CATALOGUE

OF THE

COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS

OF

MADEIRA

IN

THE COLLECTION

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

 \mathbf{BY}

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

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

1857.

in the British Museum, and which was probably imported into the island, being from the collection of the late Dr. Heineken.

SECTIO X. PSEUDOTRIMERA.

Fam. 43. COCCINELLIDÆ.

Genus 166. COCCINELLA.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. edit. 1 [script. Coccionella] (1735).

407. Coccinella mutabilis.

Coccinella mutabilis, Scriba, Journ. 183. 141 (1790).

—— læta, Fab., Ent. Syst. v. Suppl. 78 (1798).

Adonia mutabilis, Muls., Sécuripalp. de France, 39 (1846).

Coccinella mutabilis, Woll., Ins. Mad. 461 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira and Porto Santo, occurring on flowers at nearly all elevations.

408. Coccinella 7-punctata.

Coccinella 7-punctata, Linn., Fna Suec. 477 (17	61).
——, Gyll., Ins. Suec. iv. 163 (1827).	
, Muls., Sécuripalp. de France, 79 (184	l 6).
, Woll., Ins. Mad. 462 (1854).	

Inhabits Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Dezerta Grande, being tolerably abundant at most elevations. It occurs also in the Canary Islands.

409. Coccinella 14-pustulata*.

Coccinella	14-pustulata, Linn., Fna Suec. 502 (1761).
	Gull., Ins. Suec. iv. 156 (1827).
 ,	Muls., Sécuripalp. de France, 93 (1846). Woll., Ins. Mad. 462 (1854).
	Woll., Ins. Mad. 462 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira proper, the only specimen which I have seen (now in the British Museum) being from the collection of the late Dr. Heineken.

410. Coccinella testudinea.

Coccinella testudinea (Hein.), Woll., Ins. Mad. 463 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring principally on the leaves of the Datura and Hibiscus at low elevations.

411. Coccinella Genistæ.

Coccinella Genistæ, Woll., Ins. Mad. 464. tab. x. f. 5 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira proper, being attached to the Genista scoparia

(or common Broom) at the loftiest altitudes. It is very nearly allied, in general aspect and markings, to the C. phalerata (Dahl), Lucas, from Sicily and the north of Africa, and which is well figured in the magnificent work published by the French Government on the Coleoptera of Algeria; nevertheless it is truly distinct therefrom, possessing small structural characters (apart from sculpture, outline, and colour) which will at once separate it from that species. Thus, it is a little larger and more oblong than the phalerata, it is much more perceptibly punctulated, its scutellum is very much less minute, its eyes are larger, and its elytra are less curved inwards (or emarginated) at the base. Its legs also (except the tarsi), its head (except two triangular frontal patches), and its prothorax (except the edges, and two oblong bars, inwardly-directed from the anterior angles) are black,—whereas in that insect they are all (with the exception of six small prothoracic spots) pale; its inner elytral stripe is much more abbreviated anteriorly, and its dark sutural line is expanded into a rounded patch just behind the scutellum.

Genus 167. SCYMNUS.

Kugelann, in Schneid. Mag. 515 (1794).

412. Scymnus Durantæ.

Scymnus Durantæ, Woll., Ins. Mad. 465 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring on the foliage of Duranta Plumieri and the various species of Hibiscus, principally at low elevations.

413. Scymnus marginalis.

Inhabits Madeira proper, occurring on the leaves of various plants, principally at low elevations.

