

Figs. 1 and 2 belong to the family of Curculionidæ, of which the Diamond beetle is a familiar example. They were discovered by Mr. Wm. Anstice in nodules of Iron stone from the Coal formation of Coalbrook Dale.

Fig. 1 nearly resembles some of the South American types of Curculio, but the antennæ are longer and stronger than is usual in living species. Only the back of the head is visible, with faint indications of the place of the eyes; the Rostrum is not apparent, it probably descends into the Iron stone beneath, and this position will explain the appearance and place of the Antennæ.

The Elytra seem to have been connate towards their lower extremity, but their line of junction is visible towards the Thorax. The substance of the Elytra and Thorax, and of portions of the legs is replaced by white Iron ore, having the lustre of Satin.

Mr. Curtis conceives that the tufted appearance of the legs may have been caused by fungi formed after death, as often happens in tropical climates. The enlargement of the Femur of the hindmost leg in our fossil is a character peculiar to the Curculionidæ.\* (Original.)

Fig. 2. Mr. Samouelle considers this extinct fossil species to approach most nearly to the *Brachycerus apterus* of Africa.† (Original.)

\* Until more perfect data are found, on which generic characters can be established, I propose to designate this Insect by the provisional name of *Curculioides Ansticii*.

† The animal lies on its back with the left side raised upwards, and exhibiting a portion of the exterior surface of the left Elytron.

At *a. b.* are the remains of antennæ, and near the base of *a*, ap-