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SOME NEW SPECIES OF HOVATOMA LAMEERE
(COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, PRIONINAE,
MACROTOMINI),

by E. Forrest GILMOUR (Doncaster),

(with one plate).

This paper contains the descriptions of four new species of the Prionid genus *Hovatoma* LAMEERE, along with a key to the known species in the genus.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking M. A. COLLART, Director at the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, and M. P. BASILEWSKY, Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, for their great kindness to me and assistance in loaning material from their respective institutions.

Key to genus *Hovatoma* LAMEERE.

KEY TO SUBGENA.

1. Apical segment of maxillary and labial palpi subequal to penultimate; apical antennal segments carinate
... .. subgen. *Hovatoma* LAMEERE, s. str., 1912.
- Apical segment of maxillary and labial palpi larger than penultimate; apical antennal segment not carinate, but punctate
... .. subgen. *Nataloma* FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952.
[*H. (N.) emarginata* FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952, only Natal.]

Key to subgenus *Hovatoma* LAMEERE.

(Adapted after LAMEERE.)

1. Elytra with three more or less projecting costae; pronotum with two posterior and one anterior very distinct depression, similar in both sexes and very little pubescent, with posterior border not very curved behind; antennae in male with the 3rd segment cylindrical; legs unarmed ... 2
- Elytral costae normally very little projecting or obsolete; pronotal depressions not very distinct or absent, pronotum often with very distinct pubescence and the posterior border distinctly curved behind ... 8
2. Elytra granulose; (elytra not tumescent near scutellum; antennae of male a little swollen, not notably shorter than body, scape a little elongate; legs of male slender; tarsi neither elongated nor broadened) (22-26 mm, Madagascar) ... *perrieri* FAIRMAIRE, 1901.
- Elytra punctured ... 3
3. Elytra very tumescent and rugose near scutellum; antennae and legs of male slender; (antennal scape elongate, pyriform; head, pronotum and elytra with coarse and close punctation; antennae of male distinctly shorter than body; tarsi a little elongated) (18-27 mm, Madagascar) ... *coquereli* FAIRMAIRE, 1901.
- Elytra not tumescent near scutellum; antennae and legs of male swollen ... 4
4. Elytra at least, with fine and sparse punctation; antennae of male at least as long as body; tarsi of male very enlarged; antennal scape of male a little elongated; femora and tibiae of male elongated ... 5
- Head, pronotum and elytra with coarse and more or less close punctation; antennae of male shorter than body; tarsi of male not particularly broadened ... 6
5. Head finely and very sparsely punctured; pronotum only sparsely, coarsely punctured laterally; of narrow, elongate form (13-27 mm, Madagascar) ... *laevis* FAIRMAIRE, 1868.
- Head very coarsely and closely punctured; pronotum closely, coarsely punctured laterally; of broader build. (20.5 mm, Madagascar) (♂ unknown) ... *nitida* sp. nov.
6. Upperside of body nitid, elytral punctation sparse, pronotal disc in large part smooth; antennal scape of male broad and short; femora and tibiae of male short (18-30 mm, Madagascar) ... *impressicollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1901.
- Upperside of body matt, elytral punctation close; pronotal disc at least in large part punctured; femora and tibiae of male elongated ... 7

7. Antennae shorter, third segment equal to fourth and fifth united, scape broad and short; pronotal disc not entirely rugose; elytral punctation not confluent. (15-22 mm, Madagascar)
 *bothridera* LAMEERE, 1903.
- Antennae longer, third segment longer than fourth and fifth united; scape pyriform, a little elongated; pronotum entirely rugose; elytra with confluent punctation. (30-55 mm, Madagascar)
 *cariosa* FAIRMAIRE, 1901.
8. Pronotum in male with a fine, close, reticulate punctation and some shining spaces with coarser punctation, in female rugose on sides and smooth at middle; pronotum not constricted anteriorly; upperside of femora and tibiae strongly spinose; elytra testaceous, bordered with dark. (37-60 mm, Comoro, Madagascar)
 *cinnamomea* OLIVIER 1795.
- Pronotum similar in both sexes; usually completely rugose or occasionally granular 9
9. Pronotum completely granular and matt, not rugose (43 mm, S. Africa) *gramreta* GILMOUR, 1956.
- Pronotum rugose, without granules 10
10. Elytra bearing some sparse erect setae, dark pitchy-brown or dark maroon, possible bordered with darker; pronotum not constricted anteriorly 11
- Elytra without sparse erect setae 12
11. Elytra strongly rugose, without granulations; upperside of femora and tibiae not very spinous (35 mm, Comoro) (♂ unknown)
 *humbloti* LAMEERE, 1903.
- Elytra finely rugose and granulose; upperside of femora and tibiae strongly spinous. (23-45 mm, Madagascar)
 *obscura* WATERHOUSE, 1880
12. Colour blackish brown 13
- Colour reddish or light; (elytral costae very effaced; third antennal segment of male fusiform; pronotum not constricted anteriorly; legs little or not spinous) 21
13. Pronotum neither constricted anteriorly, nor swollen on the sides posteriorly; legs unarmed; elytral costae rather apparent; third antennal segment of male fusiform 14
- Pronotum more or less constricted anteriorly; third antennal segment of male conical 15
14. Elytra dentate at sutural angle, bearing some close granules, these contiguous and scabrous basally. (18 mm, Tanganyika)
 *gerstackeri* LAMEERE, 1903.
- Elytra unarmed and fringed at sutural angle, bearing some sparse granules, not scabrous basally. (19-34 mm, Madagascar)
 *alluaudi* LAMEERE, 1903.

