

XI. *On New Genera and Species of Longicorn Coleoptera.*
 Part II. By FRANCIS P. PASCOR, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

[Read Jan. 5th, 1857.]

ALTHOUGH the present communication is but the continuation of a former one read to the Society last March, I have somewhat enlarged its scope by not exclusively confining myself to the Longicorns of Asia. From all countries there are numerous species and many new forms in our collections, still unnamed and undescribed; and the more remarkable of these, I hope, from time to time, to bring under the notice of the Society.

While expressing my acknowledgments elsewhere to gentlemen for facilities afforded me in one way or another, I cannot help tendering my thanks here to our president, W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., &c., &c., for his liberality in placing many fine and curious forms in my hands for publication, in addition to the numerous rarities with which he has enriched my cabinet. To Adam White, Esq., of the British Museum, I owe many valuable suggestions; nor, without the facilities afforded by that now really noble institution, both in its museum and library, would it be possible to ascertain what had been done by naturalists, who have scattered their writings about in every imaginable form of publication. The life-like drawings of the more remarkable forms here described, from the well-known pencil of J. O. Westwood, Esq., leave nothing to be desired, and I can only regret that the exigencies of the situation do not allow me to avail myself still further of his skill.

To avoid repetition it is to be understood that all described in this paper from Malacca and Borneo are due to the researches of Mr. Wallace; and when Mr. Low, a professed naturalist and resident in the latter country, tells us in his work ("Sarawak," p. 87) that "beetles* are very scarce," it may be inferred by those who have seen, from time to time, the extensive collections sent to this country by the former gentleman, with what energy

* Why not get rid of this word, which is not confined, in common parlance, to the *Coleoptera*, and is almost universally applied to the cockroach only, by the vulgar? We have "mammal" and "mollusc" naturalized among us recently—why not "coleop"?†

he must have prosecuted his labours. To Mr. Fortune, so well known for his Travels in China, we owe all we possess from the north of that empire. With regard to other countries, I have mentioned the name of the collector whenever it has been known to me.

DYNAMOSTES.

Head wider than the thorax, elongated behind the eyes. Antennæ approximate, 11-jointed, the first thick and nearly twice the length of the third, which is somewhat shorter than the fourth, and nearly equal with the rest, the second excepted. Maxillary palpi longer than the labial, with their terminal joints inversely conical. Elytra depressed, wider than the thorax. Legs with the femora very stout, the tibiæ unarmed, the posterior deeply notched, tarsi short, claws slender.

This most remarkable form has no very obvious affinity with any genus of *Prionidæ* yet known. The only specimen I have seen is in the rich collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq.

Dynamestes audax. (Pl. XXII. fig. 1.)

D. fusco-piceus; elytris tricostatis, interstitiis punctis lineis duabus ordinatis. India.

Pitchy brown, sparingly clothed with short stiff hairs, particularly on the tibiæ and antennæ; head coarsely punctured, except a space on the vertex, which is smooth and polished; prothorax roughly punctured, with two or three faint striæ in the middle; elytra with three longitudinal ribs, the interstices having a double row of coarse punctures; legs stout, the femora large, the tibiæ simple, the posterior with a deep notch internally at the end; tarsi short, the claws slender.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Prionus fossatus.

P. fusco-piceus; mandibulis capiteque rudè punctatis, inter oculos excavato; prothorace subtilissime punctato, angulo posteriori mutico; elytris tri-costulatis, leviter punctatis; tibiis canaliculatis. China Borealis.

Pitchy brown, paler or shading gradually into chesnut behind; eyes large, rather approximate, a wide groove between the eyes, a ridge on each side the groove, and a prominent elevation below which gives insertion to the antennæ, the latter and the mandibles coarsely punctured; antennæ with all the joints after the fourth of nearly equal length; prothorax delicately punctured, short,

rather broad, with two spines on each side, the posterior angle unarmed; scutellum transverse, with fine punctures; elytra subparallel, finely punctured with three costulæ and the sutural angle distinct; legs moderate, chesnut brown, tibiæ canaliculate, posterior tarsus rather long.

Length 17 lines.

This seems to be the common form of *Prionus* in North China.

Prionus hydropicus.

P. castaneo-fuscus; mandibulis capiteque subtiliter punctatis, inter oculos subsulcato; prothorace punctato, angulo posteriori spinoso; elytris bicostulatis scabrosis, angulo suturali rotundato. China Borealis.

Dull chesnut brown, eyes moderate, rather distant, with a flat surface between them, divided by a slight groove and finely punctured; mandibles very minutely punctured; antennæ with the last five or six joints very short, and, except the last, cup-shaped; prothorax with three spines on each side, including the one at the posterior angle; elytra widest in the middle, rather short, convex, sub-costulate, minutely corrugated, and with very slight traces of punctures, the sutural angle rounded; legs moderate, tibiæ simple, posterior tarsus short.

Length 14 lines.

NEOSTENUS.

Head small, eyes reniform, palpi slender, unequal; antennæ rather long, the first joint shorter than the third, the fourth and fifth rather longer, and with the remainder sub-equal and dilated on one side; thorax simple, rounded; elytra very long and narrow, but shorter than the abdomen; legs very short, tibiæ simple.

The habit of this genus is so very remarkable as to suggest a doubt, at the first glance, of its belonging to the *Prionidæ*; its affinity, however, to *Aphanasium* and *Philus*, is evident. The only example which has fallen under my notice is in Mr. Saunders's collection, and is apparently a female: when the male is known it will be probably necessary to modify some of the above characters.

Neostenus Saundersii. (Pl. XXII. fig. 2.)

