

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. Amphilochus Sabrinæ.* 1 *a*, antennæ; 1 *b*, maxillipeds; 1 *c*, telson; 1 *d*, first gnathopod; 1 *e*, spines of wrist and hand, much magnified; 1 *f*, coxal plate of second gnathopod; 1 *g*, second gnathopod.
- Fig. 2.* Palps of maxillipeds of *Amphilochus concinna*. 2 *a*, second gnathopod of a small specimen; 2 *b*, second gnathopod of large specimen; 2 *c*, telson of ditto; 2 *d*, telson of small specimen.
- Fig. 3. Podoceropsis intermedia.* 3 *a*, mandible; 3 *b*, maxilliped; 3 *c*, end of pleon, much magnified; 3 *d*, first gnathopod, with enlarged view of palm; 3 *e*, second gnathopod; 3 *f*, enlarged view of palm and finger of ditto.

XL.—*Descriptions of Longicorn Coleoptera.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Helymæus signaticollis.— *pedestrus.**Temnosternus apicalis.*

LAMIIDÆ.

Myagrus, n. g.— *Hynesii.**Neanthes*, n. g., for *Monochamus curialis.**Meton fasciatus.**Agelasta mediifusca.**Peribasis princeps.**Euthyastus myrrhatus.**Pycnopsis variolosa.*— *miliaris.*— *rubricata.**Ceroplesis aspersa.**Ælara variolosa.**Xynenon larvatus.**Mispila auguralis.**Hoplistocerus eximius.**Hydraschema virgatum.**Helymæus signaticollis.*

H. rufo-fulvus, supra confertissime punctatus; antennis, prothoracis medio, pedibusque (femorum basi excepta) nigris; tertia parte apicali elytrorum chalybeata. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Yemen (Arabia).

In coloration quite different from its congeners; antennæ much shorter than the body, the eighth to the tenth joints broadly triangular, the last subovate, pointed; head entirely fulvous; prothorax very closely punctured, black except at the sides; scutellum with a raised amber-coloured border; elytra finely punctate, two slightly raised longitudinal lines on each, the posterior third a dark steel-blue; legs black, except the base of the femora; posterior tibiæ slightly curved; body beneath fulvous.

Helymæus pedestris.

H. confertissime punctatus, haud nitidus; capite, prothorace, antennis (articulis duobus basalibus exceptis), scutello, tarsisque

nigris; elytris cyaneis; corpore infra femoribusque luteis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Yemen.

Closely punctured above, not shining; head, prothorax, and scutellum black; elytra dark blue; body beneath, femora, and base of the tibiæ fulvous; the rest of the tibiæ and tarsi black; antennæ black, the two basal joints fulvous, the seventh to the tenth very broadly triangular, the last deeply emarginate on each side towards the apex; hind tibiæ slightly curved. Allied to *H. notaticollis*, but differently coloured. All the species of this genus have hitherto been confined to South Africa.

Temnosternus apicalis.

T. dense griseo-pubescent; prothoracis lateribus, humeris, apicibusque elytrorum læte fuscis; elytris costa unica, postice obsoleta, instructis. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Rockhampton (Queensland).

The smallest of the *Temnosterni*, and allied to *T. vitulus*, but proportionally narrower, the elytral costa less distinct, &c. Closely covered above with a greyish pile, a well-marked stripe on each side of the prothorax, and extending to the shoulders and the apex of the elytra, a rich brown; a small, well-marked tubercle on each side well behind the middle; elytra depressed, irregularly punctured, the costa disappearing towards the apex; antennæ not so long as the body, obscurely annulated with greyish, the third and fourth joints nearly equal in length; body beneath glossy brown, the pubescence confined to the sides.

MYAGRUS.

Caput parvum; tuberibus antenniferis validis, approximatis; antennæ corpore duplo longiores, articulo tertio quartoque æqualibus. *Oculi* magni, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* lateribus tuberculato-spinosis. *Elytra* breviuscula, apice rotundata. *Mesosternum* elevatum, antice productum. *Pedes* antici paulo longiores.

