

true *C. pompilus*. They became, in the works of systematic authors, the Black-Ruffe of Pennant, *Perca nigra* of Gmelin, *Holocentrus niger* of Lacépède. The two other specimens which fell into the hands of Mr. Couch, and which were described by him in Yarrell's work, were also *C. pompilus*, as is evident from the number of the fin-rays stated*.

With regard to *Centrolophus morio*, Lacép. (Mr. Couch had marked his sketch with the name of *Centrolophus morio*?), Cuvier has examined the typical specimen to which Lacépède had given that denomination. He found it entirely agreeing with *C. pompilus*, especially with regard to the number of the fin-rays; and there is not the slightest doubt that *C. morio*, like *C. liparis*, Risso, is a nominal species, and synonymous with *C. pompilus*.

Finally, *Centrolophus crassus*, Cuv. and Val., if at all different from *C. ovalis*, cannot be confounded with our new species,—having the body as high as *C. ovalis*, and only thirty-nine rays in the dorsal fin.

Two other British specimens of the Black-fish are mentioned in Yarrell, Brit. Fish. 3rd edit. p. 250: one came under the observation of the Rev. George Gordon, at Lossiemouth (Moray Firth), the other under that of Mr. Rudd, at Redcar. No other information with regard to these two fishes has been preserved.

XII.—On Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera.

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

[Continued from vol. v. p. 459.]

Fam. Tenebrionidæ.

Genus GNATHOCERUS.

Thunberg, Act. Holmiens. 47 (1814).

The present genus is identical with what I have hitherto cited as *Cerandria*,—Thunberg's name of *Gnathocerus*, which until lately appears to have been lost sight of by entomologists, having the priority in point of date. Hence the common *Cerandria cornuta* must be quoted as the *Gnathocerus cornutus*. Another species, detected by myself during the spring of 1859, has been added to our fauna since the publication of my last paper, which I conclude to be coincident (if indeed it be possible to draw any conclusion at all from such meagre descriptions as those of Fabricius) with the *Trogosita maxillosa* of the 'Systema Eleutheratorum.'

* Yarr. Brit. Fish. 2nd edit. i. p. 182.

Gnathocerus maxillosus? Fab.

G. lineari-elongatus, pallide rufo-ferrugineus, subnitidus; prothorace subconvexo, subquadrato, subtilissime punctulato; elytris punctato-striatis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis.

Mas mandibulis elongatis, angustis, curvatis, falcatis, porrectis; fronte bituberculata, ad latera paulo subrecurvo-ampliata.

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

Habitat Maderam, sub cortice arborum laxo in ipsa urbe Funchalensi, Junio ineunte A.D. 1859 a meipso repertus.

Trogosita maxillosa? Fab. Syst. Eleuth. i. 155 (1801).

G. rather smaller, narrower, and more linear than the *G. cornutus*, being of almost equal breadth throughout,—the prothorax being less expanded anteriorly, and the elytra with their sides more strictly parallel; also usually a shade paler than that species, but with much the same sculpture. *Head* of the *females* a little more rounded anteriorly than is the case in the *G. cornutus*, and rather less elevated and expanded before the eyes (which, unlike those of that insect, project perceptibly beyond this developed lateral portion); head of the *males* likewise with this lateral portion scarcely more expanded than in the opposite sex (instead of immensely dilated, as in the *cornutus*), and with two central horn-like tubercles on the forehead (which are smaller and more medial than those of the *cornutus*, and not touching at their base the inner margin of the eye): also with the *mandibles* in the *males* greatly elongated, porrected, and incurved, but very much narrower and more sickle-shaped than those of the *cornutus*, and not so evidently re-curved towards their apex. *Prothorax* squarer than in the *G. cornutus*, being less expanded in front, and therefore straighter at the sides, and with the hinder angles less obtuse. *Elytra* with the sides perfectly parallel, instead of a trifle diverging posteriorly as in that species, and somewhat more deeply striated. *Limbs* (particularly the *antennæ*) usually a shade paler than those of the *cornutus*.