N. fusco-piceus, subtus pubescens; prothorace crebre punctato; elytris brunneis, costatis, humeris elevatis. Nova Cambria Australis.

Pitchy brown, with a greyish pubescence beneath; thorax thickly and minutely punctured; elytra light brown, each with

two prominent ribs, and at the sides two others, but less evident, none reaching to the apex, the interstices very finely punctured, the humeral angles rather raised.

Length 17 lines.

Cerambyx? morosus.

C. fuscus; prothorace mutico, transversim corrugato; elytris pube flavescente vestitis, apice angulatis ad suturam spinosis; antennis scabris, piceis, articulis a tertio ad septimum apice spinosis. Borneo.

Brown, with a delicate pubescence principally on the elytra; head elongated, with a deep longitudinal furrow between the eyes and a transverse groove above the labrum, in which are two round tubercles; prothorax transversely grooved, the grooves curved and irregular; scutellum small; elytra finely punctured, having each three faint striæ, and somewhat gibbous towards the base, the apex angular, with the suture produced into a spine; antennæ glabrous, roughly tubercled, the third to the seventh joints spined at the end; legs rufous brown.

Length 25 lines.

This fine species scarcely accords with *Cerambyx*, if we take *cerdo*, *heros*, *orientalis*, &c. as the types.

XOANODERA.

Head rather narrow; eyes large, broadly emarginate; palpi lengthened, the maxillary longer than the labial, the terminal joint oblong truncate; antennæ longer than the body, the first four or five joints rounded, the remainder dilated, the fourth shortest, except the second; thorax lengthened, pyriform; elytra long, truncate at the apex; legs moderately long.

This genus, and the two following (*Calpazia* and *Zatrephus*) are related to the restricted genus *Cerambyx*, but have quite a different habit. *Xoanodera* is more particularly distinguished from its allies by its unequal palpi. In *X. trigona*, the outer maxillary lobe is elongated and porrect, with a brush-like tip: *X. magister* has no such structure apparently, and may form another genus.

Xoanodera trigona. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1.)

X. fusca, opaca; prothorace longitudinaliter striato; elytris profunde punctatis, postice dilatatis albido-hirtis, lateribus nudis. Malacca.

Upper surface opaque, pitchy brown; the head, sides of the prothorax and the undersurface covered with thickly set short

yellowish hairs; pubescence on the elytra partial, a large sub-triangular spot on each side, being entirely free of hairs and very coarsely and deeply punctured; there are also a few half-naked patches, principally near the apex; antennæ and legs brown, thickly set with short hairs.

Length 12 lines.

Xoanodera magister.

X. piceo-fusca vel nigra, sub-nitida, maculis lineiformibus albido-villosis lateralibus ornata; prothorace transversim striato; elytris elongatis, versus apicem leviter attenuatis. Borneo.

Pitchy brown or black, slightly shining; from the eye and along the sides of the thorax and elytra extend three or four lines of elongated spots, sometimes coalescing with one another, and formed of short thickly set yellowish white hairs; these are so placed as to leave a broad naked space from the crown of the head to the apex of the elytra, while the interstices on the latter are very slightly punctate; antennæ and legs pubescent.

Length 17 lines.

CALPAZIA.

Antennæ longer than the body, the first five or six joints rounded, the rest dilated on one side, the seventh longest; palpi sub-equal; the last joint of the maxillary nearly triangular; thorax rather broad, somewhat elliptic, unarmed; elytra small; legs rather long, with the hinder femora reaching nearly to the end of the elytra.

The broad elliptic thorax, small elytra and longer legs are the most characteristic points of this genus, which in habit is not very unlike *Elaphidion*.

Calpazia vermicularis. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 2.)

C. fusco-niger; prothorace transversim striato; elytris punctatis sub-parallelis, pilis sparsis brevibus adpressis irregulariter dispositis, singulis maculâ magnâ nigrâ ornatis. Borneo.

Upper surface dark brownish black, more or less furnished with short appressed somewhat glossy yellowish hairs, sparingly on the head and on the sides of the prothorax, leaving the central striated part bare, and on the elytra, which are nearly parallel, except on the large black post-median patch extending the whole breadth of the elytron, the hairs are very irregularly arranged in little convoluted clusters, giving the part a sort of worm-eaten

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appearance; under surface, legs and antennæ testaceous brown, with a sparse silky pubescence.

Length 8 lines.

ZATREPHUS.

Head moderate; antennæ distant, shorter than the body, the first four or five joints rounded, the rest dilated on one side; palpi short, nearly equal, the last joint nearly as long as the rest together; thorax longer than broad, narrow in front and corrugated; elytra rather broad, truncate at the apex; legs short.

The two insects which I have placed in this genus differ in habit, so that their being congeneric is doubtful. In all probability these with *Calpazia* and *Xoanodera*, and possibly other groups, are the representatives of extensive series, for of the five species composing these three genera, Mr. Wallace has detected only six specimens, *Xoanodera trigona* alone having occurred a second time; their capture, then, is a mere accident, and it may be left to the imagination to infer how many more await future research.

Zatrephus pannosus. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 3.)

Z. brunneus; prothorace rugoso fulvo-lanuginoso; elytris elongatis, pilis fulvo-albidis densissime tectis. Borneo.

Brown; head with a deep groove between the eyes; prothorax very rough, with indeterminate striæ and tubercles, and here and there with little patches of fulvous woolly hairs; elytra densely covered with pale brownish white appressed hairs, except a naked glossy spot near the apex of each; antennæ everywhere covered with short fulvous hairs; legs and under surface with pale brown hairs.

Length 14 lines.

Zatrephus inscitus.

