

XXII.—*Tentamenta Entomologica*. By H. JEKEL, M.E.S., &c.

HAVING been for some years engaged in the determination and classification of parts of Messrs. Bowring and Saunders's Coleoptera, the careful study of these extensive collections, in connexion with my own, together with access to other important cabinets in London and Paris, has enabled me to determine many unsettled cases of synonymy, and to unite many natural groups confounded or disconnected by various authors.

The important collections received by Mr. Saunders from different parts of Greece (Athens, Albania, and Crete) would, if consulted, greatly increase the amount of our knowledge of that fauna, showing a fair addition of species, not only to the lists of Brullé\* and Lucas†, but also to the more recent and highly interesting works of Reiche‡, Schaum, Kraatz, and v. Kiesenwetter§.

Again, some important collections that I have received from Calabria, Sicily, Andalusia, Galicia, Portugal, and Algiers, have satisfied me of the absolute distinction and, on the other hand, the close affinity or even identity of numerous species with others collected in countries wide apart, viz. the south of France, Spain, and Portugal, with Greece, South Russia, Turkey, Anatolia, Caucasus, and Persia.

*Calathus circumseptus*, Germ., and *Calathus lateralis*, Küster.

Having received many specimens of *Calathus circumseptus*, Germ., from Sicily and Algiers, I have been enabled to ascertain that *Cal. lateralis*, Küst. (die Käfer Europa's, xii. 34, 1848), is a mere variety of that species. The specimens from the above localities are generally larger in size than those from the south of France; and it is only in specimens "nuper exclusis," or having a lighter coloration on the elytra, that these and the thorax seem to be proportionally broader and flatter, from the teguments not having acquired their entire solidity and fulness of convexity, characters known to be shared by all "nuper exclusæ" specimens. I have seen every intermediate in convexity and apparent breadth of thorax and elytra between the extreme *lateralis* and the normal *circumseptus*, there-

\* Expéd. Scient. de Morée, 1832-35.

† Essai sur les Animaux Articulés qui habitent l'Île de Crète, in Revue et Magasin de Zoologie, 1853.

‡ Coleopt. recueillis en Orient par M. F. de Sauley, in Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1855-58.

§ Berliner Entomol. Zeitschrift, 1857-59 (in course of publication).

fore Herr Schaum's doubts on the value of Küster's species (cf. Catal. Coleopt. Eur. Berlin, 1859) were well founded.

*Acupalpus longicornis*, Schaum.

This little *Acupalpus* is one of the numerous instances of perplexity and trouble in which the conscientious study of authors may place you. After having spent much time without ascertaining the specific name of my *Consputus*-like specimens, I had therefore concluded that they represented an undescribed species, which, although evidently allied to Schaum's *longicornis* (Berlin. Entom. Zeitschr. i. 145), could not be identified with his description\*. Having by mere chance read that acute author's new description of the same (Naturgesch. d. Insect. Deutschl. I. i. p. 622), (which is so different from the former, that, except the identity of the name, one would believe it quite another species,) I have just in time been enabled to withdraw my manuscript.

The specimens under my inspection were caught in Albania by S. S. Saunders, Esq., and belong to Mr. W. W. Saunders. They are a trifle smaller, reaching not above  $3\frac{1}{4}$  millim. ( $=1\frac{2}{5}$  lin. Par. mens.  $=1\frac{1}{2}$  lin. Angl. mens.). Their labrum is of a reddish hue, like the sides of the thorax, of which the red margin is well circumscribed, with the disk quite black, as well as that of the elytra, in which the large triangular humeral patch is, together with the narrow limb, of a well-defined pale-yellow hue. They quite agree with Schaum's latter description, made upon mature specimens, and which alone applies to the species.

MICROLARINUS, Hochhuth, and *Rhinocyllus Lareynii*, Jacq. Duval.

It is evident to me that *Rhinoc. Lareynii*, Jacq. Duv. (Ann. Soc. Entom. France, 1852, p. 714), belongs to the genus *Microlarinus*, Hochh. (Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 1847, ii. p. 540).

But the most interesting, as a geographical point, is its specific identity with Hochhuth's *Microl. rhinocylloides*, of which I have no doubt, having carefully compared several extreme specimens of *Rhin. Lareynii* with the excellent description of the Russian author.

This brings an addition to the genera of the European fauna; the valuable characters pointed out by Hochhuth are most clear, besides a difference of habit which would destroy the homogeneity of *Rhinocyllus*.