15. Pronotum not swollen latero-posteriorly; legs spinose; elytral costae very effaced 16
- Pronotum swollen laterally before the lateral spine, elytral costae usually apparent 17
16. Elytra covered with close granulations, rugose basally; upperside of femora unarmed; only anterior and intermediate tibiae spinous above and below. (35 mm, Madagascar) (♀ unknown)
- *fairmairei* LAMEERE, 1903.
- Elytra covered with sparse granules, not rugose basally; upperside of femora spinous; all tibiae spinous above and below. (27-47 mm, Madagascar) *rudis* FAIRMAIRE, 1868.
17. Elytra covered with fine spaced-out granules; legs unarmed. (20-35 mm, Madagascar) *grandidieri* LAMEERE, 1903.
- Elytra rugose or covered with strong, close granulation; legs more or less spinous 18
18. Elytra with feeble costae, swollen near the scutellum; tibiae spinous externally 19
- Elytra with more pronounced costae, not swollen near scutellum; legs long and slender, tibiae scarcely spinous 20
19. Head very rugose; antennal tubercles in transverse continuity; pronotum with at most a feeble smooth median area; elytral costae more distinct; pronotum hirsute; prosternum only feebly tumescent, granularly rugose; antennal scape and 3rd segment rugose in male. (21-37 mm, Zanzibar to S. Africa) *micros* WHITE, 1853.
- Head sparsely, coarsely punctured, broadly concave between antennal tubercles; pronotum smooth over greater part of disc; elytral costae feeble; pronotum glabrous or nearly; prosternum strongly tumescent medially, coarsely subrugosely punctured; antennal scape and third segment coarsely sparsely punctured. (40 mm, Madagascar) (♀ unknown) *subnigricans* sp. nov
20. Elytra rugose, without any trace of granulations. (40-60 mm, Seychelles) *wrighti* WATERHOUSE, 1873.
- Elytra granulose. (28 mm, Comoros) (♂ unknown)
- *costulata* FAIRMAIRE, 1901.
21. Elytra of same colour as pronotum, not bordered with dark ... 22
- Elytra lighter coloured than pronotum and bordered with dark 27
22. Eyes well separated above; pronotum straight or concave laterally in female 23
- Eyes approaching above; pronotum convex laterally in female as in male 26
23. Pronotum rounded laterally in male; third antennal segment swollen in male 24

- Pronotum straight laterally in male; third antennal segment not swollen in male 25
- 24. Pronotum with anterior angles not projecting, sides straight in female; apical antennal segment bearing an appendage equal to half the preapical; form more slender. (27-36 mm, Madagascar)
... .. *asperata* WATERHOUSE, 1880.
- Pronotum with anterior angles projecting, sides concave in female, apical antennal segment with a short appendage, not or scarcely as long as the preapical; form more squat. (ca. 30 mm, Madagascar)
... .. *vicina* WATERHOUSE, 1880.
- 25. Apical antennal segment nearly twice as long as preapical. (ca. 30 mm, Madagascar) *gracilicornis* WATERHOUSE, 1882.
- Apical antennal segment very little longer than the preapical. (25-33 mm, Madagascar) *waterhousei* LAMEERE, 1903.
- 26. Elytra finely pubescent, granular (30-45 mm, Mauritius)
... .. *castanea* OLIVIER, 1795.
- Elytra glabrous, finely rugose (27-37 mm, Rodriguez)
... .. *simplex* WATERHOUSE, 1876.
- 27. Elytra unarmed at sutural angle 28
- Elytra spinous, sometimes small, at sutural angle 29
- 28. Elytra pale yellowish-brown, vaguely bordered with dark; remainder of body brown; antennae almost reaching elytral apex, third segment equal to following two united; elytra rugulose (ca. 30 mm, Madagascar) (♂ unknown) *mutica* WATERHOUSE, 1880.
- Elytra pale yellow, narrowly and distinctly bordered with black; head, pronotum and underside fairly dark ferruginous; antennae and legs black, antennae reaching little past the middle of elytra third segment shorter than following two united; elytra very finely rugose and finely granular (35.5 mm, Uganda) (♂ unknown)
... .. *bryanti* GILMOUR, 1958.
- 29. Elytra rugose, without granules (22-38 mm, Madagascar)
... .. *laeta* WATERHOUSE, 1880.
- Elytra granular, at least basally and usually along suture anteriorly 30
- 30. Eyes closely approaching above, antennae with first two segments reddish, others dark 31
- Eyes not closely approaching above; antennae uniformly reddish 32
- 31. Elytra yellowish-brown; antennae and tarsi not very elongate (18-30 mm, Madagascar) *crassa* FAIRMAIRE, 1868.
- Elytra ivory-white; antennae and tarsi elongated (23-25 mm, Madagascar) *jejuna* KLUG, 1832.