Z. fuscus; prothorace medio bicostato, lateribus corrugatis; elytris brevibus, sub-sericeis flavis, postice dilatis. Borneo.

Head and thorax deep brown, the latter at both the anterior and posterior margins with two transverse striæ, between which are two central longitudinal ribs, the sides being irregularly corrugated; elytra wider posteriorly, the apex divaricate, pale brown, covered with short yellowish silky hairs; under surface, legs and antennæ clothed with short hairs.

Length 11 lines.

Sternacanthus picticornis.

S. niger nitidus; elytris rubris, fasciis tribus nigris ornatis; antennis nigris, articulis 3-tiis, 4-tis, 5-tis flavis; segmento ultimo abdominis flavo. Para.

Closely resembles the *Prionus undatus* of Olivier, but is larger, proportionably broader and more depressed, and has the lateral abdominal segment of a dull yellow colour; the bands on the elytra are much narrower, and the black spot on the shoulder is absent. I have only seen the specimen in my own collection, which appears to be a female.

Length 11 lines.

NOSERIUS.

Head rather produced behind, but broad between the eyes; palpi equal, the maxillary thicker; antennæ moderate, the third joint longest, the rest nearly equal; thorax broader than long, slightly depressed, tubercled laterally; elytra long, rounded at the apex; legs moderate, slender; thighs simple.

Stromatium appears to be the nearest ally of this genus, from which it differs in habit and the absence of the thoracic "plate."

Noserius tibialis. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 4.)

N. pallide-testaceus, pubescens; antennis tibiisque piceis; oculis apicibusque mandibularum nigris. Borneo.

Pale testaceous and delicately pubescent; antennæ, except the first joint, blackish-brown; the eyes and tips of the mandibles black; tibiæ, the apices of the thighs and part of the first tarsal joint pitchy black; prothorax with a minute tubercle at the sides; elytra faintly striated; scutellum minute.

Length 7 lines.

Stromatium alienum.

S. pallide-testaceum, pubescens; prothorace mamillis duabus posticis; elytris parallelis tricostatis, punctis elevatis sparsis aspersis. Espiritu Santo (Brasilis).

Pale testaceous, finely pubescent; prothorax at each posterior angle with a round mamillated protuberance; elytra with three or four rows of elevated points and three ribs, the inner or sutural one being very short and almost obsolete, the two others gradually increasing in length and distinctness, while at the apex there appears another, formed, however, by the deflection of the elytron.

Length 6 lines.

Although the common *Stromatium strepens*, F., has a wide range in the old world, I have nowhere seen it mentioned as a native of the new; however, it seems to be common about Rio de Janeiro: and I have now the pleasure of adding another species, not very dissimilar, but abundantly distinct in its prothoracic mamillary protuberances and other characters, from *Espiritu Santo*, a province bordering Rio on the north.

Pachylocerus plumiferus. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 5.)

P. brunnescente-ruber; prothorace rude sulcato, subnitido atromaculato; elytris pubescentibus opacis atromaculatis; antennis articulis tertio ad sextum apice plumosis; metathorace abdomineque pubescente atro, prothorace subtus pedibusque ferrugineis. India.

Brownish red, the head and thorax glabrous, the latter deeply sulcate, shining, with eight black spots not very clearly defined, four of which are central and two on either side; elytra pubescent, very dull, each with about four small black spots towards the base and a large black patch posteriorly; abdomen and breast black, with a somewhat silvery pubescence, the thorax beneath and legs ferruginous; antennæ very thick; the ends of the joints, from the third to the sixth, with a tuft of short hairs on one side beneath.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This may be possibly the male of Olivier's *Cerambyx crassicornis*, yet his figure is so unlike the present insect, and his description so loose, as fairly to justify their separation, until his original specimen, if it be in existence, can be re-examined. The tufts on the antennæ are, probably, only sexual. This rare insect is in the collection of Mr. Saunders.

PYRESTES.

Head produced; antennæ short, laterally dilated; maxillary palpi longer than the labial; prothorax subcylindrical, elongated; elytra sinuated exteriorly near the shoulders, dilated posteriorly; legs short.

Allied to *Erythrus*, Wh., but with a very different thorax: in that genus, too, the palpi are nearly equal.

Pyrestes eximius. (Pl. XXII. fig. 3.)

S. niger, nitidus; prothorace transversim striato; elytris punctatis abdomineque coccineis. Borneo.

Head, thorax, scutellum and legs black; abdomen and elytra

vermilion red; prothorax minutely and transversely striated; elytra rather coarsely punctured, thickened at the suture, and moderately sinuated at the apex.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Pyrestes miniatus.

P. ruber, pubescens; prothorace transversim minutissime-striato elytrisq̄ tenuiter punctato; oculis abdomineque nigris, hoc segmentis ultimis duobus rubris. India Borealis.

Head, thorax and elytra red; antennæ, eyes, legs, posterior portion of the thorax beneath and abdomen black (except the two last segments, which are pale red); prothorax with very fine transverse striæ, and with the elytra pubescent and covered with numerous minute punctures. In the collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Pyrestes hæmaticus.

P. rubro-coccineus, punctatus, subtus niger; abdomine politâ brunneo-coccineâ. China Borealis.

About the size of *Pyrestes eximius*; vermilion red, hairy, and rather thickly punctured; antennæ brownish red, deepening into black at the end; tibiæ and tarsi dark red; eyes and beneath black; the abdomen dark red, polished; prothorax with scarcely any traces of striæ; elytra deeply sinuated. In the British Museum.

Clytellus Westwoodii.