No doubt this species will be found along the zone extending between these two extreme points, viz. Caucasus and South France!

\* That description was very likely made upon immature specimens.

A second species belonging to this little group has just been described by Mr. Wollaston (*Rhinocyllus lypriformis*) in his most valuable paper "On certain Coleoptera from the Island of St. Vincent," in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1861.

This increases the interest of the new generic form; and if we add that the typical species is also found in Egypt, we ascertain the wide range of the genus.

#### BALANINUS, Germ., Sch.

This interesting and extensive genus, a great many of the exotic species of which are undescribed in collections, is principally composed of two very distinct forms, both represented in the European fauna.

#### § I. (*Balaninus*, pr. d.)

The first, or Stirps I. (*Genuini*) of Sch.\*, contains several types of large size, viz.:—

Sect. 1. *Elephas*, Sch., with aberrant species from Europe (*Pellitus*, Sch.; *Mastodon*, Jekel, *huj. op.*) and America, readily distinguished by their more elongate, less conic, and more convex elytra. Nearly all the large and middle-sized North American species belong to this type.

Sect. 2. *Glandium*, Marsh (= *Venosus*, Germ.), with the various forms and sizes of the continental specimens of the so-called *Venosus*, very likely forming two or three distinct species, forms an intermediate type in which the elytra, although much shorter and more conic, are still convex as in the preceding section. Some of the North American species belong to this group.

Sect. 3. *Nucum*, L., Sch., and *Turbatus*, Sch., represent another set of moderately large species, having broader, more conic and flattened elytra. This group, as regards its European species, must be entirely revised; for, amongst the so-called specimens of *Turbatus* from all parts of Europe, a good many have, in the construction of the external joints of the funiculus of the antennæ, a tendency towards the incrassate and shortened shape declared by Schönherr and all subsequent authors to be peculiar to *Nucum*. The rostrum, especially in the ♀, is also subject to great variations in length, curvature, thickness, and sculpture. These differences, as far as I can judge from the materials I have at hand or have seen—the abnormal specimens being seldom from countries or parts thoroughly and continually investigated by entomologists, but principally from remote

\* To the characters given by Schönherr, add: Unguiculi tarsorum basi intus aut angulatim aut subdentatim incrassati.

spots, whence we so often receive new species—may at least indicate local and permanent varieties, if not really distinct species\*. But the question concerning such polymorphous species can only be settled by the study of an immense number of specimens from all parts of Europe.

None of the North American species that I know of pertain to this group.

Sect. 4. *Villosus*, F., *Cerasorum*, Hb., and *Rubidus*, Sch., are European species representing a group\* of a smaller size, having elytra short, conic, and rather flattened as in Group III. To this set belong a great many exotic species from Africa, India, and Australia, amongst which *Melaleucus*, Sch., is remarkable for its beauty and size, some specimens being larger than our *Nucum*. If Schönherr's indication is not the result of an erroneous comparison, the species varies very much in size, for he says, "*Balanino villoso dimidio major.*" This nevertheless would not be unlikely, for our European species present great differences in size.

This group might be subdivided into two sections according to the armature of the thighs; but *Rubidus* cannot be severed from *Cerasorum* in a natural distribution of the species, and some South African

\* Although, in a philosophical point of view, an important biological result will be attained by the recent conscientious and most valuable observations of Mr. Darwin (On the Origin of Species, &c., 1859) on the successive modifications of species through the numberless influences acting upon successive generations of a given type, descriptive zoology, restricted to the registration of the *actual differences* between *actual species*, regardless of the possible, but unwarrantable, modifications of such species a century hence, will probably always see its worshippers divided as to the limits of species or varieties. The more I have studied the matter, the more I have been convinced that nature, in the groups that we—more or less arbitrarily—call genera or subgenera, proceeds by types, round which *actual types* (without regard to past or future modifications) gravitate the so-called *species*, *subspecies* (*incipient species*, Darwin), and *varieties*. It thus becomes every day more and more necessary for authors, monographers, or faunists to proceed, in their enumerations and descriptions, to philosophical and biological investigations of the *really natural groups of species* in each genus, and this is what I have always aimed at in my various enumerations of species in extensive groups. The continual and endless increase of materials in the collections makes it a duty to conscientious authors to follow such steps; for the use of dry, short, aphoristic, and absolute descriptions (easy work!), giving no idea of the aberrant constitution of a new species, are the plague of science, especially when made by authors who have an insufficient knowledge of the various types of a genus. The excellent application of this principle by Mr. H. W. Bates ("Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley," in Trans. Entom. Soc. London, 1860 & 1861), enhanced by personal (*ad naturam*) investigations—increasing so highly the value of philosophical deductions—deserves the warmest thanks of all true entomologists.

present the same analogies\*. The Catalogues of European Coleoptera would then arrange the species of this group as follows:—

- Balan. villosus*, Fabr.  
 ——— *cerasorum*, Herbst.  
 ——— *rubidus*, Sch.

