbital carina sharply defined. Prothorax convex, strongly transverse, narrowing almost from the base, the sides very little rounded, almost straight in one specimen (♂ ?), the hind angles sharply rectangular, the anterior angles sharp and prominent, the surface sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate, a narrow ill-defined space down the middle impunctate. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat on the disc, feebly convex towards the sides and apex, each with a single irregular row of very fine punctures. Beneath very sparsely punctured; prosternum abruptly declivous behind; mesosternum gradually declivous in front. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—south end; Grenada—Windward side; Union I.

Four specimens, apparently including both sexes. Very closely allied to *S. brunneus*, from which it may be separated by the more acute angles to the thorax, the sides of which are straighter and the surface less coarsely punctured, the elytral interstices more finely and not so closely punctate. The general shape is more oval, the insect in this respect resembling *S. panamensis*.

CRYPTICUS.

Crypticus, Latreille, Règne Anim., 1st edit., iii., p. 298 (1817).

Crypticus undatus, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 3.)

Ovate, convex, rather shining; black or pitchy-black, with a brassy lustre; the anterior margin of the head sometimes ferru-

ginous, the two or three basal joints of the antennæ, and the legs, testaceous; the elytra with a strongly angulated oblique fascia extending from the shoulder to the middle of the disc, an angulated transverse post-median fascia, widening outwards, the two connected at the sides, an elongate-triangular patch on the disc at the apex, excised in front and extending to the suture behind, and one or two oblong spots on the disc, flavous or testaceous; the under surface piceous. Head thickly, minutely punctate; antennæ about reaching the hind angles of the prothorax. Prothorax strongly transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, the sides rounded in front, sparsely, minutely punctate. Elytra forming a continuous outline with the prothorax, obsoletely and very minutely seriate-punctate to about the middle, the interstices flat, sparsely, exceedingly minutely punctate. Beneath very finely pubescent, sparsely, minutely punctate. Legs very slender. Length 3-3½, breadth 1½-1⅔ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Grenada—Telescope and Lake Antoine Estates, on the Windward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Sent in plenty by Mr. H. H. Smith. Allied to *C. maculatus*, Champ., from Central America, but differing from it in the more intricate elytral markings. These latter vary a little in extent; the two fasciæ are sometimes connected near the suture by a narrow longitudinal line, which extends downwards to the triangular apical mark. In one specimen the suture is brown. The antennæ usually have the two basal joints only testaceous. The seriate punctures on the elytra are scarcely distinguishable. The genus has not previously been recorded from the Antilles. Under rubbish on sandy sea-coasts (Smith).

OPATRINUS.

Opatrinus, Latreille, Règne Anim., ed. 2, v., p. 19 (1829).

Opatrinus gemellatus.

Blaps gemellatus, Oliv., Ent., iii., No. 60, p. 9, t. 1, fig. 8 (1795).

Opatrinus gemellatus, Muls., Mém. Acad. Lyon, ii., p. 299 (1852); Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 421.

Opatrum clathratum, Oliv., Encycl. Méth., viii., p. 499.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side ; Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side ; Grenadines—Mustique I., Becquia I., Union I.

Recorded by Mulsant from Guadeloupe I., Colombia, and Guiana. Not known from Central America. Found in plenty by Mr. H. H. Smith. It has been taken by MM. Delauney and Vitrac in the islands of Guadeloupe, Grande-Terre, and Les Saintes, and by the Rev. T. A. Marshall in Antigua.

CTESICLES.

Head sunk into the prothorax up to the eyes, the latter transverse and completely divided at the sides ; epistoma deeply emarginate in front, leaving the labrum exposed ; mentum flat, small, widened in front, rounded at the sides anteriorly ; apical joint of the maxillary palpi subtriangular ; antennæ moderately long, the four outer joints distinctly widened ; prothorax transverse, strongly bisinuate at the base, and closely fitting to the base of the elytra ; scutellum small, strongly transverse ; elytra convex, oval, obliquely truncate and slightly emarginate on either side at the base, the basal margin raised on either side of the scutellum, the humeri more or less obtuse ; mesosternum feebly excavate in front, the sides very little raised ; metasternum very short ; intercoxal process of the abdomen broad, rounded in front ; inflexed portion of the elytra formed entirely of epipleuræ, the latter wide in front and extending to the apex ; tibiæ rather narrow ; tarsi sparsely clothed with long fine hairs beneath, the anterior pair in the male with joints 1-3 spongy-pubescent beneath and more or less dilated ; body convex, apterous, sparsely pubescent.

Two species are referred to this genus. It is allied to *Blapstinus*, but differs from it in the form of the elytra, the broader epipleuræ, shorter metasternum, apterous body, etc. From *Opatrinus* it may be known by the non-trilobate mentum, divided eyes, etc. Also allied, but more distantly, to *Diastolinus*, Muls. Both species live under stones, drift-wood, etc., on sandy sea-shores.

Ctesicles insularis, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 2, ♂.)

Oblong oval, convex, opaque above, shining beneath, black, the antennæ piceous, with the apical three or four joints ferruginous, the base of the tibiæ and the tarsi piceous or pitchy-red ; above

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and beneath very sparsely clothed with short, rather coarse, yellowish-cinereous hairs, these being semi-erect and bristly on the elytra and decumbent on the other parts of the body. Head coarsely, closely punctate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rather sharply margined, moderately rounded at the sides, widest a little before the middle, slightly wider at the base than at the apex, obliquely narrowed in front; the anterior angles rather prominent, the hind angles obtusely rectangular; the surface thickly impressed with coarse, round punctures, which are here and there separated by irregular smooth spaces. Elytra about two and one-fourth times the length of the prothorax, and a little wider than it, rounded at the sides, with rows of very coarse, deep, not very closely placed, foveolar impressions; the interspaces sparsely punctate and sharply costate, the costæ slightly shining at the top, the third and seventh and the second and ninth confluent behind, the second, fifth, and sixth scarcely reaching the base, the first (or sutural) turning obliquely outwards before the base, leaving a triangular depressed space behind the scutellum, and connected with the fourth by the basal ridge; the humeri moderately prominent. Beneath thickly impressed with excessively coarse punctures.

♂. Anterior tarsi with joints 1-3 dilated; anterior tibiæ sinuous within.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$ -6, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side.

Seven examples.

Ctesicles maritimus, n. sp.

Very similar to *C. insularis*; the elytra more opaque; the prothorax a little more rounded at the sides anteriorly, the anterior angles less prominent; the elytra more rounded at the sides and with the humeri more obtuse, the disc transversely flattened or depressed below the base, the seriate impressions not so coarse and more numerous, the interstices strongly convex at the sides, feebly so on the disc, the fourth more raised than the others towards the base.

♂. Anterior tarsi with joint 1 feebly and 2 and 3 more broadly dilated; anterior tibiæ sinuous within.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ -6, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ - $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. Grenada—Telescope and Lake Antoine Estates, on the Windward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Fifteen specimens, all but two from Grenada.

SCAPTES.

Scaptes, Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 222 (1886).

Scaptes ciliatus, n. sp.

Ovate, convex, black, the upper surface completely covered with pale brown, whitish, and fuscous appressed scales, which form a variegated pattern on the elytra (patches of light scales alternating with patches of dark scales in irregular longitudinal series), and with scattered, short, semi-erect, hair-like scales,* which are serially arranged on the elytra; the margin of the prothorax and elytra fringed with long, white, hair-like scales, the base of the prothorax also ciliate; the antennæ black, yellowish at the tip. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, and distinctly narrowed behind. Elytra oval, three times the length of the prothorax, distinctly narrowed in front. Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—south end.

One specimen. Smaller and more ovate than *S. tropicus*, Kirsch (= *squamulatus*, Champ.), from Central and South America, and also differing from it, and from *S. cayennensis* also, in the longer marginal cilia of the thorax and elytra, the thorax distinctly narrowed behind, and the elytra more oval. It is probable that the *S. squamulatus* of Fleutiaux and Sallé, from Guadeloupe, belongs to *S. ciliatus*; their specimen was examined by me some years ago. Under rubbish in low-wooded land near the sea (Smith).

PHALERIA.

Phaleria, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., x., p. 300 (1804).

Phaleria chevrolati.

Phaleria chevrolati, Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 422.

Hab. Grenada—Granville and Telescope Estate, on the Windward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Numerous examples, including the typical form and

* Some authors use the term "hairs," and others "scales," for this form of vestiture.

the var. *quadrinotata*, Fleut. and Sallé, also a variety with the elytra immaculate. I have examined one of the types of *P. chevrolati*, kindly communicated by M. Fleutiaux, whose specimens were obtained at Pont Pierre, in the Les Saintes Is. The insect is narrower and more shining than *P. dytiscoides*, Champ., from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America. Under seaweed (Smith).

Phaleria fulva.

Phaleria fulva, Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 423.

Var. The elytra with a common discoidal patch fuscous or pitchy-black.

Hab. Grenada—Windward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Five specimens of the typical form from Grenada, and three of the variety from Mustique Island. The type, from Grande Anse, in the Les Saintes Islands, has been communicated by M. Fleutiaux for comparison; it appears to be somewhat immature. In our specimens the last dorsal, and also the last ventral, segment of the abdomen is infuscate or black. Under seaweed (Smith).

OZOLAIS.

Ozolais, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., ii., p. 457 (1866); Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., viii., p. 351 (1871).

Ozolais tuberculifera, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 1, ♂.)

Broad, very convex, black; the upper surface tuberculate and sparsely clothed with very short, appressed, hair-like scales, which are in great part hidden by an adherent, greyish or brown, scaly coating; the antennæ black or reddish-brown, the two basal joints usually paler, the club flavo-ferruginous; the palpi and tarsi, and sometimes the femora also, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous. Head with the sides of the front subangularly dilated, the space between the eyes with scattered smooth granular elevations; antennæ moderately long, joint 9 broader than long and nearly twice as wide as 8, 10 and 11 subconnate, strongly transverse, 10 much wider than 9. Prothorax very broad, transverse, with the disc gibbous and the sides explanate, rapidly narrowing from the middle for-

wards, and strongly bisinuate at the base, the latter wider than the elytra; the sides coarsely and irregularly crenate, the anterior angles greatly produced in front, the hind angles sharp and directed inwards; the surface studded with smooth, strongly raised, granular elevations, the disc broadly and shallowly grooved down the middle. Elytra about twice as long as the prothorax, rounded at the sides, gradually narrowing from the middle forwards and rapidly and obliquely narrowing behind, very convex, abruptly declivous behind, the humeri acute and directed outwards; the surface studded with strongly raised, subserially arranged, smooth, granular elevations, which become coarser and more scattered towards the suture, and also with irregular rows of coarse, deep punctures, which also become more scattered towards the suture and are usually completely hidden by the scaly coating.

