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ON SOME AFRICAN MACROTOMINI.
(COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE, PRIONINAE)

by E. FORREST GILMOUR (Doncaster, England).

(With three plates.)

Through the kindness of Mr. A. COLLART, Director of the Entomological Laboratory of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, and Dr. A. J. HESSE, Curator of the Insect Collections of the South African Museum, Cape Town, I have been able to examine several Types of African Prioninae. This has enabled me primarily to clarify several important nomenclatorial points particularly in the rather complicated subgenus *Navosomopsis* THOMSON of *Macrotoma* SERVILLE.

Several of these species I was unable to see or figure in my « Revision of the Prioninae of Tropical and South Africa » (1957, Longicornia, Paris, 2 [1956], 1-267), so that this paper forms a supplement to this revision.

A few synonymies of my own have thus come to light and these are given herein. I also figure, for the first time, the important sternal and metasternal characters which are so necessary in the determination of some of these Prioninae.

Tribe *MACROTOMINI*.

Subtribe *Macrotomina*.

Hovatoma (*Nataloma*) *emarginata* FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA.

(Plate 1, figs. 1-2, ♀, Holotype).

FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA, 1952, Rev. Fac. Cienc. Lisboa (2 c) 2 (2), 287, fig. 3; 1952 (? 53), Ent. Flor. Mozambique (2), 28, 79, pl. 10, fig. 51.

I have fortunately been able to examine the Holotype ♀, of this striking species, which appears to be, so far, the only specimen known. The opportunity is taken herein of illustrating both dorsal and ventral surfaces.

When describing this species FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA raised a new subgenus *Nataloma* of *Hovatoma* for its reception, based primarily on the fact that it differed from other species of *Hovatoma* through the apical antennal segments being punctured, not striate, and the apical segment of the palpal larger than the penultimate.

Female: Blackish-ferruginous in colour, the tarsi distinctly lighter ferruginous. Head very rugose, with a broad depression between the antennal tubercles and a very fine, longitudinal median sulcus.

Antennae short, not reaching the middle of the elytra; scape very compressed basally, swollen apically, strongly rugosely punctured; 3rd segment almost equal to the following two segments united; the four apical segments rather sparsely punctured. Apical segment of the palpal broader than the penultimate.

Pronotum almost rectangular, not marginate, the lateral border very slightly rounded, denticulate, strongly punctured, except for a broad central zone, which is shining and almost smooth. Prothoracic episterna separated from the prosternum by a suture, fairly broad and completely fairly finely, somewhat vermiculately punctured, and matt.

Prosternal process moderately broad, broadly, obtusely and rather strongly tumescent basally.

Elytra vermiculately-rugose and punctured, coarsest basally; with three distinct costae which begin at about the basal fifth and extend to about the apical seventh, where the two discal ones unite; sutural angle very feebly dentate, but not at all spinous.

Metasternum broadly and obtusely longitudinally sulcate medially; moderately pubescent and with varisized, moderately close, fairly fine punctures. Metathoracic episterna more densely and with longer pubescence. Abdomen rather sparsely and fairly finely punctured, most sparse medially; apical ventrite more or less, semicircular, about as long as the preapical, broadly and rather feebly truncate apically.

Legs rather short, robust; tibiae closely and coarsely punctured. Anterior tibiae with two external apical depressions and two internal apical short spines. Profemora somewhat asperate, coarsely punctured; meso- and metafemora fairly coarsely and in general fairly sparsely punctured. Tarsi broad and short; first segment of metatarsi about equal in length to the following two segments united.

Length : 46 mm.

Breath : 13 mm.

Locality : Natal : Florida Road (8-XI-1908, H. W. B. MARLEY).

H o l o t y p e . — ♀, in the South African Museum, Cape Town.

Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) squamosa LAMEERE.

(Plate 1, figs. 3-4, ♀, Type).

LAMEERE, 1912, Mem. Ent. Soc. Belge., 21, 147 (Rev. 1011) : GILMOUR, 1954, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 30 (24), 20; 1957, Longicornia, 3, 54; l.c., 256.

So far as I am aware, only the Type ♀, of this species is known.

This species is quite distinct from all the other species so far known in the subgenus through the head, pronotum and scutellum bearing small scattered patches of short yellow setae, which gives on these areas a scale-like effect.

Colour dark brown, quite matt above, nitid below. Antennae extending only very slightly past the middle of the elytra.

