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MEDEDELINGEN

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NEW SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDÆ (COLEOPTERA)
IN THE COLLECTIONS OF
THE INSTITUT ROYAL DES SCIENCES NATURELLES
DE BELGIQUE,

by Evelyn A. J. DUFFY, F. R. E. S. (London).

In the course of examining and determining a collection of approximately 2,000 Cerambycids belonging to the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, several new species of this family were discovered. The majority of these belong to the *Callichromini* and will be incorporated in a later paper in which this tribe will be revised. Six species belonging to various scattered genera, however, are here described. I wish to express my appreciation to the Director of the Institut for permitting me to examine this interesting material and to M. A. JANSSENS for suggesting that I might do so.

PRIONINÆ.

Megopis (Dandamis) tricostata sp. n.

Female. Elongate, parallel-sided; head ferruginous, pronotum ferruginous to pitchy, elytra mainly brownish testaceous, legs castaneous. Head quadrate with occiput, vertex and frons microscopically granulate and strongly rugose and densely punctate, except for the apices of the antennal tubercles and a small median triangular area between them; sparsely

covered with very long, fine setæ. Eyes widely separated above, the lower lobes extending close up to genal margin. Maxillary palpi with third segment strongly broadened and truncate apically. Antennæ extending as far as posterior third of elytra; first segment coarsely and densely punctured, with numerous fine setæ, about one-third length of third segment and rather broadly rounded apically; remaining segments finely punctate and sparsely ciliate; segments 3-11 strongly compressed and longitudinally carinate laterally. Prothorax transversely rounded laterally, the lateral margins distinct but not prominent and with a small tooth behind middle; pronotum very densely and coarsely punctured, reticulate on front of disc and with numerous scattered, long, fine, pale setæ; disc with a very slight median depression, in front of which are a pair of feeble paramedian elevations of a slightly lighter shade of brown. Pleuræ each with the callosity (which extends from near the front margin to just beyond the outer angle of the coxal cavity) smooth except for the fine punctures which are distinctly separated. Prosternum transverse and broadly sulcate on each side near front margin; coarsely and very strongly punctate posteriorly; pro- and mesosterna coarsely punctate and rugose. Elytra about two and one-half times as long as combined basal width; feebly but distinctly tricostate, vermiculately rugose and coriaceous; a feebly defined, elongate-oval, ferruginous area alongside suture just beyond middle; rather coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures ferruginous and not arranged in groups; apices broadly rounded, with sutural angles subdentate. Abdomen with ventrites smooth, shining, sparsely setose; intercoxal process of first abdominal segment acutely produced and blunt apically; last ventrite broadly sinuate medially. Legs rather short but slender; finely punctate and pubescent; first segment of hind-tarsus slightly shorter than segments 2 and 3 together.

Length 39 mm; breadth 11 mm.

Holotype ♀. South India, Shembaganur (Madurai), 1931 (R. P. MANUEL).

Holotype in coll. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Comparative notes. — From the only other known species (viz. *M. (D.) nigropunctata* AUBIVILLIUS) this species may be distinguished as follows: Disc of pronotum much more

coarsely punctured and reticulate; median depression very shallow; pleural callosity smooth between the fine punctures, which are distinctly separated and individually distinguishable. Elytra each with three carinæ (two discal and one sub-lateral); light brown except for a feebly defined, elongate-oval, ferruginous area alongside suture just behind middle; punctures paler, widely separated and not arranged in groups to give a mottled effect.

CERAMBYCINÆ.

Allogaster bicolor sp. n.

Male. Elongate, parallel-sided; head, thorax and elytra reddish testaceous, with a faint tawny ochreous pubescence; legs similar except apical fourth of femora which are broadly black. Head very deeply and rather broadly excavate between antennal tubercles; occiput, vertex and frons strongly and densely punctured except for anterior margins of antennal tubercles and a broad, deep, transverse impression on frons which are glabrous. Eyes large, deeply emarginate, coarsely faceted; dorsal lobes widely separated, not extending inwards beyond outer margins of antennal tubercles. Maxillary palpi with third segment elongate, broadened and truncate apically. Antennæ about twice as long as body; first segment elongate, broadly rounded apically, straight, rather coarsely punctured, setose and less than half length of third segment; segments 2-5 similarly punctured and rather sparsely fringed ventrally with large outstanding setæ; segments 3-10 strongly compressed, very slender and nodose apically; segment 10 slightly tapering apically; pubescence becoming gradually more dense towards apices of antennæ. Prothorax quadrate with sides diverging medially where they are strongly and acutely tuberculate; disc with a median, longitudinal, glabrous area on posterior half, anterior to which is a pair of paramedian, sparsely punctured, conical tubercles; remainder of disc rather sparsely and coarsely punctured and with fine, short, decumbent setæ. Prosternum with anterior half strongly, transversely, rugosely striate and delimited by a deep transverse impression; posteriorly very coarsely and sparsely punctured; prosternal process broad anteriorly, slightly dilated medially and abruptly narrowed posteriorly; mesosternal process broad, flat, very sparsely punctate, with each posterior angle produced laterally into a

