

III. *On the Longicorn Coleoptera of the West India Islands.* By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Read Dec. 5th, 1894.]

PLATE II.

THE following paper, primarily intended to serve as an account of the *Longicornia* collected for the West India Exploration Committee of the Royal Society and British Association, has been extended so as to give a complete list of the species of this family of Coleoptera which are known to occur in the West India Islands. The new and some of the less well-known forms are described. The synonymy generally has been revised; and notes are in many cases added, which, it is hoped, may be of use to the student in determining the species of some of the more difficult groups.

The collections made on behalf of the Exploration Committee—by Mr. H. H. Smith in Grenada, St. Vincent, and a few of the neighbouring isles, and by Dr. Nicholls and Mr. Ramage in Dominica—include about forty species of *Longicornia*, of which twelve are now described for the first time. Considering the limited area explored, this seems a very good proportion of the total number of species from the West India Islands, viz., 217, which are recorded in the present paper. Chevrolat published, in the year 1862, a list with the names and descriptions of eighty species of *Longicornia* which were then known to occur in the island of Cuba. Messieurs Fleutiaux and Sallé have recently (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889) given a list of the Coleoptera of Guadeloupe which includes thirty-nine species of the same family. Much, of course, has yet to be done before our knowledge of the Longicorn fauna of the West Indies is anything like so complete as that of Central and North America. An attempt to draw any general conclusions from the nature of this fauna must, under the circumstances, be somewhat premature.

Of the seventy-eight genera in which the West Indian *Longicorns* have been grouped, about twenty are not known to have representatives elsewhere. The species

of some of the remaining genera, such as the African *Phryneta* and *Philematium*, have obviously been introduced within the most recent times; while it is difficult to say what importance is to be attached to the pretty large number of species which are common to the West Indies and the neighbouring American continent. Many of the species, however, appear to be restricted to the West Indian area. Amongst the most peculiar of these are, perhaps, the forms included in the Prionid group—the *Solenopterinae*. Twenty-six species and five genera of this group occur in the West Indies; while of the remaining seven species, one, constituting the genus *Sphenostethus*, is found in the middle states of North America, the others are spread from Mexico to Colombia.

The *Curii* of Leconte and Horn is another characteristically modified group, belonging to the *Cerambycidae*. Two species are known from the Southern States, one from British Honduras, and the remaining two from the West Indies. The genus *Elaphidion*, represented by numerous endemic forms in the Antilles, is almost restricted in its range in America to the area lying between Colombia and the Southern States. A comparison of other genera and groups seems to point on the whole to a pretty close relation between the West Indian fauna and that of North-tropical America.

PRIONIDÆ.

PARANDRA, Latreille.

A. Pronotum with distinct postero-lateral angles.

1. *Parandra lævis*, Latr., Gen. Crust. et. Ins., vol. iii., p. 28 (1802).

Hab. Haiti.

2. *Parandra cubæcola*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 275.

Hab. Cuba and Porto Rico.

3. *Parandra cribrata*, Thoms., Musée Scientifique, p. 87 (1860).

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

The preceding three species are somewhat closely allied to one another. All have a slightly convex or nearly flattened pronotum, which is distinctly narrowed from before backwards. In *P. lævis* the head, prothorax and elytra are rather feebly punctured, the punctures not being very evident to the naked eye. *P. cubæcola* is more thickly and more distinctly punctured, and in this species also the sides of the pronotum are straighter and less strongly convergent from before backwards. *P. cribrata*, which in the shape of the pronotum resembles *P. lævis*, is distinguishable from this as well as from *P. cubæcola*, by its very strong and rather closely placed punctures. The front of its head also carries in its upper part a distinct, but not very deep fossa.

B. Lateral margins of pronotum rounded off behind.

4. *Parandra lineolata*, Gory, Icon. Règne Anim., p. 207, pl. 42, fig. 7.

Hab. St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), and Guadeloupe.

ORTHOMEGAS, Serville.

5. *Orthomegas cinnamomeus*, Linn.

Cerambyx cinnamomeus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x., p. 389; Drury, Illustrations, vol. i., p. 89, pl. 40, fig. 2.

Hab. Grenada (H. H. Smith); also Trinidad (Lady Broome, Capt. Clark), Cayenne, and Amazons.

6. *Orthomegas sericeus*, Oliv.

Prionus sericeus, Oliv., Entomologie, iv., No. 66, p. 16, pl. 8, fig. 26 (1795); Beauvois, Ins. Afr. et Amer., p. 226, pl. 35, figs. 2 and 3.

Orthomegas sericeus, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862, p. 274.

Hab. Haiti (Beauvois), Cuba, and Porto Rico.

The male of this species differs so much in the form and sculpturing of the pronotum from the males of other species of *Orthomegas* that I should be inclined to form a new genus for the species, were I not in doubt as to whether it might not be rightly included in Chevrolat's genus *Dendroblaptus*.

STRONGYLASPIS, Thomson.

7. *Strongylaspis scobinata*, Thoms., Essai Class. Ceramb., p. 313 (1860); Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 272.

Hab. Jamaica (Cockerell); Cuba (Poëy); and Mexico.

DENDROBLAPTUS, Chevrolat.

8. *Dendroblaptus barbiflavus*, Chevr., Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, 1864, p. 179.

Hab. Cuba.

I have not yet seen this species.

STENODONTES, Serville.

9. *Stenodontes damicornis*, Linn.

Cerambyx damicornis, Linn., Mant. Plant. vi., p. 532 (1771); Drury, Illustrations i., p. 85, pl. 38, fig. 1, ii. Index (1773); Fab., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 248.

(?) *Cerambyx crenulatus*, Drury, l.c., i., p. 86, pl. 38, fig. 2, ii. Index (♀).

Hab. Jamaica.

10. *Stenodontes chevrolati*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. vi., p. 23 (1890).

Stenodontes damicornis, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 273.

Hab. Cuba.

11. *Stenodontes exsertus*, Oliv.

Prionus exsertus, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 66, p. 17, pl. 8, fig. 31; Beauvois, Ins. Afr. et Amer., p. 242, pl. 36, fig. p.

Prionus mandibularis, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth. ii., p. 261.

Hab. Haiti, Porto Rico; and North America.

MALLODON, Serville.

12. *Mallodon maxillosum*, Drury.

Cerambyx maxillosus, Drury, Illust. i., p. 86, pl. 38, fig. 3, ii. Index (1773).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Lherminier, Delauney, Vitrac), Barbuda (sec. Drury), and St. Christophers (Dyer).

In the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, Cuba is given as the locality of this species, apparently on the authority of Thomson (Physis i., 2, p. 103), whose citations of localities are not to be always relied upon.

13. *Mallodon carptor*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 273.

Hab. Cuba (Poëy), Jamaica (J. J. Bowrey), and St. Thomas (Chevr. collection).

The large male example from St. Thomas to which Chevrolat gave the manuscript name, *M. hornbecki*, exhibits no characters by which I can distinguish it from other male examples of *M. carptor*, Chevr.

14. *Mallodon spinibarbe*, Linn.

Cerambyx spinibarbis, Linn., Mus. Lud. Ulr., p. 67.

Hab. St. Vincent, "forest, in rotten wood" (H. H. Smith); and widely distributed in Tropical America.

ORTHOSOMA, Serville.

15. *Orthosoma brunneum*, Forster.

Cerambyx brunneus, Forst., Nov. Species Insect, p. 37 (1771).

Cerambyx unicolor, Drury, Illust. i., pl. 37, fig. 1, ii. Index (1773).

Prionus sulcatus, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 66, p. 39, pl. 8, fig. 27; Beauvois, Ins. Afr. et Amer., p. 226, pl. 35, fig. 4.

Hab. Haiti (Beauvois); and North America.

This is a well-known species, some of the true synonyms of which I have omitted, while I have introduced one, viz., *sulcatus*, Oliv., which does not seem to me to be correctly given in other lists. I have not seen any West Indian specimen of the species, and have given Haiti as a locality on the authority of Beauvois.

HEPHIALTES, Thomson.

16. *Hephialtes tricostratus*, Thoms.

Systema Cerambycidae, p. 285 (1864).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Vitrac) and Cayenne.

I give this species on the authority of Messrs. Fleutiaux and Sallé, who, however, quote it as a synonym of *Prionus sulcatus*, Olivier and Beauvois. An examination of the figures given by the latter two authors will show that they cannot refer to *H. tricostratus*. I believe that I am right in placing *sulcatus*, Oliv., above as a synonym of *Orthosoma brunneum*. I have been told by M. Sallé that the species received by him from Guadeloupe is *Hephialtes tricostratus*.