♂. Head broadly excavate in front, the sides of the front strongly and angularly dilated; the epistoma armed with a long, suberect, flattened process, which is dilated at the tip, the tip itself slightly emarginate.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$ –8, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ –4 mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side; Grenada—Windsor and Balthazar.

Numerous examples of both sexes. This species is not very closely allied to any of those from South America described by Pascoe, or to the Central-American forms described by myself. *O. elongata*, Champ., from Nicaragua, has a somewhat similar cephalic horn in the male; but the horn in that species is placed on the vertex, whereas in *O. tuberculifera* it arises from the front of the epistoma. The smooth granular elevations of the surface arise from tubercular elevations, the interspaces being covered with a scaly incrustation, which hides the sculpture and the very short, fine, hair-like scales. In rotten wood and under logs (Smith).

ARRHENOPLITA.

Oplocephala, Laporte et Brullé, Ann. Sciences Nat., xxiii., p. 338 (1831) (nomen præocc.).

Arrhenoplita, Kirby, Fauna Am.-Bor., iv., p. 235 (1837).

Evoplus, Leconte, New Sp. Col., p. 128.

Arrhenoplita suilla, n. sp.

Oblong oval, moderately convex, opaque, testaceous, clothed with a very fine, short, pruinose pubescence; the entire upper

surface closely, very finely punctate. Antennæ short, thickening outwardly, joints 5-10 strongly transverse, 5 wider than 4. Eyes rather small, emarginate in front. Prothorax more than twice as broad as long, rounded and sharply margined at the sides, widest a little before the base, moderately narrowed in front. Elytra about two and one-half times the length of the prothorax, narrowing from the middle, subparallel towards the base, without trace of striæ. Leg slender, short.

♂. Head deeply excavate in the middle between the eyes, and armed on either side with a long, compressed, broad, subtriangular horn, the apex of which is furnished with a few fulvous hairs, the epistoma also with a conical prominence in the middle in front.

Length 2-2½ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Kingstown.

Two males and one female. Three others (all males), from Guadeloupe I., are contained in the collection of M. Fleutiaux of Paris. This insect resembles the European *Pentaphyllus testaceus*, Hellw.; but differs from it in having the antennæ gradually widened from the fifth joint, the eyes emarginate, etc., as well as in its more parallel shape. It has the facies of a *Cis*. *A. cioides* and *A. pentaphylloides*, Champ., from Central America, and *A. bituberculata* (Oliv.), are allied forms; the latter has been introduced into France in an exotic boletus. From *A. cioides*, its nearest ally, it may be known by the single tubercle on the epistoma in the male, the closer punctuation, etc. Found "in boleti" in the old Botanical garden (Smith).

PLATYDEMA.

Platydema, Laporte et Brullé, Ann. Sciences Nat., xxiii., p. 350 (1831).

Platydema piliferum, n. sp.

Broad oval, moderately convex, opaque; black or brownish-black, the suture sometimes paler; the antennæ brown or pitchy-brown, with the basal joints, and also the apical one, ferruginous; the anterior margin of the head, the labrum, palpi, and legs ferruginous; the under surface ferruginous or piceo-ferruginous; the elytra clothed

with short, fine, yellowish-cinereous pubescence. Head and prothorax thickly, obsoletely punctate, the latter very short and rapidly, arcuately narrowing from the base, the eyes widely separated; the antennæ moderately elongate, joints 7-10 slightly broader than long. Elytra a little flattened on the disc, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat on the disc, feebly convex at the sides, and obsoletely punctate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 3 - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Richmond Estate, on the Leeward side, and Bow-wood Valley near Kingstown.

Four specimens. Allied to *P. sobrinum*, Chevr., from Central America, but differing from it and the numerous allied Tropical-American forms in the very distinctly pubescent elytra, the pubescence being visible even in rubbed specimens. This character is quite unusual in the genus, though many of the species when in fresh condition are clothed with a sort of pruinosity which soon becomes abraded. The punctuation, that of the striæ excepted, is scarcely visible, except under a strong lens, and the surface is very dull. In a rotten log (Smith).

Platydemia apicenotatum, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 5.)

Short ovate, rather broad, convex, opaque; black; the anterior part of the head, the oral organs, the antennæ, the lateral margins of the prothorax, the scutellum, and epipleuræ ferruginous; the elytra each with four sharply-defined flavo-testaceous spots near the apex—one, very small, on the 5th interstice at about one-third from the apex, one, slightly larger, on the 3rd interstice, nearer the apex, one, rather larger and oblique, at the sutural angle, and one near the lateral margin above this, transverse and equalling it in size; the legs ferruginous, the tibiæ slightly infusate; the under surface pitchy-black. Head thickly, very finely punctate; antennæ extending to a little beyond the hind angles of the prothorax, joints 7-10 strongly transverse. Prothorax acutely margined at the sides, rapidly and arcuately narrowing from the base, more than twice as broad as long, almost smooth. Elytra forming a continuous outline with the prothorax, acutely margined, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and almost smooth. Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Of this peculiar little species one specimen only was obtained; it was attracted to "light." In general shape the insect somewhat resembles *P. rotundatum*, Chevr. In the markings of the elytra it differs from all the American species of the genus known to me.

Platydemia scriptipenne.

Platydemia scriptipennis, Fairm., Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1875, p. xxxiii.

Platydemia scriptipenne, C. O. Waterh., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., xiv., p. 66.

Hab. Grenada—Soubise, on the Windward side.

One specimen, agreeing perfectly with the type, which is supposed to have been found in Madagascar (or? Macassar), and with an example found by Mr. J. J. Walker in Damma I. in 1891. Also recorded from India, Siam, Java, and Macassar by Mr. Waterhouse, who incorrectly ascribes the species to Chevrolat. The insect must have been introduced into the island of Grenada. Under piles of decaying wood on the coast (Smith).

LORELUS.

Lorelus, Sharp, Ent. Monthly Mag., xiii., p. 76 (1876).

The four described species of this genus are all from New Zealand. The following insect merely differs from *L. priscus*, Sharp, in having the penultimate tarsal joint more feebly excavate above, and the limbs less elongate.

Lorelus brevicornis, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 6.)

Elongate, rather depressed, shining, glabrous, castaneous, the prothorax and elytra (the suture, humeri, and apex excepted) suffused with piceous in one example, the legs ferrugineo-testaceous. Head thickly and rather coarsely punctate, the eyes not prominent; antennæ short, not reaching the base of the prothorax, moderately stout, the joints closely articulated, 3 a little longer than 2, 4-8 short, gradually decreasing in length, 5-8 transverse, 9-11 broader than those preceding, 9 and 10 transverse, 11 short-oval.

Prothorax wider than the head, truncate at the base and apex, rather convex, strongly transverse, widest in front, the sides somewhat obliquely converging from the apex to the base, the margins feebly crenulate behind, the anterior angles distinct but rather obtuse, the hind angles minutely prominent; the surface punctured like that of the head, the punctuation a little sparser on the disc than at the sides. Elytra considerably wider than, and fully three times the length of, the prothorax, truncate at the base, subparallel to a little beyond the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex; coarsely, thickly, confusedly punctate, the punctures coarser than those on the head and prothorax. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate. Legs short, the penultimate joint of the tarsi feebly excavate above for the reception of the base of the apical joint. Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ – $3\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Becquia I.

One example from each locality; I have also seen specimens of it from Guadeloupe, in the collection of M. Fleutiaux of Paris. One of these latter is labelled as having been found in the stems of a *Cissus*, a shrub allied to *Vitis*. In rotten cacao-husks (Smith).

LORELOPSIS, n. gen.

Penultimate tarsal joint strongly lamellate, extending beneath the apical joint to about its middle. Epistoma separated from the front by a distinct groove. Eyes small, rather prominent, entire, projecting far beyond the antennary orbits. Prothorax as long as broad, trapezoidal. Body pubescent. The other characters as in *Lorelus*, Sharp.

The single species referred to this genus possesses all the structural characters of *Lorelus*, except as regards the strongly lamellate penultimate tarsal joint and the distinctly separated epistoma. It has somewhat the facies of various *Goniaderides* and *Heterotarsides*, but differs from them in the closed mesocoxal cavities, absence of the trochantin, etc. The body in fresh specimens is clothed with very fine, long, erect hairs, which are easily abraded. The elytra are very much wider than the thorax, gradually widened for two-thirds of their length, and confusedly punctate. The thorax is widest in front. The antennæ have the apical three joints widened. Like *Lorelus*, *Menimus*, and *Menimopsis*, the

genus does not agree satisfactorily with any of Lacordaire's groups.

Lorelopsis pilosus, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 7.)

Elongate, flattened above, shining, when fresh somewhat thickly clothed with very fine, long, erect hairs, which are easily abraded; piceous or brown, the antennæ and legs ferruginous. Head thickly, somewhat coarsely punctate; antennæ about reaching the humeri, moderately stout, the joints closely articulated, 3 much longer than 2, 4-8 short, subequal, 9-11 broader than those preceding, 9 as long as broad, 10 slightly broader than long, 11 oval. Prothorax rather convex, slightly wider than the head, as long as broad, truncate at the base and apex, widest in front, the sides a little rounded and gradually converging from before the middle to the base, the angles somewhat obtuse; the surface thickly, moderately coarsely punctate. Elytra elongate, gradually widening from the base to one-third from the apex and there more than one-half wider than the prothorax, abruptly narrowing behind; the surface coarsely, closely, confusedly punctate, the punctures much coarser than those on the head and prothorax. Beneath thickly punctate, the punctures very coarse at the sides, the metasternum sparsely and much more finely punctate. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side.

Two specimens, one of which is completely abraded.

Menimopsis, n. gen.

Head broad, exserted, slightly raised at the sides above the point of insertion of the antennæ, the epistoma well defined; the eyes excessively minute, consisting of about eight facets only, lateral; the labrum prominent; the mandibles visible from above, emarginate at the tip; the apical joint of the maxillary palpi stout, securiform. Antennæ very short, about equalling in length the width of the head, stout; the joints closely articulated, 1 stout, 2 smaller, short, 3-7 gradually increasing in width, 4-7 strongly transverse, 8-11 forming a well-defined club, 8-10 transverse, each very much broader and stouter than 7, 11 short, oval, narrower and longer than 10. Prothorax short, truncate and finely margined at the base, closely fitting to the elytra, with a sharply-defined, projecting, subcrenulate lateral carina. Scutellum short,

strongly transverse. Elytra the width of the prothorax at the base, and twice its length, with laterally projecting, prominent humeri, and a narrow, finely serrate, marginal carina. Legs very short, moderately stout; the tibiæ rather narrow, the anterior and intermediate pairs slightly rounded on their outer edge, the spurs short but distinct; the tarsi 5-, 5-, 4-jointed, short, clothed with a few long hairs beneath, the basal joint of the hind pair very short. Coxæ narrowly separated. Prosternum declivous and narrowly produced behind, the apex slightly raised. Metasternum short. Intermediate coxal cavities closed externally. Epipleuræ broad, extending to the fourth ventral suture. Body elongate-oval, probably apterous.