§ II. (*Balanobius*, Jekel.)

The second large subdivision or Stirps II. (*Spurii*) of Schönherr should, according to the present ideas on generic characters, from the numerous and intrinsic differences it exhibits, be raised to the rank of a separate genus; and I wonder at its having been overlooked by Mr. C. G. Thomson†, whose acuteness has supplied us with many new generic names in this and other families. This gentleman, in the *Rhynchophori*, has made use of several new characters, some of which, although deemed by him as primordial, should rather have been used as secondary, as they very often, even in his limited fauna, break palpable natural affinities, and consequently could not be rigorously applied to a general classification.

This extensive subdivision of *Balaninus* may be distinguished as follows:—

Antennæ crassiusculæ: articulis funiculi 4-7 latitudine haud longioribus; clava crassa, breviter ovata. Scutellum pro ratione minus, præsertim brevius. Pygidium breve subtransversum, ab elytris conjunctim ad suturam parum emarginatis partim tectum. Unguiculi tarsorum angusti, basi non incrassati.—*Obs.* Corpus magis convexum, plerumque minoris magnitudinis.

Besides a few European, it contains a great number of exotic species, most of which are South African, and only a few North American; the exclusion of *Pistor*, Germ., rightly transferred by Schönherr to *Centrinus*, is, as regards its generic form, but one more instance of the necessity of reuniting all those *Mecorhynchi* having the pygidium partly or entirely exposed and more or less perpendicular. Regardless of the presence or absence of a tooth at the thighs (Manip. i. & ii. Sch.—a character of quite secondary value), it presents several natural types, of which two only occur in Europe: viz.—

- Sect. I. Containing: *Cruz*, Fabr.  
*Ochreatus*, Sch.  
 Var. *Rufosignatus*, Fairm.

\* It is a fact that, by according the presence or absence of a tooth on the femora a primordial rank in the subdivisions of extensive genera, one very frequently destroys the natural affinities of species.

† Skandinaviens Coleoptera, Lund, 1859.

Sect. II. Including: *Brassicæ*, Fabr. (= *Salicivorus*, Gyll.).

*Pyrrhoceras*, Msh.

*Troglodytes*, Jekel, huj. op.

The latter species, although only recorded from Anatolia, will probably be found on this side of the Bosphorus.

*Balaninus mastodon*, Jekel. Oblongo-ellipticus, rufo-piceus, supra dense flavo-subochraceo-subtus albescenti-squamosus; rostro longissimo antennisque longis parum tenuibus, rufis; thorace subtransverso, antice haud constricto, confertim punctato-ruguloso; elytris tenuiter confertimque punctato-striatis, interstitiis transversim rugulosis, femoribus acute dentatis.

Long. corp. (rostr. excl.) ♀ 9-10, rostri ♀ 9-10, ♂ 7-8, latit. humer.  $3\frac{8}{10}$ -4 millim.

*Patria*: Hispania (*Dom. Dupont*).—*Mus.* D. Bowring et Jekel.

*Balan. elephantii*, Sch., proximus, sed multo major, pro ratione brevior latior et crassior, et secundum sexus vero differt:

*Caput* magis conicum et minus convexum, inter oculos obsolete impresso-canaliculatum, profundius punctatum. *Antennæ* pro ratione crassiores, sed non breviores, articulis funiculi apice evidentius subclavato-incrassatis, 1° secundo dimidio longiori. *Rostrum* ut in illo formatum et elongatum, pro ratione certe crassius, apice tantum minus abrupte incurvum, basi utroque sexu evidentius punctatum, carinula basali elevatiore, præsertim in ♂; obscure rufum, apice nigro-piceum et punctulatum. *Thorax* latior, subtransversus, apice multo minus angustatus et constrictus, haud marginatus, basi etiam minus angustatus, ergo lateribus minus rotundatus, latius et non pulvinato-convexus, fortius et confertius ruguloso-granulatus. *Scutellum* ovatum, sat elevatum. *Elytra* basi conjunctim minus emarginata, lateribus versus apicem magis conico-angustata (potius ut in *Balan. pellito*, Sch., formata, etsi longiora), supra anterius minus planata, pone medium minus elevata, striis profundius crenato-punctatis, interstitiis evidenter transversim rugulosis. *Corpus* supra squamositate crassiore densiore obscure flavo-subochracea, infra pallidiora tenuioreque vestitum. *Pedes* rufo-picei, dense griseo-squamosi.