MONODESMUS, Serville.

17. *Monodesmus callidioides*, Serv., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1832, p. 161; Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 268.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

18. *Monodesmus nothus*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 269.

Hab. Jamaica (?).

PROSTERNODES, Thomson.

19. *Prosternodes cinnamipennis*, Chevr.

Solenoptera cinnamipennis, Chevr., Rev. Zoologique 1838, p. 281; Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba Insect. p. 258, pl. 10, fig. 1 (1857).

Prosternodes cinnamipennis, Thoms., Essai Class. des Ceramb., p. 307 (1860); Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 271.

Hab. Cuba.

20. *Prosternodes scutellatus*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. vi., p. 25 (1890).

Hab. Haiti.

21. *Prosternodes dominicensis*, Gahan, l.c., p. 26.

Hab. Haiti.

22. *Prosternodes oberthüri*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 1.)

Thickly and strongly punctured, pitchy-black, with a marginal and a broader medio-dorsal longitudinal band on each elytron, yellowish-testaceous. Prothorax with two strong dorsal ridges between which lies a deep median furrow; with the lateral margins in both sexes somewhat parallel, only slightly convergent anteriorly, and furnished with a series of very short blunt teeth; with the upperside grossly and closely, but somewhat irregularly, punctured over the whole surface in the female, and over the dorsal ridges and groove in the male, with each side of the pronotum in the latter sex finely rugulose-punctate and opaque, but crossed by a polished line which runs obliquely from the middle of the dorsal ridge to the postero-lateral angle. The underside of the body is nitid, and is furnished with a few scattered punctures; the coxæ, a spot at each side of the mesothorax, a band at the side of the metathorax and also one on each side of the abdomen, are silky white. The tarsi above are of a reddish-brown colour. Antennæ dark-brown or reddish-brown in colour. Long. 31-34, lat. $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 mm.

Hab. Haiti (♀). The locality from which the male type came is unknown.

In the male type the dorsal band of each elytron widens out behind and joins the marginal band, so that the whole apex is yellowish-testaceous in colour. In two females seen the bands do not unite at the apex, and the dorsal band does not quite reach the base in front. This difference, however, is probably individual and not sexual.

I have named this interesting species after M. René Oberthür, who has kindly lent me the types for examination. It offers characters which seem to be somewhat intermediate between those of *Prosternodes* and *Solenoptera*. But I have referred it to the former genus because the prosternal process is somewhat rounded and not emarginate behind; and the sides of the pronotum are less convergent anteriorly than is the case with the species of *Solenoptera*.

DERANCISTRUS, Serville.

23. *Derancistrus elegans*, Beauvois.

Prionus elegans, Beauv., Ins. Afr. et Amer., p. 217, pl. 34, fig. 5, ♀ (1805).

(?) *Prionus vittatus*, Oliv., Entomologie iv., No. 63, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 20, ♂ (1795).

Hab. Haiti.

SOLENOPTERA, Serville.

24. *Solenoptera canaliculata*, Fabr.

Prionus canaliculatus, Fabr., Mant. Ins. i., p. 130 (1787).

Solenoptera subcanaliculata, White, Cat. Longicornia B. M., p. 53 (1850).

Var. *S. asteria* (Buq. MS.), Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 27.

(?) *Prionus canaliculatus*, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 66, p. 25, pl. 9, figs. 32, A, B.

Hab. Mustique I. in the Grenadines, St. Vincent—Windward side, Young I., and Becquia I. (H. H. Smith); also Trinidad.

Var. *asteria*. Martinique (Dej. D. Buquet) and Guadeloupe (Lherminier).

Pronotum with a distinct furrow along the middle, with a single band of dense white pubescence in the furrow. Elytra black or dark-brown, rugosely punctured. Antennæ dull black or brown.

Var. *asteria*. Elytra reddish-brown. Antennæ reddish-brown, and subnitid.

25. *Solenoptera metallescens*, Thoms., Essai Class. des Cerambycides, p. 306 (1860)

Hab. Cuba (according to Thomson).

Pronotum with a distinct furrow along the middle. Furrow with a single band of dense white pubescence. Prothorax and elytra with a bronzy-brown tint, veiled by a sparse ashy-grey pubescence. The species seems to come nearest to *S. canaliculata*, from which it may be easily distinguished by its colour and pubescence.

26. *Solenoptera sulcicollis*, Thoms., Essai Class. des Cerambycides, p. 306 (1860); Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, pl. 8, fig. 15.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Lherminier, Delauney, and Vitrac).

Pronotum with a distinct furrow along the middle. Furrow

with a single band of white pubescence. Elytra each with three lines of white pubescence.

27. *Solenoptera bilineata*, Fabr.

Prionus bilineatus, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 163 (1775).

Hab. Guadeloupe and Santa Cruz.

Pronotum furrowed along the middle. Furrow with two narrow bands or lines of white pubescence. Margins of elytra yellow.

28. *Solenoptera thomæ*, Linn.

Cerambyx thomæ, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. xii., p. 623 (1766).

Prionus thomæ, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 162; Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 66, p. 25, pl. 13, fig. 50.

Hab. St. Thomas and (?) Guadeloupe. One example of the Dejeanian collection is ticketed Guadeloupe (Latreille).

In this species the pronotum is without a distinct furrow along the middle; there is instead a shallow triangular depression on the anterior half. The margins of the elytra are yellow.

29. *Solenoptera quadrilineata*, Oliv.

Prionus quadrilineatus, Oliv., Entomologie iv., No. 66, p. 40, pl. 3, fig. 11 (1795).

Hab. Martinique (Géhin), and Guadeloupe (Latreille).

The pronotum is without a depression in the middle. On each elytron are two lines of white pubescence.

30. **Solenoptera lateralis*, Chevr., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1877, p. xxxi.

Hab. Porto Rico.

31. *Solenoptera parandroides*, Lameere, C.R. Ent. Soc. Belge, 1885, p. xii.

Hab. Cuba.

HARMOSTERNUS, Gahan.

32. *Harmosternus anthracinus*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 31 (1890).

Hab. Cuba.

* This species, which I have not seen, is placed by Gundlach in the genus *Prosternodes*.

ELATEROPSIS, Chevrolat.

33. *Elateropsis lineata*, Linn.

- ♀ *Cerambyx lineatus*, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x., p. 389 (1758).
 ♀ *Solenoptera lineata*, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, p. 260, pl. 10, fig. 2.
 ♀ *Elateropsis lineata*, Chevr. (*partim*), Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 269; Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 28.
 ♂ *Prionus fuliginosus*, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 160 (1775).
 ♂ *Elateropsis subpunctatus*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 271.

Hab. Jamaica and Cuba.

When writing on this group of beetles a few years ago (*op. supra cit.*), I put forward the suggestion that the forms, devoid of bands of white pubescence, and described as a distinct species by Fabricius, were really males of the white-banded *lineatus* of Linnæus. Mr. Cockerell, in looking up the literature bearing upon the natural history of Jamaica, found that Gosse had previously made the same suggestion, of the truth of which I have since been sufficiently convinced. For not only have the two forms been taken in *copula* by a correspondent in Jamaica, Mr. Wickham also has examples of *E. rugosa* taken in *copula*, which exhibit the same sexual difference in respect of the white bands; and some French collectors had informed M. Sallé of a similar fact.

This example of a marked difference in the coloration of the two sexes is of interest, because it is one of those instances, very rare in the Coleoptera, as in other orders, in which the male is more simply, and apparently less conspicuously coloured than the female.

The dissimilarity of coloration in the sexes of this genus occurs only, as far as I know, in three species, viz., *E. lineata*, *E. punctata*, and *E. rugosa*. In *E. scabrosa*, which is evidently very closely allied to *E. punctata*, the females resemble the males in being without pubescent white bands, whereas the males of the two species are so much alike that it becomes a matter of difficulty to distinguish them.

34. *Elateropsis punctata*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 27 (1890).

Hab. Cuba.

Easily distinguished from *E. lineata*, Linn., which it much resembles in general appearance, and in the character of the sexes, by having the elytra thickly and distinctly punctured, the punctures being at once evident to the naked eye. The males are very like those of *E. scabrosa*, but are not so dark in coloration, and the elytra are somewhat less strongly punctured; the females differ from those of *scabrosa* in being also somewhat less strongly and thickly punctured, and more especially, in having a very distinct band of white pubescence along the middle of each elytron.

