

increment of the embryo, which becomes surrounded by an albuminous mass that pushes upward the amniotic body, and remains persistent on it like a calyptriform cap, is quite analogous to the growth described by Miquel in *Cycadaceæ*, and very different from that of *Gnetum*. It is remarked by Brown that each suspending thread appears formed of about four simple tubes connected together but slightly, for he found them easily separable from one another without laceration of their surfaces; and this fact gives additional force to the conclusion before mentioned regarding the nature and origin of the suspensor. Still further evidence is given by Schleiden, who traced the entrance of pollen-tubes into the areolar cavities before described, and into the embryo-sacs, with which they remained permanently connected. The growth and development of these several embryo-sacs in each ovule, and their attachment to suspending threads in *Pinus*, *Thuja*, and *Taxus*, are minutely described and figured in the interesting researches of Mirbel and Spach*, published about the same time, and confirming all the observations of Brown: they describe also each suspending thread as being formed of five or six boyaux or simple tubes agglutinated together, each being hollow and filled with granular fluid or such fovillæ as are usually found in the boyaux of pollen.

[To be continued.]

XLVI.—*Brief Diagnostic Characters of new Canarian Coleoptera.*

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

THE following short diagnoses of Canarian Coleoptera are merely provisional, and are intended to secure a few of the more interesting species, the full details of which (structural and geographical) will be given in the general Catalogue which I am now preparing of the Coleoptera of that archipelago. But as the latter is a work of considerable time and labour, and as a large portion of my material has already been dispersed in European collections, it is almost too much to expect that a certain percentage of the new forms (the descriptions of which have long been completed) would not be anticipated were I to delay the publication of them until my whole manuscript is ready for the press; under these circumstances, therefore, I feel that the subjoined notices, however brief, will serve my purpose in preventing, thus far at least, a too violent intrusion into my Atlantic province.

* Ann. Sc. Nat. 2 sér. xix. pl. 8, 9, 10, 11.

Fam. Carabidæ.

Genus LICINUS.

Latreille, Gen. Crust. et Ins. i. 199 (1806).

1. *Licinus Manriqueianus*.

L. ater, nitidus; capite leviter punctato; prothorace transverso-subquadrato (ad latera subrecto), in disco leviter et parce sed versus latera et basin dense et profunde punctato; elytris profunde punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, parce et profunde punctatis necnon punctulis minutissimis interspersis; antennis ferrugineis, ad basin, palpis tarsisque rufo-piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Lanzarotam et Fuerteventuram, sub lapidibus, tempore hiberno et vernali haud infrequens.

Genus BROSCUS.

Panzer, Ind. in *Fna Germ.* i. 62.

2. *Broschus rutilans*.

B. ater; capite prothoraceque nitidissimis, hoc angusto, cordato, ad basin profundius et densius punctato, ad latera ipsissima angustissime marginato subconcolore; elytris nitidis, obsoletissime subpunctato-striatis, ad latera ipsissima angustissime marginatis subconcoloribus; antennis fusco-piceis, articulo primo testaceo-piceo; pedibus piceis.

Long. corp. lin. 7–8.

Habitat in montibus excelsis Teneriffæ, usque ad 7000' s. m. ascendens.

Genus POGONUS.

Dejean, Spec. des Col. iii. 6 (1828).

3. *Pogonus Grayii*.

P. angustus, pallidus; capite prothoraceque rufo-testaceis, hoc elongato, postice paulo angustiore, ad basin punctato; elytris testaceis, parallelo-oblongis, subpunctato-striatis; antennis rufo-testaceis; pedibus testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$ –2.

Habitat Lanzarotam, in locis salinis a Dom^o Gray (cujus in honorem nomen triviale proposui) primo detectum.

Fam. Dytiscidæ.

Genus HYDROPORUS.

Clairville, Ent. Helv. ii. 183 (1806).

4. *Hydroporus Clarkii*.

H. oblongo-ovalis, convexus, supra testaceus, oculo fortiter armato subtilissime pubescens; prothorace brevi, ad latera æqualiter ro-

tundato, postice in medio valde producto necnon utrinque macula transversa (in marginem nigrescentem posticum rare suffusa) ornato; elytris ovalibus, lineis nigris valde fractis (antice præsertim abbreviatis) ornatis, utroque punctorum seriebus tribus impresso necnon ante apicem denticulo minutissimo armato.