The single peculiar species from which the above characters are taken is closely allied to the genus *Menimus*, Sharp; but differs from it in having the antennæ 11-jointed, with a 4-jointed club, and also in the laterally projecting humeri and shorter legs. The eyes are excessively minute, smaller even than in *Menimus cæcus*, Sharp. The genus *Menimus* contains numerous representatives in New Zealand, and one in Japan.

Menimopsis excæcus, n. sp. (Plate I., figg. 17, 17a, ♀.)

Rather narrow and somewhat depressed, rufo-testaceous, shining, almost glabrous (probably clothed when fresh with scattered, long, fine, erect hairs, a few of which are visible upon the head and prothorax); the legs and antennæ testaceous. Head with widely scattered coarse punctures; antennæ with a few fine bristly hairs. Prothorax strongly transverse, about one-half wider than the head, moderately rounded at the sides, a little narrowed in front, the anterior angles obtuse, the hind angles subrectangular, the surface sparsely, coarsely punctate. Elytra parallel to near the middle and arcuately narrowing thence to the apex, the apices conjointly rounded; with rows of coarse punctures, which become finer at the apex, the interstices smooth and flat. Beneath very sparsely, coarsely punctate, the propleuræ smooth. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1 mm. (♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Morne-a-Garon, 1,200 feet.

One female example. Under rubbish on a damp rock in the forest (Smith).

ECHOCERUS.

Echocerus, Horn, Rev. Ten. of Am. north of Mex., p. 366 (1870).

Echocerus maxillosus.

Trogosita maxillosa, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., i., p. 155.

Trogosita maxillaris, Beauv., Ins. Afr. et Amér., p. 125, t. 32, fig. 4.

Gnathocerus maxillosus, Lacord., Gen. Col., v., p. 322, nota; Woll., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 3rd ser., vi., p. 49; Col. Atlant. App., p. 61.

Echocerus maxillosus, Horn, Rev. Ten. of Am. north of Mex., p. 366; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 146.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Two examples of this cosmopolitan species, which is, no doubt, of American origin, were found by Mr. H. H. Smith in Grenada. It has already been recorded from the Antilles. Introduced into Europe, Madeira, and the Canary Is.

ICCIUS.

Iccius, Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 147 (1886).

Iccius rufotestaceus, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, flattened-cylindrical, shining, clear rufo-testaceous, the elytra paler than the prothorax, the eyes black. Head sparsely, finely punctate; the sides of the front narrowly dilated, obliquely converging forwards, and impinging on the eyes behind, the latter large; the epistoma in one specimen with a small tubercle in the middle; antennæ short, widening outwards, joints 5-10 very strongly transverse, 11 short oval. Prothorax longitudinally convex, subquadrate, a little broader than long, slightly rounded at the sides in front, the angles obtuse; sparsely, finely punctate. Elytra of the same width as, and about two and one-fourth times the length of, the prothorax, parallel to beyond the middle, finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row

of exceedingly minute punctures. Anterior tibiae widening outwards, sharply denticulate on their outer edge. Length $3-3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side.

Two specimens. This and the following species have quite the facies of a *Corticeus* (*Hypophlæus*), from which genus they may be known by the form of the anterior tibiae and by the elytra completely covering the abdomen. In the typical species from Central America the mandibles are furnished with long erect horns in the male, as in *Gnathocerus*, *Echocerus*, etc. The insects here described are without these appendages, and they are probably all females.

Iccius grenadensis, n. sp.

Closely allied to *I. rufotestaceus*, and differing as follows:—The head shorter, the sides of the front narrower; the epistoma limited behind by a deep transverse groove, terminating laterally in a rather deep fovea; the antennae with joints 6–10 very strongly transverse, 5 transverse but much narrower than 6. Prothorax shorter, much broader than long, and more finely punctured. Anterior tibiae narrower, obsoletely denticulate on their outer edge. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

One specimen, captured on the wing at sunset.

TRIBOLIUM.

Tribolium, Macleay, Ann. Javan., 1825, p. 47.

Tribolium ferrugineum.

Tenebrio ferrugineus, Fabr., Spec. Ins., i., p. 324 (1781).

Hab. St. Vincent; Grenada.

The cosmopolitan insect generally known as *T. ferrugineum*, Fabr., has been recorded by MM. Fleutiaux and Sallé from Guadeloupe; it is probable, however, that the Fabrician name has been wrongly applied.

ARRHABÆUS.

Arrhabæus, Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 144 (1886).

Arrhabæus debilis, n. sp.

Moderately convex, shining, piceous or castaneous, the antennæ ferruginous. Head coarsely punctured, deeply, transversely depressed in front, the sides of the front swollen and moderately prominent. Prothorax strongly transverse, about equal in width at the base and apex, the sides slightly rounded and sharply margined; coarsely, somewhat closely punctate. Elytra twice the length of the prothorax, arcuately narrowing from about the middle; coarsely and deeply punctate-sulcate, the interstices convex at the sides, flatter on the disc, and with a few very minute widely scattered punctures. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ rather coarsely denticulate on their outer edge, the anterior pair widening outwards.

♂. Head broader, with the sides of the front more dilated, oblique, and extending outwards nearly as far as the eyes.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 – $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent; Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Numerous examples. This species is almost intermediate between *Arrhabæus*, Champ., and *Diædus*, Lec. The type of the first-mentioned, *A. convexus*, Champ., from Costa Rica and Panama, has much stouter and more coarsely denticulate anterior tibiæ, and a very differently formed head. These characters, however, become much less marked in *A. guadeloupensis*, Fleut. and Sallé, and the present insect. In *Diædus* the anterior tibiæ are rather narrow, and the sides of the front are not swollen. *A. debilis* is smaller and less convex than *A. guadeloupensis*, and it has the punctuation of the thorax and elytra much coarser. From *Diædus punctatus*, Lec., an insect found under pine-bark in North America, it may be known by the prominent sides of the front and the wider anterior tibiæ. *A. guadeloupensis* and *A. debilis* would, perhaps, be almost equally well-placed in *Diædus*. In rotten wood (Smith).

ALEGORIA.

Alegoria, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col., ii, p. 221 (1840).

Alegoria dilatata.

Alegoria dilatata, Cast., loc. cit., p. 221; F. Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag., ix., p. 182, nota; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 149.

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side; Grenada—Balthazar and Windsor.

Numerous specimens. A widely-distributed species in Tropical America, ranging from Mexico to Peru, but not previously recorded from the Antilles. *A. castelnavi*, Fleut. and Sallé, from the Island of Guadeloupe, chiefly differs from it in having the punctures of the elytral striæ coarse and distant from each other. Found under the sheathing bases of decaying banana leaves, etc. (Smith).

ULOMA.

Uloma, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col., ii., p. 220 (1840).

Uloma sulcata, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 4, ♂.)

Elongate, subparallel, convex, robust, castaneous or rufo-ferruginous, shining. Head very short, closely, finely punctate, transversely grooved in front; the antennæ short. Prothorax much broader than long, transversely convex, a little narrower in front than at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly converging behind, the angles obtuse; very finely and rather sparsely punctate, the punctuation a little closer towards the sides and apex, and with a shallow transverse groove (sometimes obsolete) before the base. Elytra two and one-half times the length of the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle; deeply crenate-striate, the punctures rather coarse, shallow, and somewhat distantly placed; the interstices strongly convex throughout and sparsely, minutely punctate; the humeri swollen and projecting in front; the epipleuræ extending to the apex. Fifth ventral segment deeply foveate in the middle before the apex.

♂. Anterior tibiæ broadly and abruptly widened on the inner side from about the basal third, concave beneath in their outer

half, and with a dense fringe of short fulvous hairs extending from a little beyond the middle to the apex; intermediate tibiæ elongated, fully twice the length of the tarsi, and bowed inwards from near the base.

Length $7\frac{2}{3}$ –11, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Kingstown, Windward side and Leeward side.

Ten specimens, varying greatly in size. In the large well-developed males the thorax is very convex and more rounded at the sides, and the anterior tibiæ are strongly dilated. Allied to *U. lævicollis*, Champ., from Central America; but differing from it (and from the European forms also) in the non-excavate disc of the thorax in the males, and also in the form of the tibiæ in this sex. The fifth ventral segment is foveate in the middle in both sexes. The variation in size and development of the males is almost as great as in some species of *Anisotomidæ*. The specimens of this and of the following species of the genus were found under bark or in rotten wood.

Uloma antillarum, n. sp.

Elongate, subparallel, convex, rufo-ferruginous, shining. Head short, closely, finely punctate, and with a very deep transverse groove in front; the antennæ short. Prothorax nearly one-half broader than long, a little narrower in front than at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly converging behind, the angles obtuse; sparsely, very finely, unequally punctate, with a narrow space down the middle impunctate, and with a shallow transverse groove before the base. Elytra narrowing from about the middle, deeply crenate-striate, the punctures rather coarse, shallow, and somewhat distantly placed, the interstices moderately convex, and with a few exceedingly minute scattered punctures, the humeri a little swollen in front. Fifth ventral segment deeply foveate in the middle before the apex.

♂. Anterior tibiæ broadly and abruptly widened on the inner side from about the basal third, concave beneath, and with a dense fringe of short fulvous hairs extending from a little beyond the middle to the apex; intermediate tibiæ bowed inwards from about the basal third.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

One male and two females. Closely allied to *U. sulcata*; but less robust, and also differing from it in the more transverse thorax, flatter elytral interstices, and more deeply grooved head. The male characters are similar. The fifth ventral segment is also foveate in both sexes.

Uloma grenadensis, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, very convex, rufo-ferruginous, shining. Head very short, closely, finely punctate, transversely grooved in front; the antennæ short. Prothorax nearly one-half broader than long, a little narrower in front than at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly converging behind, the angles obtuse; sparsely, finely, unequally punctate, with a narrow space down the middle impunctate, and with indications of a shallow transverse groove before the base. Elytra narrowing from about the middle, finely crenate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices flat on the disc, feebly convex towards the sides, and sparsely, minutely punctate, the humeri a little swollen in front. Fifth ventral segment deeply foveate in the middle before the apex.

♂. Anterior tibiæ widened on the inner side from about the basal third, concave beneath, and with a dense fringe of short fulvous hairs extending from a little beyond the middle to the apex; intermediate tibiæ bowed inwards from about the basal third; hind tibiæ feebly triangularly dilated on the inner side a little before the middle.

Length 7-8½, breadth 3-3½ mm. (♂.)