small process. Elytra about three times as long as combined basal width, coarsely, shallowly and sparsely punctate and covered with short stiff, slightly curved setæ; each with a pair of feebly defined costæ on disc; apices truncate and sutural angles dentate. Abdomen with ventrites 1-4 each with a broad, transverse, pubescent pad situated in a depression. Intercoxal process of first segment strongly and acutely produced. Legs with femora feebly clavate, strongly compressed and sparsely setose; hind tarsus with first segment as long as segments 2 and 3 together.

Length 25 mm; breadth 6 mm.

Female. Antennæ not quite reaching apices of elytra. Pubescent pads on abdominal ventrites absent. Length 21 mm; breadth 5.2 mm.

Holotype ♂. Belgian Congo : Kafakumba, XI-1937.

Paratype ♀. Belgian Congo : Sandoa, X-1931.

Holotype in coll. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Paratype in coll. British Museum (Natural History).

Comparative notes. — This species, which may be distinguished from the four previously described species of this genus by the shallow, sparse thoracic puncturation, appears to be most closely related to *A. unicolor* GAHAN from which it may further be distinguished by the broadly glabrous anterior margins of the antennal tubercles and the broad, deep depression between them, the more strongly elongate first antennal segment, the apices of the femora which are very broadly black and the sparsely punctate pro- and mesosternum. From *A. geniculata* THOMSON it differs in having the antennæ entirely reddish testaceous and the elytra covered with much shorter thicker setæ, as well as in the thoracic puncturation. Descriptions of all the previously known species are based on males only and the female characters are here given for the first time.

Mecosaspis carinata sp. n.

Male. Elongate, moderately robust, with sides rather strongly converging posteriorly. Entirely black except appendages which are castaneous or orange. Head with apical part of front coarsely and sparsely punctured, basal half finely

and densely punctured; antennal tubercles slightly raised, rounded and glabrous apically; vertex rather densely and very finely punctured, sparsely pubescent and with a very deep longitudinal median impression; disc finely punctured and pubescent except for a narrow median, glabrous area; genæ very sparsely punctate and temples beneath eye longitudinally strigose. Antennæ extending appreciably beyond apices of elytra, rather slender; segment 1 less than half length of segment 3, clavate, glabrous, slightly dentate apically, inner face finely and densely punctate, outer face sparsely and coarsely punctate; segments 4-10 feebly serrate at outer apical angle and longitudinally carinate dorsally and ventrally; finely and densely punctate and densely covered with brown pubescence; segment 11 nearly one and one-half times as long as segment 10, slightly narrowed for apical third. Prothorax transverse, with sides deeply constricted sub-apically and sub-basally, with lateral tubercles rather short and blunt; disc with a transverse carina (interrupted medially) just before middle, anterior to which is a deep V-shaped impression; entirely finely and rather densely punctured and covered with black decumbent pubescence, except for the carina and a small median area immediately anterior to V-shaped impression. Prosternum finely and rather densely punctured and covered with coarse, yellow pubescence. Scutellum only slightly attenuated posteriorly, densely and finely punctate and feebly transversely striate for posterior half. Elytra finely and densely punctate and covered with decumbent black pubescence except for a narrow longitudinal glabrous area on disc. Abdomen with ventrites extremely finely and densely punctate, each with a transverse row of long stout setæ near posterior margin. Posterior margin of apical ventrite regularly curved. Legs with front and mid-femora strongly petiolate and strongly dentate sub-apically; hind femora slender, feebly clavate, extending to just beyond apices of elytra and very strongly and abruptly emarginate sub-apically; front and mid-tibiæ longitudinally carinate, hind tibiæ compressed, slightly enlarged but scarcely bowed apically; hind tarsi with segment 1 slightly longer than segments 2 and 3 together.

Length 26 mm; breadth 7,5 mm.

Female. Antennæ not reaching apices of elytra; segment 11 slightly longer than segment 10. Posterior margin of apical ventrite subtruncate.

Holotype ♂. Belgian Congo: Kafakumba, IV-1939. 2 paratypes ♂ and ♀. Same data as holotype. Holotype and paratype (♀) in coll. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique. Paratype (♂) in coll. British Museum (Natural History).