35. *Elateropsis scabrosa*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 29 (1890).

Elateropsis fuliginosus, Chevr. (*nec* Fab.), Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 271.

Solenoptera scabrosa (Chevr. MS.), White, Cat. Longicornia B. M., p. 53.

Hab. Cuba.

36. *Elateropsis rugosa*, Gahan, *l.c.*, p. 28.

Hab. Bahamas—Eleuthera I. (Wickham).

Resembling in form the preceding species. Males without, females with bands of white pubescence. Elytra coarsely punctured, the punctures closely placed and forming a sort of rugosity; antennæ varying in colour from dark testaceous to dark brown.

The locality of this species was unknown to me when I first described it; but I have since seen an example from Mr. Wickham's collection which was taken in the Island of Eleuthera.

37. *Elateropsis ebeninus*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 271.

Hab. Jamaica.

38. *Elateropsis femoratus*, Sallé.

Solenoptera femorata, Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1855, p. 270, pl. 14, fig. 5.

Hab. Haiti—near the town of Santo-Domingo (Sallé).

Dull black; closely and strongly punctured. Femora ferruginous-red, with the apices black. Prothorax cribled with strong

punctures, with a groove along the middle and a smooth space towards the apex; lateral margins feebly denticulate. Scutellum triangular, punctured. Elytra strongly punctured throughout. Underside black, nitid, sparsely and finely punctured, with the punctures bearing short fulvous hairs. The female differs from the male in having the antennæ more punctured, the joints from the third to the seventh a little more dilated, and the last four smaller; the tibiæ are reddish at their extremity. Long. 22-24, lat. 8-9 mm.

This species, which I have not seen, is probably most nearly allied to *E. ebeninus*, Chevr., from which it is easily distinguished by its red femora.

39. *Elateropsis quinquenotata*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 271.

Hab. Cuba.

40. *Elateropsis reticulata*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 30 (1890).

Hab. Cuba.

41. *Elateropsis sericeiventris*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 270.

Hab. Cuba (Poëy).

42. *Elateropsis fulvipes*, Chevr., l.c., p. 270.

Hab. Cuba (Poëy).

43. *Elateropsis fimbriata*, Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 270.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

44. *Elateropsis venusta*, Chevr., l.c., p. 270.

Hab. Cuba.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

SMODICUM, Haldeman.

45. *Smodicum impressicolle*, Lacord., Genera ix., p. 146 (2), (1869); Thoms., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1878, p. 9.

Hab. Haiti (Tweedie) and Cuba.

Lacordaire gives both islands. I have only seen examples from Haiti.

46. *Smodicum brunneum*, Thoms., Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1878, p. 7.

Smodicum simile, Thoms., l.c., p. 8.

Hab. Haiti (type of *similare*, according to Thomson) and Colombia.

Through the kindness of M. René Oberthür I have seen the type of *S. similare*, Thoms., but can discover no characters of importance by which to distinguish it from Colombian examples of *S. brunneum* (Chevr.), Thoms.

47. *Smodicum miserum*, Thoms., *l.c.*, p. 8.

Hab. Haiti.

ENOSMÆUS, Thomson.

48. *Enosmæus cubanus*, Thoms., *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.*, 1878, p. 10.

Hab. Cuba.

Ferruginous brown, with the thickened part of the femora and the elytra of a paler, somewhat yellowish tint. Prothorax strongly rounded at the sides, somewhat flattened, or very feebly convex above, with a very short constricted part at the base distinctly marked off from the rest by a transverse groove; surface opaque, owing to its fine granulation, except along a linear mid-dorsal space, which is smooth and nitid. Elytra very slightly nitid, closely punctured. Femora each in the form of a stout fusiform club with a short stalk at the base, increasing in length from the anterior to the posterior pair. First joint of hind tarsi as long as the three succeeding joints together. Antennæ ciliated; 4th joint a little shorter than 3rd or 5th, 6th about equal to 5th, 7th to 9th gradually increasing in length.

This species somewhat closely resembles *Cylindera pilicornis*, Fab., but appears to me to be rightly placed in a distinct genus. The prosternum is, in front of the coxæ, somewhat concave from before backwards; the intercoxal piece is narrow, triangular in form, and ends behind in a mere point; the coxal cavities, open behind, have a rounded outline on the outside. The intercoxal piece of the mesosternum is not much wider than that of the prosternum, and is also triangular in form.

Thomson's type, kindly lent me by M. Oberthür, is the only example of the species which I have seen.

48A. *Aræspor longicollis*, Thoms., *l.c.*, p. 15.

= *Ceresium angustulum*, Fairm., *Ann. Fr.*, 1881, p. 474.

Hab. Cuba (*apud* Thomson); and Fiji Islands.

This is a doubtful West Indian species.

ACHRYSON, Serville.

49. *Achryson surinamum*, Linn.

Cerambyx surinamus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. xii., p. 632 (1766).

Cerambyx longicollis, Degeer, Mém. v., p. 117, pl. 14, fig. 11.

Stenocorus circumflexus, Fabr., Mant. Insect. i., p. 144; Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 127, pl. 23, fig. 182.

Stenocorus pallens, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 297.

Cerambyx surinamensis, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 42, pl. 13, fig. 93.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Dominica (Dr. Nicholls), Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac), Antigua, Haiti, Cuba, and Jamaica; also Guiana, Colombia, Central America, and Southern States of North America.

50. *Achryson ornatipenne*, Perrond, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, ser. 2, vol. ii., p. 383 (1855).

Hab. Guadeloupe.

This species is evidently very distinct from *A. surinamum*, Linn., although given as a synonym by Messieurs Fleutiaux and Sallé in their list of the Coleoptera of Guadeloupe. It is a dark-brown insect, with some testaceous markings on the elytra. The prothorax is entirely covered with greyish-tawny hairs, except over three narrow denuded bands along the upper side. The elytra are briefly truncate at the apex, and do not terminate in a spine. The species is nearly allied to *Achryson meticulousum* (Dej. MS.), and to *A. hirsutulum*, Bates. Indeed, I am not certain that the three are not referable to one and the same species. But I have not yet seen a typical form of *ornatipenne* from Guadeloupe.

CHLORIDA, Serville.

51. *Chlorida festiva*, Linn.

Cerambyx festivus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x., p. 389; Drury, Illustrations i., p. 84, pl. 37, fig. 5.

Cerambyx spinosus, Degeer, Mém. v., p. 100, pl. 13, fig. 14.

Cerambyx sulcatus, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 28, pl. 16, fig. 113.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Barbadoes (R. E. Frampton), Dominica (Dr. Nicholls), Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac), Antigua (sec. Lameere), Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica; also occurs in Trinidad, and in South and Central America

PANTOMALLUS, Lacordaire.

52. *Pantomallus inermis*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 461.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Moufflet).

This species is quoted by Messieurs Fleutiaux and Sallé as being the *Eburia inermis* of Dejean, and the *binodosa* of Chevrolat; but I can find no species in the Dejean-Chevrolat collection to which their description will apply; whereas there are two distinct species ticketed respectively *Eburia inermis*, Dej., and *Eburia binodosa*, Chevr., neither of which possesses the distinctive characters of the genus *Pantomallus*. These two species are described in the following pages as *Eburia dejeani* and *Eburia binodosa*.

EBURIA, Serville.

53. *Eburia tetrastalacta*, White, Cat. Longicornia Brit. Mus., p. 89.

Cerambyx quadrimaculatus, Drury (*nec* Linn.), Illustrations i., p. 84, pl. 37, fig. 3, ii. Index.

Hab. Jamaica.

54. *Eburia quadrigeminata*, Say.

Stenocorus quadrigeminata, Say, Journ. Acad. Philad. v., 2, p. 275 (1827).

Eburia quadrigeminata, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 265.

Hab. Cuba; and North America.

55. *Eburia insulana*, sp. n.

With the testaceous ground-colour veiled by a rather dense fawn-coloured pubescence which covers almost the entire surface of the insect. Prothorax thickly punctured, but with the punc-

tures almost concealed by the pubescence ; furnished on the disk with two small reddish or blackish tubercles, and on each side with a short median spine and a small anterior reddish callosity. Elytra closely punctured, but with the punctures distinctly visible only where the pubescence is rubbed off ; each with two pairs of ivory spots, with the spots of the basal pair slightly elongated, almost in contact in front, but slightly diverging behind, with the inner spot of the mid-elytral pair very small, or even entirely wanting, the outer spot about equal in size to one of the anterior pair. Apex of elytron truncate, with a very short tooth at each of the angles. Femora of middle and posterior pairs bidentate at apex, with the teeth rather short and of nearly equal length. Long. 12—23 mm.