Prosternal process quite strongly raised and arched and slightly higher than the coxae. Abdominal pubescence sparse and short. Apical ventrite moderately emarginate apically, with the lateral angles broadly rounded.

Elytra rather distinctly broadened postmedially; with three very fine, rather feeble discal carinae, and a more lateral one posthumeral, above the epipleuron, which latter is somewhat noticeably longitudinally tumescent on the posterior half.

Length : 26.5 mm.

Breadth : 5.8 mm (humeral); 9.8 mm (widest).

Locality : Tanganyika : Usambara, Nguelo (R. ROLLE, Berlin, S. W. 11).

Type. — ♀, in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.

Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) foveolata KOLBE.

(Plate 2, figs. 1-2, ♂, figs. 3-4, ♀).

KOLBE, 1893, Stett. Ent. Zeit., 54, 245 : LAMEERE, 1903, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 11, 134 (Rev. 328); 1903, Ann. Mus. Congo. Zool. (3) 2, 79; 1912, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 21, 150 (Rev. 1014) : GILMOUR, 1954, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 30 (24), 21; 1957, Longicornia, 3, 54 : DUFFY, 1957, Monograph Immature Stages African Timber Beetles, London, 13, 56 (Biology).

bersamae GILMOUR, 1957, East Afr. Agric. Journ., 23 (1), 43, pl. 1, figs. 7-8. Syn. nov.

usambaraе GILMOUR, l.c., 58, pl. 1, figs. 12-13. Syn. nov.

Inadequacies of available descriptions and lack of comparative material have unfortunately caused me to describe this species under two names,

which are given as synonyms above. The examination of some of the specimens determined as this species by LAMEERE, and the availability of further material have caused me to reach the conclusion that all belong to this apparently somewhat variable species.

Little can be added to the description given by me in *Longicornia* (1957, 3, 54), except to say that there appears, in most cases, to be a sexually dimorphic colour variation in this species. Males in the majority of cases have the head and pronotum fairly dark ferruginous, with the elytra a contrasting light testaceous-ferruginous, whereas all females seen have been uniformly dark brown. Females are consistently larger than males.

Length : 30.5-37 mm.

Breadth : 9-10 mm (humeral).

Locality : Tanganyika : Usambara, Nguelo (H. ROLLE, Berlin, S. W. 11) (1 ♂, 1 ♀). Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg.);

W. Usambara (J. C. M. GARDNER, E. A. For. Ins. Surv., 1955) (*usambara* GILMOIR, 1 ♂ Holotype & 2 ♂♂ Paratypes in Brit. Mus. [N. H.], London; 2 ♂♂ Paratypes in GILMOIR collection);

Usambara (J. C. M. GARDNER, 31-8-1955), (1 ♀) Brit. Mus. [N. H.], London);

Gologolo (24-9-1955, J. C. M. GARDNER) (*bersamae* GILMOIR, 1 ♂ Holotype in Brit. Mus. [N. H.] 1 ♀ Allotype in GILMOIR collection).

Macrotoma (*Navosomopsis*) *erlangeri* LAMEERE.

(Plate 3, figs. 1-2, ♂).

LAMEERE, 1903, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 11, 136 (Rev. 330); 1903, Ann. Mus. Congo. Zool. (3) 2, 72; CAPRA, 1939, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, 58, 325, fig. 3; GILMOIR, 1954, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belge, 30 (24), 21; 1957, *Longicornia*, 3, 58; l.c., 257.

This most interesting species, of which the female still appears to be unknown, is figured herein in its entirety for the first time. CAPRA (1939) figured the apical ventral segment to show the two curious circular areas of sexual punctation, one on each side. Up till now this is the only species with the sexual punctation, which gives a matt appearance, covering almost the entire abdomen, although reduced on the apical sternite as mentioned above.

Length : 41 mm.

Breadth : 11.2 mm (humeral).

Locality : Tanganyika : (1 ♂) (GILMOIR collection).

