

Although I have referred this species to *Scotosia*, this action is but tentative; like nearly all the large genera of moths, *Scotosia* will have to be subdivided, and the form of the wings (especially of the primaries*) in the male of this species will then probably entitle it to rank as a distinct genus.

XXXII. — *Coleoptera collected during the Expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger.'* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE present paper has reference only to the *Coleoptera* collected at Tristan d'Acunha, Ki Dulan, Aru Islands, and Tahiti.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Carmichael, in his "Description of Tristan da Cunha" (Tr. Linn. Soc. xii. pp. 497-8), says, "The only insects I observed are three small species of *Curculio*, four *Phalæna*, one *Hippobosca*, two of *Musca*, one of *Tipula*."

Probably the *Curculionidæ* referred to may be those described below as *Palæchthus* and *Pentarthrum*.

Lancetes varius, Fabr.

Hab. Inaccessible Island.

The eight specimens received are a trifle longer and narrower than the Chilian specimens; they have the anterior margin of the thorax pitchy, and the fuscous spot at the base extends beyond the middle of the thorax. The sterna and posterior coxæ are pale. All the Chilian specimens in the Museum collection have the sterna and coxæ blackish, and the fuscous marks on the thorax, when present at all, are very small. The Fabrician type from Patagonia has the thorax entirely yellow as well as the sterna and posterior coxæ. Babington's types, described as *Colymbetes nigrorematus*, from Port Famine and Port Desire, have scarcely any trace of the spots on the thorax, but have the sterna and coxæ black. Mr. Sharpe, in his monograph of the *Dytiscidæ* (Sci. Tr. R. Dublin Soc. ii. 1880-2, p. 604), under *Lancetes præmorsus* (the name he adopts for the species) gives Bolivia and Monte Video as additional localities.

Cercyon littorale, Gyll.

Hab. Inaccessible Island.

Two examples agreeing with European specimens.

* The male primaries are formed as in the genus *Chesias*.

Quedius fulgidus, Fabr.

Hab. Nightingale Island.

Numerous specimens agreeing perfectly with European examples. This species has occurred in very remote parts of the world.

PALÆCHTHUS, n. gen.

General characters of *Erirrhinus*, but with the third joint of the tarsi scarcely broader than the preceding, &c. Rostrum about the length of the thorax, rather stout, slightly curved, a little narrowed to the apex; the antennal scrobe commencing near the apex, extending to the eye, deep, bounded above by a ridge. Antennæ long, moderately slender; scape a little enlarged towards the apex; first joint of the funiculus about twice as long as broad; the second joint a little longer, the third to seventh subglobose; club ovate, the first joint smooth and shining. Eyes not large, not prominent, transversely ovate, a little sinuate anteriorly for the antennal scrobe. Thorax a little longer than broad, subparallel, a little narrowed at the base, rather more so in front, moderately flattened, with surface even; anterior margin slightly sinuate behind the eye; the anterior margin of the prosternum emarginate. Scutellum very small, elongate. Elytra at the base a little broader than the thorax, narrowed at the apex, arched posteriorly, the sides nearly perpendicularly; punctate-striate, the surface even, setose. Legs moderate. Anterior coxæ very prominent, contiguous; intermediate coxæ globular, prominent, separated by a narrow process; posterior coxæ transversely ovate. Femora moderately enlarged in the middle. Tibiæ bisinuate on the inner side; the outer apical angle obliquely rounded; the mucro distinct, especially to the anterior tibiæ. Tarsi moderately long and narrow, densely pilose below, the first, second, and third joints subequal in length; the third scarcely wider than the preceding, scarcely bilobed, with only a narrow incision at the apex visible from below; claws free. Metasternum very short, impressed posteriorly; parapleura extremely narrow. Abdomen with the divisions between the basal segments effaced (except close to the side), these segments concave; the intermediate segments very short, separated by very deep incisions.

The general form of the larger of the two species for which I propose this genus is somewhat that of *Erirrhinus maculatus*, but with a longer thorax, not narrowed at its base. The smaller species is rather more depressed.

Palæchthus glabratus, n. sp.