Several specimens of the present *Gnathocerus* were captured by myself (and subsequently, in the same locality, by Mr. Bewicke) beneath the dead, loosely attached bark of the Plane-trees in the Praça da Rainha, in Funchal, at the beginning of June 1859. Like the *G. cornutus*, it has doubtless been imported into the island, but seems to have naturalized itself even more completely than that species. Judging from two short observations in Lacordaire's recent volume on the Genera of the Heteromera, in the 'Suites à Buffon' ("Les mandibules du mâle sont beaucoup plus grêles que chez la *cornuta*;" and, "une seule espèce est décrite, la *Trogosita maxillosa*, Fab., Syst. Eleuth. i. 155," besides the *cornutus*), I conclude that it is in all probability coincident with the Fabrician *T. maxillosa*, and have cited it

accordingly; nevertheless, if it should prove hereafter to be distinct from that insect, I would propose for it the trivial name of *falcatus*—in allusion to its narrow and sickle-shaped mandibles, which (*inter alia*) immediately distinguish its male sex from the corresponding one of its ally. It would seem that the female is the scarcer sex of the two; for out of the twenty-one examples from which the above description has been compiled, seven are females and fourteen males. And, indeed, the same appears to obtain in the *G. cornutus* also, since, of eleven Madeiran examples now before me, three only are females.

Fam. Opatridæ.

Genus HADRUS.

(Dej. Cat.) Woll., Ins. Mad. 502 (1854).

Hadrus Paiva, n. sp.

H. oblongus, niger, subtiliter et crebre granulatus; elytris substriatis, levissime et subtilissime pubescentibus.

Long. corp. lin. 4–4½.

Habitat Maderam orientalem, in illa prominente litoris calcaria ad Porto da Cruz, sub lapidibus juxta mare jacentibus, d. 18 Jan. 1859, copiose inveni. Species valde distincta, et in honorem Baronis ejus Lusitanici “Castello de Paiva” a me amica mente citata.

H. oblong (being of almost the same outline as the *H. alpinus*), black, almost free from scales, and rather more coarsely, and less closely, granulated all over than the *H. alpinus*, but not near so coarsely as the *cinerascens*. Head with the clypeus expanded into a lateral angle in front of the eyes, as in the latter species, instead of being rounded-off, as in the former one. Prothorax of the same shape as that of the *cinerascens*, being a trifle more expanded anteriorly than in the *alpinus*, and not quite so broadly flattened at the sides. Elytra very obsoletely striated, but rather more perceptibly so than in the *alpinus*, and, under a high magnifying power, beset with an excessively short, minute, and distant fulvescent pile. Antennæ and tarsi obscurely piceous.

As will be perceived from the above description, the present *Hadrus* is intermediate in its features between the *H. alpinus* and *cinerascens* (though remarkably distinct, and never merging into either of them)—combining the general outline of the former with the angulated clypeus of the latter; whilst in the relative coarseness of its sculpture (though not in its precise character) it is about midway between the two. In the pubescence of its elytra, also, which is very delicate and obscure, it is intermediate between the totally unclad *H. alpinus* and the rather more evidently (though very minutely) setulose and roughened surface of the *H. cinerascens*. It was detected by myself, on the 18th of

January 1859, in abundance, beneath stones, close to the shingly beach of the low calcareous promontory at Porto da Cruz, in the east of Madeira proper; and I have great pleasure in dedicating it to my excellent friend the Barão do Castello de Paiva, to whose kindness I am indebted for much valuable assistance in procuring for me, at various times, specimens of Madeiran Coleoptera, and whose botanical researches, both in Madeira and the Canaries, are already well known.

Fam. Staphylinidæ.

(Subfam. ALEOCHARIDES.)

Genus TACHYUSA.

Erichson, Käf. der Mark Brand. i. 307 (1837).

Tachyusa maritima, n. sp.

T. depressa, minute punctulata, subopaca, nigra et dense cinereo-pubescentis; capite transversim subquadrato; prothorace late canaliculato, postice angustiore; elytris vix picescentioribus; antennis pedibusque dilute testaceis, illis gracilibus, apicem versus vix obscurioribus.