Note : The unique type male was originally stated to be in the Tring Museum, but is not there nor in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Nor I believe has it been located in the Paris Museum, some of the Tring

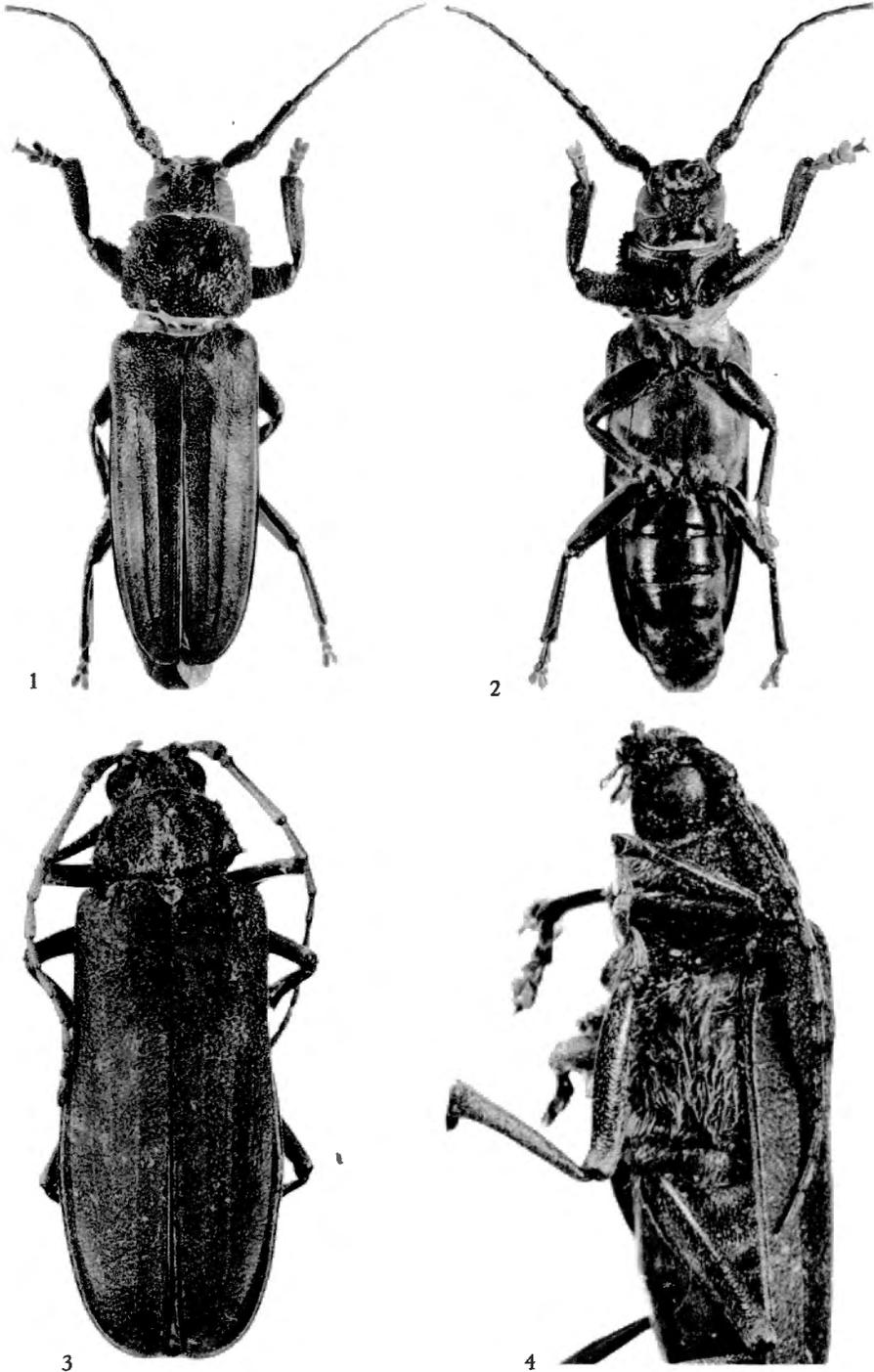


Fig. 1. — *Hovatoma (Nataloma) emarginata*
FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA. ♀ Holotype.

Fig. 3. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) squamosa*
LAMEERE. ♀ Type.

Fig. 2. — *Hovatoma (Nataloma) emarginata*
FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA. Ventral surface.

Fig. 4. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) squamosa*
LAMEERE. Lateral view.

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae).
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Fig. 1. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) foveolata*
KOLBE. ♂.

