

*Descriptions of new COLEOPTERA from Madagascar, recently added to the British Museum Collection; by CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.*

A small collection of insects has recently been received at the British Museum from Madagascar. They were collected by Mr. Robert Toy in the forests in the neighbourhood of Antananarivo. Among the Coleoptera are some very interesting new forms, particularly among the Lamellicorns and Longicorns.

The following are the new species :—

#### RUTELIDÆ.

##### *Adoretus strigatus*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, piceo-flavus, sat crebre fortiter punctatus, punctis setiferis; thorace utrinque strigâ nigrâ notato; pectore abdomine pedibusque nigrescentibus pilosis. Long.  $6\frac{1}{4}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $4$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Of rather a broad, depressed form. Head, thorax and elytra moderately thickly and very strongly punctured; clypeus semicircular, densely and strongly punctured, with the margin reflexed. Thorax strongly transverse, the sides gently arcuate; on each side, at a little distance from the margin, is a longitudinal black stripe. Scutellum sparingly punctured at the sides. Each elytron has the usual three costæ indicated by lines of punctures. The punctures on the upper surface of the insect are furnished with short, stiff (but decumbent), pale hairs. On the underside the pubescence is finer and longer.

##### *Adoretus vittatus*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, nitidus, piceo-niger; thorace medio obscure castaneo; elytris vittis duabus flavo-piceis. Long. 9—10 lin., lat.  $5$ — $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

This species is remarkable for its coloration, which somewhat resembles that of *Antichira cineta*. It is almost entirely destitute of pubescence on the upperside. Thorax moderately convex, shining, the disc generally castaneous and smooth, there are a few punctures scattered over the sides, and there is an irregular triangular patch of rather strong punctures on each side of the base. Scutellum with three or four punctures on each side. Elytra with the three usual costæ ill defined, the interstices sparingly, finely and irregularly punctured; each elytron has a pale pitchy stripe commencing in the middle of the base and reaching nearly to the apex (leaving a quadrangular scutellar patch and the suture black); a second stripe commences below the shoulder and does not quite reach the sub-apical callosity, this stripe is frequently interrupted in the middle, apex with minute tubercles. Antennæ pitchy.

♂ Head smooth, clypeus with a few distinct punctures; fifth abdominal segment smooth.

♀ Head with moderately close distinct punctures behind, near the eyes, and some fine punctuation along the front margin; clypeus finely and rather closely punctured; fifth abdominal segment densely and finely rugulose below.

*Adoretus albosetosus*, n. sp.

Niger, aeneo-purpurascens, nitidus, lævis; thorace fortiter transverso, margine basali utrinque parce punctato; elytris oblongis, subtiliter punctulatis, haud costulatis, infra scutellum et utrinque leviter impressis, ad apicem declivis, setis nonnullis albidis ornatis; antennis femoribusque anticis pallide piccis; femoribus posticis maximis, subtus ad apicem fortiter calcaratis; tibiis posticis crassis, curvatis. Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 5 lin.

This species is so remarkable that I at first thought it would be necessary to propose a new genus for its reception. I think, however, that as the peculiarity rests mainly in the structure of the posterior legs which may be only a sexual character, it will be better to wait until the sexes are known. Its robust convex form, the entire absence of costæ on the elytra (which appear smooth unless examined with a lens), and the white stiff bristles (which are pointed at their apex) on the elytra give the species a marked character in the genus *Adoretus*. The posterior coxæ are produced posteriorly into a spur. The apex of the posterior tibiæ is produced below to about the middle of the fifth tarsal joint.

## PRIONIDÆ.

*Hoplideres rugicollis*, n. sp.

Elongatus, parallelus, piceo-niger; capite thoraceque crebre fortiter rugosis, his lateribus acute quadrispinosis; scutello subtilius ruguloso-punctato; elytris parum nitidis, fere parallelis, circa scutellum nitidis parcius punctatis, humeris acute spinosis, ♀. Long. 21 lin., lat. 8 lin.

Very close to *H. spinicollis*, from which it differs in having the elytra more parallel, not expanded at the sides, and the head (especially round the eyes) and thorax are decidedly more rugose; the spines also on the sides of the thorax are more slender.

## CERAMBYCIDÆ.

*Arrhythmus*, n. gen.

General form somewhat that of *Eligmoderma*. Head very similar to that of that genus, but with the antennal tubercles more flattened and not divided in the middle, with only a very slight spine at the vertex. Antennæ about  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than the whole insect, slender, particularly towards the apex, slightly pubescent below. Thorax sub-cylindrical. Elytra rather flat above, at their base twice as broad as the base of the thorax, distinctly constricted a little before the apex, which, in consequence, appears somewhat expanded. Femora very much enlarged at the apex, compressed; tibiæ compressed. Abdomen narrowed towards the apex.