Hab. Grenada—Black Forest Estate and Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Two males, one of which is considerably larger and broader than the other. Differs from *U. sulcata* and *U. antillarum* in the much more finely crenate-striate elytra, the punctures of the striæ closely placed, the interstices flat on the disc; the punctuation of the thorax is distinctly coarser, and the hind tibiæ in the male are feebly triangularly dilated on the inner side near the middle. The thorax is more transverse than in *U. sulcata*.

Uloma parvula, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subparallel, convex, shining; rufous or ferruginous, the scutellum and elytra often fuscous or piceous, the elytra sometimes piceous with the suture and shoulders

ferruginous. Head finely, rather sparsely punctate, transversely grooved in front; the antennæ moderately long. Prothorax about one-half broader than long, much narrower in front than at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly converging behind, the angles obtuse; sparsely, finely punctate, with a narrow space down the middle impunctate. Elytra two and one-half times the length of the prothorax, narrowing from the middle; rather coarsely crenate-striate, the striae shallow, the punctures becoming coarser towards the sides and finer at the apex, and not very closely placed; the interstices feebly convex and sparsely, distinctly punctate; the epipleuræ extending to the apex. Fifth ventral segment unimpressed. Anterior tibiae widening from the base, becoming very broad at the apex, finely denticulate on their outer edge, similar in both sexes.

♂. Head swollen on either side between the eyes, concave in the middle; prothorax with a broad and very deep transversely-cordate excavation on the anterior part of the disc, the excavation limited posteriorly by a transverse fold, which is slightly depressed in the centre.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side and Leeward side.

Apparently a common insect in the island of St. Vincent. Allied to *U. retusa*, Fabr., recorded by Fleutiaux and Sallé from Pointe-à-Pitre, Grande-Terre, but scarcely half the size of that insect, the thoracic excavation in the male deeper and differently shaped, the anterior tibiae similar in both sexes. The colour of the elytra is as variable as in that species.

ALPHITOBIOUS.

Alphitobius, Stephens, Ill. Brit., Mand., v., p. 11 (1832).

Alphitobius piceus.

Helops piceus, Oliv., Ent., iii., No. 58, p. 17, t. 2, figg. 13a, b (1795).

Alphitobius piceus, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 156; Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 427.*

Hab. St. Vincent.

* It is not necessary to give the rest of the synonymy here.

Two specimens. A cosmopolitan species carried everywhere by commerce. Recorded from the islands of Guadeloupe and Grande-Terre. I have also seen an example of it from Antigua in the collection of the Rev. T. A. Marshall.

DOLIEMA.

Doliema, Pascoe, Journ. Ent., i., p. 50 (1860); Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 157.*
Schedarosus, Reitter, Col. Hefte, xv., p. 42.

Doliema plana.

Cucujus planus, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., ii., p. 94.
Doliema plana, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, pp. 157, 535*; Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 428.†

Sitophagus lecontei, Horn, Rev. Ten. of Am. north of Mex., p. 346, t. 14, fig. 20 (♂).

Schedarosus scidarius, Reitt., Col. Hefte, xv., p. 44.
? *Adelina depressa*, Er., in Wieg. Archiv, 1847, 1, p. 119.

Hab. Grenadines—Mustique I.

One female specimen. A widely distributed insect on the mainland of America, ranging from the Southern United States to Guiana. Also recorded from Cuba and Grande-Terre.

ZOPHOBAS.

Zophobas, Blanchard, Hist. des Ins., ii., p. 15 (1845); Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 103.

Zophobas morio.

Helops morio, Fabr., Gen. Ins. Mant., p. 241, No. 45 (1777); Spec. Ins., i., p. 325; Mant. Ins., i., p. 214; Ent. Syst., i., p. 120; Syst. Eleuth., i., p. 160.

* For the rest of the synonymy, see Champ., *op. cit.*

† *D. (Pytho) pallida*, Say, is incorrectly given as a synonym by these authors.

Zophobas morio, Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeit., 1880, p. 128; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, pp. 104, 522; Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 427.

Helops elongatus, Beauv., Ins. Afr. et Amér., p. 164, t. 31, fig. 9; Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1852, p. 638.

Helops nigritus, Oliv., Ent., iii., No. 57, p. 5, t. 2, figg. 26a, b.

Zophobas concolor, Woll., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870, v., p. 33; Col. Sanctæ Helenæ, p. 234.

Hab. St. Vincent.

Three specimens, all females, with the elytral interstices a little more convex than usual. Recorded by Fleutiaux and Sallé, from the islands of Guadeloupe, Grande-Terre, and Les Saintes. I have also seen specimens of it from Dominica and Trinidad in the collection of the Rev. T. A. Marshall. Introduced into St. Helena. It seems to be almost cosmopolitan.

Zophobas laticollis.

Zophobas laticollis, Motsch., Bull. Mosc., xlv., 2, pp. 35, 36 (1872); Kraatz, Deutsche ent. Zeit., 1880, p. 131; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, pp. 105, 522, t. 5, fig. 14 (♂).

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

One female example.

ANÆDUS.

Anædus, Blanchard, Hist. des Ins., ii. p. 35 (1845).

Anædus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 396.

Anædus quadrinotatus, n. sp.

Oblong oval, shining, piceous or reddish-brown, with a slight brassy lustre; the elytra each with a large spot at the shoulder and another at about one-third from the apex, the latter sometimes obsolete, rufous or testaceous; the antennæ pitchy-brown, with the basal two joints, and also the apical one, ferruginous; the palpi and legs rufo-testaceous, the femora sometimes infuscate;

the upper surface clothed with fine, semi-erect hairs. Head with a few scattered coarse, deep punctures, deeply, transversely grooved in front; antennæ moderately long, stout, thickening a little outwardly, joint 2 very short, 3 nearly twice as long as 2, 4 longer and stouter than 3, 4-10 subequal in length, about as broad as long, 11 much longer and stouter than 10. Prothorax short, transversely convex, constricted behind, the sides angularly dilated at the middle and also subangulate near the apex, the anterior angles rounded, the hind angles acutely rectangular; the surface exceedingly coarsely and somewhat closely punctate. Elytra about three times the length of, and much wider than, the prothorax, subparallel or slightly widening to the middle and narrowing thence to the apex, a little flattened on the disc, very coarsely and thickly punctured, the punctures subserially arranged towards the suture. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenada—Grand Etang and Balthazar, on the Windward side, and Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side.

Nine specimens. This small species is allied to *A. maculatus*, Champ., from Chiriqui. The elytral spots are not always distinct, the posterior one sometimes obsolete. The genus has apparently not been previously recorded from the Antilles.* The tibiæ are unarmed in the male. Under leaves, etc.; also attracted to "light" (Smith).

PARATENETUS.

Paratenetus, Spinola, Essai Monogr. Clérîtes, ii., p. 116 (1844); Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, pp. 238, 544.

Stortheophora, Mäklin, Act. Soc. Fenn., x, pp. 635, 658 (1875).

Paratenetus punctulatus.

Paratenetus punctulatus, Champ., *op. cit.*, p. 545.

Hab. Grenada—Woburn, south end.

One specimen, probably belonging to this species. The genus has not previously been recorded from the Antilles. In dry scrubby growth, on foliage (Smith).

* *A. delauneyi*, Fleut. & Sallé, from Guadeloupe, the type of which I have examined, is a Cistelid, and belongs to the genus *Lystronychus*, Latr.

CYRTOSOMA.

Cyrtosoma, Perty, Del. Anim. artic. Bras., p. 59 (1830).

Cyrtosoma herminieri.

Cnodalon l'herminieri, Chevr. in Guérin's Icon. Règne Anim., Ins., p. 123, t. 31, figg. 10, 10a, b (*C. atrum*).

Cyrtosoma l'herminieri, Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 428.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenada—Balthazar and La Force Estate, on the Windward side.

Several examples from each locality. Original recorded by Chevrolat from Pointe-à-Pitre, Grande-Terre I., and subsequently by Fleutiaux and Sallé from Guadeloupe I. In dry second-growth woods, beaten from vines and bushes, also under bark of a rotten log (Smith).

BLAPIDA.

Blapida, Perty, Del. Anim. artic. Bras., p. 58 (1830).

Blapida castaneipennis, n. sp.

Obscure reddish-brown, the head, palpi, antennæ, and legs, and the lateral, basal, and apical margins of the prothorax, black; the head and prothorax dull or feebly shining, the elytra shining; beneath darker than above, the prosternum black, the ventral surface piceous. Head sparsely, very irregularly, minutely punctate. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing from about the basal third to the apex, parallel behind, the anterior angles rounded; very sparsely, minutely punctate. Elytra elongate, broad, gibbous towards the base, and with the disc flattened and gradually declivous thence to the apex, the apex of each elytron very sharply mucronate; very deeply striate throughout, the striæ finely punctured, the 3rd and 6th near the apex, and the 4th and 5th, and also the 7th and 8th, at some distance before this, coalescent; the interstices smooth and convex. Beneath almost smooth. Intermediate tibiæ widened on the inner side at the apex. Length 22-23, breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 mm. (♂).

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Two examples. A female of the same species is contained in the British Museum; this was found in the

island of Trinidad by Mr. Broadway. Allied to *B. neotropicalis*, Champ., from Central America, but larger and differently coloured, the thorax more narrowed in front, the elytral striæ more finely punctured and the interstices more convex. *B. pertyi*, Cast., from Brazil, is also an allied form. On fire-wood, and also attracted to "light" (Smith).

ACROPTERON.

Acropteron, Perty, Del. Anim. artic. Bras., p. 64 (1830).

Acropteron quadraticolle, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, convex, shining, brownish-bronze. Head thickly, unequally punctate, the epistoma smoother, transversely grooved in front. Prothorax convex, nearly one-half broader than long, completely margined at the base, the sides feebly sinuate—almost straight when viewed from above; the anterior angles very prominent but rather obtuse, the hind angles acute; the surface somewhat thickly, moderately finely punctate, a narrow space down the centre excepted, and feebly transversely grooved in the middle before the base. Elytra about five and one-third times the length of the prothorax, gradually narrowing for about three-fourths of their length, and thence rapidly converging to the apex, the apices sharply mucronate and divaricate; rather coarsely seriate-punctate; the interstices smooth, almost flat on the disc, convex at the sides and apex. Posterior tibiæ similar in both sexes. Length 15–16½, breadth 2½–2⅔ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenada—Grand Etang, alt. 1,900 feet, and Balthazar, both on the Windward side.

Four specimens. Allied to *A. puncticolle*, Champ., from Chiriqui, but differing from it in the broader and sharply transversely-quadrate thorax, the sides of which are almost straight, and the angles very prominent; the head and thorax are also much more sparsely punctured. From *A. chabrieri*, Fleut. and Sallé, from Guadeloupe I., it may be known by the divaricate and sharply mucronate apices of the elytra, and the prominent anterior angles of the thorax. The posterior tibiæ are simple in the male. On foliage (Smith).