Hab. St. Vincent (H. H. Smith).

This species has a close general resemblance, but does not seem to be closely allied, to *E. patruelis*, Bates. The thorax is very differently punctured.

56. *Eburia postica*, White, Cat. Longicornia Brit. Mus., p. 89.

Hab. Jamaica.

Upper side of head and prothorax with a fine golden pubescence. The two dorsal tubercles and the lateral spines of the prothorax black. Elytra scarcely pubescent, strongly punctured, each with two ill-defined ivory spots posteriorly in addition to the anterior and middle pairs ; with a blackish patch at the hind end of the anterior pair, and at each end of the middle pair of spots ; spines at the apex of middle and hind femora strong, with the posterior spines of each pair longer than the anterior.

57. *Eburia decemmaculata*, Fab.

Cerambyx 10-maculatus, Fab., Syst. Ent., p. 181 (1775) ; Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 44, pl. 12, fig. 86 (1795).

Cerambyx 5-maculatus, Fab., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 296 (1792).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney, Vitrac) and St. Bartholomew.

58. *Eburia dejeani*, sp. n.

E. inermis (Dej. Cat.).

Testaceous. Prothorax unarmed at the sides in both sexes, with two pearl-grey pubescent patches on each side above, the middle nearly naked, punctured, with a smooth central area. Elytra strongly and closely punctured, scarcely pubescent, each with two

pairs of ivory-yellow spots, with the inner spot of basal pair a little longer than the outer, with the inner spot of median pair barely shorter than the outer; apex of each elytron feebly bidentate, with the teeth subequal in length. Underside in both sexes with a silvery-grey pubescence across the pro- and mesosterna and along the sides of the breast and abdomen. Coxal cavities closed in externally. Femora of the middle and hind pairs bidentate at the apex, with the anterior tooth of each very short. Third joint of the antennæ slightly longer than the fourth.

MALE. Prothorax slightly bulged out at the sides, with the swollen area thickly and rather strongly punctured, and continuous with a similarly strongly punctured and slightly convex area crossing the underside.

Hab. Guadeloupe and Martinique.

This species is nearly allied to *Eburia thoracica*, White.

Though the male resembles *Pantomallus inermis*, Fl. and Sallé, in having the sides of prothorax unarmed and somewhat swollen, the species may be distinguished by the presence of *two* clearly distinct, though closely approximated, spots at the base of each elytron, of two short teeth, instead of a single spine, at the apex, and, further (it is to be presumed), by the well-marked characters which distinguish the genus *Eburia* from *Pantomallus*.

59. *Eburia binodosa* (Chevr. MS.).

(?) *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus*, Linn., Syst. Nat. xii., p. 626.

(?) *C. ramphygeus*, Linn., l.c., p. 633.

Testaceous. Prothorax alveolate-punctate, with the shallow punctures slightly veiled by a short greyish pubescence; the disk with two small slightly-raised black tubercles. Elytra very closely and distinctly punctured from the base to beyond the middle, scarcely pubescent over this punctured area, but covered with a silky fulvous-grey pubescence on the posterior third or fourth; each with two pairs of rather large and elongated ivory spots, with the spots of each pair in close contact along their whole length, with the outer spot of the basal pair a little shorter than the inner, the inner spot of the mid-elytral pair (which are longer than the basal pair) a little shorter than the outer; apex of each elytron bispinose, with the sutural much shorter than the outer spine. Breast and abdomen covered with a silky grey pubescence, which exhibits a silvery sheen in certain lights. Legs yellowish-testaceous; femora of middle and hind pairs bispinose at the apex,

with the posterior (or inner) spine of each about twice as long as the anterior spine.

MALE. Prothorax with a small spine just behind the middle of each side ; with a strongly punctured transverse area underneath, which extends outwards and expands as a slightly convex area on each side.

FEM. Prothorax with an almost obsolete tubercle or callosity behind the middle of each side, and with a similar black-coloured tubercle between this and the anterior margin.

Hab. Porto Rico (♂ and ♀), Guadeloupe (Lherminier), and St. Thomas (♀♀ only).

This species seems to answer better than any I have yet seen to Linné's description of *Cerambyx quadrimaculatus*. Fabricius's description of *Stenocorus quadrimaculatus* does not appear to have been based upon any actual specimens, and is evidently a mere repetition of that given by Linné.

60. *Eburia octomaculata*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 265.

Hab. Dominica (Ramage and Dr. Nicholls), Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac) and Cuba (Chevr. collection).

The prothorax is distinctly spined at the sides in both sexes of this species ; it is somewhat naked and transversely rugose in the middle above ; on each side there is a greyish silky patch of pubescence emarginate on its upper border. On the underside of the prothorax in the male there is a strongly-punctured transverse and convex area clothed with a rather thick silky pubescence, and extending on each side as far as the lateral spine.

61. *Eburia stigma*, Oliv.

Cerambyx stigma, Oliv., Entomologie iv., No. 67, p. 126, pl. 23, fig. 180.

Eburia duvalii, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 266.

Hab. Haiti and Cuba ; also Nicaragua and N. America.

Usually of a brownish-testaceous colour, veiled by a rather dense greyish pubescence. Prothorax spined on the middle of each side, and with a very small obtuse tubercle between this and the anterior margin ; the disk with two small and acute black tubercles a little in front of the middle. Elytra closely and rather strongly punctured from the base to beyond the middle, with the punctures thence quickly diminishing in number and size, so that the posterior third is almost entirely impunctate ; each with two pairs of

ivory spots; with the outer spot of the basal pair very small, and sometimes (as in the type) reduced to the merest trace, the outer spot of the mid-elytral pair longer than the inner spot; with an obtuse costa passing backwards from the last-mentioned spot as far as the top of the rather steep posterior slope of the elytron, and with a slight depression or channel lying between this costa and the sutural edge, with a somewhat similar, but longer, costa on the side of the elytron in its posterior two-thirds, and with a third, very feebly raised, and scarcely evident costa passing back from the outer spot of the median pair; this costa bare of pubescence, and appearing as a dark line, which is also the appearance of the inner costa when rubbed bare of pubescence. A small patch in front of the middle spots is always bare of pubescence, and appears as a darker-coloured and strongly punctured area. Apex of each elytron bispinose, the sutural spine less than half as long as the external spine. Apices of the middle and hind femora bispinose, with the posterior spine of each nearly twice as long as the anterior.

Chevrolat's *Eburia duvalii* was based on small un-rubbed specimens from Cuba, in which the outer elytral spot of the basal pair is distinct, and in which the inner posterior costa, being covered with pubescence, seems to have escaped his observation.

A specimen in the British Museum collection, originally received by Dejean from Beauvois, and ticketed Carolina, was considered by Chevrolat to be the type of Olivier's *Cerambyx stigma*.

62. *Eburia consobrina*, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 265, pl. 10, fig. 6 (1857).

Eburia pedestris, White (*partim*), Cat. Longicornia B. M., p. 88 (1853).

Eleutho consobrina, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 242.

Hab. Cuba and Jamaica.

The specimen from Jamaica (Gosse coll.) which White described as the male of *pedestris* really belongs to *consobrina*, Duv., which may be distinguished by the structure of its antennæ. These are dark in coloration. The first three or four joints are (at least, in the male) scabrous, the first has a broad channel or depression in front, the third and fourth have each a feeble groove anteriorly, the third is scarcely as long as the fourth, the joints from the third to the ninth or tenth have each an acute angle or tooth at their lower distal end, and the eleventh joint is very long.

63. *Eburia cinnamomea*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 463.

Hab. Guadeloupe.

I have not seen this species, and cannot say to which it is most nearly allied.

It is described as being entirely of a yellowish colour, without ivory spots, covered above and below with a lighter-coloured pubescence. The prothorax is irregularly rounded upon the sides, furnished with small tubercles at the base, with the lateral spines long and slender. Elytra with three feeble costæ, between which they are closely punctured; apex of each bispinose. Femora of two hinder pairs bispinose at their extremity. The antennæ, reddish at base, yellowish towards apex, have the basal joint thickened at the extremity, the third joint long and slender, the following joints subequal to another, and each shorter than the third. Long. 27 mm.

64. *Eburia sericea*, Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1855, p. 271, pl. 14, fig. 6.

Hab. Haiti—Bany (Sallé).