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

Habitat Maderam, rarissima; in salinis lapidosis juxta mare ad Sanctum Vincentium, inter lapillos velocissime cursitantia, duo specimina mense Decembri A.D. 1858 collegi.

T. depressed, dull-black, minutely punctulated, subopaque, and densely clothed with cinereous pubescence. *Head* transversely subquadrate, being straightly truncated behind, and with the forehead slightly channeled down the centre. *Prothorax* a little narrowed posteriorly, and with a wide, but not very deep, channel down its disk. *Elytra* just perceptibly more picescent than the head and prothorax. *Abdomen* rather more shining. *Antennæ* slender, and a little longer than the head and prothorax; testaceous, being but very slightly more obscured towards their apex. *Legs* diluted testaceous.

Two specimens of the present very distinct *Tachyusa* were captured by myself, during December 1858, below high-water mark, on the shingly beach at São Vicente, at the exact point (close to the chapel-rock) where the stream empties itself into the sea. It would appear to be the representative of the *T. uvida* of more northern latitudes, being somewhat intermediate between that species and the *T. sulcata*. It is, however, rather smaller than the former, with its antennæ shorter, more slender, and (together with the legs) paler, and its head is not quite so long; whilst from the latter it recedes (*inter alia*) in being considerably larger and with altogether longer limbs,—the antennal

joints, moreover, being much less transverse, and the legs of a paler hue.

(Subfam. TACHYPORIDES.)

Genus HYPOCYPTUS.

Mannerheim, Brachél. 58 [script. Hypocyptus] (1831).

Hypocyptus reductus, n. sp.

H. acuminato-obovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus, pubescens; prothorace ad latera angustissime diluto; elytris valde abbreviatis, singulatim oblique truncatis; antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis, illarum articulo ultimo longitudine reducto.

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

Habitat Maderam, in ipsa urbe Funchalensi a meipso semel lectus.

H. obovate, being rounded in front and acuminated behind, convex, black, shining, scarcely perceptibly punctulated (even beneath the microscope), and sparingly clothed with a fine, decumbent, cinereous pile. *Head* transverse, and somewhat acuminated between the eyes. *Prothorax* and *elytra* of the same breadth at their point of junction: the *former* with its hinder angles acute and produced, and with its *extreme* lateral edge narrowly diluted in hue; the *latter* very short, and each of them obliquely truncated behind. *Antennæ* but very slightly incrassated at their apex, and with their ultimate joint shorter and rather more obtuse than in the ordinary *Hypocypti*, rufo-testaceous at the base; their apical portion, as well as the *femora* and *tibiæ*, darker, or more piceous. *Tarsi* pale testaceous.

A single example of the present *Hypocyptus* was taken by myself from beneath a piece of board which was lying on the damp earth in the garden of the American Consulate, in the very centre of Funchal. From the circumstances of its capture, one might have imagined that it was in all probability a chance specimen which had been accidentally imported into the island, did not its decided specific divergence from the European *Hypocypti* tend to an opposite conclusion. Apart from minor features, the concolorous apex of its abdomen, in conjunction with the structure of its antennæ (which are somewhat slenderer and less clubbed than those of its more northern allies, and have their terminal joint shorter and more obtuse), will at once serve to characterize it.

Genus MYCETOPORUS.

Mannerheim, Brachél. 73 (1831).

Mycetoporus Johnsoni, n. sp.

M. rufo-testaceus, nitidus; pectore abdomineque (auro plus minus ferrugineo excepto) obscurioribus; oculis parvis; prothoracis

punctis apicalibus a margine anteriore valde remotis; elytris convexis brevibus, punctorum seriebus fere obsolete; antennis pallidioribus, apicem versus minus incrassatis.

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

Habitat Maderam editiorem sylvaticam, sub truncis prolapsis et cortice arborum laxo, passim. Species *M. pronus*, Er., affinis, sed ab eo, nisi fallor, certe distincta, et in honorem cl. J. Y. Johnsoni, armigeri, scientiæ naturalis in Madera cultoris periti, citata.