MENTES.

Mentes, Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., p. 559 (1893).

Mentes æneopiceus, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 8, ♂.)

Elongate oval, very narrow, feebly convex, subopaque; pitchy-black, with a greenish-æneous lustre, the antennæ brown, the legs ferruginous, with the apical halves of the femora infusate. Head very sparsely, finely punctate; the eyes very large, narrowly separated in front; antennæ about half the length of the body, rather slender, joints 1-3 very short, 3 slightly longer than 2, 4-11 moderately elongate, obconic, subequal in length, 4 stouter than, and more than twice as long as, 2. Prothorax strongly transverse, much wider than the head, slightly narrowed in front, rounded at the sides, transversely grooved before the base, the groove ending on either side in a deep fovea, which does not reach the basal margin, the disc also feebly transversely depressed in the middle; the surface sparsely, finely punctate, with a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra elongate, depressed, a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the middle; finely and rather irregularly punctate-striate, the punctures closely packed; the interstices almost flat, each with an irregular row of punctures, which are closely placed and very little finer than those of the striæ. Legs elongate, slender; the hind pair with the tarsi nearly as long as the tibiæ, and the basal joint of the tarsi as long as the following joints united; the anterior tarsi slender and quite simple. Length $5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂.)

Hab. Grenadines—Mustique I.

One male example. Allied to *M. fusiformis*, Champ., from Guatemala.

TALANUS.

Talanus, Jacquelin Duval, in Sagra's Hist. Cuba, vii., Ins., p. 66 (1856); Mäklin, Öfv. Finsk. Vet.-Soc. Förh., xx., p. 95 (1878); Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 1, p. 321.

Dignamptus, Leconte, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., xvii., p. 421 (1877).

Talanus cribrarius.

Talanus cribrarius, Jacq. Duv., in Sagra's Hist. Cuba, vii., Ins., p. 66; Mäkl., Öfv. Finsk. Vet.-Soc. Förh., xx., p. 97.

Hab. Grenada—Woodford Estate, on the Leeward side.

A single male specimen, agreeing with one from Cuba in Mr. F. Bates's collection. It has a short sharp tooth on the inner side of each of the tibiæ a little beyond the middle. Scrubby hill-sides, on herbage (Smith).

Talanus insularis.

Talanus insularis, Mäkl., Öfv. Finsk. Vet.-Soc. Förh., xx., p. 98.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side, and Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Three specimens (♂ ♀), probably belonging to this species. They are less elongate and much smaller than *T. cribrarius*; the legs and antennæ are shorter, the latter with joints 9 and 10 strongly transverse (nearly as long as broad in *T. cribrarius*); and the elytra are more distinctly striate, with the punctures coarser. The male-characters are similar. Mäklin's types were from Puerto Rico. Beaten from vines and bushes (Smith).

Talanus ferrugineus, n. sp.

Elongate oval, convex, ferruginous, shining. Head closely, finely punctate, the epistoma smoother, deeply, transversely grooved in front; antennæ short, thickening outwardly, joints 7-10 strongly transverse, 11 oval, stouter than, and more than twice as long as, 10. Prothorax about as long as broad, the sides rounded in front and sinuate behind, sharply margined; thickly, moderately finely punctate, a space along the middle more sparsely punctured; transversely grooved before the base. Elytra moderately long, about twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually widening to a little beyond the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex; deeply striate, the striæ with oval, coarse punctures, the sutural stria very deeply impressed; the interstices smooth and convex.

♂. Anterior tibiae armed with a sharp triangular tooth on the inner side a little beyond the middle.

Length $6-6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}-2\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent; Grenada—Balthazar, and Chantilly Estate, on the Windward side.

Six specimens. Allied to *T. guadeloupensis*, Fleut. and Sallé (the types, ♀, of which are before me), but entirely ferruginous in colour, the thorax with a rather deep transverse groove before the base, the antennæ with joints 8–10 more strongly transverse. From *T. subexaratus*, Mäkl., from Central and South America, it may be known by its more robust build, more oval elytra, and ferruginous colour, and also in having the tooth on the anterior tibiae placed nearer the middle in the males, the tooth on the intermediate pair being obsolete. Beaten from vines and brush; also attracted to "light" (Smith).

Talanus lævicollis, n. sp.

Elongate, subparallel, convex, subopaque; black, piceous, or fuscous, the legs reddish-brown in light-coloured examples, the antennæ and palpi ferruginous. Head sparsely, very minutely punctate, deeply transversely grooved in front; antennæ short, thickening outwardly, joints 8–10 transverse, wider than 7, 11 oval, stout. Prothorax a little longer than broad, the sides rounded in front and sinuate behind, sharply margined; sparsely, minutely punctate, almost smooth at the sides, and with a short oblique groove on either side of the middle before the base. Elytra moderately elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel to about the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex; sharply punctate-striate, the striae with oval rather coarse punctures which become finer towards the apex, the sutural stria very deeply impressed; the interstices smooth and feebly convex.

♂. The tibiae each armed with a short triangular tooth on the inner side near the apex.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}-7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{8}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent; Grenada—Balthazar, and Chantilly Estate on the Windward side, Windsor.

Numerous examples of both sexes. This species differs from all the allied forms in its dull, and sparsely, minutely punctured thorax. Beaten from vines, bushes, and dry banana leaves (Smith).

CISTELIDÆ.

LOBOPODA.

Lobopoda, Solier, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1835, p. 233.

Lobopoda insularis, n. sp. (Plate I., figg. 10, ♂ ; 10a, genitalia.)

♂. Elongate, rather broad, black, shining, clothed with scattered hairs; the tibiæ pitchy-brown, the tarsi ferruginous; the antennæ ferruginous, with the five basal joints partly piceous. Head sparsely, finely punctate; the eyes very large, approximate in front; antennæ about half the length of the body. Prothorax strongly transverse, a little narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost parallel behind; the surface sparsely, finely punctate, obsoletely canaliculate down the middle, transversely depressed in the centre before the base, and with deep basal foveæ. Elytra elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from about the middle to the apex, the apices rounded; deeply crenate-striate, the punctures moderately coarse; the interstices feebly convex, very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs elongate; tibiæ roughly punctured, the anterior pair gradually widened on the inner side to a little beyond the middle, and then abruptly narrowed and concave to the apex (appearing broadly subangularly dilated), the hind pair slightly curved; anterior tarsi with joints 1-4, and the intermediate tarsi with joint 4, broadly lobed beneath. Genitalia: the lateral lobes slender and moderately long, curved inwards, slightly tapering at the tip, and fringed with long hairs beneath; the central sheath very long and stout, abruptly narrowed at some distance before the apex, the apex truncate. Length $9\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Grenadines—Mustique I.

One specimen. More elongate and more parallel than *L. tarsalis*, Fleut. and Sallé, from Guadeloupe Island, the thorax more sparsely punctured, more shining, and distinctly narrower than the elytra. The anterior tarsi have the four basal joints lobed beneath. Amongst the Central-American species it perhaps approaches nearest to *L. oblonga* from Yucatan.

Lobopoda ebenina, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 11, ♂, genitalia.)

♂. Elongate, somewhat fusiform, convex, deep black, very shining, clothed with a few scattered hairs; the palpi and tarsi, the apical joint of the antennæ, and the apices of the preceding joints, ferruginous. Head sparsely, finely punctate; the eyes very large, approximate in front; antennæ about half the length of the body. Prothorax strongly transverse, a little narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost parallel behind; the surface very sparsely and somewhat coarsely punctate, transversely depressed in the middle before the base, and with the basal foveæ sharply defined. Elytra not wider than the prothorax, moderately elongate, rapidly narrowing from about the middle, and rounded at the apex; coarsely and deeply crenate-striate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices convex, sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather short; anterior and intermediate tarsi stout, with joints 1-4 broadly lobed beneath; anterior tibiæ sub-triangularly widened on the inner side before the middle. Genitalia: the lateral lobes moderately long, rather narrow, and abruptly curved inwards at the apex, the apices obtuse; the central sheath gradually narrowing outwards. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 mm.

Hab. Grenada—Soubise, on the Windward side.

One abraded specimen. Amongst the numerous Central-American species of *Lobopoda* described by myself, *L. ebenina* is perhaps nearest allied to *L. tristis*; but it is much smaller and more shining, with less elongate limbs, the thorax almost parallel behind, and the genitalia in the male very differently formed. In the shore-woods (Smith).

LYSTRONYCHUS.

Lystronychus, Latreille, Règne Anim., 2nd edit., v., p. 41 (1829).

Lystronychus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col., v., p. 514.

Lystronychus tuberculifer, n. sp.

Oval, convex, slightly shining, dark bronze; the elytra obscure reddish-brown with an æneous lustre, with a transverse rufous patch on the outer part of the disc—in one specimen reduced to a marginal spot—a little below the base; the antennæ cyaneous; the upper surface with widely scattered, long, erect, bristly, black

hairs, which are serially arranged on the elytra. Head densely, rugosely punctured; the eyes coarsely granulated, rather large, separated by a space not equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, the joints from the fourth compressed, becoming much broader outwards, 3 shorter than 4, 7-10 about as broad as long. Prothorax transversely convex, nearly one-half broader than long, bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, the latter armed with two blunt teeth before the middle and two acute teeth behind the middle, and strongly constricted behind, the hind angles acute; the surface closely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra much wider than, and about three and one-half times the length of, the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little beyond the middle; rather finely seriate-punctate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices flat, the alternate ones each with a row of scattered tubercular elevations, the others also with two or three similar elevations towards the apex, and a few widely scattered serially arranged punctures, the elevations each followed by a setiferous puncture. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Two specimens, both attracted to "light." In the form of the head and thorax this insect approaches *L. (Anædus) delauneyi*, Fleut. and Sallé, from Guadeloupe Island; but the antennæ (instead of being subfiliform) have the joints from the fourth compressed and widened. *L. scapularis*, Champ., from Central America, is also an allied species. The form of the antennæ resembles that of *Xystropus*, except that the third joint is shorter (not longer) than the fourth.

Lystronychus rufonotatus, n. sp.

Oblong oval, broad, subopaque, piceous, with a faint æneous lustre, the elytra with an interrupted transverse rufous patch on the outer part of the disc a little below the base, the legs reddish-brown, the antennæ with joints 5-11 cyaneous; the upper surface with widely scattered, long, erect, black, bristly hairs, which are serially arranged on the elytra. Head densely, rugosely punctured; the eyes coarsely granulated, rather large, separated by a space equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, the joints from the fourth compressed, becoming broader outwards, 3 shorter than 4, 5-10 a little longer than broad. Prothorax transversely convex,

much broader than long, bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, the latter strongly constricted behind, and armed with four short blunt teeth, the hind angles acute; the surface densely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than, and nearly four times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel to the middle, and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex; rather finely seriate-punctate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices flat, each with a series of slightly finer, more scattered punctures, the alternate ones also with a series of widely separated tubercular elevations. Length 9, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Chateaubelais.

