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

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Fifth pair of natatory legs of *Calanus magnus*.
— 2. First ditto *C. borealis*.
— 3. Fifth ditto *C. borealis*.
— 4. First ditto *C. plumosus*.
— 5. Fifth ditto *C. plumosus*.
— 6. First ditto *C. magnus*.
— 7. Fifth ditto of the male of *C. elegans*.
— 8. Fourth ditto of the female of *C. elegans*.
— 9. Third pair of maxillipeds of *C. elegans*.
— 10. Posterior legs of *C. longus*.
— 11. Abdomen and posterior part of the cephalothorax of *C. magnus*.

XIV.—*Description of a new Genus and Species of British* Curculionidæ. By T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A., F.L.S.

Genus Pentarthrum, Woll.

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

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

A πέντε, quinque, et ἄρθρον, artus.

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

Pentarthrum Huttoni, Woll.

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

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

P. narrow and subcylindrical, pale rufo- (or ferrugineo-) piceous (the prothorax however being, apparently, rather darker than the elytra and the apical portion of the rostrum), slightly shining and glabrous. *Rostrum* of equal breadth throughout; somewhat coarsely punctured at its base, but lightly so towards

its apex. *Prothoraæ* elongated and subconical,—being attenuated anteriorly, and widest just in front of its base, where it is about as broad as (or, if anything, a little broader than) the elytra; very deeply and regularly punctured all over; somewhat convex and even, and with scarcely any indications of a dorsal line. *Elytra* parallel and rugulose, deeply punctate-striated, and with a row of very minutely impressed points down each of their interstices. *Antennæ* (especially their scape and club), and the *legs*, of a paler and clearer colour than the rest of the surface,—being somewhat rufo-ferruginous (or very pale rufo-piceous): the *tibiæ* (particularly the inner edge of the anterior pair, which are strongly setose) and *tarsi* of the former, and the *club* of the latter, very pubescent. *Body beneath* uniformly and deeply punctured all over,—with the anal region minutely fulvo-pubescent.

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

XV.—*On the Genus* Lycium. By John Miers, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 20.]

B. Neogeæ.

* *Filamenta lævia.* Sp. 23.

23. *Lycium pallidum* (n. sp.);—ramosum, ramulis tortuosis, subnitidis, fusco-rufescentibus, grosse nodosis, breviter spinosis, creberrime foliosis, foliis e nodis fasciculatis, glaberrimis, spathulato-oblongis, obtusis, imo in petiolum tenuem angustatis, utrinque alutaceo-glaucis, carnosulis, eveniis; floribus majus-