32. Tibiae all unarmed (23 mm, Comoro) (♂ unknown) *prosti* LAMEERE, 1903.
 — At least protibiae spinous 33
33. Antennal third segment unarmed below, or at most a few very feeble basal denticles in male; tibiae only spinous above, except posterior feebly below also; sometimes only protibiae in female; eyes more widely separated below, lower edge of eyes scarcely encroaching onto submentum (25-28 mm, Madagascar) *basilewskyi* sp. nov.
 — Antennal third segment strongly spinous below in both sexes; tibiae all very strongly spinous above and below, except posterior very sparsely below; eyes distinctly more closely approaching below, lower edge of eye extending about a quarter on to submentum on each side (36-39 mm, Madagascar) *collarti* sp. nov.

Note. — I have been unable to conclusively place *Hovatoma* (*s. str.*) *esquiveli* FERREIRA and VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952, and *H. (H.) carmonai* FERREIRA and VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952, in the above key, due to lack of certain diagnostic details in the available descriptions. *Hovatoma* (*s. str.*) *esquiveli* FERREIRA and VEIGA FERREIRA appears to run to the neighbourhood of couplet 17 (near *micros* WHITE), and *H. (H.) carmonai* FERREIRA and VEIGA FERREIRA to near couplet 2 or 20/21.

I give therefore herewith a translation of the Ferreira's Key (1952) which differentiated these two species from *Hovatoma* (*s. str.*) *micros* WHITE.

1. Pronotum with anterior border marginate; posterior angle spinose; antennae with third segment equal to pronotal breadth, in female; elytra tumescent near scutellum, apical sutural angle spinous (21-37 mm, Zanzibar, S. Africa) *micros* WHITE.
- Pronotum with anterior border not marginate; posterior angle dentate, but not spinous; antennal third segment much less than pronotal breadth, in female; elytra plane near scutellum, apical sutural angle dentate, but not spinous 2
2. Pronotum rectangular, with a median line not reaching either anterior or posterior borders and not sulcate at middle of posterior border; antennae not reaching middle of elytra; body yellowish-brown. (33 mm, Mozambique) (♂ unknown) *carmonai* FERREIRA and VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952.
- Pronotum trapezoidal, with median line, more longitudinally sulcate at middle of posterior border; antennae reaching middle of elytra; body very dark castaneous, almost black (43 mm, Mozambique) (♂ unknown) *esquiveli* FERREIRA and VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952.

Hovatoma (s. str.) *nitida* sp. nov.

(Plate 1, fig. 1.)

Female. — Very dark brownish-black; antennae, legs and ventral surface lighter brownish-ferruginous. Pronotal disc medially and elytra very nitid. Head, pronotum laterally, scutellum basally, and extreme basal declivity of elytra very sparsely and rather inconspicuously setose. Under-side with pale yellow pubescence on sterna: sparsely on the prosternum and all coxae; very densely and lengthily on the metasternum and metepisterna.

Elongate, only moderately robust. Antennae not quite reaching middle of elytra; scape rather short, rather robust, distinctly depressed over about basal half; very coarsely and closely punctured on basal two-thirds, interstices and apex closely micropunctured; following segments to apical half of eighth less coarsely, sparsely punctured, interstices micropunctured; apical three segments completely finely longitudinally striate, and basal half and outer side of eighth segment striate; segments from apex of third, gradually increasingly poriferously striate below; third segment subcylindrical, about three-quarters as long as the fourth and fifth together; fourth slightly more than half as long as third; fifth slightly longer than fourth; sixth and seventh each about equal to fifth; eighth about three-quarters as long as seventh; ninth about a quarter longer than eighth; tenth about equal to ninth; eleventh, apical, segment very slightly shorter than tenth; ninth and tenth segments feebly, obtusely subangulate at external apical angle.