One specimen. Larger, duller, and more elongate than *L. tuberculifer*; the antennæ less dilated, and with joints 5–10 longer than broad; the thorax more densely punctured, with the marginal teeth more obtuse; the elytral interstices each side with a row of punctures extending from the base to the apex, the tubercular elevations fewer in number and less raised.

LAGRIIDÆ.

STATIRA.

Statira, Lepel. de St. Fargeau et Serville, *Encycl. Méth.*, x., p. 479 (1825).

Statira antillarum, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, shining, piceous, the head and prothorax sometimes pitchy-red, the basal half of the femora rufo-testaceous, the tarsi brownish. Head almost smooth; the eyes large, coarsely granulated, separated by a space nearly equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, the apical joint nearly as long as joints 6–10 united, very little shorter in the female. Prothorax as long as broad, rounded at the sides, almost smooth. Elytra moderately elongate, a little more than twice the width of the prothorax, gradually widening to the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the apices sharp and divaricate; finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices rather convex, the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth each with about ten or twelve deep setiferous punctures, the setæ very long and erect. Tibiæ sulcate on their outer edge.

VAR. Rufo-ferruginous or rufo-testaceous; the legs brown or obscure testaceous, with the basal half of the femora testaceous.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (δ φ .)

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward and Windward sides; Grenada—Mount Gay and Vendome Estates, on the Leeward side, Balthazar, on the Windward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Numerous specimens of the dark form from Grenada and Mustique; two of the pale variety from St. Vincent. Allied to *S. asperata*, Champ., from the Isthmus of Panama; but with a shorter apical joint to the antennæ in the male, the femora with their basal half pale, and the elytra more deeply punctate-striate, the setiferous impressions not preceded by a tubercle. The setiferous punctures vary in number and position. *S. fulva*, Fleut. and Sallé, from Guadeloupe I., has ungrooved tibiæ, and also differs in other respects from the present insect. Beaten from vines, herbage, etc.; also attracted to "light" (Smith).

Statira vittata, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 9, δ .)

Moderately elongate, faintly shining; testaceous, the eyes and the elytra black, the latter each with a very broad, slightly oblique, flavo-testaceous stripe on the disc—extending from the base to near the apex, and nearly or quite reaching the suture behind. Head almost smooth; the eyes large, coarsely granulated, separated by a space nearly equalling the width of one of the eyes as seen from above; antennæ moderately long in the male, a little shorter in the female, the apical joint in both sexes slightly longer than 9 and 10 united. Prothorax a little wider than the head, as broad as long, rounded at the sides, sharply margined at the base, and with acute hind angles; the surface with a few scattered very minute punctures. Elytra moderately elongate, rapidly narrowing from a little beyond the middle; finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed; the interstices rather convex, the third with about eight, the fifth with three or four, the seventh with one (at the shoulder), and the ninth with three or four (towards the apex), setiferous punctures. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2– $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (δ φ .)

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Numerous examples. Allied to *S. conspicillata* and *S. pulchella*, Mäkl., from Central America, but very differently coloured. The thorax is without marginal carina, and the tibiæ are ungrooved on their outer edge. There is very little difference in the form of the antennæ in the sexes, those of the female being merely a little shorter.

PYTHIDÆ.

SOSTHENES.

Sosthenes, Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv, 2, p. 106 (1889).

Sosthenes parvulus, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather depressed, very shining, glabrous; greenish-æneous, the humeri indeterminately brownish, the labrum, oral organs, legs, and antennæ testaceous, the latter with the apical three joints piceous. Head very broad and short, sparsely, finely punctate; the eyes prominent, coarsely granulated; antennæ short, scarcely reaching the base of the prothorax, slender, the apical three joints widened and forming a loose club, 9 and 10 transverse. Prothorax as wide as the head including the eyes, transversely cordate, much narrower at the base than at the apex; somewhat coarsely and moderately closely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and more crowded at the sides. Elytra a little more than twice the length of the prothorax, and slightly wider than it, truncate in front, subparallel to the middle and arcuately narrowing thence to the apex, deeply transversely depressed below the base, the basal portion, except along the suture, appearing transversely swollen; finely punctate to a little beyond the middle, the punctuation close and confusedly arranged near the suture, becoming denser at the base, scattered and subseriately arranged towards the sides, and completely obsolete on the declivous apical portion. Beneath with scattered punctures on the abdomen and metasternum, those on the latter coarse, the prosternum and propleuræ very coarsely punctured. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Grand Etang, on the Windward side, 1,900 feet.

A single specimen. In its structural characters this minute species agrees with the type of the genus, *S. dychirioides*, Champ., from Guatemala, from which it

differs in its depressed form, more prominent eyes, more slender antennæ, etc. The elytra have a deep transverse depression below the base, as in various species of *Salpingus*, *Anthicus*, etc. An allied undescribed form from Guadeloupe is contained in the collection of M. Fleutiaux of Paris. Beaten from bushes in the forest (Smith).

CEDEMERIDÆ.

OXACIS.

Oxaxis, Leconte, New Sp. Col., p. 165 (April, 1866).

Hypasclera, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr., xxx., p. 210 (July, 1866).

Oxaxis simplex.

Copidita simplex, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 308.

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Six examples. The punctuation of the upper surface is exceedingly fine and close, and the pubescence is fine and silky. The claws are angularly dilated within. The left mandible is pointed at the tip, and the right mandible is toothed on the upper side before the apex. The antennæ vary in colour from testaceous to piceous, the two basal joints being always pale. Specimens of this species have also been collected in the island of Antigua, by the Rev. T. A. Marshall. The type was from St. Bartholomew.

Oxaxis antillarum, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather broad, shining; testaceous, the head with a broad stripe down the middle, the prothorax with a median line, not reaching the base or apex, and the tips of the mandibles, piceous, the eyes black; the antennæ fusco-testaceous, the two basal joints flavous; the elytra fusco-piceous with a bluish lustre, with a broad sutural stripe, abruptly narrowed at the base, and the lateral margin very narrowly, flavous; the abdomen in great part piceous, testaceous at the base; above and beneath rather sparsely clothed with fine yellowish-cinereous pubescence. Head thickly

punctured, the eyes very large; (antennæ with joints 6-11 broken off). Prothorax wider than the head, subcordate, closely and rather coarsely punctate, with a longitudinal median carina towards the apex, this being replaced behind by a smooth narrow space, the disc depressed on either side before the middle. Elytra moderately long, one-half wider than the prothorax, closely and finely punctate, and with two faint costæ on the disc. Legs stout; claws angularly dilated within. Length $9\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Chateaubelais.

This insect resembles *O. simplex* in colour, except that the head is infusate along the middle, and the thorax has a dark median line; it is, however, more shining and much more distinctly punctured, the punctures on the thorax being rather coarse, and the pubescence is coarser. The mandibles are long, slender, and simple, pointed at the tip.

COPIDITA.

Copidita, Leconte, New Sp. Col., p. 164 (1866);
Leconte & Horn, Class. Col. N. Am., p. 405.

Copidita costata, n. sp.

Elongate, rather broad, subopaque; testaceous, the eyes and the tips of the mandibles black, the elytra with a broad submarginal pale brownish stripe extending from the base to the apex; above and beneath finely pubescent. Head thickly, finely punctate; (antennæ broken off). Prothorax slightly wider than the head, subcordate, about as broad as long, closely, finely, very distinctly punctate, the disc flattened in the centre before the base, and also depressed on either side before the middle. Elytra moderately elongate, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, closely, shallowly, very finely punctate, and with four well-defined costæ—the third abbreviated in front and behind, and the second and fourth almost confluent behind—the suture also raised and costiform. Legs stout. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♀.)

Hab. ? St. Vincent.

A single mutilated example of this species is contained in Mr. Smith's Antillean collections. It is, unfortunately, not labelled with the exact locality, but is probably from his first collection made at St. Vincent. The elytral costæ are unusually well-defined. The left mandible is truncate and scarcely emarginate; the right mandible is bifid at the tip.

Copidita lateralis.

Copidita lateralis, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 307.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

One specimen from each locality. The insect was described originally from San Domingo and Jamaica. Attracted to "light" (Smith).

Copidita tenella.

Copidita tenella, C. O. Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 307.

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side.

One specimen. Described from the island of St. Thomas. The mandibles are feebly bifid at the tip.

Copidita quadrilineata, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 12.)

Moderately elongate, rather narrow, subopaque; pale flavous, the eyes black; the elytra slate-coloured, with the sutural and lateral margins, the first costa from a little below the base to near the middle, and the second costa from the base to near the apex, flavous; the antennæ black, with the basal joint obscure testaceous, the palpi and the tips of the mandibles fuscous, the legs pale flavous, with the tarsi and the apices of the tibiæ infusate; above and beneath rather sparsely clothed with fine yellowish-cinereous pubescence. Head thickly punctured; antennæ more than half the length of the body. Prothorax longer than broad, subcordate, parallel behind, the anterior part as wide as the head, closely, very finely punctate, the disc depressed in the middle at the base and also on either side anteriorly. Elytra moderately elongate, more than one-half wider than the prothorax, densely, subrugosely punctured, and with three distinct costæ—two on the disc and one close to the lateral margin, the latter rather prominent. Legs rather stout. Length 7, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One specimen only, probably a male, of this well-marked species has been received. The two outer costæ of the elytra are more distinct than in the allied forms, *C. frontalis*, etc. The thorax is somewhat abruptly narrowed about the middle and parallel thence to the base, the anterior half being rounded at the sides.

Copidita frontalis, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 13.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, the head and prothorax shining, the elytra opaque; brownish-black, the anterior half of the head, the prothorax, and the sutural and lateral margins of the elytra to near the apex, the former rather broadly, flavous or flavo-testaceous; the legs flavo-testaceous, the tarsi, the base of the first joint excepted, and the apices of the tibiae, infusate; the antennae black, with the base of the first joint testaceous; finely pubescent, the pubescence partaking of the ground colour. Head closely, very finely punctate; antennae more than half the length of the body. Prothorax subcordate, longer than broad, a little narrower than the head, closely, very finely punctate; the disc depressed on either side before the middle, and flattened in the centre before the base. Elytra moderately elongate, nearly twice the width of the prothorax, densely, subrugosely punctured, and with indications of three faint costae on the disc. Legs moderately slender. Length 6, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward and Windward sides.