The position of this rather singular insect is somewhat doubtful, but after a careful examination I am of opinion that it should be placed at the end of the *Eligmodermine*. The antennal tubercles are not, however, divided as they are in that group, and in this respect it approaches more to the *Callidiopsine*, but in all other characters it accords better with the former.

*Arrhythmus rugosipennis*, n. sp.

Elongatus, nitidus, niger, antennis articulis 4-11 pluminusve flavescens; capite thoraceque tenuissime griseos pubescentibus; elytris crebre fortiter punctatis, dimidio apicali anguste flavo-marginato, disco maculis duabus rotundatis flavis; pedibus flavis, femoribus apice nigris, ♂. Long. 9 lin.

The antennæ are dull yellow, with the first three joints and the apices of the fourth to tenth joints black, the black scarcely visible on the eighth to tenth joints. The thorax at its widest part about as wide as the head, a little narrowed in front and behind, thickly and strongly punctured, with indications of transverse rugæ, the disc with a very small tubercle on each side. The elytra are very strongly and closely punctured, with the margin just at the situation and the apex, as well as two dorsal spots, yellow.

*Logisticus*, n. gen.

General build of *Toxotus meridianus*, but more elongate, and with totally different head. Head long and rather narrow, the portion in front of the eyes a little longer than broad, depressed, a little broader at the apex than in front of the eyes; maxillary palpi long; eyes moderately prominent, coarsely granular, nearly contiguous below, narrowly divided above, not much emarginate in front; antennæ as long as the body, slender, inserted on the rostrum in front of the eyes. Thorax nearly as in *Toxotus* but quadrinodose above. Elytra very long, truncate at the base, narrowed to the apex, each elytron terminating in two short spines. Abdomen narrow, acuminate. Legs very long, rather slender, femora not incrassate, tarsi rather broad and very hairy, the claw joint comparatively short, very slender at the base, suddenly widened at the apex, claws strong and suddenly bent from the base.

After a very careful examination, I am of opinion that this genus should be placed next to *Artelida* in the *Toxotinae*. The produced rostrum, spined apices to the elytra and especially the coarsely granular eyes suggest affinity with the *Uracanthine*, but the antennæ are not inserted in the emargination of the eye as in that group, and the general build of the thorax elytra and legs is decidedly more that of the *Toxotinae*. The tarsi are very like those of *Artelida*, but the spatulate claw joint is unlike that of any genus that I can remember, and the suddenly bent claws are also peculiar. With regard to the coarse granulation of the eyes, it must be borne in mind that an approach to this is already seen in *Artelida*, and that great difference exists in the closely allied genera of this group. The granulation in *Sagridola* is extremely fine, in *Mastododera* and *Artelida sericeus* the granulation is much less fine, and in *Artelida crinipes* it is almost coarse.

*Logisticus rostratus*, n. sp.

Pallide fusco-griseus, sericeus; antennis pedibusque brunneis, femoribus obscurioribus, ♂. Long. 12 lin.

Pale brownish-grey, the antennæ, elytra, tibiæ and tarsi paler and yellowish-grey. Head a little longer than the thorax and not quite as broad, with a distinct longitudinal impressed line between the eyes. Thorax constricted in front, strongly angular in the middle of each side, the disc not very strongly quadrinodose, with a transverse impression at the base. Elytra very long, at their base not quite twice as broad as the base of the thorax, gradually narrowed to the apex, finely and moderately thickly punctulate in the humeral region. Legs very long, but the posterior femora do not nearly reach to the apex of the elytra.

## LAMIIDÆ.

*Tragocephala jucunda*, Gory.

Two specimens of this species have been received, which differ from those already in the British Museum, in the following manner: Antennæ a trifle longer and stouter. The yellow markings clear sulphur-yellow not bordered with white; the bands on the elytra less flexuous; the yellow on the occiput very narrow. Thorax without any spot on the hind margin.

These differences are probably sexual, as the two examples above noticed are males, those already in the Museum Collection are females.

The following species were collected by the late Mr. Crossley in Madagascar, but we have no indication of the precise locality in which they were found:—

## CETONIIDÆ.

*Euchilia puncticollis*, n. sp.