Head very coarsely and closely punctured, rugosely in part, with a narrow median smooth band; interstices closely micropunctured; antennal tubercles only feebly raised, feebly concave between. Eyes moderately separated above by about the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about twice as broad prebasally as long; sides rather strongly diverging posteriorly; lateral border strongly depressed and curved, only feebly irregular and scarcely crenelate to prebasal lateral angle, which is moderately strongly broadly, obtusely toothed; anterior angle very feebly dentate; anterior border almost straight up to lateral anterior angles which are slightly anteriorly projecting; base rather strongly curved posteriorly. Disc moderately convex, with a median, shallow longitudinal depression, which extends almost from apex to base, and is very broad medially; median area only very sparsely, coarsely punctured, these becoming close and in part contiguous laterally; on each side at border of disc on posterior half an oblique, fairly strongly marked, sulcus; interstices fairly sparsely finely punctured, and their interstices further very finely and closely micropunctured. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded apically; with a few scattered fairly coarse punctures basally, interstices and rest closely micropunctured.

Elytra elongate; very nitid; subparallel-sided laterally; broadly rounded apically, sutural angle with a short, strong acute tooth; each elytron with three distinct, obtuse longitudinal costae: the innermost running from about the middle post-basally, obliquely towards the suture and ending subsuturally at about apical third, the median beginning at the same level from disco-posthumeraly and running parallel to the inner obliquely across the length of the disc and ending preapically; the lateral costa short, on the upper part of the lateral declivity, beginning at about basal third and ending preapically at the level of the median; centro-basal area only very feebly, or not tumescent; whole elytra a little coarsely, sparsely punctured; feebly dermally rugose apically; interstices closely micropunctured.

Submentum extremely coarsely, contiguously punctured between the lower lobes of the eyes; over posterior half, medially a smooth, feebly tumescent area, almost as wide as the distance between the lower lobes, which is bordered laterally by a strong sulcus on each side. Prosternum sparsely, not very coarsely punctured; prosternal process rather strongly, longitudinal tumescent up to anterior border, where it is strongly declivous, slightly higher than coxae, subhorizontal above, apex broadly rounded. Mesosternal process broad, rather strongly and broadly concave; broadly rounded apically, with a small median emargination. Metasternum moderately densely, not very coarsely punctured. Metathoracic episterna broad, feebly narrowed apically; sparsely and finely granular, interstices closely micropunctured. Abdominal ventrites very nitid, glabrous; very sparsely, fairly finely punctured; apical ventrite transverse, only slightly longer than the preapical, broadly subtriangular, apex very broadly rounded laterally, with a broad, rather shallow median emargination, where it is feebly depressed; on almost the basal half on each side of middle a distinct elongate-oval moderate depression.

Legs of only moderate length, moderately robust; femora and tibiae completely unarmed above and below; sparsely punctured in the main. Tarsi of moderate length, the anterior and intermediate broadened, the former strongly; first metatarsal segment about four-fifths as long as the following two segments united.

Male. — Unknown.

Length: 20.5 mm.

Breadth: 6.5 mm.

Locality: S. E. Central Madagascar (♀).

Holotype (female) in the E. F. GILMOUR Collection. Unique.

This new species is most closely allied to *Hovatoma impressicollis* FAIRMAIRE, and *H. laevis* FAIRMAIRE. From the former it may be distinguished by the much finer and sparser elytral punctuation, and comparatively shorter antennae; from the latter it differs in the head and pronotum being coarsely and more densely punctured, and the generally broader form.