This is a *Monochamus*-form, the character of the mesosternum, however, bringing it nearer *Diochares* than to *Monochamus* proper. From *Diochares* the genus is essentially differentiated by its strong antennary tubers, separated at the base by a narrow groove, and approximated above. The only example I have seen was taken by G. Lewis Hynes, Esq., of the Bombay Mint, and kindly presented to me by Dr. Power.

Myagrus Hynesii.

M. brevisculus, castaneus, pube rufo-brunnea, maculatim alboparva, vestitus; antennis subannulatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Bombay.

Chestnut, covered with a reddish-brown pile spotted and blotched with white, the latter colour on the prothorax confined to the sides; on the elytra there are a number of spots, uniting more or less to form three patches, *i. e.* one on the shoulder, the second on the middle, and the third towards the apex; underside and legs with a whitish pile; antennae brownish, the outer joints paler at the base; prothorax slightly transverse, the tubercular spine equidistant from the apex and the base; elytra rather short and somewhat depressed.

NEANTHES.

Characteres fere ut in *Monochamo*, sed articulus basalis antennarum obsolete cicatricosus. Oculi parvi. *Tubera antennifera* divergentia.

The type of this genus is *Monochamus curialis*; but as Lacordaire has based the classification of his "Section B" on the characters offered by the cicatrix, *i. e.* open or closed, and in the latter case often obsolete, it is necessary to have another genus for its reception. To none of his groups, however, is this genus allied, and I think it must be taken as exceptional and placed near *Monochamus*. The cicatrix is marked by a short and delicate carina, and is pubescent like the rest of the joint. The species is one of Fortune's finds in North China; it is closely covered by a rich brown silky pile, the anterior two thirds of the elytra inclining to greyish white. *M. luridus*, having the same habitat, might be placed in *Melanauster*; but the mesosternum is but slightly tuberculate. Its specific name was used in the less usual sense of "black and blue."

Meton fasciatus.

M. piceus, pube variegatim fusciscente griseaque vestitus; prothorace in medio tuberculato-gibboso, ad latera granulato; elytris apicem versus fascia transversa irregulari subalbida notatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Port Bowen.

Pitchy, densely covered with a variegated pile, in which greyish or yellowish grey with shades of brown predominate; prothorax with a longitudinal fulvous-grey stripe, in which posteriorly is a small tubercular gibbosity, on the sides anteriorly a few small glossy granules; elytra not quite as broad

again as the base of the prothorax, spotted with tufts of short dark brown hairs, towards the apex a transverse, whitish, irregular, somewhat zigzag band; antennæ pubescent, the first joint black.

Nearly allied to *M. granulicollis* from the Aru Islands, but larger and proportionally more robust, the band on the elytra transverse, not oblique, and with the peculiar little gibbosity on the prothorax.

Agelasta mediifusca.

A. griseus, fusco-variegata; antennis annulatis; elytris, basi apiceque exceptis, fuscis, maculis plurimis dispersis; tibiis anticis apicem versus incrassatis, extus pilosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Andaman Isles.

Quite unlike any other *Agelasta*, but with the anterior tibiæ thickened and fringed with short hairs as in *A. callizona*. Pubescence greyish varied with brown; on the head and prothorax the brown occurs in confluent spots, the middle of the latter being somewhat bare of pubescence; on the elytra the brown forms a broad band finely speckled with grey; the tips of the tibiæ and first two joints of the tarsi are black; underpart irregularly greyish; antennæ about the length of the body, the basal joint spotted, the second entirely greyish, and the third and sixth greyish only at the base, the rest dark brown inclining to black.

Peribasis princeps.

P. obovatus, niger; prothorace sparse fulvo-pubescente; elytris pube interrupta læte æruginosis, regione scutellari maculis fulvis. Long. ♀ 13 lin.

Hab. Labuan.

Obovate, black; head with five determinate patches of fulvous pile, viz. two frontal, one on each cheek, and one on the vertex; antennæ black, about as long as the body in the female; prothorax speckled with fulvous, the lateral spine small; scutellum fulvous; elytra with a projecting lobe at the base on each side of the scutellum, the sutural region with fulvous spots, the sides rich bluish green, more or less speckled with black; underparts and femora with a rather dense fulvous pile, except the middle of the abdominal segments; tibiæ and tarsi with a sparse whitish pubescence.