C. ater, glaber, nitidissimus; elytris elongatis sub-parallelis, bigibbosis, apicibus albo-hirtis. Borneo.

Deep pitchy black, smooth and shining; head parallel with the thorax, which is narrow and deeply constricted behind; elytra rather lengthened, nearly parallel at the sides, and depressed about the middle so as to form a double gibbosity, at the apex of each a small triangular white spot formed by short silky hairs; legs pitchy brown; a very few scattered hairs appear on the face, the hollow of the elytra, and on the tibiæ.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

As we are indebted to Mr. Westwood for our knowledge of this curious genus, I have taken the opportunity of attaching his name to a second very distinct species, differing from the typical *Clytellus methocoides* in its larger size, more linear outline, and

the absence of the reflexed spinous tubercle on the shoulder which characterizes that species.

DEUTEROMMA.

Antennæ setaceous, twice as long as the body, the joints nearly equal, except the two first, which are shortest; eyes four; palpi short; prothorax depressed, rounded at the sides and slightly toothed, constricted behind; elytra parallel, depressed; legs long, the femora and tibiæ compressed.

In the species described below, the coxæ, particularly of the intermediate legs, are unusually large and placed so apart, that the insertion of the femora can be almost seen from above; these femora, too, in one sex at least, are remarkably bent and attenuated at their base. There is another species, but the only two specimens I have seen are very imperfect.

Deuteromma callidioides. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 6.)

D. testaceo-brunnea; elytris fusciscentibus pube cinereo tectis; oculis nigris. Borneo.

Head, prothorax and antennæ yellowish brown; elytra blackish brown (except a very small part of the base, which is the same colour as the thorax), covered with short greyish hairs; legs yellowish brown, the middle and posterior pair darker, and furnished with a greyish pile; under surface with colours corresponding to the upper.

Length 4 lines.

Didymocantha thoracica.

D. testaceo-brunnea; prothorace fusco rugoso, maculis albolanuginosis ornato; elytris apiculatis punctatis, punctis setuliferis, maculâ irregulari post-medianâ margineque posticali fuscis. Australia [Moreton Bay].

Head and prothorax brown, the latter roughly tuberculate, with a broad oblique stripe of white woolly hairs on each side, and an oblong spot at the base; scutellum white; elytra punctured, very roughly on the upper half, an erect setulose hair arising from the base of each puncture, testaceous-brown; an irregular post-median spot, and the posterior third, bordered with dark brown, the suture ending in a sharp projecting spine; legs with the apices of the femora black; under surface somewhat glossy, with a white spot on the side of each abdominal segment.

Length 11 lines.

Blemmya humeralis.

B. atra; elytris singulis lineo humerale et fasciis duabus transversis suturâ non attingente, albis; corpore subtus pube sericeo-argentatâ. Malacca.

Deep black; the prothorax finely punctured with a narrow white border at the anterior and posterior margins; elytra covered with a fine pile and having on each a white line, commencing between the shoulder and scutellum, continued downwards to about a third of its length, where the first transverse band occurs, and a little below this a second and broader one, but neither attaining the suture, at the apex an indistinct pale blotch; antennæ with a silvery pubescence; body beneath covered with a white silky pile.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This is especially interesting as a Malayan species of a genus founded on two Bornean insects, which I proposed in a former communication. The remarkable carina which is so evident on the elytra of one of the latter, and of which only a faint trace exists in the other, disappears altogether in the present species; in this, too, the antennæ are proportionably longer and the joints less dilated, the third being longer than the first; the legs, also, are more slender, and the whole form less robust.

Tmesisternus graciosus. (Pl. XXII. fig. 4.)

T. niger, nitidus, glaberrimus; prothorace lateribus albo-vittatis; elytris biapiculatis, singulis lineis tribus curvatis albis; subtus thorace albo-marginatis, segmentis abdominis lateribus albo-maculatis. Insula Pinorum.

Black, smooth and shining, with a very slight brassy tint, and marked above and beneath with lines and stripes, formed by short white closely-appressed hairs; on the head, between the eye and the insertion of the antennæ, again behind the eye, which is continuous with a lateral thoracic stripe; an oblong central spot on the scutellum, and lastly, four transverse white marks on each elytron not meeting at the suture, the first close to the junction with the thorax, the second about the middle, which is slightly interrupted, the third curved downwards, and at the apex we have it formed by the line of hairs projecting backwards. Beneath there is the same polished surface as the thorax, more or less margined with white lines of hairs, as well as the abdominal segments at the sides anteriorly, but gradually becoming obliterated towards the last.

Length 5 lines.

I have carefully examined the descriptions of *Tmesisterni*, in the French "*Voyages*," as well as the more recent ones of Montrouzier and Perroud, and cannot find that this insect has been anywhere described. It was found in the Isle of Pines by Mr. Macgillivray of H. M. S. Herald, and is in the rich collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq.

SCOPADUS.

Head large, eyes reniform, antennæ longer than the body, ciliated beneath. Prothorax narrower than the head, vaulted above and rather longer than broad. Elytra crested at the shoulders, very convex at the apex and rounded. Legs with the femora thickened, the tarsi very short.

Closely allied to *Leptoplia*, Dej., which, however, differs in its large globular thorax, and very compressed and lengthened femora.

Scopadus ciliatus. (Pl. XXII. fig. 5.)

S. fusco-ater, setis sparsis flavescentibus obtectis; dimidio basali elytrorum, pedibus antennisque obscure luteis. Ad Flumen Amazon.