Æneo-viridis, rubro-varia; capite thoraceque fortiter sat crebre punctatis; elytris fortiter striatis, interstitiis convexis parce sat distincte punctulatis, marginibus punctis nonnullis majoribus aspersis; femoribus piceis. Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Relatively shorter than *E. sulcata*, with the thorax more convex. Clypeus not quite so deeply notched, finely but distinctly punctured; forehead more strongly punctured, coppery-red on the vertex. Thorax deep coppery-red with a mesial line

and the middle of the base green. Scutellum green. Elytra not quite so flat as in *E. sulcata*, coppery-red, the region of the shoulders, the subapical callosity, and the extreme apex, green, the shoulders themselves dark blue; each elytron has six very strong dorsal striæ, the interstices convex, the sides with two striæ, of which the first is composed of strong close punctures. Legs obscure pitchy, the femora dull red.

*Anochilia fascicularis*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, punctulata; elytris striato-punctatis; pedibus ferrugineo-flavis; corpore subtus femoribusque longe ferrugineo-pubescentibus, ♀. Long. 11 lin.

Clypeus thickly and rather strongly punctured, triangularly notched at the apex, very slightly longitudinally impressed on each side. Antennæ and palpi ferrugineous. Thorax  $\frac{1}{4}$  broader than long, obliquely narrowed in front of the middle, distinctly and moderately punctured, the base straight at the scutellum, obliquely emarginate on each side. Scutellum elongate triangular, nearly smooth. Elytra at the base about  $\frac{1}{4}$  broader than the thorax, a little narrowed posteriorly, the sides rather straight; each with four or five lines of fine punctures which are not very close together, there are also a few other fine punctures scattered over the surface, the apex is striolate. Pygidium with a few semicircular punctiform impressions, with two ferrugineous spots. Legs rusty-yellow, femora hirsute, tibiæ with long ferrugineous fringe on the inner side, tarsi scarcely longer than the tibiæ. Sides of the sterna and abdomen with long rusty hair, that on the abdomen forming tufts at the sides visible from above. Prosternum short broad triangular.

Madagascar (Crossley).

*Pygora costifer*, n. sp.

Oblonga, depressa, nigra, subnitida; capite thoraceque crebre fortiter punctatis; elytris sat brevibus subopacis, fortiter striolato-punctatis, dimidio basali piceo, lateribus a costa superantibus; abdomine medio cæruleo. Long. 6 lin.

Head thickly and strongly punctured; clypeus with the sides straight, a little narrowed at the apex, which is triangularly notched, impressed on each side, raised in the middle, impressed above the notch. Thorax moderately convex, rather thickly and strongly punctured, broadest behind, gradually narrowed anteriorly, the sides gently arcuate, margins incrassate, the base

nearly straight, a little emarginate above the scutellum. Scutellum elongate triangular, with a line of fine punctures on each side. Elytra rather short, a little narrowed posteriorly, with an oblong impression near the side extending from below the shoulder to a little beyond the middle, bounded on the inner side by an obtuse costa, and on the outer side by a strong costa which surmounts the deflexed portion of the side; the suture itself is deeply impressed, the margins of the impressions sub-costiform; the punctuation is rather irregular, but the larger horse-shoe punctures are arranged in lines (crowded in the lateral impression). The second, third and fourth segments of the abdomen are a beautiful deep sky-blue. Anterior tibiae with three small teeth at the apex. Tarsi rather short.

*Pantolia polita*, n. sp.

Elongata, deplanata, laevis, nigra; singulo elytro pone medium striis brevissimis punctorum; pedibus piceis. Long. 7 lin.

Resembles *Dirrhina iris*, but with the head differently formed. Clypeus nearly parallel sided, gently emarginate at the apex, which is finely and closely punctured, with a longitudinal deep channel on each side, this channel is longitudinally finely strigose. Thorax as in *D. iris*, but not quite so flat, and with the lateral channel deeper posteriorly and extending to the posterior angles. Elytra with a narrow transverse shallow impression, a little behind the middle composed of very short lines of strong punctures; the suture from the middle to the apex is somewhat raised and marked on each side by an impressed line; the extreme lateral margins and apex are rather strongly striolate-punctate. Pygidium very closely and finely striolate.

CALANDRIDÆ.

*Dichthorrhinus*, n. gen.

Allied to *Eugnoristus*, but of a broader form and much depressed. Rostrum as long as the thorax, slender, straight, a little narrower at the apex, deeply channelled above, thick at the extreme base, and with two short, stout, acuminate, flexuous horns, projecting over the insertion of the antennae; antennal scrobes deep, nearly reaching the base of the rostrum, continued anteriorly by a slight channel. Antennae as long as the rostrum, stout, the scape very thick, narrowed at the base, funiculus as long as the scape, with six nearly equal cylindrical joints, the club compressed, shining, not visibly jointed, a little spongy at

the apex. Head very small, eyes contiguous below, a little separated above. Thorax broad, depressed, much rounded at the sides. Scutellum very small. Elytra not broader than the thorax and  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer, flat on the back, a little narrowed posteriorly, obtuse at the apex, striated. All the coxæ very widely separated, the sterna nearly flat. Abdomen with the first segment as long as the two following take together, the first and second segments not separated in the middle by any distinct suture, flattened. Legs very long and slender. The first and second joints of the tarsi narrow, the third very large, broad, sub-trapeziform, not bilobed, claw joint rather small and slender, inserted in the middle of the upper surface of the third joint.