Elongatus, fusiformis, convexus, glaber, piceus; capite rostroque crebre subtiliter punctulatis; thorace latitudine paulo longiori, nitido, crebre evidenter punctato, basi medio impressa; elytris thorace paulo latoribus post medium gradatim arcuatim angustatis, nitidis, striatis, striis punctatis, interstitiis perparum convexis, subtiliter coriaceis, dimidio apicali fulvo-hirto; metasterno subtiliter (latera versus obsolete) punctulato, parapleuris angustissimis; pedibus punctatis, fulvo-pubescentibus, tibiis sat asperatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 12 millim., lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

The rostrum has a fine, smooth, raised line, commencing at a round fovea which is between the eyes and extending to the apex. The eyes are distinctly narrowed below. The thorax is scarcely arcuate at the sides, slightly narrowed from near the base to the front, and also at the extreme base. The elytra have the shoulders obliquely rounded off with a slight impression above; the striæ are distinct posteriorly, but at the base are only represented by lines of fine punctures. The pubescence is stiff and dense at the apical declivity, particularly on the suture, and forms a slight tuft at the apex of the fourth stria.

Hab. Nightingale Island (Oct. 17, 1873).

Three examples. Probably the pubescence would be found in fresh examples to exist, to a small extent, on the thorax and base of the elytra.

Palæchthus cossonoides, n. sp.

Elongatus, subparallelus, depressiusculus, pallide piceus, parce flavo-setosus; thorace fere parallelo, ad apicem ipsum angustato, crebre evidenter punctato, depresso; elytris ad apicem arcuatim angustatis, leviter striato-punctatis, interstitiis parum nitidis, punctis parvis setigeris sat discretis seriatim dispositis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim., lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Much more depressed than the foregoing species, and more parallel in outline. The rostrum is relatively a little shorter (a little shorter than the thorax), only very slightly arched, the punctuation obscure and confused, the fovea between the eyes almost wanting. The thorax is more parallel, only narrowed just before the apex and at the extreme base; with no dorsal impression. The elytra are more depressed, and consequently the posterior declivity is more gradual; the striæ are represented by lines of fine (generally elongate) punctures; the pubescence is more sparse and more equally distributed.

Hab. Nightingale Island. A single example.

Pentarthrum Carmichaeli, n. sp.

Statura fere *P. Huttoni*, minus nitidum, pallide piceum, aureo-pubes-
cens; rostro paulo longiori, thorace lateribus postice magis rotun-
datis, creberrime punctato; elytris fortiter striatis, striis confertim
evidenter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, seriatim punctatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim., lat. 1 millim.

The rostrum a little longer than in *P. Huttoni*, nearly parallel, rather dull, finely and rather closely punctured at the base, the punctuation beyond the middle excessively fine and longitudinally confluent. Eyes moderately prominent. Antennæ rather short and stout, beset with long hairs; funiculus 5-jointed, the first joint a trifle longer than broad, narrowed at the base, the second as long as the first; the third, fourth, and fifth shorter, subequal; the club elongate-ovate, pilose. Thorax moderately flattened, the surface finely coriaceous, very thickly and moderately strongly punctured, broadest at one third from the base, narrowed in front and at the base, the sides distinctly rounded. Scutellum small and rounded. Elytra at the base not quite so broad as the broadest part of the thorax, somewhat flattened, parallel, arcuately narrowed at the apex, strongly striated, the striæ closely and moderately strongly punctured, the punctures rather transverse; the interstices convex, each with a single irregular line of small punctures; all the punctures bear golden hairs, which have a slight greenish tint in some lights. Tarsi short and stout; the third joint broad and excavated nearly as in *P. Huttoni*, not bilobed.

Hab. Inaccessible Island. Several examples.

KI DULAN.

Leptochirus samoensis, Blanch.

A single example, which appears to be referable to this species.

Aceraius Germari, Kaup.

Many examples. The specimens in the Museum collection are from Ki Island and Aru Island.

Pelops * *gularis*, n. sp.

Niger, nitidissimus; elytris punctato-striatis; interstitiis parum convexis; gula parum nitida; processu prosternali postice sat

* Kaup, Berlin. ent. Zeit. xv. (Mon. Passalidæ), p. 37.

convexo, opaco; metasterni lateribus late confertim ruguloso-punctatis, basi utrinque punctis nonnullis impressa.
Long. 21 lin.