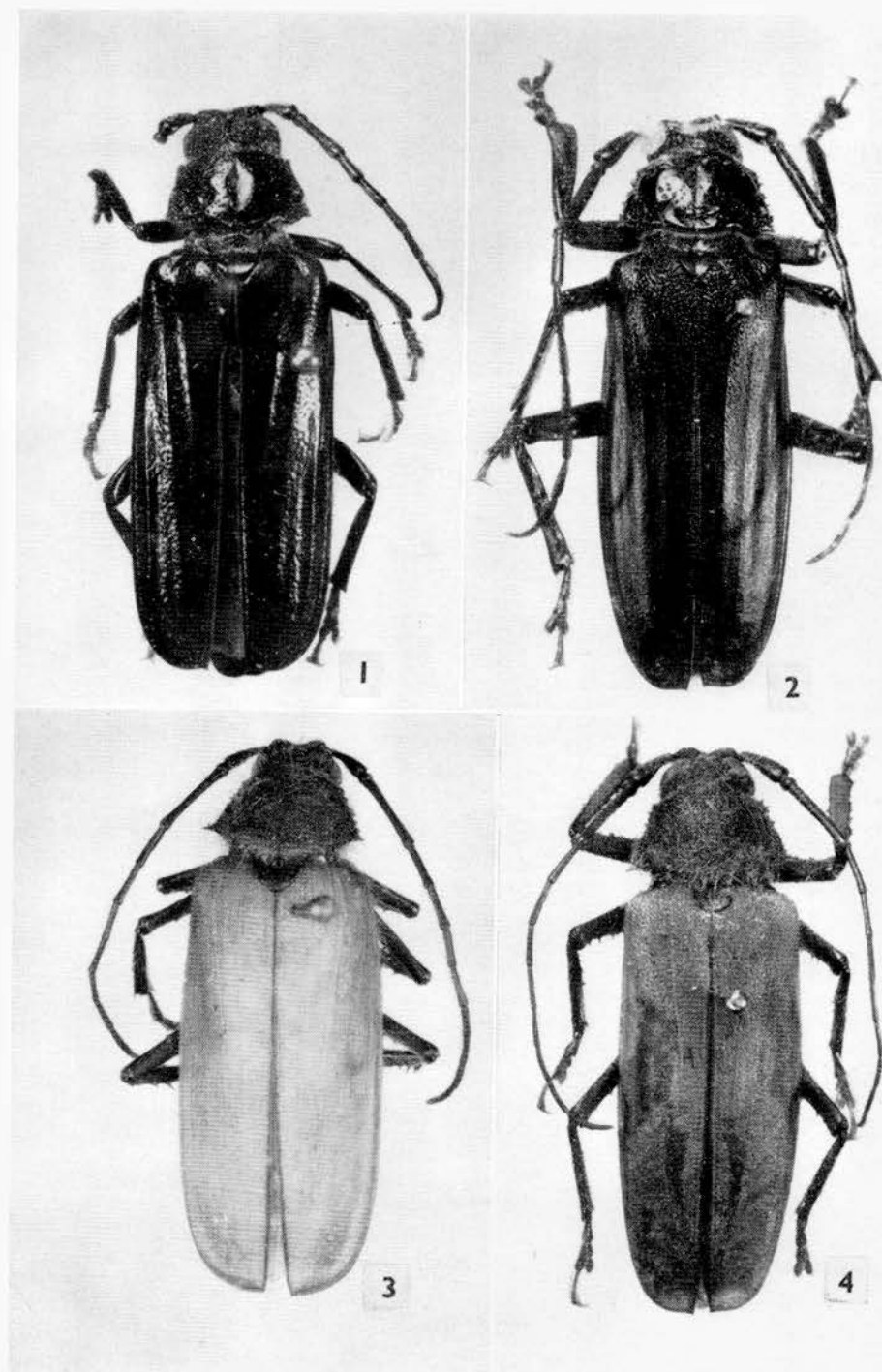


Fig. 1. — *Hovatoma nitida* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype. ($\times 3.75$).
Fig. 2. — *Hovatoma subnigricans* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype ($\times 2$).
Fig. 3. — *Hovatoma basilewskyi* sp. nov. ♀. Paratype ($\times 3$).
Fig. 4. — *Hovatoma collarti* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype ($\times 2.2$).

Hovatoma (s. str.) *subnigricans* sp. nov.

(Plate 1, fig. 2.)

Male. — Completely very dark pitchy-black; posterior border of abdominal ventrites ferruginous. Glabrous above, except the anterior and posterior pronotal borders which are densely fringed with orange-yellow pubescence. Underside almost glabrous, except metasternum lengthily and fairly densely pale greyish-yellow pubescent.

Elongate, robust. Antennae extending to apical sixth of elytra; scape moderately long, fairly robust, subdepressed above; very coarsely, sparsely punctured, these fewer and rather smaller apically; interstices densely micropunctured; apical four segments completely, and outer part of sixth and seventh segments, irregularly, coarsely, longitudinally striate; the more anterior segments with a few poriferous striae; remainder of basal segments sparsely, moderately coarsely punctured, interstices densely micropunctured; third segment subcylindrical, elongate, equal in length to the fourth and fifth together; fourth and fifth about equal; following segments to tenth only very gradually decreasing; eleventh, apical segment more elongate, nearly twice as long as the preapical, and nearly four-fifths as long as the segment; segments unarmed apically.

Head very coarsely, not very closely punctured; behind eyes matt, somewhat scabrous and granular; antennal tubercles moderately raised, broadly and moderately strongly concave between. Eyes moderately separated above by slightly less than the breadth of an upper lobe (this is impossible to determine exactly, because of a slight congenital malformation of the vertex in part).