The whole body above sparingly furnished with long yellowish setulose hairs. Thorax black, with a narrow white median longitudinal line at its base, extending to about half its length. Face dull yellowish; eyes black; antennæ varied with black and dull yellow. Elytra with not quite half the apical portion black, and where it ceases having each two small white spots, the remainder of the elytra fulvous yellow, each shoulder having an elevated crest crowned with a tuft of longish hairs, from the base of each crest and on the outside an oblique groove, converging towards the suture so as to form a mark like the letter V. Legs brownish yellow, beneath yellowish, the abdomen shining black.

Length 4 lines.

Agelasta irrorata.

A. anthracina; elytris tenuiter griseo-hirtis, nigro-irroratis, guttis albis sparsis ornatis. Malacca.

Deep coal black, the upper surface sparingly furnished with short stiff erect hairs; prothorax with a tubercle on each side; elytra sprinkled over with small black naked spots, among which are also twelve or fourteen small pure white ones; antennæ black, with the bases of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints grey; legs black, the tibiæ grey in the middle, the four posterior femora varied with grey, the last tarsal joint, and the bases of all

the claws white ; beneath greyish, with one or two white spots on the sides.

Length 8 lines.

A genus hitherto confined to Borneo and the Phillippines ; it is not like in colour any other species.

Cacia concinna.

C. castanea, nitida ; elytris punctatis, parce aureo-maculatis. Borneo.

Rich chesnut brown, shining ; prothorax smooth ; elytra having each six or seven very distinct golden yellow spots ; antennæ with the first four joints very hairy beneath, the rest small, the fifth white, the remainder brown ; under surface paler.

Length 4 lines.

The first four joints of the antennæ are rather larger than usual in this genus, and are together nearly twice the length of the remainder. It is rather an aberrant species.

Cacia setulosa.

C. brunnea, fusco-variegata, fortiter punctata ; elytris sub-trifasciatis ; scutello albo ; antennis pedibusque setulosis. Java.

Pale brown, with dark brown markings and very coarsely punctured ; head dark brown, hairy ; prothorax smooth, with two spots on the anterior margin, and four on the posterior ; elytra depressed, with a line of hairs on their exterior borders, and three dark imperfect fasciæ ; scutellum dull white ; legs hairy, varied, the tibiæ with a pale ring in the middle, tarsi pale ; antennæ furnished beneath with numerous stiff erect hairs, particularly the three first, the fourth with a slight trace of a tuft at the apex, the third, fourth and fifth paler at the base.

Length 4 lines.

Allied to *Cacia spinigera*, Newm.

Cacia confusa.

C. grisea ; capite prothoraceque lineis duabus nigris ; elytris punctatis, variegatis, fasciâ transversâ posticali fuscâ ; antennis longis. Malacca.

Dull grey ; a band, commencing from behind each eye, extends in a parallel line over the prothorax ; elytra sparingly but coarsely punctured, varied with a few small brown irregular obscure spots, and at the posterior third a broad rather indistinct band ; antennæ

one-third longer than the body, slightly ciliated beneath, brown, the fifth joint and base of the fourth excepted, which are white; legs brown, with a pale band in the middle of each tibia.

Length 4 lines.

Cacia inculta.

C. brunnea, flavido-fuscoque variegata; prothorace transversâ; scutello pallide-ochraceo; elytris fasciis duabus apiceque fuscis; antennis mediocribus, articulo tertio curvato. Borneo.

Brown, varied with dark brown and yellowish; prothorax short, with dark spots and patches, and the side with an oblique stripe; scutellum pale buff; elytra coarsely punctured with two fascia, the upper curved downward from the shoulder, and the most distinct, particularly at its anterior border, the lower formed by two interrupted patches; behind this there is a dark spot or two, the apex being very distinctly tipped with dark brown; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, and very slightly ciliated, reddish brown, the apex of the fourth joint with a black tuft, its base and that of the fifth pale; legs with the four posterior tarsi pale, the anterior reddish, all, with the tibiæ, obscurely banded in the middle.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cacia Newmanni.

C. fusca; prothorace humerisque albo-bilineatis; elytris punctatis basi tuberculato, postice lineis duabus curvatis, unâ albâ alterâ nigrâ, ornatis. Malacca.

Brown; prothorax with a white line commencing behind the eyes and directed obliquely outward over the shoulder, within this there is a wider black one, which, however, is confined to the prothorax; elytra coarsely punctured, with a large tubercle between the shoulder and scutellum, having a curved white line, and behind a broader black one, extending obliquely across the lower half, and with an obscure patch or two near the apex; legs with the basal half of all the tibiæ pale, the rest with the tarsi black; antennæ with the first joint dark brown, the second and third reddish brown, the fourth black, and all these hairy, especially the last, the fifth joint white, the remainder light brown, deepening gradually into black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I have named this elegant little insect after E. Newman, Esq., F. L. S., &c. &c., who first characterized this now tolerably ex-

tensive genus, and to whom oriental Entomology is more particularly indebted.

Penthea Saundersii.

P. picea, rugoso-punctata, maculis lineisque albis ornata; antennis ciliatis griseo-annulatis; corpore subtus pedibusque pube albidâ tectis. Flumen Cygnorum.

Pitchy black, roughly and irregularly punctured, with numerous distinct variously-shaped markings, composed of whitish silky hairs scattered over the upper surface; on the head, a line on the vertex and between the eyes, one round the orbit, and two oblong patches on the cheek; the anterior and posterior margins of the prothorax with double lines, and in the centre an \times shaped mark; on the elytra numerous spots more or less round, angular and curved; scutellum small, concave; under surface and legs covered with a dense whitish pile; tarsi and antennæ black, the latter ciliated underneath, with the third to the seventh or eighth joints grey at their base.

Length 18 lines.

