

conspicuous; and the eyes, instead of being reniform, are almost as deeply emarginated as in any of the *Cerambycidae* with which we have here to do. Its antennæ moreover are not quite so hairy as in *Blabinotus* (though its body is even more so), and its femora are much less clavate. In some respects indeed it is intermediate between *Blabinotus* and *Clytus*, uniting to a certain extent the elements of them both: nevertheless, whilst the above distinctions will readily separate it from the first, its elongated, cylindrical body, apically entire elytra, more lengthened and setiform antennæ (inserted immediately in front of the emargination of the eyes), in conjunction with its less perceptibly abbreviated anterior legs, will, apart from the modifications of its oral organs, equally remove it from the second. The two obscure patches of its prothorax, produced by the condensation of paler pile, are worthy of remark; for, being placed in nearly similar positions as the tubercles are in *Blabinotus*, they have all the appearance, *primâ facie*, of being elevated, likewise,—thus keeping up the analogy of the latter in a somewhat singular way.

328. *Trichoferus senex*, Woll. (TAB. IX. fig. 3.)

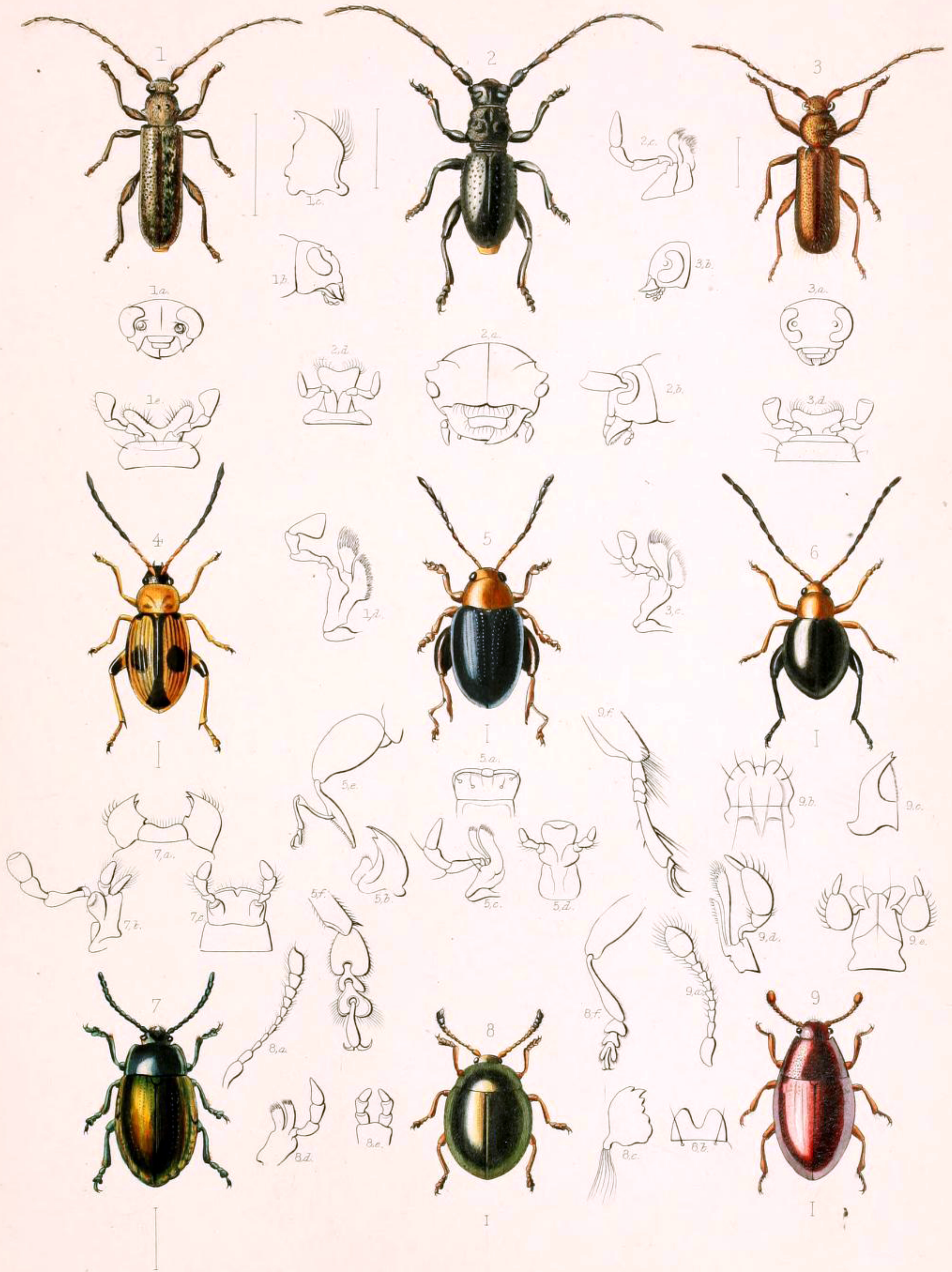
T. subcylindricus fusco-piceus valde subcinereo-pubescent, prothorace transverso-subgloboso æquo obscure piloso-bimaculato, elytris punctatis piloso-submarmoratis, antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{4}$ –7.

Habitat in Maderâ sylvaticâ, rarissime: duo specimina (a DD. Heinecken et Lowe capta) sola vidi.

T. narrow, linear-elongate, subcylindrical, of much the same colour as the last insect, but a little more rufescent, clothed with decumbent subcinereous hairs (of a coarser nature, and with a less decided admixture of yellow, than in the last insect), and with exceedingly long and almost erect ones intermixed. *Antennæ* just perceptibly shorter than in *Blabinotus*, and not quite so hirsute. *Prothorax* somewhat transverse-globose, its sides being regularly rounded; its upper surface free from inequalities and tubercles, though with indications of a glabrous and very abbreviated portion of an (otherwise) obsolete dorsal line in the centre of its hinder disk; and with an obscure patch, produced by denser pile, on either side of its fore disk. *Elytra* rather roughly punctured anteriorly, but obsoletely so behind (the punctures even in front being less defined than those of *Blabinotus*); with the cinereous pubescence somewhat unequally distributed (though scarcely causing the surface to appear so decidedly mottled as in the last genus); and with excessively long, fine, and erect hairs interspersed. *Antennæ* and *legs* rufo-ferruginous.

Until quite recently a single specimen only of the present insect (collected by the late Dr. Heinecken) had come beneath my notice; but a second has been just communicated by the Rev. R. T. Lowe, by whom it was detected at the Ribeiro Frio during July of 1851. It would seem to be extremely rare,—having altogether escaped my own observations in these islands (the result however perhaps of its not making its appearance until nearly the autumn, a season at which my researches in Madeira have been less prosecuted than at any other).



1. *Blabinotus spinicollis*, Woll.
 2. *Deucalion Desertarum*, Woll.
 3. *Trichoferus senex*, Woll.

4. *Longitarsus Isoplexidis*, Woll.
 5. *Psyllides tarsatus*, Woll.
 6. *Longitarsus Ginerariae*, Woll.

7. *Chrysomela Fragariae*, Woll.
 8. *Mniophilosoma laeve*, Woll.
 9. *Floeosoma ellipticum*, Woll.