*Balaninus troglodytes*, Jekel. Anguste ovato-ellipticus, niger nitidiusculus; thorace subtus, lateribus pectoris abdomineque fere omnino tenuiter albo-squamosis; antennis flavis cum clava picea; thorace angusto subcylindrico, rude punctato-rugoso; elytris profundè punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis punctis profundis distantibus pilis albidis biseriatis repletis; femoribus anticis obtusissime, posticis obtuse dentatis.

♂. Rostro fere longitudine capitis cum thorace, a medio ad apicem læte rufo-flavescenti.

♀. Rostro paulo longiori, a medio ad apicem obscure rufo aut piceo.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 1  $\frac{5}{10}$ , latit. humer.  $\frac{5}{10}$  mill.

*Patria*: Anatolia (*Dom. Dupont*).—*Mus. Dom.* Bowring, ♂ ♀.  
*Mus. Jekel*, ♀.

Minutissimus angustissimusque in hoc genere. Individuis minoribus *Balan. pyrrhoceratis*, cui propinquus multo minor et angustior, et in sequentibus differt:

*Thorax* longior, multo angustior, basin versus multo minus (certe parum) ampliatus, subcylindricus, multo profundius laxiusque punctato-rugosus. *Elytra* basi multo angustiora, apicem versus obtusius subtruncato-rotundatum multo minus angustata, ergo subparallela, profundius punctato-striata, interstitiis elevatioribus, profundius laxiusque transversim punctato-rugosis. *Femora* omnia obtusius dentata.

This lilliputian *Balaninus*, ranking amongst the smallest Curculionidæ, being only the size of *Apion aciculare*, Germ., is not yet recorded from Europe, although, as I have already said, it may be an inhabitant of South-eastern Europe (either Turkey or Greece). The three specimens upon which I found the species do not appreciably differ in size, while its congeners, *Brassicæ* and *Pyrrhoceras*, vary very much in this particular. The unusual coarseness of the rugosities of its thorax, compared with its small size, distinguish it at once from *Pyrrhoceras*, with which only it can be compared.

#### Genus TYCHIUS, Sch.

The rings of the abdomen in the Curculionidæ are very seldom exactly truncate at their apex, the first being most often emarginate in the middle, and 2–4 generally sinuate, *i. e.* more or less roundly produced in the middle, apparently emarginate each side of the latter, then more or less abruptly and obliquely produced downwards to the sides, where they form an acute angle with the side itself. This last character (often little evident, by the elytra embracing more or less of the sides of the abdomen) is highly developed in some groups (*Cionina*, Thoms. : *Cionus* and *Nanophyes*), but presents an anomaly in some species of the artificial genus *Tychius* of Sch. (*Tychius pr. d.*, Stirps I., Sch., sp. 1–23), also in *Miccotrogus* and *Sibynes*, Sch., = *Tychiina*, Thoms., *loc. cit.*\* In most of these the second ring is so much produced that it covers nearly the whole of the side of the third ring (*Tych. striatellus* and *Sibynes silenes*, &c.), and often even reaches the base of the fourth (*Tych. 5-punctatus*, *venustus*, &c., *Miccotr. cuprifer*, *picirostris*, &c., *Sibynes viscarice*, &c.). In a few

\* Mr. Thomson says of his *Tychiina*: "Abdomen segmento 2<sup>o</sup> ventrali lateribus dentato-producto, basin 4<sup>i</sup> obtegente," but this is exact for only a limited number of species.

others (*Tych. meliloti*, &c.) the fourth ring is also more produced downwards than usually.

