

these parasitic Isopoda differ from other Crustacea in having motile spermatozoa, which will be generally admitted to be more improbable than the existence of hermaphroditism in a parasitic animal.

XXII.—*Additions to the Coleopterous Fauna of Tasmania.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE following Coleopterous insects have just been added to the national collection. In the collection from which they were selected were specimens of *Dorcadida biocularis*, a species, I believe, not previously recorded from this locality.

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Telura vitticollis, Er.

The male of this species appears never to have been recorded. It differs from the female in having the eyes very prominent, the club of the antennæ is composed of five long leaflets instead of three, and the elytra are more narrowed towards the base.

HETEROMERA.

Mordella felix, sp. n.

Atra; capite thoraceque aureo-tomentosis, hoc vitta media et utrinque puncto nigris; elytris macula basali fasciisque duabus (una ante medium angulata, secunda transversa ante apicem) aureo-tomentosis; pectore abdomineque albido maculatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Head and thorax clothed with golden pubescence, the former with a distinct longitudinal impressed line on the vertex; thorax with a round black spot on each side, and a central longitudinal black stripe which is interrupted anteriorly; the posterior margin lobed in the middle. Scutellum golden. Elytra with a short, scarcely oblique spot joining the base near the scutellum, a well-marked fascia a little before the middle in the form of a W, and a transverse spot before the apex, all golden. Underside clothed with whitish pubescence; a triangular spot on each side of the basal abdominal segments and the two anal segments black. Palpi, two basal joints of the antennæ, anterior femora and tibiæ, and spurs to the posterior tibiæ pitchy.

Hab. Tasmania.

Brit. Mus.

LONGICORNIA.

PRIONIDÆ.

Tragosominæ.

ENNEAPHYLLUS, gen. nov.

Apical joint of labial palpi slightly elongate, subfusiform, truncate at the apex. Thorax transverse, with a small sharp upturned spine on each side. Scutellum parallel-sided at the base, narrowed at the apex. Elytra elongate, parallel, depressed, not spined at the sutural angle. Prosternum very narrow. Femora not dentate at the apex. Abdomen with the fifth segment emarginate at the apex in both sexes.

♂. Antennæ as long as the whole insect; third joint scarcely longer than the first; the fourth to tenth joints gradually become flatter and slightly increase in length, the third to tenth opaque, each emitting from the apex below a very long flat branch; the eleventh joint long, arched, lamelliform.

♀. Antennæ two thirds the length of the insect, slender and simple; the third joint as long as the two following taken together; the apex of the third and the following joints entirely poriferous below.

This genus should be placed between *Prionoplus* and *Tragosoma*.

Enneaphyllus æneipennis, sp. n.

Elongatus, parallelus, piceus, nitidus; elytris ænescentibus, crebre punctatis; corpore subtus femoribusque testaceis; pectore longe piloso.

Long. 12–15 lin., lat. $3\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Head and thorax very thickly and rugosely punctured; the latter a little broader than the head, flattened on the disk, with a single spine on each side. Elytra parallel, somewhat æneous, straight at the base, so that the shoulders, although rounded, are rectangular; the sides very finely margined, obtusely rounded at the apex, and with no sutural spine.

Hab. Tasmania.

Brit. Mus.

British Museum, Feb. 20, 1877.

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THIS interesting work appears to have had its origin in the public demand for information consequent upon the exhibition at Vienna



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