This species is very close to *P. Salamonis*, Kaup (Berl. ent. Zeit. xv. p. 39), but a little smaller. Labrum beset with reddish hairs, sparingly and strongly punctured, deeply emarginate, the left lobe a little the longer. Middle of the epistoma considerably produced forwards, with a deep quadrangular emargination. Thorax moderately convex, smooth, with scarcely any trace of the middle line; the lateral impression is oblique and not very deep, smooth; at the anterior angles there are a few punctures. Elytra with the striæ rather deeply impressed; the punctures in the sutural stria are scarcely visible, but in each stria the punctures are more distinct as the sides are approached; the punctures in the lateral striæ are deep, *very* close together, and transverse; in *P. Salamonis* these punctures are scarcely transverse, and are more distinctly separated from each other. The middle portion of the gula is smooth, semicircular in outline, gently convex, slightly opaque on each side, not impressed on each side of the base, as it is in *P. Salamonis*. The prosternal process is somewhat dull posteriorly, subparallel, moderately convex, and not flattened at the apex, as it is in *P. Salamonis*. The sides of the metasternum are densely and finely rugulose and opaque, and on each side of the base there are some rather strong punctures as in *P. Salamonis*.

A single example.

Pæcilopharis truncatipennis, Ritsema.

A single specimen. This species is described (Notes Leyden Mus. iii. 1881, p. 1) from a male from the Aru Islands.

The following more or less widely distributed species were also met with:—*Eupholus Linnei*, Th. (1); *Sipalus granulatus*, Fabr. (2); *Sphenophorus obscurus*, Boisd. (1); *Chlorophanus annularis*, Fabr. (1); *Aulacophora rubrozonata*, Boisd. (1). Also a single specimen of the genus *Praonetha* which I am unable to determine.

ARU ISLANDS (*Wokam, Dobbo, and Wanumbai*).

The following is a list of the species met with in these islands:—

Therates labiatus, Fabr.; *Tricondyla aptera*, Oliv.; *Rhopaea aruensis*, Lansb.; *Anomala æneiventris*, Fairm.; *Cautires*

amabilis, n. sp.; *Metriorrhynchus cinctus*, Waterh.; *Trichalus flavicans*, Waterh.; *Sphærarthrum* (n. gen.) *præustum*, Guérin; *Lagria pulchella*, Guérin; *Eupholus Linnei*, Th.; *Celeuthes cinerascens*, Blanch.; *Isomerinthus tessellatus*, Bl.; *Alcides albolituratus*, Bl.; *Paipalesomus dealbatus*, Boisd.; *Acalles pallens*, Bl.; *Miolispa suturalis*, Pascoe; *Ithystenus frontalis*, Pascoe; *Tmesisternus marmoratus*, Guérin; *Rhiparida nigro-ænea*, Baly; *Stethotes lateralis*, Baly; *Æsernia magnifica*, Baly; *Galleruca*, sp.; *Aspidomorpha punctum*, Fabr.

The following is a description of the new species of Lycidæ mentioned above as *Cautires amabilis*:—

Cautires amabilis, n. sp.

Niger; thorace elytrisq. ochraceis, his apice nigris. ♂.
Long. 6 lin., lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Eyes large and prominent. Antennæ moderately long; the first joint rather large, the second small and partially hidden by the first, the third about $\frac{3}{4}$ millimetre long, with a rather narrow branch 3 millimetres long arising from the extreme base of the joint, the branch pilose; the fourth to eleventh joints each a trifle longer than the preceding, the branch proportionally longer, the apical joint long, flat, a little narrowed at the apex. Thorax rather broad, quadrangular, clothed with yellowish-red silky pile, the middle of the anterior margin somewhat produced, reflexed, and thickened; the sides reflexed; the discoidal areolet moderately broad in front of the middle, extending to the basal margin, united to the anterior incrassate margin by a short costa; there is a slight costa on each side, arising from the median areolet rather in front of the middle, and extended to the side of the thorax; the two anterior median areolets are but faintly indicated. Scutellum oblong, emarginate at the apex. Elytra long, parallel, each with nine costæ, the second, fourth, and sixth distinctly stronger than the others; the intervals with lines of strong, generally slightly transverse punctures; the apical fifth blackish.