This abnormal conformation of the second ring of the abdomen has led Mr. Thomson to the erection of a separate tribe as above recorded; but this character is only applicable to Schönherr's Stirps I., a few species of his Stirps II., and to *Miccotrogus* and *Sibynes*, which indeed, when reunited, form a very natural group. Schönherr's Stirps II., based on the normal shape of the rostrum, "*Rostrum subtenuè sublineare*," in opposition to Stirps I., "*Rostrum basin versus crassius, apice attenuatum*," is heterogeneous, since it includes, as above said, some species (*trivialis*, Sch., *auricollis*, Sch., *tibialis*, Sch., also *ampliocollis*, Aubé) closely allied by their general constitution, the subsericeous tomentosity of their body, the shape of the second abdominal ring and of the tibiæ, &c., to Stirps I., although their rostrum be not exactly "apice attenuatum" as in *Miccotrogus*. All the other species of Stirps II.—so far removed in their essential characters from Stirps I., and so wrongly intercalated by Schönherr and all subsequent authors between *tomentosus*, *canescens*, &c., and *cuprifer*, *picrostris*, &c., all closely allied species—have their abdominal rings constructed after the normal type, and most of them bear a greater likeness to other groups of Eirrhinidæ. The analogy of most of them with some species of the artificial genus *Eirrhinus* is so great, that Schönherr himself formerly ranked two South African species in that genus, retaining at the same time a variety of one of them with *Tychius*\*.

Entirely distinct from "*Tychiina*," as here restricted, the great majority of Stirps II. present the three following types:—

I. (*Typus I.*) Scutello mediocri, conspicuo; tibiis posticis (ut anticis) intus ad apicem aut angulato- aut spinoso-ampliatas, apice ipso unco horizontali aucto. Abdomen segmentibus ventralibus 2-4 utrinque paululum (*h. e.* normaliter) angulatim productis. Corpus squamis plus minusve crassis, brevibus tectum. *Notariformes*: (*Pachytychius*, Jekel) —*Typus*: *Tych. sparsutus*, Ol., Sch.

II. Scutello inconspicuo; tibiis posticis apice intus haud (extus plus minusve) ampliatas, amplitudine oblique truncata, apice ipso truncato, ecalcarato.

A. (*Typus II.*) Articulo 1<sup>o</sup> funiculi antennarum valde elongato, 3-7 brevibus, subæqualibus; thorace valde ampliato; elytris brevibus a basi ad apicem sensim angustatis; segmento secundo abdominis ad latera quam sequentibus paulo magis angulatim producto, sed medium 3<sup>o</sup> haud attingente. Corpus breviter ovatum, politum, squamis parvis

\* Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul. iii. p. 308, 38 et 39; iii. 421, 33.; vii. ii. 309, 38 et 39.



brevibus adpersum.—*Baridiformes*: (*Barytychius*, Jekel)—Typus: *Tychius hordei*, Brullé (= *squamosus*, Sch.).

**B.** (Typus III.) Articulo 1° funiculi antennarum mediocri, 2-4° subconicis successive brevioribus, ultimis rotundatis; thorace subovato, modice ampliato; elytris ovatis medio latioribus; segmentis 2-4° abdominis normalibus. Corpus oblongo-ovatum aut oblongum, squamis elongatis setiformibus inclinatis, in elytris seriatis, adpersum.—*Styphli-formes*: (*Styphlotychius*, Jekel)—Typus: *Tych. scabricollis*, Rosenh. (= *asperatus*, Dej. Catal.).

*Obs. I.*—The characters given by Mr. Thomson to each of his three genera of *Tychiina* apply only to a limited number of European species.

*Obs. II.*—According to the artificial system of Schönherr, *Tychius carinicornis*, Lucas (= *Aubeonymus pulchellus*, Jacq. Duv.), from Algeria, South Spain (Cadiz), and Sicily, by the longitudinal channel of its prothorax beneath not extending further than the somewhat distant anterior coxæ, strictly belongs to the second subdivision of the *Cryptorhynchides*, where it might be placed near *Ocladius*; but I cannot see that it has anything to do with *Hypsomus*, as M. Jacq. Duval states; it rather resembles *Pachytychius*, with a tendency towards some species of *Acalles*.

### PACHYTYCHIUS, Jekel.

#### 1. *Femora dentata*.

Typus: *Tych. hamatocephalus*, Sch. Alpes Gallie et Helvetiæ.

Congener.: — *rubriceps*, Rosenh. Andalusia.

— *Lucasii*, Jekel, huj. op. Algeria.

= *elongatus*, Lucas (nec Sch.).

— *leucoloma*, (Dj.) Jekel, huj. op. Senegal.