Long. corp. lin. 2–2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat in aquis Fuerteventuræ, vulgaris: species in honorem Rev. Domⁱ Clark dicata.

Fam. Thorictidæ.

Genus THORICTUS.

Germar, Silb. Rev. Ent. ii. 2. 15 (1834).

5. *Thorictus canariensis*.

T. oblongus, rufo-piceus, nitidus, minutissime et parce punctulatus, subtilissime (oculo fortiter armato) cinereo-pubescens; prothorace convexo, ad latera valde rotundato, angulis ipsis posticis oblique impresso-marginatis; elytris piceis, antice subparallelis, in disco valde convexis, ad basin linea media vix terminatis sed utrinque breviter longitudinaliter subcostatis; pedibus brevibus.

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

Habitat insulas omnes Canarienses, sub lapidibus in formicarum nidis hinc inde parum vulgaris.

6. *Thorictus gigas*.

T. quadrato-oblongus, rufo-piceus, nitidus, minute et parce asperato-punctatus, subtiliter fulvescenti-pubescens; prothorace brevi, transverso, in disco postico convexo, ad latera valde rotundato dilutiore vix subpellucido, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris piceis, ad humeros calloso-incrassatis et ibidem obtuse prominentibus, in disco valde convexis, ad basin ipsissimam linea media sinuata terminatis, necnon utrinque breviter longitudinaliter bicostatis; pedibus longiusculis.

Long. corp. lin. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ –vix 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Canariam Grandem, in formicarum nidis rarissimus.

Fam. Buprestidæ.

Genus ACMÆODERA.

Eschscholtz, Zool. Atlas, i. 9 (1823).

7. *Acmaeodera Cisti*.

A. elongata, subconvexa, nigra, subtus cinereo pilosa; capite prothoraceque submetallicis, subnitidis, profunde et dense punctatis et pube longiuscula (præsertim in illo) suberecta cinerea fulvaque obsitis, hoc leviter canaliculato; elytris flavo multivittatis, profunde striato-punctatis, interstitiis minute uniseriatim punctulatis.

Long. corp. lin. 2–3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Canariam, Teneriffam, et Palmam, præsertim ad flores *Cis-*

torum (sc. *C. monspeliensis* atque *vagantis*) in excelsioribus crescentium.

Fam. Elateridæ.

Genus COPTOSTETHUS.

Woll., Ins. Mad. 238, tab. iv. f. 8 (1854).

8. *Coptostethus globulicollis*.

C. niger, elytris rarius dilutioribus, subcinereo pubescens; prothorace convexo, basi angustato, antice lato, prosterno antice deflexo; elytris convexis, pube subdemissa tenui vestitis, ad humeros oblique truncatis, sat profunde crenato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis; antennis pedibusque subgracilibus, infuscato-testaceis, illis interdum etiam subnigrescentibus.

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

Habitat sub lapidibus in montibus excelsis Teneriffæ, a 3500' usque ad 8000' vel 9000' s. m. ascendens.

Fam. Cleridæ.

Genus CORYNETES.

Herbst, Käf. iv. 148 (1791).

9. *Corynetes fimetarius*.

C. nitidus, pilis erectis mollibus et (præsertim in capite prothoraceque) elongatis ubique vestitus; capite prothoraceque læte cupreis, dense et profunde punctatis; scutello cupreo-viridi; elytris cyaneis, valde profunde seriatim rugoso-punctatis; antennis nigris, basin versus vix dilutioribus; pedibus nigrescentibus, tarsis dilutioribus ad basin testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$ –2.

Habitat Lanzarotam et Fuerteventuram, in stercore arido (sc. bovino, equino, camelino, nec humano), tempore vernali haud infrequens.

Fam. Bostrichidæ.

Genus DINODERUS.

Stephens, Man. Brit. Col. 203 (1839).

10. *Dinoderus brunneus*.

D. cylindricus, piceo-brunneus, fere opacus, ubique densissime et grosse rugoso-asperatus, breviter et parce sed in limbo longius fulvo pubescens; prothorace antice subangustato et valde mucronato, postice dense granulato truncato; elytrorum granulis magnis sed vix subseriatim dispositis; antennarum clava tarsisque paulo magis testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. 2– $2\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat in pinetis Teneriffæ et Palmæ, truncos *Pini canariensis* antiquos destruens.

Fam. Tomioidæ.

Genus TOMICUS.

Latreille, Hist. Nat. des Ins. iii. 203 (1802).

11. *Tomicus nobilis*.