This species has much the appearance of some species of *Metriorrhynchus* from Australia (e. g. *M. abdominalis*, W.).

The following is the description of the new genus of Telephoridæ mentioned above:—

SPHÆRARTHURUM, n. gen.

I propose this name for a small Telephorid which appears to be common in the islands visited by Mr. Wallace. It is parallel in form, with the segments shining, and in appearance—
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ance somewhat resembles *Telephorus ruficollis*, but with excessively fine punctuation on the elytra. The male has the basal joint of the antennæ large, inflated, somewhat globular, and shining; the second joint is rather short, linear; the third is nearly twice as long as the second; the following joints longer and more slender, slightly diminishing in thickness to the apex. The female has the antennæ similarly constructed, except that the basal joint is normal. The anterior claw to all the tarsi is bifid at the apex in the male, simple in the female.

I think this genus should be placed near *Anisotelus*, with which it agrees in having a large basal joint to the antennæ (although of a different form), but from which it differs in form and in not having the antennæ enlarged at the apex, and widely separated at the base. In the Munich Catalogue *Anisotelus*, Hope* (Royle's 'Himalaya,' p. 55), is placed as a synonym of *Tylocerus*, a genus founded on a West-Indian insect. I think the two genera should be kept distinct, the males having the anterior claw to all the tarsi bifid in *Anisotelus*, and only the anterior claw of the front tarsi in *Tylocerus*.

Sphærarthrum præustum.

I believe that it is the female of the species in question which Guérin has described (Voy. Coquille, p. 75) under the name of *Telephorus præustus*, from New Guinea. There are numerous specimens in the British-Museum collection from Dorey, Aru Islands, Batchian, Amboyna, and Mysol.

The antennæ are generally blackish, with the basal joint either black, reddish, or yellow. The head (except in one of the specimens from Batchian) is yellow. The thorax is always yellow. The elytra are yellow, with a little black at the apex, half black, or nearly all black, or blackish with the suture and margin yellow. The legs are yellow, with the tarsi dusky, except the female specimen from Batchian with the black head; this has the legs black. The male example from Batchian has the head yellow (with a little dusky mark on the forehead), the elytra broadly margined at the suture and sides with yellow, and the legs yellow.

A single female example.

* It may be well to point out that the following species mentioned in a few words by Hope in Gray's Zool. Miscell. p. 26, are omitted (perhaps purposely) from the Munich Catalogue:—*Telephorus rubricollis*, *cyanurus*, *trimaculatus*, *unipunctatus*, *purpurascens*, *assimilis*; *Anisotelus lividus*, *bispilotus*.

Miolispa suturalis, Pascoe.

The specimen brought is entirely black, except a yellow stripe on each elytron. It does not, however, appear to differ in any other respect from the usual red examples with black head.

TAHITI (*Lake Waihiria*).

Anchomenus anachoreta, *eremita*, and *monticola*, Fairm.

The three species brought by the Expedition from Lake Waihiria appear to correspond with the three described by M. Fairmaire (Rev. Zool. 1849, p. 283) from the same locality. If this be the case, however, his descriptions are not strictly accurate.

He states that *A. anachoreta* and *A. eremita* have the striae of the elytra impunctate. This can only apply to the dorsal striae, as the lateral ones are distinctly punctured, and even the dorsal striae are seen to have punctures if the insect is viewed obliquely. The punctures are more obscure in *A. eremita* than in *A. anachoreta*. The sculpture of the interstices of the striae of the elytra is so excessively fine and delicate in *A. eremita* that it can only be seen with a strong magnifying power, and the interstices consequently appear highly polished. In *A. anachoreta* the sculpture is still very fine, but is seen much more easily, whilst in *A. monticola* it is visible with a weak magnifying-glass and renders the surface slightly opaque.

It appears to me from description that *Dyscolus castaneus*, Bohem. ('Eugenies Resa,' p. 16) is the same as *A. monticola*.

These species are correctly placed under the genus *Colpodes* in the Munich Catalogue.

Colymbetes pacificus, Boisd.

Two examples.

Sphenophorus obscurus, Boisd.

Two examples.

British Museum, South Kensington,
March 15, 1884.



Waterhouse, Charles Owen. 1884. "Coleoptera collected during the expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger'" *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 13, 276–283.

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