The fine insect from which this description is made is in the collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq., and was taken by the botanist, Drummond, in the interior of the Swan River colony.

Monohammus hilaris.

M. niger; prothorace lateribus verticeque flavo-vittatis; elytris cano-pubescentibus, guttis flavis aspersis; antennis articulis plurimis basi canis. China Borealis.

Black, with spots and stripes of yellow hairs; vertex sulcated and striped longitudinally, a spot beneath the insertion of the antennæ and another on the cheek; prothorax transversely corrugated, with a broad stripe on each side above the spine and two oblong spots beneath it; elytra truncate at the apex, with a greyish pubescence, several small spots and a row of five larger ones on the outer side of each; antennæ light grey, with the two first and the apices of all the others black, except the last, which is black only in the middle; body beneath pubescent, with yellow spots.

Length 12 lines.

M. punctulatus, West., is very near this.

Monohammus permutans.

M. olivaceo-aureus, pube velutino tectus; prothorace angusto, fortiter spinoso; elytris sericeo-undulatis, certo situ visis

nebulosis; antennis griseis, articulis apice nigris. China Borealis.

Densely covered with a somewhat greenish-golden velvet pubescence, the elytra varied by three or four irregular-clouded bands, which, according to position, is darker or lighter, i. e., the dark becoming the light, and *vice versa*; prothorax rather narrow, with the spine produced; antennæ with the top of each joint black, the rest pale grey; legs varied with grey and brown.

Length 13 lines.

There are two or three undescribed species very near this.

Monohammus carissimus.

M. ater, pube croceâ densissimâ tectus; prothorace breve, atro-maculatâ vel lineatâ; elytris irregulariter reticulatis. Burmah.

Black, with variously disposed patches of short appressed saffron yellow hairs, the smooth black surface showing in the intervals; on the prothorax two spots in a line with the eye, which sometimes coalesce and form a line; and on the elytra various irregular reticulations, among which may be recognized three larger patches on the sides of each, and a common central one at the base; under surface and legs dull yellow; antennæ yellow, with the first and second joints and the apices of the remainder black, except the three last, which are brown.

Length 8 lines.

A beautiful species, not likely to be confounded with any other.

STEGENUS.

Head narrow; antennæ approximate, rather longer than the body, with the first four joints densely clothed with short stiff hairs.

Thorax unarmed, longer than broad, contracted both before and behind; elytra broader than the thorax; legs rather short.

Nearly allied to *Acthophora*, Newm., from which it differs chiefly in the antennæ.

Stegenus dactylon. (Pl. XXII. fig. 6.)

S. fuscus; prothorace subsulcato, confertim punctulato; elytris striatis, interstitiis rugoso-punctatis, humeris productis, apicibus fulvo-notatis; subtus lateribus albis; antennis articulis quinto ad ultimum luteis. Borneo.

Deep brown, approaching to black, beneath the eye a white stripe which extends along the side of the thorax, and, but

more diffusely, of the abdomen; prothorax (and crown of the head) minutely punctate, and having three or four very indistinct grooved lines; elytra produced at the shoulders, each having three very coarsely punctured and prominent striæ, and at the apex a buff-coloured mark formed by very short thick-set hairs and extending up between the striæ for a short distance; the seven last joints, forming the simple portion of the antennæ, luteous.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cereopsius marmoreus.*

C. niger, sub-elongatus; prothorace tuberculato, lateribus fortiter spinosis; elytris apiculatis, griseo-marmoratis; antennis fuscis. Malacca.

Brownish black, rather narrow; the prothorax varied with grey, strongly spined at the sides, and with about eight tubercles on its surface; elytra with short appressed hairs, deeply punctured on the shoulders, with numerous grey and black transverse zig-zag markings, the outer angle terminating in a spine; antennæ brown; body beneath and legs with a greyish pubescence.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cereopsius exoletus.

C. ater; prothorace sub-nitido, maculis duabus albis; elytris lateribus albescentibus, singulis maculis tribus albis, apice spinosis; antennis (articulo primo atro) brunneis. Borneo.

Dull black, pubescent; space round the eye, except at the upper part, and the whole under surface, covered with greyish white hairs; prothorax rather glossy, having a slight ridge between the lateral spines and a distant furrow near its anterior border, while on each side and in front there is a large well-defined white spot; elytra very opaque, punctate, particularly at the base, the lateral apex produced into a spine and having on each side, commencing just below the shoulder, a greyish patch, extending nearly to the apex, and in which are placed three white spots, two anterior and one posterior. Antennæ smooth, light brown, except the first joint, which is black; tibiæ at the end shading into brown.

Length 10 lines.

Phymasterna concreta.

P. curta, convexa, dense pube albidâ tecta; prothorace antice rotundato, postice spinoso; elytris sub-triangularibus fasciculatis, fortiter punctatis; antennis mediocribus. Natal.

* Syn. *Cereopsis*, Bl.; a name employed by Leach in 1801, for a genus of birds.

Body short and compact, covered with appressed whitish hairs; prothorax very broad, rounded in front, each posterior angle terminating in a spine; elytra broad at the shoulders, decreasing, with a slight curve at the sides, to the apex, covered with white hairs mixed with buffish blotches partially disposed in longitudinal curved lines with coarse rough punctures between them, and each having two fascicles, one between the shoulder and suture, the other on the apical third of the elytron; antennæ not longer than the body.

Length 4 lines.

Praonetha posticalis.