— *elongatus*, Sch. Senegal, Guinea, Benguela.

— *strumarius*, Sch. Lusitania.

— *latus*, Jekel, huj. op. Corfu.

&c. &c.

#### 2. *Femora mutica*.

Typus: *Tych. sparsutus*, Oliv., Sch. Gallia merid.

Congener.: — *obesus*, Sch. Helvetia, Gall. merid. or.

— *pernix*, Sch. Gallia mer., Hungar.

— *trimacula*, Rosenh. Andalusia.

— *scrobiculatus*, Rosenh. Andalusia.

— *ancora*, Sch. Caucasus.

— *robustus*, Woll. Madeira.

— *squalidus*, Sch. Caffraria.

— *maculatus*, Sch. Caffraria.

— *squamifer*, Sch. Brasilia.

— *sublineatus*, Sch. Amer. merid.

&c. &c.

*Pachytychius elongatus*, Sch.

♂. Rostro paulo brevior et crassior, minus arcuato, lateribus magis ampliatis.—Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7, latit.  $2\frac{1}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Pachytychius leucoloma*, (Dej.) Jekel.

This is evidently distinct from *elongatus*, Sch.; and Dejean had separated them in his collection. It is more than twice smaller (long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ , latit.  $1\frac{3}{10}$ – $1\frac{4}{10}$  mill.). Rostrum proportionally longer and thicker, more arcuate. Thorax much less transverse, evidently much longer, less ampliate at the sides, nearly subquadrate, with the punctures deeper, broader, much less numerous. Elytra with deeper striæ, coarser rugosities on the interstices. Body underneath much more coarsely punctate-rugose.

The specimens from Algeria, which M. Lucas regards as belonging to *Tychius elongatus*, really constitute a distinct species, which I had long labelled in my collection under the name of

*Pachytychius Lucasii*, Jekel.

This species approaches nearer to *leucoloma* in size (although generally larger) and shape of thorax, but is readily distinguished from both species by having much shorter elytra; the antennæ are thinner, and of a light rufous colour. In the configuration of the elytra it stands nearer to *hæmatocephalus*\*, from which nevertheless it is distinct by its less convex thorax, the broadest portion of which, as in the above two species, is much nearer to its apex. Like the three species here mentioned its posterior thigh is dentate, but more obtusely.

I have seen fresh ♂ specimens of *Tych. hæmatocephalus* from the Basses Alpes which have the scutellum whitish squamose, like *rubriceps*, Rosenh. Are the two distinct?

*Sibynes sellatus*, Lucas, from Algiers, is another species of this group, nearly allied to the four preceding, and having, like them, the elytra conjointly rounded at the apex, covering the pygidium entirely†, and the posterior thighs obtusely dentate. It is a very pretty species, having the design of its elytra very similar to that of *Baridius sellatus*, Sch., from the same country.

\* I have seen small specimens of this species confounded with *hæmatocephalus* in some collections.

† The variable shape of the body and of the joints of the antennæ in *Tychius* pr. cl. (as I actually limit it) and in *Sibynes* reducing the number of their distinctive characters as established by Schönherr and subsequent authors, there remains only the difference in shape of the base of the thorax (sometimes very slight) and the more evident one of the apex of the elytra—viz. singly rounded, leaving the pygidium evidently exposed, in *Sibynes*—to distinguish the two groups.

*Pachytychius latus*, Jekel.

*P.* breviter ovatus, nigro-piceus, subopacus, capite cum rostro, tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus; antennis dilutioribus; linea media thoracis, plaga lata latero-dorsali elytrorum, corpore subtus pedibusque leviter griseo-albescente squamosis; rostro longo, lineari, arcuato, punctato-striato; thorace late transverso, subquadrato, punctato-rugoso; elytris breviusculis, tenuiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis rugulosis; femoribus anticis obtusissime, posticis acute dentatis; tibiis omnibus infra pone basin angulariter ampliatis.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 5, latit. med. thor. et bas. elytr.  $2\frac{3}{10}$  mill., long. rostri  $1\frac{7}{10}$ , thor.  $1\frac{6}{10}$ , elytr. fere 3 mill.

*Patria*: Insula Corfu.—*Mus.* Bowring, Saunders, et Jekel.