Very close to *Eugnoristus*, but with the rostrum channelled above; antennæ with only six joints to the funiculus, and not inserted quite at the base of the rostrum, &c.

*Dichthorrhinus bicornis*, n. sp.

Niger, albo-squamosus, rugosus, depressus; rostro supra basin cornubus duobus divaricatis; thorace lato, depresso, crebre fortiter punctato, lateribus bene rotundatis; elytris depresso, thorace vix angustioribus, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planiusculis, crebre fortiter punctatis. Long. (sine rostro) 8 lin., lat. 3 lin.

The white scales are scattered over the upper surface of the thorax, but are close together and form a patch under each side; they are also scattered over the surface of the elytra, but form a fascia a little before the apex; there are also white spots on the sides of the sterna and abdomen, and the base of the femora are clothed with white scales.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

*Enthymius*, n. gen.

General characters of *Toxotus* but differing as follows: Head short and broad, rather convex, neck thick, with the sides parallel; muzzle very short; eyes not very finely granular, rather large and moderately prominent, with a small but deep emargination in front; antennæ ♀ moderately slender, inserted immediately outside the emargination of the eye, compressed, not quite as long as the body, the third and fourth joints sub-parallel, the fifth to tenth much narrowed towards their base,



the internal apical angle of the sixth to tenth joints rather produced; thorax as broad as long, constricted in front, with a moderately prominent tubercle on each side, a little before the middle, disc with a round swelling on each side near the base; elytra ♀ not much narrowed towards the apex, gently convex.

The specimen on which I found this genus has been in the British Museum for some years, but was not described on account of the difficulty of determining its position. I feel sure, however, that the place that I assigned to it near *Toxotus* is the correct one. The very short muzzle is foreign to this group, but the insertion of the antennæ outside the emargination of the eye accords better with the *Toxotinae* than elsewhere. The granulation of the eyes is much less fine than in the true *Toxotus*, agreeing, however, in this respect with the Californian *Toxotus cervinus*, Walker (which is said to be a synonym of *T. spurcus*, Lec.). The head having a thick neck with parallel sides is uncommon in this group, but something similar is seen in *Mastododera*.

*Enthymius dubius*, n. sp.

Crassus, rufo-piceus, dense cervino-pubescent; capite sat magno, fronte linea longitudinali tenui impressâ; thorace capite paulo latiori, disco paulo depresso; elytris parum convexis, apicem versus vix angustatis; antennis pedibusque obscurioribus. Long. 13 lin.

Hab. Madagascar (Crossley). Brit. Mus.

LAMIIDÆ.

*Leucographus*, n. gen.

Closely allied to *Eumimetes*, but with the prosternum between the coxæ very broad, gently concave anteriorly, the upper part slightly leaning over posteriorly. Mesosternum very broad, trapezoidal and horizontal between the coxæ, perpendicular in front. Antennæ a little longer than the body, the fifth joint much shorter than the preceding and more slender, the sixth to eleventh gradually diminishing in length, compressed, fringed on the inner side (especially the apical joints), the eighth, ninth and tenth joints with a slight angle at the base on the inner side. Elytra with the shoulders not advanced anteriorly.

*Leucographus albovarius*, n. sp.

Ater, opacus, velutinus; thorace lato, lateraliter angulato, albo-variegato; scutello lato, medio albo-lineato; elytris latitudine  $\frac{1}{4}$  longioribus, basi fere truncatis, apicem versus angustatis, depressis, circa scutellum convexioribus, guttis numerosis strigae obliqua albidis. Long. 10 lin.

Head very broad, with a white stripe between the antennae. Antennae with the first joint and the base of the other joints grey. Thorax broad, strongly but obtusely angular at the sides, with numerous whitish spots which are more close towards the sides, and nearly form a cross on the disc. Elytra broader at the base than the broadest part of the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, with the sides straight, the apex obtuse, the shoulders are slightly sloping, obtuse; there are numerous small white spots scattered about the base, a line of spots on each side of the suture, an oblique stripe a little before the middle, and six spots which on the two elytra are arranged in the form of a wide  $\nabla$  behind the middle. Tibiae grey, except at the extreme apex.

There is a striking similarity of coloration between this and *Tophaderes frenatus* its compatriot in the *Anthribidae*.

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