Two examples, probably males. The sutural and lateral margins of the elytra are of a paler yellow than the prothorax.

Copidita grenadensis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, the head and prothorax shining, the elytra opaque; black, the anterior half of the head, the front coxae, the prothorax, and the sutural and lateral margins of the elytra to near the apex, very narrowly, flavous; finely pubescent, the pubescence partaking of the ground colour. Head comparatively short, closely, finely punctate; antennae rather slender, a little more than half the length of the body. Prothorax scarcely narrower than the head, about as long as broad, subcordate, slightly depressed on either side of the disc before the middle, closely, finely punctate, smoother in the centre. Elytra moderately elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, densely, subrugosely punctured, with indications of three faint costae on the disc, the inner one short. Legs slender. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side.

One specimen, probably a male. This small species is allied to *C. frontalis*, but differs from it in having the

legs black and more slender, the thorax shorter, wider, and less densely punctured. Found on the wing at sunset (Smith).

XYLOPHILIDÆ.

XYLOPHILUS.

Xylophilus, Latreille, Fam. Nat. du Règne Anim., p. 383 (1825).

This genus has not hitherto been recorded from the Antilles or South America.

Xylophilus trifasciatus.

Xylophilus trifasciatus, Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 2, p. 171, t. 8, fig. 4.

Hab. Grenada—St. George's, on the Leeward side.

One female specimen, differing from those from Central America in having the two basal joints only of the antennæ infusate.

Xylophilus æquinoctialis.

Xylophilus æquinoctialis, Champ., *loc. cit.*, p. 180, t. 8, fig. 15.

Hab. St. Vincent—Balthazar, on the Windward side, St. John's River, on the Leeward side.

Numerous examples. Apparently a widely distributed Tropical-American insect, ranging from the Mexican State of Vera Cruz to Panama, and probably further south. Beaten from bushes, also flying (Smith).

Xylophilus nigricollis, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 14, ♂.*)

♂. Oval, rather narrow, moderately convex, shining; the head and prothorax black; the elytra testaceous, with a rather broad black median fascia, which is widened outwards and extends forwards along the lateral margin, the fascia in one specimen interrupted at the suture, the suture itself narrowly infusate; the antennæ testaceous, with the basal joint piceous; the legs testaceous,

* The minute penultimate tarsal joint cannot be shown in the figures of this and the following species.

the hind femora in great part piceous ; the upper surface sparsely clothed with rather long, decumbent, yellowish-cinereous hairs. Head broad, sparsely, finely punctate, very narrowly extended on either side behind the eyes ; the latter large, coarsely granulated, and very narrowly separated in front ; the antennæ moderately long, rather stout, joint 1 elongate, 2 short, transverse, 3-10 gradually decreasing in length and increasing in width, 3 twice as long as 2, 9 and 10 about as broad as long, 11 long and stout, obliquely truncate and acuminate at the apex. Prothorax subquadrate, a little narrowed in front, slightly broader than long, narrower than the head, thickly, moderately finely punctate. Elytra short, oval, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, thickly, somewhat coarsely punctate. Legs rather stout, the hind femora strongly clavate, the anterior tibiæ bowed inwards towards the apex. Length $2-2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Windward side.

Two males. Allied to the Central-American *X. cinctipennis* and *X. chiriquensis*, Champ., but with shorter and less parallel elytra, differently formed antennæ, etc. On bushes, also flying (Smith).

Xylophilus guttatus, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 15.)

Short and broad, convex, dull ; the head piceous or black ; the prothorax ferruginous, with a transverse dark brown fascia across the middle, sometimes divided into three spots ; the elytra testaceous or ferrugineo-testaceous, with a common transverse patch at the base, sometimes divided at the suture, a spot on the outer part of the disc a little lower down, the sides in front, an angulated fascia about the middle, and a transverse mark on the outer part of the disc near the apex, dark brown ; the antennæ and legs flavo-testaceous, the hind femora infusate ; the under surface fusco-ferruginous ; the upper surface closely, finely punctate, and thickly clothed with a fine, sericeous pubescence, which is whitish on the head and scutellum, and on the light-coloured portions of the prothorax and elytra, and brown on the other parts ; the under surface also closely punctured and clothed with whitish pubescence. Head short and broad ; the eyes large, occupying the whole of the side of the head, rather coarsely granulated, narrowly separated in front in the male, a little more distant in the female ; antennæ—(♂) moderately long, slender, filiform, joints 1 and 2 stout, subequal, 3-10 about equal in length, 3 slightly longer than 2, 11 stout, much

longer than 10, obliquely truncate at the apex—(♀) shorter and with joints 6–10 gradually increasing in width, 9 and 10 about as broad as long. Prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the head, with a shallow transverse groove on either side of the disc about the middle. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, and about twice as long as broad, narrowing from the middle, and very obtuse behind, without distinct depressions. Legs rather short, the hind femora stout; similar in both sexes. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{4}{5}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward and Windward sides; Grenada—Chantilly Estate.

Twelve specimens, most of which are in a bad state of preservation. The description is taken from the St. Vincent examples. The two from Grenada are in a mutilated condition, and one of them has the dark markings much more extended and confluent, so as to leave some small whitish-pubescent spots only on the elytra. This peculiar little species is allied to *X. laticollis*, Champ., and other Mexican forms. Beaten from herbage in scrubby forest (Smith).

ANTHICIDÆ.

MACRATRIA.

Macratría, Newman, Ent. Mag., v., p. 377 (1838).

Macratría femoralis, n. sp. (Plate I., fig. 16, ♂.)

Elongate, subparallel, shining, brown or reddish-brown, the prothorax piceous in one example; the head ferruginous, testaceous in front, the eyes black, the antennæ and legs testaceous, the posterior femora with a large black spot on the inner face near the apex; beneath piceous or brown, the last two ventral segments ferruginous; the upper surface thickly clothed with rather long fine decumbent yellowish-cinereous hairs, with scattered intermixed long erect hairs, the under surface also thickly pubescent. Head thickly, very minutely punctate; the eyes large, converging in front; antennæ slender, moderately long, joints 3–8 equal in length, 9–11 much longer and stouter. Prothorax longer than broad, narrowing behind and dilated at the base, densely, finely punctate. Elytra about two and one-half times the length of, and

a little wider than, the prothorax, broader in the female, parallel to beyond the middle, and conjointly rounded at the apex; closely, finely, confusedly punctate, and with a fine sutural stria. Beneath densely, very finely punctate.

♂. Fifth ventral segment broadly and deeply excavate in the middle, the excavation extending from the base to the apex.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 – $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Windward side, alt. 1,000 feet.

One pair. This species is more parallel and has a relatively wider thorax than most of the American forms known to me; there is no trace of a linear arrangement of the punctures on the elytra; the hind femora have a conspicuous black spot near the apex. The genitalia of the male are exposed; and from the apex of the abdomen there projects a very large, broad, spoon-shaped, membranous piece—apparently a modified terminal dorsal segment, wider than the apex of the abdomen—which is furnished with two long setæ at the apex. Under rubbish on the banks of a stream in the forest (Smith).

ANTHICUS.

Anthicus, Paykull, Fauna Suecica, i., p. 253 (1798).

Anthicus sulcipennis, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, black or pitchy-black; the antennæ testaceous, with the apical four joints, and sometimes the base of the first also, black; the elytra with two oblique testaceous fasciæ—one before, the other beyond the middle, the anterior one widening outwards, neither reaching the suture; the legs pitchy-black, the tarsi and the base of the femora testaceous; the head and prothorax dull, the elytra shining, the upper surface clothed with a few short fine scattered hairs. Head rather large, convex, suborbicular, finely scabrous; the eyes large and prominent antennæ moderately long, thickening outwardly, the penultimate joint transverse. Prothorax longer than broad, much narrower than the head, strongly constricted and compressed behind the middle, parallel towards the base, the anterior portion globose; the surface scabrous and very finely punctured. Elytra rather short, twice as wide as the prothorax, gradually widening to the middle, very deeply transversely grooved below the base, the space in front of this transversely swollen, except at the suture; the

surface very finely, rather sparsely punctate. Legs slender, the femora moderately thickened. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side.

Four specimens. Allied to *A. gibbicollis* and *A. albicinctus*, La Ferté, and *A. clavicornis*, Champ., but differing from all these in its finely scabrous head and thorax, and in having an additional fascia on the elytra. The pubescence is sparse and easily abraded. The post-median fascia extends obliquely upwards and the ante-median one slightly downwards, but they do not nearly reach the suture. On bushes in open places (Smith).

Anthicus trifasciatus.

Anthicus trifasciatus, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth., i., p. 291 ;
La Ferté, Monogr. Anthic., p. 139 ; Fleut. et
Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 432.

Hab. St. Vincent ; Grenada ; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Found in abundance by Mr. Smith in various parts of St. Vincent and Grenada, and also sparingly at Mustique Island. Recorded by La Ferté from St. Thomas, and by Fleutiaux and Sallé from Guadeloupe. I have also seen it from Trinidad. The markings are frequently indistinct or partly obliterated. In fresh examples the elytra are clothed with scattered, long, erect hairs. Shaken from heaps of decaying weeds in cacao-orchards, etc. (Smith).

Anthicus floralis.

Anthicus floralis (Payk.), La Ferté, Monogr. Anthic.,
p. 150.

Anthicus basillaris, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil., iii., p. 279 ;
Quedenf., Berl. ent. Zeitschr., 1886, p. 122.

Hemantus floralis, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad., viii.,
p. 683 (1895).

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side, Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Numerous examples of this cosmopolitan insect were obtained by Mr. Smith. Recorded from Guadeloupe by

La Ferté, and from Puerto Rico by Quedenfeldt. It is omitted from MM. Fleutiaux and Sallé's list of the Coleoptera of Guadeloupe. This insect has recently been taken by Capt. Casey (*loc. cit.*) as the type of a new genus, *Hemantus*. One of the characters given for it in his Table of genera (*loc. cit.*, p. 641) is taken from the form of the mesosternum, which he describes as "variable in extent, becoming subgeneric in weight": I confess I am quite unable to grasp the meaning of such a definition.

Anthicus grenadensis, n. sp.

Elongate, depressed, shining, sparsely pubescent; testaceous, the elytra piceous or pitchy-black, each with a broad transverse fascia a little below the base and a large ante-apical spot, neither reaching the suture, testaceous; the antennæ sometimes with the outer joints slightly infusate, the eleventh pale. Head large, subtriangular, with a few scattered punctures at the sides, the occiput grooved in the middle; the eyes moderately large and coarsely granulated; antennæ moderately elongate, rather slender. Prothorax as long as broad, a little narrower than the head, the sides obliquely converging from about one-third from the apex, rounded in front, and slightly dilated at the base; the surface sparsely punctured, canaliculate down the middle, the channel deeply excavate towards the base, the base grooved on either side. Elytra moderately elongate, about twice as wide as the prothorax, feebly rounded at the sides, depressed, finely and somewhat thickly punctate. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ –1 mm.