Mycetoporus pronus, var. β , Woll., Ins. Mad. 573 (1854).

M. like the *M. pronus*, but rather smaller, with the *eyes* more minute, with the four transverse *prothoracic punctures* a little further removed from the anterior margin; and with the *elytra* shorter and more convex, and with their three rows of longitudinal punctures almost obsolete. The *antennæ*, also, are rather paler than in that insect, and not quite so incrassated towards their apex.

I am now for the first time induced to regard what I have hitherto considered as but a small state of the *M. pronus* as in reality specifically distinct. A recent and more thorough examination of it, with the advantage of a larger number of specimens than I had hitherto been able to command, has convinced me that it cannot be properly referred to that insect,—of which, indeed, I had always considered it a very *abrupt* and extraordinary variety; I have consequently removed it therefrom, and have much pleasure in dedicating it to my friend James Yate Johnson, Esq. (the accomplished editor of Mr. White's excellent 'Handbook for Madeira'), whose careful researches in various departments of the natural history of the island are well known. Its distinctive features, which will at once separate it from the *M. pronus*, may be immediately gathered from the above description.

(Subfam. QUEDIIDES.)

Genus HETEROHOPS.

(Kirby) Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. v. 256 (1832).

Heterothops minutus, n. sp.

H. niger; capite prothoraceque angustulis, nitidissimis; elytris prothorace paulo longioribus, pubescentibus, picescentibus, apice necnon abdominis apice distincte dilutioribus; antennis gracilibus, ad basin et pedibus dilute rufo-testaceis.

Long. corp. lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$ —2.

Habitat Maderam australem, sub foliis marcidis in horto Bewickiano prope Funchal captus.

H. narrow, and acuminate both before and behind (though especially, of course, the latter), and black. *Head* and *prothorax*

highly polished: the *former* narrow and oblong, with a small punctule on either side of the disk behind, and with about four more on each side, placed in a longitudinal row from the inner margin of the eye: the *latter* a good deal narrowed or laterally compressed in front, with the anterior angles somewhat deflexed, and the hinder ones rounded off; with a large and rather deep puncture towards either side on the hinder disk, and with another (rather smaller and more central) on each side of the fore-disk, besides a few obscure ones on the *extreme* margins. *Elytra* and *abdomen* much less shining, and more pubescent, than the head and prothorax, being somewhat densely clothed with a long, decumbent, and slightly paler pile, with a few darker and erect hairs intermixed: the *former* less black than the rest of the surface, being more or less obscurely piceous, and with their apical margin rather brightly diluted in colouring, or rufo-testaceous: the *latter* with its apex and the extreme posterior edge of each segment obscurely rufescent. *Antennæ* rather slender and fragile; their *two basal joints* and the *legs* diluted rufo-testaceous.

Two specimens only of the present *Heterothops* have as yet come under my observation, the first of which was captured by myself, from beneath dead leaves and vegetable refuse, in Mr. Bewicke's garden at the Palmeira, above Funchal, in the spring of 1859; and the second, I believe in the same locality, by Mr. Bewicke himself. It will probably be found identical with a species which I have taken abundantly in the Canary Islands, and is most allied, at first sight, to the common European *H. dissimilis*; nevertheless its head and prothorax are distinctly narrower than in that insect (the former being more oblong, and the latter more laterally compressed in front, and with the discal punctures more evident), its elytra are a trifle longer, and its antennæ are rather more slender and fragile, with their basal joints more brightly testaceous. In their general *facies*, the species of *Heterothops* very much resemble diminutive *Philonthi* or *Quedii*; nevertheless, apart from less important differences, the minute, subulated terminal joint of their palpi will immediately separate them from both of those groups.

[To be continued.]

XIII.—*Notes on Dunlopea*. By Dr. E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, F.L.S.,
Lecturer on Zoology, Dublin University.

DR. E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT exhibited to the Meeting* an annulose animal, which had been taken in India by Mr. Dunlop, one

* Communicated by the author; having been read at the Meeting of the Dublin University Zoological and Botanical Association on March 16, 1860.