Comparative notes. — This species is apparently closely related to *M. atripennis* HOPE from which it differs in having a transverse carina and much coarser pubescence on the pronotum and the hind femora deeply and abruptly emarginate sub-apically.

Mecosaspis indigo sp. n.

Male. Elongate, rather robust, with sides slightly converging posteriorly. Entirely violet except appendages which are black. Head with front coarsely and strigosely punctured; antennal tubercles moderately strongly raised, rounded and glabrous apically; vertex rather densely and finely punctured, sparsely pubescent and with a deep longitudinal median impression; disc with a small glabrous, shining area bounded by coarse black pubescence; temples very sparsely punctate. Antennæ reaching apical fourth of elytra, rather slender; first segment sub-cylindrical, slightly broadened and rounded apically, sparsely and rather finely punctate, glabrous and less than half length of segment 3; segments 4-10 each serrate at outer apical angle and longitudinally carinate dorsally and ventrally; finely and densely punctate and densely covered with black decumbent pubescence which becomes finer and denser towards apices of antennæ; segment 11 attenuated, sinuate sub-apically and longer than segment 10. Prothorax transverse, with sides strongly constricted sub-apically and sub-basally and bearing strongly protuberant conical tubercles; anterior part of disc with a pair of paramedian, transversely-oval, slightly raised areas; finely and rather densely punctate except near anterior and posterior margins where it is broadly shining and sparsely punctate; posterior part of disc transversely strigose, entirely micro-granulate. Prosternum extremely finely punctate and with short golden pubescence especially on process which bears a median tubercle posteriorly; mesosternum with similar puncturation and pubescence. Scutellum strongly attenuated posteriorly, transversely striate and very sparsely punctate. Elytra sparsely and moderately strongly punctate and covered with stout squamiform setæ.

Abdomen with ventrites extremely finely punctured and each with a transverse row of long stout setæ near posterior margin. Posterior margin of apical ventrite regularly curved. Legs with front and mid-femora strongly petiolate and dentate sub-apically; hind femora slender, feebly clavate and very strongly and abruptly emarginate sub-apically; front and mid-tibiæ longitudinally carinate; hind tibiæ compressed and slightly enlarged and bowed apically; hind tarsi with segment 1 about as long as segments 2 and 3 together.

Length 25 mm; breadth 7 mm.

Female. Antennæ not extending beyond basal two-thirds of elytra, segment 11 not sinuate sub-apically and scarcely longer than segment 10. Posterior margin of apical ventrite feebly bilobed.

Holotype ♂. Belgian Congo: Kafakumba, XII-1930. Paratypes ♂ and ♀ with same data as holotype. Holotype and paratype (♀) in coll. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique; paratype (♂) in coll. British Museum (Natural History).

Comparative notes. — In general form and colour this species closely resembles *M. togonica* SCHMIDT from which it may be distinguished by the more densely punctured, strigose disc of the pronotum, the much shorter scutellum, the much more strongly emarginate hind femora, the more densely pubescent and less strongly metallic elytra and the rounded apices of the first antennal segments. From *M. centralis* BURGEON it may be distinguished by the strigose pronotum, the shorter scutellum and the less densely punctate elytra.

Perissus rhabdotus sp. n.

(Fig. 1.)

Male (fig. 1). Elongate, subparallel-sided; head and thorax black, the latter with orange-yellow markings laterally. Elytra dark brown, each with a sub-marginal and a sub-sutural longitudinal band of dense yellow pubescence. Antennæ castaneous; legs castaneous except femoral clubs which are pitchy. Head narrower than prothorax, quadrate and scarcely excavated between antennal tubercles which are slightly raised; front and vertex densely and strongly punctate and reticulate. Front with a fine but distinct median longitudinal carina and rather

sparsely covered with thick yellow, decumbent setæ; genæ with similar setæ and with several very large punctures; occiput not distinctly setose. Antennæ extending to just beyond middle of elytra; slender but slightly thickened towards apices; first

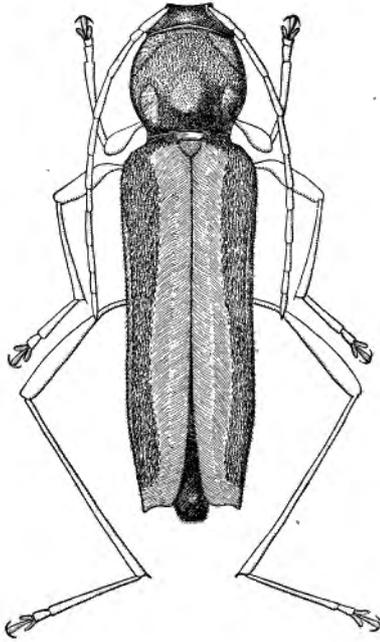


Fig. 1. — *Perissus rhabdotus* sp. n. (male) ($\times 4,5$).