Entirely covered with a shining silky pubescence of an ashy-grey colour. Antennæ a third longer than the body, pitch-coloured, covered with a dense pubescence, and furnished below with long sparse hairs, joints 3rd to 11th subequal in length. Prothorax as long as broad, with the anterior margin rounded, posterior bisinuate, four tubercles on the disk, and one on each side. Elytra sparsely punctured with large asperate, setigerous punctures; apex of each bispinose, sutural spine very short. Underside of body reddish, with a grey pubescence. Femora of two hinder pairs each ending in two black spines. Tarsi and inner side of tibiæ covered with fulvous hairs. Long. 20, lat. 5 mm.

This well-marked species, which I have not yet seen, ought, perhaps, to be taken as the representative of a new genus.

65. *Eburia pulvereæ*, Chevr.

Cæleburia pulvereæ, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 266.

Drymo pulvereæ, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 242; Lacord., Genera viii., p. 292.

(?) *Cerambyx didymus*, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 125, pl. 23, fig. 179.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

This species was taken by Thomson as the type of his genus *Drymo*, which can scarcely be considered distinct from *Eburia*.

The head is somewhat more strongly concave between the antennal tubers; the antennæ longer, with first and third joints scabrous the eleventh joint very long. Prothorax somewhat transverse, rounded and unarmed at the sides in the male, armed with a short spine in the female.

I suspect that it was a male of this species which served Olivier as the type of his *Cerambyx didymus*. The peculiar form of thorax shown in his figure exists in no other species known to me; and in other respects his figure and description apply fairly well to Chevrolat's male type.

EBURODACRYS, Thomson.

66. *Eburodacrys havanensis*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 267.

Hab. Cuba; also Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

ELAPHIDION, Serville.

Section I. Prosternum truncate behind. Third and fourth joints of the antennæ spined at their postero-distal angle only.

67. *Elaphidion irroratum*, Linn.

Cerambyx irroratus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. xii., p. 633 (1766); Drury, Illust. i., p. 92, pl. 41, fig. 3.

Cerambyx bidens, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, pl. 17, fig. 125.

Elaphidion ordinatum, Newm.

Elaphidion tessellatum, Newm.

Hab. St. Bartholomew, Haiti (Tweedie), Jamaica, Cuba; Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, and North America.

The figured type of Olivier's *bidens* is only a light-coloured and rubbed specimen of this species. The *bidens* of Fabricius may, however, be distinct.

68. *Elaphidion quadrituberculatum*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 259.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

Smaller and darker than *irroratum*, Linn., and unquestionably distinct.

69. *Elaphidion tomentosum*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 260 (♂); Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 32.

Hab. Haiti, and Cuba.

Clothed above with a rather thick greyish pubescence, which is not very regularly distributed over the elytra. Prothorax with three naked callosities on the disk, one median, and one on each side of the middle anteriorly. Two other callosities are, in some examples, seen at the base, and are more widely distant from one another than the two anterior ones. Each side of the prothorax bears two very small and scarcely perceptible tubercles, one median, the other situated anteriorly. Elytra each bispinose at the apex, with the sutural spine shorter than the outer one.

This species is closely allied to *E. mucronatum*, Say, and is to be distinguished only by the more strongly punctured sides of the prothorax, and the shorter spines at the apices of the posterior femora.

70. *Elaphidion glabratum*, Fabr.

Stenocorus glabratus, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 295 (1792).

Elaphidion mite, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 27 (1840).

Elaphidion confusus (Dej. Cat.).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Dej., D. Latreille), St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas; and Brazil (F. Walker), according to indication of locality on Newman's types.

Newman described as *E. glabratum* some examples which are referable to the North American species, *E. mucronatum*, Say. These examples bear no indication of locality beyond "West Indies," in Newman's own handwriting, and are more than likely to have come from North America.

71. *Elaphidion insulare*, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 27 (1840).

Hab. Nevis I.

Very closely allied to *E. mite*, Newm., and possibly not a distinct species. It was founded on a single specimen which appears to be somewhat rubbed. The prothorax seems to be more strongly punctured at the sides than in *mite*; and the pubescence of the elytra is much broken up and reduced to scattered elongated spots or patches of an ashy-grey colour. In *mite* the pubescence is pretty evenly spread over the elytra, being broken only by a few linear glabrous tracts, and is of a luteous-grey colour.

Section II. Prosternum truncate behind. Third and fourth joints of the antennæ spined at both the distal angles.

72. *Elaphidion spinicorne*, Drury.

Cerambyx spinicorne, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ins. i., p. 92, pl. 41, fig. 4; ii. Index (1773).

Hab. Porto Rico, Haiti and Jamaica.

73. *Elaphidion conspersum*, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 110 (1841).

Hab. Tortola, Haiti, and (?) Jamaica.

This species may be easily recognized by the numerous tawny pubescent spots scattered over the elytra, with the intervening spaces almost naked, glossy, and of a reddish-brown colour.

One example of Pascoe's collection is ticketed Jamaica, but this indication of locality may be wrong.

74. *Elaphidion lanatum*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 260.

Hab. Cuba (Poëy).

Covered above with a dense light-grey pubescence; that of the prothorax interrupted by three glabrous dark-brown spots on the disk.

75. *Elaphidion excelsum*, sp. n.

E. cinctipenne (Chev. MS.).

Dark brown and nitid where bare of pubescence. Head and prothorax with a tawny pubescence; the prothorax with a mid-dorsal, elongated and slightly raised space, and a callosity on each

side of the disk anteriorly naked. Elytra dark-brown, nitid and distinctly but not very closely punctured; with a tawny pubescence confined to a narrow basal area, a sutural and a marginal band, and a few spots isolated from the sutural band a little in front of the middle. Legs and abdomen sparsely, the sides of the breast more densely pubescent.

MALE, with the prothorax more regularly rounded at the sides; with a narrower glabrous and somewhat linear space along the middle of the disk.

FEMALE, with the sides of the prothorax less regular in outline; and the callous space on middle of disk broader and more distinctly raised. Long. 33, lat. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Guadeloupe—Pointe-à-Pitre (Lherminier) Chevrolat collection.

76. *Elaphidion albosignatum*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 259.

Hab. Cuba.

A strongly marked species, with the elytra and prothorax jet black, glossy and very sparsely punctured. A line on each side of the pronotum, and seven or eight spots, some elongated, on each elytron, of a greyish-white colour; a line low down on each side of the prothorax, a line on each side of the hind-breast, and a series of spots on each side of the abdomen also white.

Section III. Prosternum simply arched behind. Antennæ with a posterior series of spines only. (Genus *Thersalus*, Pascoe = *Hypermallus*, Lacordaire.)

77. *Elaphidion transversum*, White, Cat. Longic. Brit. Mus., p. 101.

Hab. Jamaica.

78. *Elaphidion mutatum*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 32 (1890).

E. tomentosum, ♀, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 260.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy); and Florida.

79. *Elaphidion guttiventre*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 261.

Hab. Cuba.

80. *Elaphidion subfasciatum* (Chevr. MS.), sp. n.

Reddish-brown, with the legs and the posterior fourth or fifth of the elytra of a paler yellowish tint. Head sparsely pubescent; closely punctured. Prothorax covered with a short, close greyish pubescence, which in the male has a more silky lustre. Elytra rather closely and not very strongly punctured; with an ashy-grey pubescence scattered in small patches, which are more closely aggregated and form a somewhat ill-defined transverse band just in front of the middle. Apex of each elytron truncate in a slightly oblique direction, and unarmed, in the male type; slightly emarginate and somewhat bluntly toothed at each angle in the female type. Underside of body rather thinly pubescent on the abdomen and middle of the breast, more densely on the sides of the latter. The abdomen of a more distinctly reddish colour than the rest of the underside. Antennæ sparsely pubescent, fourth joint distinctly shorter than third or fifth; joints from the third to seventh or eighth with a spine at the postero-distal angle.

MALE. Antennæ a little longer than the body. Prothorax larger, and slightly longer in proportion, more densely pubescent, more regularly rounded at the sides; the disk with a narrow, median and slightly raised blackish line.

FEMALE. Antennæ scarcely longer than the body. Disk of prothorax with three feeble tubercles. Long. 8—10 mm.

Hab. Guadeloupe—Pointe-à-Pitre (Lherminier).

This species somewhat resembles *E. mutatum*, Gahan, but is much narrower; the thorax is relatively longer, and the apices of the elytra are unarmed, or only very shortly mucronate.

81. *Elaphidion nanum*, Fabr.