Hab. Grenada—Granville, Windward side.

Four specimens. Allied to *A. currax*, Champ., from Eastern Mexico; but much more shining, the thorax deeply grooved down the middle behind and sparsely punctured, the eyes smaller, etc. Under rubbish on the sandy sea-shore (Smith).

MORDELLIDÆ.

MORDELLA.

Mordella, Linnæus, Syst. Nat., 10th edit., i., p. 420 (1758).

Mordella sexguttata, n. sp.

Comparatively short; testaceous, the eyes black, the prothorax with an oval piceous mark on the middle of the disc extending to

near the base, the elytra brownish or piceous, becoming indeterminately paler on the disc towards the base; the under surface with the sides of the metasternum and of the hind coxæ broadly, and the first four ventral segments in great part, piceous, or rufo-testaceous, with the second and third ventral segments only in part piceous; the pygidium in the middle, and the extreme apex of the hind tibiæ and also that of the first three hind tarsal joints, infusate or black; the elytra each with a small rounded spot near the suture a little below the base, a smaller one lower down at the side, a broad transverse sublunate mark at one-third from the apex, and an indistinct apical patch (visible only in certain lights), cinereo-pubescent, the rest of the pubescence of the upper surface fulvous, that of the under surface fulvous or yellowish-cinereous. Antennæ slender, rather short, joint 3 very small, much shorter than 2 or 4. Elytra rather short, gradually narrowing from the base. Pygidium very elongate, slender. Length to end of the elytra, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂.)

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Two specimens, one of which is without head and thorax. This pretty little species is allied to the Central-American *M. flavonotata*, *M. nigromaculata*, Champ., etc. The spots are entirely due to the colour of the pubescence. The hind tibiæ have a single short subapical ridge, as usual in *Mordella*.

CONALIA.

Conalia, Mulsant, Ann. Sci. Nat. Lyon, 1858, p. 313; Opusc. Ent., ix., p. 55; Emery, Essai Mon. Mord., p. 73; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 2, p. 306.

Conalia ebenina.

Conalia ebenina, Champ., loc. cit., p. 306, t. 13, figg. 20, 20a-c.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side; Grenadines—Mustique I.

Found in plenty in St. Vincent. The insect is widely distributed in Central America. It is easily distinguishable by the peculiar sculpture of the hind tibiæ and tarsi (*loc. cit.*, fig. 20c) and the extremely short pygidium.

Conalia fulvoplagiata, n. sp.

Short; black, the elytra with an oblique fulvous humeral patch, the basal joints of the antennæ fusco-testaceous, the hind tibial spurs flavous; the pubescence brownish. Antennæ short, joints 3 and 4 slender, short, equal, 5-11 considerably widened, 7-10 transverse. Elytra gradually narrowing from a little below the base. Pygidium very short, not much longer than the hypopygium, and not extending beyond the apex of the elytra. Length, $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada—Lake Antoine and Mount Gay Estates, and St. George's, all on the Leeward side, and Grand Ance, at the south end.

Eight specimens. The insect is perhaps nothing more than a colour-variety of *C. ebenina*, but as it seems to be confined to the island of Grenada, it is advisable to name it.

MORDELLISTENA.

Mordellistena, Costa, Faun. Reg. Napol., Mordellid., pp. 16, 31 (1854).

Mordellistena pallida, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, rather dull; testaceous, the eyes black, the elytra usually indeterminately brownish at the sides below the base, this colour sometimes extending inwards; the extreme apex of the hind tibiæ, and also that of the first three hind tarsal joints, and the oblique ridges, black; the pubescence fulvous. Antennæ slender, moderately long, joints 3 and 4 short, equal. Elytra moderately elongate. Pygidium very elongate, slender. Hind tibiæ with three oblique ridges—two very short, near the apex, the other extending obliquely across their outer face from the middle to near the base; first joint of the hind tarsi with three, the second joint with two, short oblique ridges. Length to end of the elytra, $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♂ ♀).

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side, and Kingstown.

Eight specimens. I have also seen it from Guadeloupe, in the collection of M. Fleutiaux of Paris, and from Antigua, in the collection of the Rev. T. A. Marshall. The anterior tibiæ are very slender in the males. The peculiar sculpture of the hind tibiæ is common to several of the Central-American species of the genus. The insect is nearest allied to *M. luteola* and *M. isabellina*, Champ., from both of which it differs in its much smaller size, shorter antennæ, and shorter apical ridges of the hind tibiæ.

RHIPIDOPHORIDÆ.

MACROSIAGON.

Macrosiagon, Hentz, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc., iii., p. 462, t. 15, figg. 3a-d (1830).

Emenadia, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col., ii., p. 261 (1840).

Macrosiagon octomaculatus.

Rhipiphorus octomaculatus, Gerst., Rhipiph. Col. Fam. Disp. Syst., p. 22; Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 432.*

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side, and Windward side.

Five specimens. Recorded by MM. Fleutiaux and Sallé from Guadeloupe.

RHIPIDOPHORUS.

Rhipiphorus, Bosc d'Antic, Journ. d'Hist. Nat., ii., p. 293 (1792).

Myodes, Latreille, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., xxii., p. 130 (1818).

Rhipidophorus (Myodes) sancti-vicentis, n. sp.

♀. Black, finely pubescent; the legs piceous, with the first joint of the tarsi testaceous at the base. Head densely, finely punctate, broadly concave and smoother in front, obliquely nar-

* The synonymy is given by me elsewhere, cf. Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 2, p. 356.

rowed behind the eyes; the vertex feebly longitudinally carinate in the middle; antennæ rather elongate, with seven long rami on the inner side, the rami decreasing in length outwards. Prothorax densely, finely punctate; the posterior half of the disc transversely depressed, the depression limited on either side anteriorly by a smooth oblique ridge, in front of which is a smooth space. Elytra coriaceous, finely, shallowly punctate, the humeri smooth and shining. Abdomen, above and beneath, the first dorsal segment excepted, sparsely punctured. Metasternum densely punctured. Intermediate and hind tibiæ bowed inwards; the hind pair broadly compressed and roughly punctured, rounded externally. Hind tarsi with the basal joint slender and slightly curved, as long as the following joints united. Wings hyaline, smoky towards the apex, the costa piceous. Length 4 mm.

Hab. St. Vincent.

One specimen. This small species is allied to *R. (Myodes) niger*, C. O. Waterh., from Central America; but differs from it in the flat, feebly carinate, vertex, the slender basal joint of the hind tarsi, and the finely and shallowly punctured elytra. The antennæ are furnished with rami on the inner side only, and the specimen is no doubt a female.

CANTHARIDÆ.

HORIA.

Horia, Fabricius, Mant. Ins., i., p. 164 (1787).

Horia maculata.

Cucujus maculatus, Swed. Vetensk. Ac. nya Handl., 1787, p. 199, t. 8, fig. 8.

Horia maculata, Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 433; Champ., Biol. Centr.-Am., Col., iv., 2, p. 371.*

Hab. St. Vincent—southern end.

One mutilated female specimen, found under a rotten log. A widely distributed Tropical-American insect, and stated to be parasitic on a species of the Hymenopterous

* The full synonymy is given by me, *loc. cit.*

genus *Xylocopa*. Recorded from the islands of San Domingo, Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, and Barbados; the Barbados insect, however, is probably referable to *H. auriculata*, Champ.

TETRAONYX.

Tetraonyx, Latreille, in Humb. et Bonpl., Obs. Zool., i., p. 160 (1811).

Tetraonyx quadrimaculatus.

Apalus quadrimaculatus, Fabr., Ent. Syst., i., 2, p. 50.

Tetraonyx quadrimaculatus, Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., vi., p. 344; Haag, Stett. ent. Zeit., 1879, p. 308; Fleut. et Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 433.

Hab. St. Vincent—South end and Windward side; Grenada—Mount Gay Estate, on the Leeward side.

Three specimens. Also inhabits the Southern United States, and the islands of St. Thomas and Guadeloupe, but not yet recorded from Central America.

ZONITIS.

Zonitis, Fabricius, Ent. Syst., p. 126 (1775).

Zonitis lineata, n. sp.

Elongate, broad, parallel, dull, finely pubescent; luteous or flavo-luteous; the eyes, the tips of the mandibles, the palpi, and antennæ black, the latter with the extreme base of each joint testaceous; the elytra variable in colour—fuscous or fusco-testaceous, with the sutural and lateral margins, the apex, and a line or stripe down the middle of the disc flavo-luteous—fusco-testaceous, with a darker patch at the base—flavo-luteous, with two spots at the base and a streak on the disc towards the apex fuscous—or entirely flavo-luteous; the tips of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi, black or piceous. Head densely punctured, the punctures very fine on the vertex, the interocular space with a few coarse scattered punctures only, a narrow space down the middle impunctate; the eyes large, transverse, coarsely granulated, separated by a space about half the width of the eye as seen from above; antennæ very elongate, slender, filiform, joints 2 and 3 subequal in length. Prothorax a little broader than long, as wide as the head, rapidly

and obliquely narrowing from the middle forwards ; densely, finely punctate, a space along the middle more sparsely and more coarsely punctured. Elytra elongate, parallel, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, obtuse at the apex ; densely, very finely punctate, sometimes with indications of one or two faintly raised lines on the disc. Beneath densely, very finely punctate.

♂. Fifth ventral segment broadly and deeply emarginate at the apex, with a large and very deep triangular depression in the middle, the bottom of the depression smooth and shining.

Length 14–16, breadth 4–5 mm. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side.

Six specimens, all attracted to "light." Allied to *Z. megalops*, Champ., from Guatemala.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- FIG. 1. *Ozolais tuberculifera*, ♂.
 2. *Ctesicles insularis*, ♂.
 3. *Crypticus undatus*.
 4. *Uloma sulcata*, ♂.
 5. *Platydemia apicenotatum*.
 6. *Lorelus brevicornis*.
 7. *Lorelopsis pilosus*.
 8. *Mentes æneopiceus*, ♂.
 9. *Statira vittata*, ♂.
 10. *Lobopoda insularis*, ♂.
 10a. " " genitalia.
 11. " *ebenina*, ♂, genitalia.
 12. *Copidita quadrilineata*.
 13. " *frontalis*.
 14. *Xylophilus nigricollis*, ♂.
 15. " *guttatus*.
 16. *Macratris femoralis*, ♂.
 17. *Menimopsis excæcus*, ♀.
 17a. " " antenna.



Champion, G. C. 1896. "I. On the Heteromorous Coleoptera of St. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 44, 1–54. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2311.1896.tb00955.x>.

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