Pronotum strongly transverse, about one and three-quarter times as broad basally as long; sides rather strongly diverging posteriorly; lateral border strongly depressed and curved, strongly, acutely and irregularly spinously crenelate laterally, many of the denticulae bifid or occasionally trifid; prebasal lateral angle strongly spinous, moderately long; anterior angle feebly angular, scarcely dentate, obtuse; anterior border distinctly, fairly strongly bisinuate; base quite strongly curved posteriorly. Disc only moderately convex, with a fine median longitudinal feeble impression, which extends almost from apex, and basally joins a fairly large transverse oval prebasal depression; feebly tumescent on each side before middle and feebly, broadly depressed on each side postmedially; median area extremely sparsely, coarsely punctured, these more numerous latero-discally, and becoming extremely large and almost confluent on the lateral declivity, where there are also a few yellow elongate setae. Scutellum slightly transverse, subtriangular, somewhat rounded antero-laterally, apex broadly rounded with a small, but distinct, medio-apical emargination; broadly and slightly depressed over middle area; almost impunctate and nitid medially, laterally very finely and closely punctured and rather mat.

Elytra elongate; only moderately nitid, not strongly; gradually widening laterally to slightly postmedially, thence broadly rounded to apices; sutural angle with a small, obtuse tooth; each elytron with feeble traces of two discal and possibly an almost obsolete sublateral, longitudinal costae; centro-basal area a little tumescent, becoming much stronger bordering the scutellum, this more strongly rugosely punctured, the punctures thereafter becoming gradually more sparse and smaller towards the apices and shallow, the interstices very finely and closely punctured, and rather matt.

Submentum extremely coarsely, subrugosely punctured and rather matt between lower lobes of eyes; a medioposterior triangular area to posterior border of head, nitid and less closely punctured. Prosternum extremely coarsely subconfluently punctured, with scattered fairly coarse punctures, and interstices finely and closely micropunctured, and slightly matt; prosternal process very strongly rotundately tumescent anteriorly, thence the process continued slightly higher, as high as the coxae and moderately arcuate apically, with apex broadly rounded; rather canaliculate laterally on each side; moderately broad. Mesosternal process broad, shortly subparallelsided; very strongly marginate laterally, this raised border coarsely, rugosely punctured and nitid; feebly declivous anteriorly; median area extremely coarsely and rugosely punctured, closely micropunctured and rather matt between; apex strongly and broadly emarginate, with a small median tumescent projection in the centre of the emargination. Metathoracic episterna broad, inner border broadly arcuate and slightly narrowing apically; finely and moderately coarsely granular like rest of metasternum, interstices very finely and closely punctured and rather matt. Abdominal ventrites nitid, glabrous except for a small patch of setae at apical angles of the 4th ventrite; extremely finely and closely micropunctured, with a few sparse scattered larger punctures here and there; apical ventrite large, strongly transverse, about equal in length to the preapical; broadly rounded laterally to apex which is broadly and strongly semicircularly emarginate, and densely, rather lengthily fringed with orange-yellow setae.

Legs moderately long, comparatively rather slender; femora feebly spinous beneath, the posterior almost not at all; tibiae unarmed above and below except for a few feeble teeth on the anterior and intermediate; sparsely, fairly coarsely punctured in main, anterior a little closer and subrugosely below; interstices very finely and closely micropunctured. Tarsi rather elongate, the anterior distinctly broadened, the intermediate and particularly the posterior more slender; first metatarsal segment about equal in length to the following two segments united.

Female. — Unknown.

Length: 40 mm.

Breadth: 11 mm.

Locality: E. Central Madagascar: Ambalarondra (1 ♂).

Holotype (male) in the E. F. GILMOUR Collection. Unique.

This new species is probably most closely allied to *Hovatoma coquereli* FAIRMAIRE, but may be distinguished by the more feeble elytral costae, the posterior border of pronotum strongly curved behind, and the legs distinctly, although feebly spinous in part.

Hovatoma (s. str.) *basilewskyi* sp. nov.

(Plate I, fig. 3.)

Male. — Head, pronotum, antennae and legs moderately dark ferruginous, underside a little lighter ferruginous; elytra rather testaceous, narrowly bordered with dark ferruginous.

Head, pronotum, scutellum basally, basal declivity of elytra, ventral surface and underside of femora, conspicuously, only moderately densely, clothed with long, mainly erect, greyish pubescence.