T. cylindricus, piceo-niger, subnitidus, pilis tenuibus longissimis erectis fulvescentibus præsertim in limbo obsitus; prothorace elongato, postice profunde punctato, antice valde asperato; elytris picescentioribus, profunde punctato-striatis, ad apicem subito et valde retusis, parte excavata dentibus lateralibus tribus (superiore maximo noduliformi), uno parvo antico et duobus vel tribus obscuris subconfluentibus posticis, utrinque armata; femoribus tibiisque rufo-ferrugineis, tarsis antennisque rufo-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2.

Habitat Teneriffam et Palmam, in iisdem locis ac præcedens et una cum illo degens.

Fam. Curculionidæ.

Genus CLEONUS.

Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. 145 (1826).

12. *Cleonus Jekelii*.

C. cylindricus, niger, cinereo pubescens; rostro triangulari densius pallido pubescente, in medio leviter carinato; prothorace subconico, dense et minute punctulato et punctis majoribus perpauca adsperso, ad latera pallido pubescente; elytris vix latioribus, parallelis, grosse striato-punctatis, interstitiis obscure pallido pubescentibus (linea suturam versus fracta, maculas parvas efficiente), utroque ad apicem ipsissimum paulo divaricato et longe ante apicem macula media paulo distinctiore albidiore ornato; antennis ad basin rufo-piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Lanzarotam, Fuerteventuram et Canariam, sub lapidibus in locis inferioribus aridis hinc inde haud infrequens. Nomen triviale in honorem Domⁱ H. Jekel, Parisiis, Curculionidum scrutatoris oculatissimi periti, proposui.

Fam. Chrysomelidæ.

Genus PSEUDOCOLASPIS.

Laporte, Hist. Nat. des Ins. Coléopt. ii. 514 (1840).

13. *Pseudocolaspis obscuripes*.

P. obscure ænea, grosse sed breviter argenteo pubescens, dense et sat profunde punctata; antennis nigrescentibus, ad basin vix dilutioribus; pedibus subæneo-nigris.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$ –vix 2.

Habitat in montibus excelsis Canariæ Grandis, ad flores *Cistorum* (sc. *C. monspeliensis* et *vagantis*) capta.

14. *Pseudocolapsis splendidula*.

P. læte æneo-cuprea, grosse sed breviter argenteo pubescens, dense punctata; antennis longiusculis, rufescentibus, apicem versus plus minus obscurioribus; pedibus rufescentibus.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2.

Habitat in Canaria, Palma et Hierro, ad flores *Cistorum* in locis inferioribus et subinferioribus degens.

Fam. Ulmidæ.

Genus HYPOPHLÆUS.

Fabricius, Skrivt. af Nat. Selsk. (1790).

15. *Hypophlæus nocivus*.

H. subcylindrico-linearis, rufo-ferrugineus, parum nitidus; capite prothoraceque sat dense punctulatis, hoc convexo elongato-subquadrato, antice et postice æqualiter (sed vix) angustiore; oculis magnis, obliquis, nigris; elytris parallelis, parcius leviusque punctulatis, obsoletissime (vix perspicue) substriatis, ad apicem truncatis, pygidium haud tegentibus; antennis brevissimis, crassis, fusiformibus; pedibus rufo-testaceis.

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

Habitat in pinetis Teneriffæ et Palmæ, arbores emortuas antiquas perforans.

XLVII.—Notes on the Possibility of the Embryos of the Guinea-Worm and so-called "Fungus-Disease" of India, respectively, entering the Human Body through the Sudorific Ducts. By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S.*

IN my "Observations on *Dracunculus*," published in the 4th Number of the 'Transactions' of the Society (New Series) †, I have stated, at page 217, that the young Filaridæ of the free species, which abound in the Island of Bombay during the "rains," and throughout the year in most of the tanks, "might pass into the human body through the skin direct, or indirectly through the ducts of the sudorific glands, the latter being much larger in calibre (viz. 1-1200th of an inch) than these young Filaridæ,"—assuming that *Dracunculus*, when fully developed in the human body, is a monster-growth of a worm whose natural habitat is out of the body, that the young ones which it then brings forth are too delicate to maintain an independent existence, and thus unable to propagate the species, and that, therefore, the Guinea-worm is introduced.

No case, however, has yet occurred where a young *Filaria* of

* Communicated by the author, having been read in part before the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay on the 5th of October, 1861.

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist: ser. 3. vol. iv. pp. 28, 98.