Statura latiore magis parallela, thorace transversim subquadrato a reliquis distinctus. *Tych. sparsuto* Ol., Sch. duplo major, minus convexus. *Caput* breve, transversim rotundatum, convexum, punctato-rugulosum, fronte foveolata. *Oculi* laterales, perpendiculares, elongati. *Rostrum* deflexum, lineare, arcuatum, seriatim sulcato-punctatum, cum elevatione media longitudinali subcariniformi. *Thorax* apice late emarginatus, infra oculos lobatus; ab apice subito transversim ampliatus, dein lateribus paululum rotundatus (medio latitudine elytrorum), versus basin parum angustatus, quare subquadratus; transversim convexus, punctato-rugosus, lateribus subcarinato-compressis; fundo squamulis fuscis opacis adpersus; linea media basi ampliata, lateribus subtus parcissime griseo-albo squamosus. *Scutellum* parvum, transversim subquadratum. *Elytra* breviter ovata, basi late emarginato-truncata, cum humeris antrorsum acute productis, lateribus usque ultra medium fere parallela, dein versus apicem sensim angustata, apice ipso conjunctim rotundato; supra modice convexa, postice semicirculariter declivia, tenuiter punctato-striata, interstitiis latis, planis, rugulosis; fundo fusco-squamoso; plaga magna latero-dorsali utrinque a basi ultra medium apiceque irregulariter griseo-albo squamosis. Plaga interior ad basin lineolam densius squamosam inter striae 2 et 3 emittit et pone illam paulo emarginata est. *Corpus* subtus fortiter punctato-rugosum, squamulis griseo-albescentibus adpersum. *Pedes* parum elongati; femoribus valde clavatis; tibiis omnibus intus pone basin angulariter ampliatis, dein emarginatis et ciliatis, apice unco acuto parum obliquo armatis.

## BARYTYCHIUS, Jekel.

The type of this little group, *hordei*, Brullé, varies considerably in size, coloration of the body, and density of squamation; its synonymy is also rather intricate.

The normal colour of the body is black or pitchy, with rufous antennæ and legs; but the head and thorax are often more or less rufescent, being in some small specimens even of a bright ruby hue. In some of the specimens with a light thorax, the usually black or

pitchy parts (rostrum, elytra, and body underneath) are either dark or light brown.

The maximum amount of squamulation (which is whitish or flavescent) consists of two intra-lateral lines on the disk of the thorax, two entire longitudinal lines on each elytron (one dorsal, the other lateral), with the interspaces, especially at the base and apex, densely irrorate. But in many specimens the squamulation is reduced to a short basal line on either side of the thorax, and to two short basal and apical lines on the elytra. The lateral line is generally most persistent in intermediate specimens. Lastly, other individuals are quite destitute of squamosity.

The punctures of the thorax also vary extremely.

Its size varies between  $2\frac{1}{8}$  and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millim., some being hardly longer (though broader) than *Tych. picirostris*; the largest equalling *Tych. venustus*. This variation of size occurs indiscriminately in every country in which it is found, viz. South France (Montpellier, Marseilles, &c.), Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Anatolia, Syria, Caucasus, &c.

The synonymy stands as follows:—

*Tychius hordei*, Brullé, Expéd. Scient. Morée, Articulés, p. 246 (1832), 1834.

— *squamosus*, Sch. Gen. et Sp. Curcul. iii. p. 419, 1836.

— *alboguttatus*, Redtenb., Russegger, Reise, i. p. 988, 1843.

— *intramarginalis*, Hochhuth, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1847, ii. p. 549. Since recognized by the same as

— *squamosus*, var. *Caucasicus*, Hochh. loc. cit. 1851, i. p. 94.

The correct and minute description by Hochhuth helps greatly in the recognition of the species, when found in our western countries.

Through its immersed scutellum, this group should be ranged near *Tanyrhynchus* and *Trachodes*, waiting the production of a general classification based upon natural affinities and embracing the various forms of the whole world. This gigantic work, undertaken by Prof. Lacordaire's master hand, we most anxiously expect.

*Tychius amoenus*, Say, Sch., possibly belongs to this group.

#### STYPHLOTYCHIUS, Jekel.

This group should also be transferred to the subdivision *Erirhynides exscutellati* of Schönherr. It bears a certain likeness to the *Styphlidæ* and to *Trachodes*.

Besides its type, *Tychius scabricollis*, Rosenh. (die Thiere Andalusiens, p. 280) = *asperatus*, Dej. Catal. = *nitidirostris*, Dufour in litt., which is widely distributed in South-western Europe, I have seen a few more species, which unfortunately are not at the present time within my reach.