Stenocorus nanus, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 300 (1792).

Callidium cinereum, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 70, p. 69, pl. 8, fig. 102 (1795).

Elaphidion cinereum, Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 261.

Hab. Haiti, and Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

A rather small species, with the prothorax entirely grey when not rubbed bare of pubescence. A median dorsal line is, however, often laid bare, and is seen to be closely punctured. Elytra testaceous, with a greyish pubescence which is not quite uniformly distributed; each has a blackish line extending from the base to about the beginning of the posterior third or fourth, and, in some

specimens, a second dark line internal to it and extending only a very short distance from the base. A dark area is seen also in many specimens just in front of the middle of the elytron. The apex of each elytron varies in form, in some specimens being somewhat rounded off from the outside towards the suture, in others truncate. The antennæ are a little longer than the body in the male; the fourth joint is scarcely shorter than the third, and a little shorter than the fifth.

In giving this description I have had before me a number of specimens from Haiti and Cuba, including one considered by Chevrolat to be the actual type of *Callidium cinereum*, Olivier.

82. *Elaphidion thomæ*, sp. n.

Elaphidion nanum, Chevr. (and Hornebeck), Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 261.

Very like the preceding species; but with the antennæ longer and somewhat slenderer, with the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth. Prothorax similar in form, but with a smooth naked line or callosity on the middle of the disk. Elytra with a similar greyish pubescence, but without exhibiting any blackish lines.

Hab. St. Thomas (Dr. Hornebeck).

According to Chevrolat this species was determined by Dr. Hornebeck from Fabricius's type. "*Elytra grisea, lineis duabus longitudinalibus, abbreviatis, nigris*," is, however, not true of the present species, but admirably fits the preceding one.

83. *Elaphidion lucidum*, Oliv.

Callidium lucidum, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 70, p. 59, pl. 7, fig. 86.

C. elevatum, Schönh., Syn. Insect, i., 3, p. 459.

Hab. Haiti.

84. *Elaphidion fullonium*, Newm., The Entomologist, i., p. 110 (1841).

Hab. Haiti.

I have not yet seen any examples that I could refer to either of the two preceding species.

85. *Elaphidion villosum*, Fabr.

Stenocorus villosus, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 302 (1792).

Elaphidion pruinolum, Guérin, Icon. Règne An. iii.,
p. 225 ; Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 260.

Hab. Cuba ; and North America.

86. *Elaphidion pulverulentum*, Oliv.

Callidium pulverulentum, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 70, p. 69,
pl. 8, fig. 101 (1795).

Elaphidion parallelum, Newm., The Entomologist, i.,
p. 29.

Hab. Cuba ; and North America.

This species is scarcely distinct from the preceding. Both are narrow, elongate species, with cylindrical prothorax. The types of Newman and Olivier are, however, smaller and narrower ; the pale pubescent patches on the pronotum are linear in form ; the prothorax in Newman's type seems to be relatively a trifle longer than in Olivier's. Leconte gives the greater length of the prothorax as one of the chief differences between *parallelum* and *villosum*, but this seems to me a rather doubtful distinction.

87. *Elaphidion signaticolle*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
1862, p. 261.

Hab. Cuba.

This is a somewhat aberrant and easily recognized species. The antennæ are rather long. The prothorax is spotted above with a number of pubescent white patches. The elytra are reddish-brown with a faint greyish pubescence. The femora are all thickened beyond the middle into a fusiform club, narrowed again towards the apex.

PERIBÆUM, Thomson.

88. *Peribæum poeyi*, Guér.

Elaphidion poeyi, Guér., Rev. Zoologique, 1838, p. 284 ;

Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 267, pl. 11, fig. 1.

Nephalius poeyi, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862,
p. 268.

Hab. Cuba.

89. *Peribœum insulanum*, sp. n.

Reddish-testaceous and nitid; elytra pale yellowish-testaceous and also nitid. Prothorax minutely and very sparsely punctured, each of the punctures carrying a rather long erect hair; with a slight tuberosity on the middle of each side; with three very slightly raised tubercles on the disk, immediately in front of the basal transverse groove, of which the middle one is larger and somewhat oblong in shape. Elytra distinctly but somewhat sparingly punctured; each terminated at the apex in two spines—a very short one at the suture, and a somewhat longer one on the outside. Posterior femora bidentate at the apex, femora of the two anterior pairs unarmed. Antennæ sparsely ciliate, with the first joint reddish and nitid, the succeeding joints faintly pubescent, those from the third to the eighth armed at the postero-distal angle with a sharp spine. Long. 11, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Jamaica (Cockerell).

This species resembles *Peribœum fragile*, Bates, but the form of the prothorax is different, the elytra are not tipped with black, and their external apical spines are shorter, as are also those of the posterior femora.

90. *Peribœum insulare*, White.

Sphæx *insulare*, White, Cat. Col. B. M. Longic., p. 109 (1851).

Hab. Jamaica (Gosse).

Entirely testaceous, with the elytra and legs slightly paler in tint than the other parts. Prothorax somewhat rounded at the sides, closely alveolate-punctate. Elytra strongly and very closely punctured, except on the posterior fourth or fifth; each bispinose at the apex. Antennæ neither carinate nor grooved, but slightly flattened above; joints 3rd to 7th or 8th each armed with a spine at postero-distal end. Femora unarmed at the apex, tibiæ without carinæ.

From the above characters it will be seen that this species occupies a somewhat doubtful position in the genus *Peribœum*. I should be inclined to place it in *Elaphidion* (section *Hypermallus*), were it not for its colour and general facies, which are very suggestive of the present group.

HARUSPEX, Thomson.

91. *Haruspex inscriptus*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 2.)

Head, prothorax, and antennæ dull reddish-testaceous. Prothorax with a large dark-brown patch above extending from the base to beyond the middle of the disk, with a similar patch sometimes present on the posterior half of each side, and united at the base with the discoidal patch. Elytra dull yellowish-testaceous, with dark-brown markings, viz., an oblong sutural spot just behind the scutellum; a band on each side running obliquely backwards from the shoulder towards the suture, and, together with its fellow and the sutural spot, forming a somewhat W-shaped figure; a second band on each side behind the middle, which runs obliquely forwards from the discal margin towards the suture, where it joins its fellow, to form with it an acute angle; and, in one of three examples, a third oblique band placed a little way in front of the apex; and, in the same example, a longitudinal submarginal vitta connecting the three oblique bands. Underside dark brown in places. Legs testaceous. Prothorax rounded at the sides, bisinuate sulcate at the base, closely and finely rugose-punctate. Elytra very thickly covered with large rounded punctures, with a raised line on each side of the disk extending from the base to about the beginning of the posterior third; sides nearly parallel for about four-fifths of their length, thence quickly curved in towards the apex, where each elytron is somewhat truncate and unarmed. Antennæ filiform, sparsely furnished with short setæ, and with the joints from the third to the tenth longitudinally sulcate and carinate. Long. 7—9 mm.

Hab. Grenada—Mount Gay Est., on the Leeward side (H. H. Smith).

This species is allied to *Haruspex bivittis*, White (Piezocera). *Haruspex maculicornis*, Bates, also appears to be an allied form, and is possibly only a variety of White's species. Both are from Parà on the Amazon.

COMPSA, Perty.

92. *Compsa quadrimaculata*, Fabr.

Callidium quadrimaculatum, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 328 (1792).

Heterachthes submaculatus, Lameere, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, xxviii., p. 100 (1884).

Hab. Grenada, Mustique I. (Grenadines) and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Dominica (Ramage and Dr. Nicholls), Guadeloupe and Antigua.

NEOCORUS, Thomson.

93. *Neocorus romanowskii*, Fleut. and Sallé., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 464, pl. 8, fig. 16.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney).

HORMATHUS, Gahan.

94. *Hormathus cinctellus*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vi., p. 33 (1890).

Hab. Haiti.

CYLINDERA, Newman.

95. *Cylindera pilicornis*, Fabr.

Callidium pilicornis, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 327 (1792).

Cylindera pallida, Newm., Entom. Mag. i., p. 510 (1833).

Callidium luteum, Steph., Illus. Brit. Ent., Mandib. iv., p. 249 (1831).

Curtomerus luteus, Steph., Man. Brit. Coleopt., p. 275 (1839); Shuckard, Brit. Coleopt. Suppl., p. 76, pl. 8, fig. 2.

Lampromerus pilicornis, Thoms., Class. des Ceramb., p. 203 (1860).