This handsome species differs structurally from its congeners in the lobed base of the elytra, as in *Otarionomus*; in other respects it is a true *Peribasis*. I have seen no males; their antennæ will probably be twice the length of the body.

Euthyastus myrrhatus.

E. fuscus, pube condensata flavescente irregulariter maculatim notatus; elytris tenuiter punctatis, basi granulis parvis nitidis instructis. Long 8-9 lin.

Hab. Penang and Andaman Islands.

Rather shorter proportionally than *E. binotatus*, from which it will be readily distinguished by its differently arranged pubescence. Above brown, very slightly pubescent, except the condensed yellowish portions, which on the head and prothorax form four longitudinal stripes, the two middle being approximate or even confluent; the elytra are irregularly spotted, the spots being more or less united and not quite conformable on the two elytra; antennæ twice as long as the body, the third or fourth and the following joints more or less ashy at the base; scutellum semicircular; body beneath and legs chestnut-brown, sparsely pubescent.

Pycnopsis variolosa.

P. subovata, nigra, subnitida; elytris pube alba condensata in maculis minutis aspersa; scutello transverso, apice rotundato, integro. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ngami.

Black, slightly glossy; head finely punctured; prothorax transversely rugose, lateral tubercle well marked; scutellum transverse, the apex rounded and entire; elytra irregularly punctured, the punctures much larger at the base, the interspaces with small white but conspicuous spots formed of tufts of short hairs (sterna tufted in like manner); legs and antennæ finely pubescent, the latter with the third and fourth joints nearly equal in length.

Pycnopsis miliaris.

P. subovata, fusco-nigra, opaca; elytris pube alba condensata in maculis minutis aspersa; scutello minus transverso, apice bilobo. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Angola.

Brownish black, nearly opaque; head less finely punctured; prothorax transversely rugose, lateral tubercle well marked; scutellum moderately transverse, the apex bilobed; elytra nearly as in the preceding, but broader and less convex, the tufts smaller and accompanied by others still more minute, composed of three or four hairs only; legs rather coarsely pubescent; the anterior tarsi in the male very broad; antennæ with the third and fourth joints nearly equal in length.

Broader and more depressed elytra, and proportionally shorter, than in the preceding.

Pycnopsis rubricata.

P. longius obovata, nigra, pube rubro-fusca vestita; prothorace fortiter transverso; elytris fascia determinata rubra, ante medium sita, ornatis. Long. 12 lin.

Hab. Grahamstown (Cape).

Oblong-ovate, black, covered with a dull reddish-brown pile; prothorax strongly transverse, the middle anteriorly striated; elytra coarsely punctured at the base, a determinate dull red band placed well before the middle, another less distinct at the tip, and between them another, but largely interrupted at the suture; antennæ black, the third joint conspicuously longer than the fourth.

This species is more nearly allied to *P. brachyptera*, but it is duller and otherwise different in coloration, with much longer elytra, the prothorax more transverse, &c.

Ceroplesis aspersa.

C. nigra, opaca, elytris maculis numerosis rufis subtransversim dispositis. Long. 14 lin.

Hab. Usambara (East Africa).

Opaque black, except a slight tinge of bronze at the base of the elytra, where they are also very distinctly punctured; but the punctures are much smaller posteriorly, each bearing a minute white seta; the intervals are apparently naked, but under a strong lens a very delicate pubescence is visible; unlike its congeners the two or three normal red bands are replaced by a number of mostly somewhat transverse reddish spots, by no means corresponding on the two elytra; underpart rather glossy, with a scattered pubescence; antennæ and legs black.

Ælara variolosa.

Æ. subangustata, parallela, pallide brunnea et dense tomentosa; elytris punctis impressis nitide nigris sat sparse sed conspicue notatis, apicibus subtruncatis, singulis dentato-productis. Long. ♂ 7, ♀ 11 lin.

Hab. Andaman Isles.