Elongate, moderately robust. Antennae extending to about the apical seventh of the elytra; scape not very robust, coarsely and rather rugosely punctured on the outer side, particularly basally; third segment moderately coarsely punctured, rather closely on the basal outer half, sparsely elsewhere; following segments more finely and more sparsely punctured to the apex of seventh; apex of seventh segment and the eighth to eleventh segments almost completely finely reticulately striate; segments from apex of third poriferous below; third segment cylindrical, almost equal in length to the fourth and fifth united; segments from fourth to tenth very gradually decreasing; eleventh, apical, segment about one and a half times as long as the preapical.

Head completely strongly rugose, with scattered coarse punctures, with a small area of fine granules behind the eyes; antennal tubercles fairly strongly raised, only very obtusely V-shaped between. Eyes widely separated above, by about twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum transverse; almost straight laterally, strongly converging anteriorly, lateral border finely crenelate, anterior angle broadly rounded and obtuse, posterior angle strongly and lengthily produced and acute, slightly posteriorly directed. Disc fairly strongly convex, very declivous laterally, completely rather coarsely rugose, like the head, interstices variably punctured, finely and with scattered large ones; with extremely feeble traces of two anterior and posterior depressions; strongly posteriorly sinuate, anterior border almost straight. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded apically, slightly depressed medially, very finely and inconspicuously punctured apically, more coarsely and more closely punctured basally.

Elytra elongate; rather matt; with a small sutural apical tooth; moderately swollen juxtascutellarly, remainder smooth, carinae not at all projecting, only visible as two faint discal dermal nervules on each elytron; very feebly and very obsoletely rugose, extremely finely and closely punctured and with basally some fine but conspicuous close granules, and with

some extremely fine, almost indiscernible microgranules scattered elsewhere.

Prosternum rugose, with a few sparse small granules; prothoracic episterna moderately narrow; only feebly tumescent anteriorly; prosternal process only feebly tumescent apically, not very strongly rounded. Metasternum fairly finely and closely punctured; moderately nitid. Metathoracic episterna broad, slightly narrowing posteriorly. Abdominal ventrites moderately finely, not very closely punctured, nitid; apical ventrite broad, transverse, only slightly longer than the preapical, broadly, slightly emarginate apically, the lateral angles broadly rounded.

Legs rather short and fairly slender; profemora spinous below distally, not at all above; meso- and metafemora strongly but sparsely spinous above and below; tibiae all strongly, but sparsely, spinous above; protibiae only, feebly sparsely spinous below; tarsi moderately long, the anterior somewhat broadened, the others fairly slender; first metatarsal segment about four-fifths as long as the following two segments united; apical segment slightly shorter than the others united.

Female. — Quite similar to the male in colour and pubescence. Antennae shorter, only reaching to about the apical third of the elytra. Legs distinctly shorter, particularly the posterior, and more slender. Pronotal sculpture similar to that of male. Apical ventrite slightly more elongate and less broadly, feebly, emarginate apically. Antennae with apical two segments completely finely reticulately-striate, the major portion of the ninth, and part of the eighth segments. Only the protibiae spinous.

Length: 25-28 mm.

Breadth: 8-8.6 mm (humeral).

Locality: Madagascar: Massif Ankaratra, 1700/1800 m.

Manjakatombo (XII. 1951, BENOIST).

(1 ♂, 3 ♀) (Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren).

Holotype (male) placed in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Allotype (female) and one Paratype (female) in the Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren; one Paratype (female) placed in the E. F. GILMOUR collection.

This new species appears to be most closely allied to *Hovatoma prosti* LAMEERE of the Comoro Islands, of which only the female is so far known.

It may be separated by the apical antennal segments being more extensively striate than only the three apical; elytral costae obsolete or scarcely visible; at least the protibiae strongly spinous above, often also the meso- and metatibiae, the tibiae being unarmed in *H. prosti* LAMEERE.

Hovatoma (s. str.) *collarti* sp. nov.

(Plate 1. fig. 4.)

Male. — Head, pronotum, first three antennal segments and legs blackish-brown; antennal segments from fourth brown; elytra rather light chestnut-ferruginous, suture narrowly dark brown. Underside brownish-ferruginous. Head, pronotum and scutellum distinctly, lengthily, but not extremely densely pale setose. Elytra glabrous, or nearly, except along apical margin. Underside completely setose, rather densely pubescent on metasternum.

Elongate, robust. Antennae extending to about apical quarter of elytra; scape of moderate length, subdepressed above; extremely coarsely, moderately closely, in places confluent punctured; interstices densely micropunctured; apical four segments completely, and outer part of sixth and seventh segments, irregularly longitudinally striate; remainder of segments very sparsely, only moderately coarsely punctured, interstices moderately densely, very finely punctured; third segment subcylindrical, elongate, equal in length to fourth and fifth united; fourth segment slightly longer than fifth; sixth segment very slightly shorter than fifth; seventh segment slightly longer than sixth, eighth to tenth slightly shorter, subequal; eleventh, apical segment more elongate, almost one and a half times as long as preapical; segments unarmed apically.