Sotenus setiger, Sharp, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1878, p. 205.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Santa Cruz, Cuba, Jamaica; Honduras, Mexico, and Sandwich Islands.

96. *Cylindera* (?) *puberula*, Fleut. and Sallé.

Cyrtomerus puberulus, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 464, pl. 8., fig. 17.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney, Vitrac, and Lherminier); Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith).

The three examples taken by Mr. Smith differ from the described type from Guadeloupe in having the elytra unarmed at the apex.

In a Guadeloupe specimen, agreeing in all other respects with the description, I find that each of three or four joints of the antennæ, after the second, is furnished with an exceedingly small spine at the postero-distal angle. There is no trace of these spines in the examples taken in Grenada and St. Vincent. I doubt

whether the species is rightly referred to the present genus. It seems to me to show affinities with some of the species of *Elaphidion*.

MEROSTENUS, White.

97. *Merostenus productus*, White, Cat. Longicornia Brit. Mus. ii., p. 244, pl. 8, fig. 3 (1855).

Hab. Jamaica.

98. *Merostenus attenuatus*, Chevr.

Lampromerus attenuatus, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 263.

Hab. Grenada (H. H. Smith), Cuba, and Porto Rico.

PENTOMACRUS, White.

99. *Pentomacrus femoratus*, Fabr.

Saperda femorata, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 316 (1792); Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 68, p. 40.

Pentomacrus femoratus, White, Cat. Longicornia Brit. Mus. ii., p. 297, pl. 6, fig. 5 (1855).

Hab. Jamaica.

The Fabrician description of this species seems to have been overlooked by White and other authors. I have little doubt that one of White's type specimens was the original type described by Fabricius (who states that it was in the British Museum). The species is one that may be easily identified.

100. *Pentomacrus fasciatus*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 3.)

Fulvous-testaceous; elytra subnitid, each with three ferruginous brown bands, the first a little behind the base, and crossing in a slightly oblique direction, the second behind the middle and transverse, the third near the apex. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the middle of each side, punctured above, and having a not very distinct oblong brownish spot on each side of the disk. Elytra strongly and rather thickly punctured, each almost rounded at the apex. Femora each armed underneath with a sharp and distinct tooth. Antennæ about half as long again as the body, with the third joint twice as long as the fourth, and distinctly shorter than the fifth. Long. 6—9 mm.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side and St. Vincent—Leeward side (H. H. Smith).

Var. Bands of elytra obsolete. One of the St. Vincent specimens.

This species is much smaller than *P. femoratus*, Fab., and has somewhat glossy elytra, the brown bands of which are less dark and distinct, and the first placed at a little distance behind the base. The head and anterior part of the prothorax of *femoratus* are dark brown, and the first of the three dark brown bands on the elytra reaches quite up to the base, but leaves a round spot at the shoulder testaceous.

The genus *Pentomacrus* will enter the group *Curii*, established by Leconte and Horn for the genera *Curius*, Newm., and *Plectromerus*, Leconte.

OPHISTOMIS, Thomson.

101. *Ophistomis thoracica*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 465.

Hab. Guadeloupe—Camp Jacob (Delauney).

102. *Molorchus ruficollis* (Dej.), n. n.

Molorchus sanguinicollis, Chevr. (*nec* Oliv.), Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 257.

Prothorax red; the rest of the body, the legs, and the antennæ, black.

Hab. Cuba and North America.

In general form this species resembles *M. bimaculatus*, Say, and *M. longicollis*, Lec., but it is easily distinguished by its colour.

The female example in the British Museum collection is the *M. ruficollis* of Dejean, and is ticketed Cuba, D. Escher; the ♂ type is ticketed Amer. bor., and was received by Dejean from Leconte.

How Chevrolat, if he had looked at Olivier's figure, or read his description, could have taken this species to be the *Necydalis sanguinicollis* of Olivier, passes my comprehension; yet he has deliberately displaced the latter from its true place in *Stenopterus*, where it was placed by Leconte and other authors, who correctly gave *Stenopterus sanguinicollis*, Say, as a synonym.

BROMIADES, Thomson.

103. *Bromiades brachyptera*, Chevr.

Odontocera brachyptera, Chevr., Rev. Zoologique, 1838, p. 285; Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 269, pl. 10, fig. 9.

Bromiades brachyptera, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 165.

Hab. Cuba; and Colombia (*apud* Bates).

103A. *Acyphoderes abdominalis*, Oliv. (= *olivieri*, Bates).

Necydalis abdominalis, Oliv., Ent. iv., 74, p. 8, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Hab. Porto Rico (*apud* Gundlach); Cayenne, Amazons, Peru, and Nicaragua.

TETHLIMMENA, Bates.

104. *Tethlimmena basalis*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 4.)

Head, prothorax, and elytra testaceous, covered above with a very short tawny-yellow pubescence; with a large spot covering the posterior fourth of each elytron, and a large oblong ovate spot, common to both elytra, and reaching from the base to near the middle, black and opaque. That part of the head lying between, and immediately surrounding, the eyes is also black. Hind-breast and abdomen glossy black; the second segment of the latter with a transverse depression, occupied by a brush of tawny hairs. Legs black, glossy, and sparsely ciliate, with the stalks of the clavate femora yellowish-testaceous. Antennæ dull black, longer than the body in the male, and with the joints only very slightly dilated, scarcely as long as the body in the female, with the joints after the second dilated to a moderate extent, with the fifth and following joints gradually diminishing in width, so that the last three or four do not seem to be appreciably dilated. The prothorax, impunctate, is obtusely tubercled on each side. On each side of the disk, just above the lateral tubercle, is an obtuse, slightly-raised area, circumscribed by a narrow groove. The elytra are thickly and rather strongly punctured. The antennæ have a short posterior fringe of setæ extending from the second to the fourth or fifth joint; it is less dense in the male than in the female. Long. 6—7 mm.

Hab. St. Vincent (H. H. Smith).

This species is very distinct from *Tethlimmena aliena*, Bates (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1872, p. 185; Biologia C. A. Col. v., pl. 5, fig. 1), the only known representative of

the genus. The elytra are relatively shorter, and the antennæ much less dilated (very feebly so in comparison with those of *aliena*) ; but in other structural characters it agrees very well.

CALlichroma, Latreille.

105. *Callichroma columbinum*, Guér., Revue Zoologique, 1838, p. 282 ; Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba vii., p. 262, pl. 10, fig. 3.

Cerambyx virens, Drury (*nec* Linn.).

Hab. Haiti, Jamaica, and Cuba.

106. *Callichroma vittatum*, Fabr.

Cerambyx vittatus, Fabr., Syst. Entom., p. 166 (1775) ; Oliv., Entom. iv., No. 67, p. 32, pl. 2, fig. 10.

(?) *Cerambyx ochropus*, Voet, Cat. ii., p. 12, pl. 10, fig. 41.

(?) *Leptura viridiaurea*, Degeer, Mém. v., p. 145, pl. 15, fig. 1, 1775.

Callichroma rugicolle, Guérin, Icon. Règne An. iii., p. 220 ; Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1870, p. 334.

Callichroma assimilatatum, White, Cat. Col. B. M., Longic. i., p. 158.

Callichroma scitulum, Pasc., Tr. Ent. Soc. (3) v., p. 292.

Hab. Haiti (Tweedie) ; Brazil, Guiana, Colombia, and Central America as far as Mexico.

Antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi black ; femora fulvous ; head, prothorax, and elytra metallic-green ; prothorax with a soft black, velvet-like, band along each side of the middle of the disk, with the narrow median space between the bands and the lateral parts of the pronotum, external to them, naked, nitid and transversely strigose. Elytra each with a dorsal and a marginal velvety band of a violet-black colour ; with a sutural band of a green colour, overlaid by a thin silky grey pubescence, the short hairs of which have a transverse direction ; with the bright green band lying between the dorsal and lateral bands, covered with a fine, close and somewhat rugulose punctuation. The prothorax has a rather feeble conical tubercle on the middle of each side, and the antero-lateral tubercle or callosity is not strongly marked.

Bates (Biologia C. A. Col. v.) has correctly given the synonymy of this species so far as the last three names are concerned. But his reference to the Fabrician type (*vide* Trans. Ent. Soc., 1870, p. 334, note), which he evidently did not closely examine, is certainly misleading. What he took to be the *vittatus* of Fabricius is, no doubt,

a distinct species which in colour very closely resembles the true *vittatus*. The latter appears to be a common species throughout Tropical America. From the West Indies I have, so far, seen only a single example.