segment clavate, finely punctured, nearly as long as third segment; segments 6-10 gradually decreasing in length and becoming broader, slightly compressed and densely pubescent. Prothorax quadrate with sides rounded and broadened just behind middle; front margin very strongly raised; disc swollen, with highest point well posterior to centre; surface densely covered with erect asperities; sub-laterally with two large patches of bright yellow, decumbent squamiform setæ and with a similar patch ventrally near outer margin of coxal cavities; prosternum, mesosternum and processes covered with sparser, more slender paler, squamiform setæ. Scutellum short, broadly rounded, covered with dense brown setæ. Elytra slightly more than three times as long as combined basal width;

castaneous, finely punctate and densely covered with decumbent brown setæ except for two broad longitudinal bands of coarser setæ of contrasting colour, one sub-sutural, the other sub-lateral, the setæ of the former yellowish brown and slender, those of the latter bright yellow and squamiform; apices strongly emarginate with marginal angles dentate. Abdomen with ventrites densely covered with decumbent, bright yellow, squamiform setæ except on disc where they are sparse. Legs with hind femora distinctly clubbed and extending as far as elytral apices; tibiæ almost straight; segment 1 of hind tarsus at least three times as long as segments 2 and 3 combined.

Length 14,5 mm; breadth 3,5 mm.

Holotype ♂. Belgian Congo: Albertville, Conc. Tilman, 1-2.000 m, 22-VII-1938; 24-XII-1939 (R. VOTON), Holotype in coll. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Comparative notes. — Very similar to *P. wollastoni* GAHAN, from which it may be distinguished as follows: Pronotum densely covered with raised asperities which are strongest on disc; front margin very strongly raised; squamiform setæ black, with a large group of golden yellow squamiform setæ near each anterior and posterior angle.

LAMIINÆ.

Dirphya ianthinus sp. n.

(Fig. 2.)

Female (fig. 2). Strongly elongate, robust. Head, thorax and antennæ dull black; elytra mainly black but disc with faint metallic, violet reflection; abdomen entirely black except for a longitudinal area of orange pubescence on each side of first ventrite; legs entirely orange. Head with front, vertex and occiput very densely covered with black pubescence; sparsely and very coarsely punctured (most punctures obscured by pubescence); genæ finely strigose. Antennæ extending only as far as posterior fourth of elytra, robust and gradually thickened towards middle; first segment about as long as third, scarcely depressed, clavate; segment 4 strongly depressed, remaining segments moderately depressed; all segments covered with short, dense black pubescence. Prothorax slightly

transverse, with sub-apical and sub-basal constrictions; disc with a large median, longitudinal, oval tubercle, on each side of which is a small oblique sub-lateral tubercle; a similar pair of tubercles present laterally; with the exception of the median

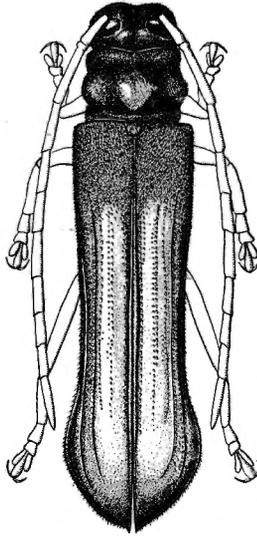


Fig. 2. — *Dirphya ianthinus* sp. n. (female) ($\times 2$).

tubercle, entirely covered with black velvety pubescence. Prosternal process densely setose posteriorly. Mesosternal process rather broad, with a small median tubercle on posterior margin. Scutellum covered with black, velvety pubescence. Elytra with sides gradually narrowed towards middle, then strongly broadened and rounded to just before apices where they become strongly rounded; apices abruptly emarginate just before and dentate at sutural angles; strongly and rather sparsely punctured, the punctures more irregular near base and apex but placed in more or less distinct rows along median area of disc; covered with black velvety pubescence except for a broad, shallow, longitudinal depression along disc of each elytron which is glabrous, shining black, with a distinct metallic, violet reflection. Abdomen with apical ventrite strongly emarginate medially and bearing long dense setæ. Legs with

hind femora nearly twice as long as front femora, feebly clavate; hind tibiæ very slender; hind tarsi with segment 1 as long as segments 2 and 3 combined.

Length 34 mm; breadth 8 mm.

Holotype ♀. Belgian Congo : Kafakumba, I-1929. Holotype in coll. Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Comparative notes. — In general form this species would appear to be more closely related to *D. gigantea* NON-FRIED than to any other species, but its densely setose frons, short antennæ and unusual colour readily serve to distinguish it from all other known species.

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