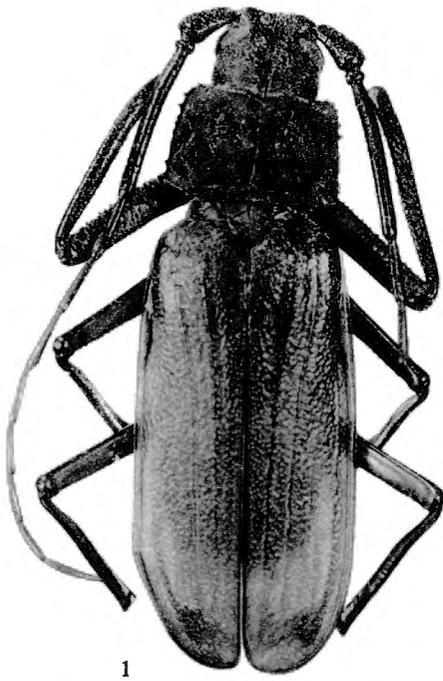
Fig. 3. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) foveolata*
KOLBE. ♀.

Fig. 2. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) foveolata*
KOLBE. Lateral view.

Fig. 4. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) foveolata*
KOLBE. Lateral view.

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae).
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Fig. 1. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) erlangeri*
LAMEERE. ♂.

Fig. 3. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) jordani*
LAMEERE. ♂ Type.

Fig. 2. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) erlangeri*
LAMEERE. Lateral view.

Fig. 4. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) jordani*
LAMEERE. Lateral view.

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae).
E. FORREST GILMOUR. — On some african Macrotomini.

Museum material having, I understand, been sold to the OBERTHUR collection in the past.

Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) jordani LAMEERE.

(Plate 2, figs. 3-4, ♂ Type).

LAMEERE, 1903, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 11, 1957 (Rev. 345); 1903, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool. (3) 2, 74, pl. 2, fig. 6 (♀); LEPESME, 1953, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamante Angola, Lisboa, 16, 51; GILMOUR, 1954, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 30 (24) 21; 1957, Longicornia, 3, 62; l.c. 257; BASILEWSKY, 1954, Parc. Nat. Upemba, Miss. Witte, 17 (5), 86 (nota); 1955, Ann. Mus. Congo, Tervuren (Ser. 8 vo.) Zool., 36, 200.

= *lepesmei* GILMOUR, 1957, Longicornia, 3, 259, fig. 1 (♀). Syn. nov.

Strangely enough the male of this species, which is one of the largest in the subgenus, has never been illustrated, and I remedy this herewith.

Since completing, in 1951, my « Revision of the Prioninae of Tropical and South Africa (1957, Longicornia, 3), I have seen a fair number of specimens of this species from various parts of Africa. Females have proved to be very much more common than males. I have only seen two males, one the type, in over twenty specimens examined.

Having seen some twenty other females, apart from those mentioned in my revision, I now believe that the specimens which I described as *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) lepesmei* are synonymous with *M. (N.) jordani* LAMEERE. I based this species primarily on longer antennae and the degree of definition of the suture between prosternum and prothoracic episterna. Variation covering these points has been seen in the series of females examined, the antennae varying in length from about the basal two-fifths to slightly past the middle of the elytra. The prothoracic episternal suture is always visible, but rather variably distinct.

Length : 59 mm.

Breadth : 17 mm (humeral).

Locality : Gold Coast : (♂, Type) (Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., Bruxelles).

RÉSUMÉ.

L'auteur étudie plusieurs types de *Prioninae* (*Coleoptera*, *Cerambycidae*) africains et donne 3 synonymies nouvelles.

EXPLANATORY CAPTIONS FOR PLATES.

PLATE 1.

- Fig. 1. — *Hovotoma (Nataloma) emarginata* FERREIRA & VEIGA FERREIRA. ♀.
Holotype ($\times 1.5$).
- Fig. 2. — *Idem*. Ventral surface.
- Fig. 3. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) squamosa* LAMEERE. ♀. Type ($\times 3.1$).
- Fig. 4. — *Idem*. ♀. Lateral view.

PLATE 2.

- Fig. 1. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) foveolata* KOLBE. ♂. ($\times 2.9$).
- Fig. 2. — *Idem*. ♂. Lateral view.
- Fig. 3. — *Idem*. ♀ ($\times 2.4$).
- Fig. 4. — *Idem*. ♀. Lateral view.

PLATE 3.

- Fig. 1. — *Macrotoma (Navosomopsis) erlangeri* LAMEERE. ♂. ($\times 2.1$).
- Fig. 2. — *Idem*. ♂. Lateral view.
- Fig. 3. — *M. (N.) jordani* LAMEERE. ♂. Type ($\times 1.45$).
- Fig. 4. — *Idem*. ♂. Lateral view.