414. Scymnus decemplagiatus, n. sp.

- S. hemisphæricus niger pilis erectis cinereis robustis obsitus, capite prothoraceque latis creberrime punctulatis, elytris profundius et subrugose punctulatis, singulo plagis quinque testaceis ornato, antennis pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis.
- Long. corp. lin. 1.
- S. hemispherical, black, slightly shining, and beset all over with robust, erect, pale-cinereous hairs. Head and prothorax broad,

and very closely and finely punctulated. Elytra rather wider at their base than the prothorax, and with the shoulders slightly prominent; much more coarsely punctured than the head and prothorax,—the punctures being more or less confluent, giving the surface a subrugulose appearance; each ornamented with five testaceous patches,—one of which (somewhat rounded) is situated considerably before the middle, midway between the suture and lateral edge; another (large and elongate) on the inner disk; a third (smaller, but likewise elongate) between the hinder disk and the lateral edge; and the remaining two (which are almost confluent) towards the apex. Limbs piceo-ferruginous.

Whether the present addition to our Catalogue (since the publication of the Insecta Maderensia) belongs to Scymnus proper, or to one of the closely allied groups, as defined (on somewhat slender characters) by Mulsant, I will not undertake to pronounce for certain; but its wider head and prothorax, in conjunction with the unequal breadth of the latter and elytra, at their point of union, would seem primat facie to favour its separation from the normal members of the genus. Be this however as it may, it appears to be certainly new specifically. It inhabits the moist sylvan districts of Madeira proper, from whence I obtained three specimens of it during the summer of 1855,—two at S. Antonio da Serra (at the head of the Santa Cruz ravine), and the other one in the north of the island, at the Lombo dos Pecegueiros.

415. Scymnus arcuatus.

Inhabits Madeira proper, abounding on the leaves of certain trees and plants at low elevations.

416. Scymnus flavopictus.

Scymnus flavopictus, Woll., Ins. Mad. 469. tab. x. f. 2 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira and the northern Dezerta (at low and intermediate altitudes), being rare in the former island, and common in the latter.

417. Scymnus minimus.

Inhabits Madeira proper, abounding on certain plants at low elevations.

418. Scymnus Limnichoides.

Scymnus Limnichoides, Woll., Ins. Mad. 470. tab. x. f. 3 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira and Porto Santo, in the former of which I detected it during the summer of 1855,—at the Lombo dos Pecegueiros and the Ribeiro Frio. Rare. In addition to the characters given in the Insecta Maderensia, to separate it from the S. minimus, I may mention that it has a distinctly larger scutellum than that species.

Genus 168. RHYZOBIUS.

Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. iv. 396 (1831).

419. Rhyzobius litura.

Nitidula litura, Fab., Mant. Ins. i. 52 (1787). Rhyzobius litura, Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iv. 396 (1831). Rhizobius litura, Muls., Sécuripalp. de France, 262 (1846). Rhyzobius litura, Woll., Ins. Mad. 472 (1854).

Inhabits Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Dezerta Grande, occurring beneath stones and at the roots of grass at intermediate elevations.

420. Rhyzobius oculatissimus, n. sp.

R. niger antice et postice rufo-testaceus, pubescens et ubique densissime punctulatus, oculis e lentibus plurimis multo minutioribus [quam in R. liturā] compositis, scutello majore, elytris punctis majoribus superadditis in seriebus obsoletissimis suturam versus longitudinaliter dispositis, palpis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis.

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

R, of the same form as the R, litura, but a little smaller, and rounder (or less acuminated) behind; also somewhat less convex, and very much more densely and minutely punctulated all over; black, with the head, the anterior and lateral edges of the prothorax, and the apical region of the elytra, rufo-testaceous; pubescent; and slightly shining. Head and prothorax more closely and finely punctured than the elytra: the former with the eyes very differently constructed from those of the R. litura, being composed (like the eyes of most insects) of an innumerable number of very minute facets (instead of only a few, coarse, and convex ones, as in that insect): the latter a little more emarginated in front than in the R. litura. Scutellum rather larger, and more strictly escutcheonshaped, than in the common species; also more highly polished, and free (even beneath the microscope) from sculpture. Elytra more coarsely punctured than the rest of the surface, and (like the prothorax) much more densely so than in the R. litura; the punctures moreover being composed of a double series, large and small,

—the larger ones having a tendency to arrange themselves in longitudinal rows towards the suture and base. Antennæ, palpi, and legs rufo-testaceous.