P. griseo-fusca, varia; elytris medio depressis, bicostatis, basi elevato-cristatis; antennis mediocribus. Ceylon.

Greyish brown, varied; prothorax with two obscure longitudinal lines at the base, darker externally; elytra bicostate, roughly punctured, depressed towards the middle, where there is a dull crescent-shaped greyish band, and towards the apex another and more deeply defined, the base of each elytron raised into a crest; antennæ scarcely longer than the body, ciliated beneath.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Praonetha melanura.

P. griseo-fusca; elytris fortiter punctatis; abdomine segmento ultimo nigro; antennis brevibus, articulo quarto albo-cincto. Malacca.

Greyish brown; head sooty; prothorax thickly punctured; elytra tinged at the base and posterior half with brownish yellow, the middle greyish, very coarsely punctured in regular lines; tarsi and last abdominal segment black; antennæ shorter than the body, dark brown, the fourth joint white in the middle, the third with a slight tuft of hair, the remainder ciliated.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

ACNODES.

Antennæ slender, shorter than the body, the third joint longest; maxillary palpi with the terminal joint ovate, pointed; eyes small, broadly emarginate; thorax wider than the head, longitudinal, slightly tumid at the sides; elytra convex, wider posteriorly, each terminating in a divaricate point; legs slender, thighs simple.

Nearly allied to *Hoplopterus*,* Bl. The only example that I have seen is at the India House, and was collected at Darjeeling, by Dr. Pearson. Like the Dercadions of Europe, its habitat is probably under stones and clods of earth; and if the Anglo-Indians, while at the sanatoria in the "hill-country," and under the curse of having nothing to do, were to direct their attention to this or other kindred subjects, the tedium of their sojourn would be diminished, and the discovery of many novelties the result. India is still a new field for Entomology. We only know the finer species.

Aconodes montanus. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 7.)

A. obscure-fuscus, rugoso-punctatus; elytris tuberculato-cristatis. Himalaya Montes.

Dull or dirty brown, and coarsely punctured; prothorax with a slight longitudinal crest; elytra tuberculate in about three rows, the one towards the suture forming three crests, of which the two basal are the most elevated.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hathlia Buckleyi, Moore's MS.

H. breviter cylindrica, pilis argenteis brevissimis densissime tecta; capite prothoraceque lineâ mediâ prope obsoletâ; elytris apice divaricatis, atro-punctulatis; oculis antennisque nigris. India Borealis.

Body rather short and nearly cylindrical, covered with a very short dense silvery white pile; on the crown of the head and continuous with the prothorax an obscure broad line; elytra somewhat attenuated posteriorly, the apex divaricate, the dorsal surface with numerous very distinct punctures, apparently caused by the absence of the pile, the black substance of the elytra showing beneath; eyes and antennæ black.

Length 7 lines.

The museum at the India House is indebted to Colonel Buckley for many of its most interesting insects, and Mr. Moore has therefore named this interesting coleop after him.

Apomecyna frenata.

A. atra, subnitida, lineâ communi ab oculis, lateribus prothoracis ad medium elytrorum transversim connexâ, alterâque semilunari versus apicem, niveis. Malacca.

* This name must be changed, as it was applied in 1831 to a genus of birds, by the Prince of Canino.

Black, slightly punctured and shining, a snowy-white line, composed of very short appressed hairs, extending from the eye along the sides of the prothorax and elytra to about the middle, where it crosses and unites with the opposite one, and behind this, but not quite at the apex, a crescent-shaped line, from which, at the suture, a finer line is continued to the apex; under surface, with the sides of the thorax and abdominal segments, whitish.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This differs from the true *Apomecynæ* in having the elytra rounded at the apex.

Entelopes ionoptera. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 8.)

E. luteus; elytris crebre punctatis verticeque violaceis; apice elytrorum luteis. Borneo.

Luteous yellow; crown of the head deep violet; eyes and tips of the mandibles black; elytra rich violet, except a very small patch on the spinous apex, which is yellow, the upper two-thirds finely pubescent and thickly punctured, the lower third smooth and shining, with the punctures unfrequent.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This is a true species of *Entelopes*, agreeing perfectly in generic character but having the elytra a little less convex; in colouring, however, it departs entirely from the two or three (?) other species known, and in this respect it approaches very nearly *Astathes*.

Astathes straminea.

A. purpureo-atra, angusta; antennis, elytris, pedibusque pallide luteis. Burmah, prope Rangoon.

The head, thorax and the whole under surface purplish black; the antennæ, which are slightly ciliated beneath, legs and elytra, pale fulvous yellow, the latter faintly striate and shining; prothorax transversely trituberculate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Astathes purpurea.

A. purpurea, nitida; metathorace subtus, antennis, tarsisque flavidis. Malacca.

Deep purple, shining; prothorax with three central tubercles and one on either side; elytra each with two abbreviated costæ; metathorax beneath, antennæ and tarsi dull yellowish.

Length 5 lines.

Astathes terminata.

A. atra; elytris purpureo-metallicis, his tertio apicali, antennis, articulo primo excepto, tarsisque flavis; corpore infra piceâ.
Malacca.

Head and prothorax black, the latter punctate, with three slightly-developed tubercles; elytra brilliant metallic purple, the lower third bright yellow, each with three median ribs. Lower part of the tibiæ, tarsi, palpi and antennæ dull yellow, the first joint of the latter excepted, which is black; beneath pitchy brown.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

ECTATOSIA.

Head small; eyes completely divided, the upper vertical, small; antennæ stout, half the length of the body, rounded; the third and fourth joints long, exceeding the remainder together; palpi short, the terminal joint oval pointed; thorax unarmed, longitudinal, sub-cylindric; elytra very long, rather depressed; legs moderate, simple.

A remarkable form and evidently allied to *Tetraglenes*, Newman. It was discovered by Dr. Horsfield, in Java, some thirty years ago, and now forms part of the collection at the India House.