Head very coarsely and confluent punctured; granular behind the eyes, not very closely; antennal tubercles moderately strongly raised, rather tumescent, broadly and rather strongly concave between. Eyes moderately separated above by about the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum strongly transverse, about one and two-thirds as broad as long; sides rather strongly diverging posteriorly; lateral border strongly depressed, curved; strongly, acutely and irregularly spinosely crenulate laterally; prebasal angle strongly and lengthily spinose; anterior border rather strongly bisinuate; posterior border rather strongly posteriorly curved. Disc moderately convex, fairly even. Pronotum completely very coarsely and confluent punctured. Scutellum slightly transverse, subparallel-sided, thence very broadly rounded to apex, which has a small medio-apical emargination; broadly and moderately depressed medially; rather matt; densely micropunctured; with a number of rather elongate-oval shallow sulciform punctures radiated round apical area.

Elytra elongate; only slightly nitid, almost matt; laterally very slightly widening to about apical third, thence broadly rounded to apices; sutural angle with a small, rather broad, subacute tooth; almost without raised costae, with traces, quite visible in certain light angles, of subdermal costae, two on each elytral disc; centro-basal area only feebly tumescent, stronger near scutellum, where also finely but distinctly granular; remainder coarsely, but shallowly, subrugosely punctured, these becoming much

more obsolete towards apex; interstices very finely and fairly closely punctured.

Submentum very coarsely, rather confluent punctured. Prosternum very coarsely, only moderately closely punctured, interstices coarsely, moderately closely punctured. Prosternal process somewhat rounded apically, rather vertical posteriorly, slightly curved and feebly longitudinally tumescent, as high as the coxae, moderately broad. Mesosternal process broad, shortly subparallel-sided near apex; lower than coxae, moderately strongly declivous anteriorly, somewhat broadly depressed antero-apically; apex rather broadly truncate, rather strongly rounded over apex; coarsely, only moderately closely punctured. Metathoracic episterna broad, inner border broadly arcuate and slightly narrowing posteriorly; moderately coarsely and fairly closely punctured; nitid. Metasternum moderately coarsely and variably closely punctured; nitid. Abdominal ventrites only moderately nitid, pubescent, extremely finely and closely punctured, with scattered larger punctures, posterior border of ventrites very smooth, mainly impunctate and very nitid; apical ventrite large, strongly transverse, slightly shorter than the preapical; broadly rounded laterally to apex which is broadly and very strongly semicircularly emarginate, and densely, rather lengthily fringed with pale yellow setae.

Legs moderately long, comparatively rather slender; femora strongly spinous above and below, those above on profemora fewer and smaller than on others; profemora strongly scabrous below and laterally; tibiae strongly spinous above and below, dense everywhere except on metatibiae above, where very sparse; legs fairly coarsely and variably densely punctured; lengthily and fairly sparsely pubescent. Tarsi rather elongate, the anterior broadened, the others distinctly more slender, first metatarsal segment slightly shorter than the following two segments united.

Female. — Similar to male in colour, size and form. Antennae slightly shorter than in male, extending to about apical third of elytra; apical five or six segments completely, or almost, longitudinally striate.

Similarly sculptured and pubescent above and below to male. General structure similar, except apical abdominal ventrite, which is more elongate, broadly and transversely subconical, about one and a third times as long as preapical; only feebly rounded, almost straight-sided laterally, truncate, with a very feeble median emargination.

Protarsi a little less broadened than in male.

Length: 34-37 mm.

Breadth: 9.5-11 mm.

Locality: « sine locus »: (ex coll. HYE DE CROM).

(R. I. Sc. N. B. 16756) (4 ♂, 1 ♀).

Holotype (male), Allotype (female) and one Paratype (male) in Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, two Paratypes (males) placed in the E. F. GILMOUR Collection.

This new species is most closely allied to *Hovatoma prosti* LAMEERE and *H. basilewskyi* GILMOUR (described above), but may be distinguished easily from the former by the tibiae strongly spinous and from the latter by the tibiae spinous below as well as above, not simply above, amongst other differences.

RÉSUMÉ.

Tableau d'identification des *Prioninae* du genre *Hovatoma* LAMEERE. Description de 4 espèces nouvelles : *H. nitida* ♀ (Madagascar), *H. subnigricans* ♂ (Madagascar), *H. basilewskyi* ♂ ♀ (Madagascar), *H. collarti* ♂ ♀ (sine locus).

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, DONCASTER.