The present very distinct and interesting Rhyzobius was discovered in Madeira proper by Mr. Bewicke; and it is with great pleasure that I am enabled to add another well-defined representative to that small (though widely distributed) genus. Opposite as it is in hue from its common European ally, I should nevertheless have regarded the colour (however anomalous) as totally insufficient of itself to erect a species upon,—and especially so since that of the R. litura passes (as is acknowledged) through many different phases, or states. Fortunately however its structural peculiarities are so strongly expressed, that there can be no doubt whatsoever as to its real claims; seeing that (apart from its singularity of sculpture, which can scarcely be considered as structural) its larger and more escutcheon-shaped scutellum, and its differently composed eyes (in which the lenses are very much more minute, numerous, and depressed than in the R. litura), combine in giving it a character which, when once seen, it is impossible to mistake. The single specimen hitherto detected has been presented to the British Museum collection by its captor.

Fam. 44. CORYLOPHIDÆ.

Genus 169. CLYPEASTER.

(Andersch, in Dej. Cat., 1821) Redt., Fna Austr. 572 (1849).

421. Clypeaster pusillus.

Inhabits Madeira and the Dezerta Grande, occurring in grassy spots at intermediate altitudes.

Genus 170. ARTHROLIPS.

Wollaston, Ins. Mad. 475. tab. x. f. 6 (1854).

422. Arthrolips sequale, n. sp.

A. ovale subconvexum nigrum pubescens et subtiliter punctulatum, prothoracis limbo antico pallido subpellucido, antennis pedibusque longioribus infuscato-testaceis, illarum articulis quinque inter secundum et elavam subæqualibus minutissimis.
Long. corp. lin. ½-¾.

Sectio X. PSEUDOTRIMERA.	ġ.	8.	Deg.	Dez. Gr.	Deg.
Fam. 43. Coccinellida.	Mad.	옭	Z	P	28. I
166. Coccinella, L.		 	}		
407. mutabilis, Scriba	*	*			• • • •
408. 7-punctata, L*409. 14-pustulata, L	*			*	• • • •
410. testudines (Hein.), W	-	 			
411. Genistæ, W		 			
167. Scymnus, Kugel.					
412. Durantee, W	*				• • • •
413. marginalis, Rossi	*				• • • •
415. arcuatus, Rossi	*		l:		
416. flarometus. W.	-	1	*		
417. minimus, Rossi	*				
418. Limnichoides, W	*	*			• • • •
168. <i>Rhyzobius</i> , Steph. 419. litura, F	_	_			
420. oculatissimus, W	*	*	::::	*	
•	•		١		
Fam. 44. Corylophida.					
169. Chypeaster (Andersch.), Redt.					
421. pusillus, Gyll	*			*	• • • •
170. Arthroups, W. 422. sequale, W	_				
423. piceum (Kunze), Com	*		: : : :		
171. Sericoderus. Stenh.		'		•	
424. lateralis (Meg.), Gyll	*	 		*	
172. Corylophus (Leach), Steph. 425. tectiformis, W		1			
420. tectiformis, W	*				• • • •
173. Glæosomå, W. 426. velox, W.					
174. Orthonerus. Steph.		1	l		
*427. atomus, Gyll	*	 .			
*428. atomarius, Heer	*				
Fam. 45. Clambidæ.					
175. Calyptomerus, Redt.					
*429. dubius, Mshm		 			
,	*		''		• • •
Sectio XI. ATRACHELIA.					
Fam. 46. Anisotomidæ.					
176. Stagonomorpha, W.					
430. sphærula, W	*				
177. Stereus, W. 431. Cercyonides, W	*	 			
Fam. 47. Diaperidæ.					
178 Ellinsodes W					
432. glabratus, F.	*	 	<i>.</i>	l	
432. glabratus, F. 433. oblongior, W.	• • • •				*
179. Phaleria. Lat.					
434. ciliata, W	• • • •			l <u>!</u>	