Ectatosia Moorei. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 9.)

E. alba, lineis brunneis longitudinalibus transversim connexis.
Java.

Head small, rather narrower than the thorax; the upper eye nearly vertical, small and sub-linear, the lower distant and transversely oblong; elytra rather wider than the thorax, slightly depressed, the apex divaricate; antennæ very robust, sparingly ciliated beneath. The whole upper surface a dull white, with pale brown longitudinal lines, which are connected by shorter transverse ones, so as to give a tessellated appearance, which is particularly marked on the elytra; one stripe, extending from the eye to the apex of the elytra, is broader than the rest: there are also two darker lines on the prothorax, and the suture shows a gradually widening line for about two-thirds of its length, when it expands into a round patch, but under a glass the transverse lines may still be detected; under surface, legs and antennæ obscure brownish white.

Length 9 lines.

I have dedicated this fine species to F. Moore, Esq., the curator of the Museum at the India House, as a slight acknow-

ledgment of the liberality and courtesy shown by him to all wishing to examine that extensive collection of everything pertaining to our Indian empire.

ERIS.

Head wider than the thorax; the palpi short, filiform; the antennæ longer than the body, distant at their insertion, the basal and fourth joint of equal length, but graduated from the third. Eyes reniform. Thorax narrow, longer than broad, unarmed; elytra depressed. Legs moderate.

The affinities of this genus are not very evident, but I am disposed to place it for the present near *Olenocamptus*; the only species known bears a considerable general resemblance to some *Anthribidæ*, also natives of the same region.

Eris anthriboides. (Pl. XXII. fig. 7.)

E. brunnea, capite (vertice alba) prothoraceque nigro bilineato; elytris punctatis bicostatis, pilis griseis brevissimis vestitis; antennis longis, ciliatis, pedibusque fuscis variegatis. Borneo.

Brown, crown of the head white, on each side from the eyes and over the prothorax a black stripe; beneath the eye a white mark, becoming greyish as it extends over the side and under parts; scutellum small; elytra covered with a greyish pile, each having two longitudinal ridges, the outer one being much less distinct; antennæ long, black, the bases of the joints from the third to the seventh grey; anterior legs brown, the four posterior varied, the tibiæ ringed with grey in the middle.

Length 6 lines.

Nemotragus cincticornis.

N. brunneus, punctatus supra flavescenti-infra albo-squamosus; elytrorum lateribus nudis; antennis longissimis, articulo septimo albo-cincto. Natal.

Brown, covered above with yellowish scales, except the sides of the elytra, which are bare, prothorax finely, elytra more coarsely punctured; antennæ very long, with the seventh joint having the upper half white, except a very small portion at the apex; fourth and fifth joints occasionally pale at the base; legs very short, under surface covered with white scales.

Length 11 lines; of the antennæ 30 lines.

There is what appears to be but a variety, differing considerably in size, but with no other characters apparently.

NOËMIA.

Head moderate, gibbous between the eyes; antennæ long, approximate at their base, inserted below the eyes, which are rounded and entire; labial palpi small, the maxillary with the last joint longer and ovate. Thorax narrow, acuminate at the sides. Elytra nearly linear, rounded at the apex. Legs moderate, the tarsi short.

The insertion of the antennæ below the eyes is a peculiarity among the Longicorns, so far as I am aware, confined to this genus; it is otherwise very nearly allied to *Stenoderus*.

Noëmia flavicornis. (Pl. XXII. fig. 8.)

N. cyanea; labro, palpis, femoribus basi, tarsis antennisque flavis. Malacca.

Deep indigo blue, with sparingly scattered hairs; labrum, palpi, thighs as the base, tarsi and antennæ yellow; elytra punctate striate, with a slight violet reflection at the sides.

Length 7 lines.

In some specimens the antennæ are furnished beneath with long silky hairs, arranged in a single row.

Noëmia Stevensii.

N. viridis; prothorace nitidâ; elytris testaceo-brunneis apice marginibusque nigris; antennis, palpis, tibiis tarsisque flavis, femoribus nigris, basi flavis. Borneo.

Head and thorax shining green; elytra punctate striate, light testaceous brown, the apex and margins, but not extending to the shoulders, black; antennæ, palpi and legs yellow, the thighs only at the base, the remainder being black; under surface green, shining.

Length 7 lines.

I have dedicated this species to Samuel Stevens, Esq., F. L. S. &c., to whom I am indebted for many facilities in examining Mr. Wallace's and other collections, and by whom my cabinet has been enriched by many rare insects.

NOTE.—The genus *Deuteromma* should be placed near *Noserius*. The second species alluded to above (*ante*, p. 98) may be thus temporarily characterized:—

Deuteromma testacea.

D. pallide-testacea; antennarum articulis primo et secundo oculisque brunneis. Borneo.

Length 4½ lines.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Plate XXII.

- Fig. 1. *Dynamostes audax*.
2. *Noostenus Saundersii*.
3. *Pyrestes eximius*.
4. *Tmesisternus graciosus*.
5. *Scopadus ciliatus*.
6. *Stegenus dactylon*.
7. *Eris anthriboides*.
8. *Noëmia flavicornis*.

Plate XXIII.

- Fig. 1. *Xoanodera trigona*.
2. *Calpasia vermicularis*.
3. *Zatrephus pannosus*.
4. *Noserius tibialis*.
5. *Pachylocerus plumiferus*.
6. *Deuteromma callidioides*.
7. *Aconodes montanus*.
8. *Entelapes ionoptera*.
9. *Ectatosia Moorei*.



