

VII.—*Description of a new species of Coccinella from New Zealand.* By M. MULSANT of Lyon, author of the 'Histoire Naturelle des Coléoptères de France.' Communicated by ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

*Coccinella antipodum*, Mulsant. Cocc. ovata, glabra, thorace luteo lineis duabus obliquis nigris, antice abbreviatis. Elytris virescentigriseis, macula obtriangulari juxta scutellum, linea longitudinali antice et postice valde abbreviata, margineque inæqualiter, luteis; pectore rufo; abdomine nigro; pedibus luteis.

Body oval. Head, antennæ and palpi of an orange-yellow; eyes black; prothorax anteriorly with a bisinuate notch, the central portion projecting at least as far as the angles when the insect is seen perpendicularly from above, the anterior angles projecting in the form of a tooth, subcurvilinearly dilated on the sides; from the apex to the base subrotundate on the posterior angles, with the convexity towards the elytra, with narrow raised margins on the sides; moderately convex, smooth, punctate, of an orange-yellow, with two longitudinal oblique black lines diverging posteriorly, each connected with the outer third of the base, and extending somewhat irregularly to about the anterior fourth, corresponding by their outer side to the inner side of the eyes. Scutellum triangular, yellow. Elytra one-fourth broader anteriorly than the prothorax at its hinder portion, three times as long or somewhat more, subrotundate at the shoulders, forming an oval truncated in front, but an acute ogiv posteriorly, with a narrow margin and faint groove near the shoulders; moderately convex, more distinctly punctated than the prothorax; the humeral sides prominent, of a grayish green, somewhat obscure, and ornamented with—1. a subtriangular spot near the scutellum; 2. an irregular band, taking its rise from the centre of the base, broadest in the first half of the sides, where it occupies about a sixth of the breadth; and 3. with a longitudinal line, becoming broader posteriorly where it is truncated, and situated near the centre; yellow. Under side of body fawn-coloured on the breast, with the venter black; epimera and postpectus of a yellowish white; mesosternum entire; abdominal plates in the form of a V, extending to the hinder margin of the ring: legs of an orange-yellow.

*Hab.* New Zealand.

The above detailed description is made from a specimen of *Coccinella* sent to Dr. Joseph Hooker, R.N., by the Rev. William Colenso, subsequently to the publication of the insects of New Zealand in the 'Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S.S. Erebus and Terror.' Dr. Hooker kindly put into my hands a bottle of in-

sects from New Zealand, which contained this and some other unrecorded species. I hasten to publish it, as the *Coccinella Tasmanii* of the above Fauna is only a variety of the Australian *C. leonina*, Fabr.

M. Mulsant gave me this description for the second and forthcoming part of the 'Fauna of New Zealand,' but I prefer publishing it at once. The name he had provisionally given it having been used by Klug for a Mexican species of the family, I have given it another name.

I may mention, that since the publication of the Fauna alluded to, I have ascertained the following to be the correct synonyms of one of the Longicorn Beetles mentioned there:—

*ÆMONA VILLOSA.*

*Saperda villosa*, Fabr.

*Saperda hirta*, Fabr. (olim).

*Æmona humilis*, Newman, Entomologist, p. 8.

*Isodera villosa*, White, l. c. t. 4. f. 1.

We have only received within the last week a small box of insects at the Museum from Dr. Andrew Sinclair, R.N., the Colonial Secretary, perhaps the most interesting feature of which is a rather small species of *Mantis*.—A. W.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*The History of Barbados.* By Sir ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK, Ph.D.  
&c. Royal 8vo, 772. London, 1848.

THIS new proof of the indefatigable activity of its well-known author consists of a portly volume, containing a geographical and statistical description of the island, with a sketch of its history, and, what brings it more particularly within our province, an account of the geology and natural productions. This third division forms a very important feature of the book, and is much more perfect than such portions of topographical works usually are; in addition to the very interesting geological details and special natural history, we find copious lists of the organic forms, vegetable and animal, inhabiting the island, which are chiefly the fruits of the author's personal researches. These lists are prefaced by brief introductory notices which will add much to their interest in the eyes of general readers, and the author states that want of space alone prevented his adding a popular account of the plants with their uses and properties; he still looks forward to the composition of a Flora of Barbados.

In describing the general outline and aspect of the island, Sir Robert compares it in size and in some measure in outline to the Isle of Wight. "It is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as in the parish of St. Philip, extend for nearly three miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to the navigation. The shore