The contour and well-marked glossy black punctures will readily distinguish this species from its congeners. The antennæ are not quite so long as the body, the joints are ashy mostly only at the base; the head with a few impressed punctures between the eyes; prothorax rather sparsely punc-

tured, irregular at the sides, but without a tubercle, the centre with two longitudinal impressions; scutellum slightly transverse, the sides parallel; elytra with much larger punctures than those on the prothorax, and small punctures in the intervals, the sides anteriorly with a large indistinct blotch, the apex of each produced on each side into a well-marked tooth-like tubercle; underparts paler, slightly spotted.

Xynenon larvatus.

X. pallide griseo-pubescent, supra fusco nigroque variegatus; antennis articulo quinto nigro, reliquis (octavo excepto) subnigrescentibus. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 lin.

Hab. Andaman Isles.

Head very transverse in front; antennæ about two thirds as long as the body, rather stoutish, but slighter towards the tip, fifth joint entirely black, the rest darkish (variable); prothorax somewhat transverse, the lateral tubercle very small, two narrow brown central stripes with paler stripes at the sides; elytra finely and irregularly punctured anteriorly, two black dashes on each at the base, and a roundish black patch on each side behind the middle, its posterior margin very irregular; underparts and legs uniformly greyish.

Nearly the same form as *X. Bondii*, but the elytra more convex posteriorly, and, as a specific character, differing remarkably from that species in that the intermediate tibiæ are emarginate externally and pilose.

Mispila auguralis.

M. leviter pubescens, fusca, nigro subvariegata, maculis parvis niveis ornata; antennis (articulis duobus basalibus exceptis) nigris, tertio et sequentibus basi griseis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Andaman Islands.

This species wants the curvilinear white line of *M. venosa* and *M. curvilinea*; but it has the annulated antennæ of the former. On the prothorax the black pubescence forms a sort of ring, in the middle of which are two small crescentic spots; the elytra, gradually narrowing from the shoulders, are irregularly punctured at the base; a few dark spots, principally in the middle on each side, are approximated so as to look almost like a single patch; and this is delicately picked out at the margin with a few white sublinear spots; a similar patch occurs also at the base and apex. Antennæ of the male more than half as long again as the body, fringed beneath.

Hoplistocerus eximius.

H. glaber, capite prothoraceque nitide viridi-aureis; elytris læte viridibus, haud nitidis, sutura violacea; abdomine femoribusque, anticis exceptis, nitide luteis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Bahia.

Smooth and glossy, except the elytra; head and prothorax rich greenish gold, the latter and the vertex transversely striate; antennæ and legs, except the posterior and intermediate femora, glossy violet-black; scutellum transverse, green; elytra pure dark green, uniformly punctured, the suture violet; sterna golden green; abdomen and femora, except the anterior, glossy reddish yellow.

In coloration very distinct, according to descriptions, from *H. gloriosus*, Bates, and *H. refulgens*, Blanch.

Hydraschema virgatum.

H. elongatum, sublineare, fuscum, pube albida, in vittis condensata, vestitum; antennarum articulo quarto cæteris longiore, primo excepto, sequentibus gradatim brevioribus. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Sublinear, elongate, dark brown, covered with a whitish pile, which is condensed on the centre and sides of the prothorax into very determinate stripes; on the elytra, along the suture the pile forms an evident stripe, spreading out towards the apex, and sending off a branch which passes obliquely to the shoulders, each elytron tapering away to a sharp point; hind legs scarcely extending to the last abdominal segment; antennæ nearly black.

Hydraschema fabulosum, as M. Thomson has described it, differs, *inter alia*, in having all the joints of the antennæ, the second excepted, of equal length, and in having certain yellow spots, &c.

XLI.—Notes on some British Land and Freshwater Shells.

By J. GWYN JEFFREYS, LL.D., F.R.S.

MY attention has of late been almost exclusively directed to marine conchology; but a correspondence which I have now had with Dr. Baudon of Mouy and Dr. Westerlund of Ronneby induces me to offer a few observations on two or three species of British land and freshwater shells.

Dr. Baudon has most kindly sent me specimens of most of



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