107. *Callichroma elegans*, Oliv.

Cerambyx elegans, Oliv., *Encycl. Méth.*, *Ins.* v., p. 298 (1790); *Entom.* iv., No. 67, p. 26, pl. 5, fig. 35.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar (H. H. Smith), Dominica (Ramage and Nicholls).

Head, prothorax, elytra, and underside of a brownish-red colour suffused with metallic-green. Legs and antennæ brownish-red, and somewhat opaque. Prothorax with the medio-lateral tubercles rather feebly developed, and the antero-lateral callosities not strongly marked; the pronotum transversely striated, with an indistinct reddish-brown pilose band along each side of the middle. Elytra each with a dorsal and a marginal band covered with a similar light brown pile. A rather faint silvery pubescence covers the underside of the body.

These characters are taken from a specimen of Dejean's collection ticketed—*C. elegans*, Oliv., "ex Mus. Olivier," *Hab.* America merid.—and therefore authentically named, if not one of Olivier's actual types. The single specimen taken by Mr. Smith in Grenada agrees in all respects with this typical example. The five received from Dominica, though presenting precisely the same coloration, and agreeing in other respects, yet differ slightly in the sculpturing of the prothorax; the median dorsal band is not transversely striated, but is rather closely punctured in the greater part of its extent. This difference may possibly be a mark of specific or varietal distinction. But until an opportunity is afforded of examining a larger series of both forms it will be safer to retain them under the same specific name.

108. *Callichroma rufescens*, n. n.

Callichroma aureotinctum, *ab.*, Bates, *Biologia C. A.* Col. v., p. 292.

Callichroma elegans (Dej. Cat.), *nec* Oliv.

Callichroma rufescens (Dej. Cat.).

Hab. St. Lucia (Chevrolat collection), Guadeloupe (Dej. collection, D. Latreille); and Mexico—Vera Cruz (Sallé).

Three examples of the Dejean-Chevrolat collection, as cited above, resemble in every respect as regards sculpture, pubescence and the very peculiar coloration, the example from Mexico described by Bates and regarded by him as a curious colour-aberration of his *C. aureotinctum*, a species which he had previously recorded only from the Upper Amazons.

PHILEMATIUM, Thomson.

109. *Philematium femorale*, Oliv.

Cerambyx femoralis, Oliv., Encycl. Méth. v., p. 297 (1790); Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 29, pl. 7, fig. 45.

Callichroma leucodactyla, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 257.

Hab. Cuba; also Mauritius.

110. *Philematium festivum*, Fabr.

Cerambyx festivus, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 166 (1775).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney, Vitrac); and West Africa.

CYLLENE, Newman.

111. *Cyllene difficilis*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, pp. 263 and 529.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

CALOCLYTUS, Fairm.

112. *Caloclytus insularis*,* Lap. and Gory.

Clytus insularis, Lap. and Gory, Mon. Clytus, p. 74, pl. 14, fig. 86.

Anthoboscus insularis, Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 531.

Hab. Haiti.

EURYSCELIS, Chevrolat.

113. *Euryscelis suturalis*, Oliv.

Callidium suturale, Oliv., Entom. iv., No. 70, p. 62, pl. 7, fig. 91 (1795).

Euryscelis suturalis, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 529.

Hab. Haiti; New York and Texas (*apud* Leng).

* This species appears to be identical with the European *Caloclytus comptus*, Mannerh., and was probably introduced into Haiti.

114. **Euryscelis dejeanii*, Chevr., l.c., p. 530.

Hab. Haiti.

The two species of this genus are distinguished from the other Clytides by having twelve joints to the antennæ.

NEOCLYTUS, Thomson.

115. *Neoclytus longipes*, Drury.

♂ *Cerambyx longipes*, Drury, *Illust. Exot. Ins.* i., p. 84, pl. 37, fig. 4; ii. Index (1773).

♀ *Clytus angulatus*, Fabr., *Ent. Syst.* i., 2, p. 335 (1792).
Callidium rhombifer, Oliv., *Ent.* iv., No. 70, p. 46, pl. 4, fig. 51 (♂ and ♀).

Clytus hopei, Lap. and Gory, *Mon. Clytus*, p. 18, pl. 5, fig. 20.

Hab. Jamaica; and Georgia (*apud* Oliv. and Leconte).

116. *Neoclytus cordifer*, Klug.

Clytus cordifer, Klug, *Preis-Verzeichniss Insecten doubletten*, 1829, p. 13.

Clytus rufescens, Lap. and Gory, *Mon. Clytus*, p. 17, pl. 4, fig. 18 (1841).

Clytus devastator, Lap. and Gory, *Mon. Clytus*, p. 17, pl. 4, fig. 18, bis.

Neoclytus devastator, Chevr., *Ann. Fr.*, 1862, pp. 263, 531.

Hab. Cuba—Havana; and Florida (*apud* Leng).

117. *Neoclytus chevrolatii*, Lap. and Gory.

Clytus chevrolatii, Lap. and Gory, *Mon. Clytus*, p. 26, pl. 6, fig. 31 (1841).

Neoclytus chevrolatii, Chevr., *Ann. Fr.*, 1862, pp. 264 and 531.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

118. *Neoclytus araneiformis*, Oliv.

Callidium araneiforme, Oliv., *Ent.* iv., No. 70, p. 61, pl. 7, fig. 90 (1795).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac), Haiti, and Porto Rico.

* As all the examples of this species that I have seen are females, while those of *suturalis* are males, I think it not improbable that they will prove to be sexes of the same species, notwithstanding the marked differences between them.

119. *Neoclytus podagricus*, White.

Clytus podagricus, White, Cat. Longic. B. M., p. 254
(1855).

Hab. Haiti.

TILLOMORPHA, Blanchard.

120. *Tillomorpha nivicincta*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
1862, p. 264.

Cyrtophorus nivicinctus, Chevr., *l.c.*, p. 532.

Hab. Cuba.

MALLOSOMA, Serville.

121. *Mallosoma bicolor*, Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1856,
p. 687, pl. 20, fig. 1.

Hab. Haiti—Santiago (Sallé).

TRICHOUS, Chevrolat.

122. *Trichrous dimidiatipennis*, Chevr.

Eburia dimidiatipennis, Chevr., Rev. Zool., 1838, p. 282.

Eriphus dimidiatipennis, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba,
Ins., p. 264, pl. 10, fig. 5.

Trichrous dimidiatipennis, Chevr., *l.c.*, 1858, p. 210;
Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 262.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

123. *Trichrous divisus*, Chevr., Rev. Zool., 1858, p. 210;
Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 262.

Hab. Cuba (Lasnier and Poëy).

124. *Trichrous pilipennis*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
1862, p. 262.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

125. *Trichrous jamaicensis*, Chevr., Rev. Zool., 1858,
p. 211.

Hab. Jamaica.

126. *Trichrous basalis*, White.

Pæciloderma basale, White, Cat. Longic. B. M. i., p. 122
(1853).

Hab. Jamaica.

127. *Trichrous jaegeri*, Chevr., Rev. Zool., 1858, p. 211.

Hab. Haiti.

128. *Trichrous irroratus*, Oliv.

Callidium irroratum, Oliv., Entomologie iv., No. 70,
pl. 8, fig. 104.

Hab. Haiti.

129. *Trichrous lineolatus*, White.

Pæciloderma lineolatum, White, Cat. Col. B. M.
Longic. i., p. 122 (1853).

Eriphus leucogrammus, White, Id. ii., p. 294.

Hab. Jamaica.

130. *Trichrous terminalis*, White.

Pæciloderma terminale, White, Cat. Col. B. M. Longic.
i., p. 123.

Hab. Jamaica.

131. *Trichrous major*, sp. n.

Head, prothorax, and underside of body rufous; antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, and the extreme tips of the femora black. Elytra livid-testaceous, faintly suffused with a violet tint, with the whole of the upperside rather strongly and very closely punctured. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides. Elytra each with a broad and oblique, but not deep, emargination on the inner portion of the apical border, with a short spine at the outer side of this emargination, and with a short obtuse prolongation of the elytron on the sutural side. Disk of elytron with two feebly-raised lines, one along the middle, the other, shorter, nearer the suture. Legs and underside with sparse setigerous punctures, the fulvous setæ of which point backwards. Antennæ of the female a little shorter than the body, with the fourth joint distinctly shorter than the third or fifth; with each of the joints from the third to the seventh or eighth armed at the postero-distal angle with a sharp spine. Long. 20, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Jamaica.

This species is larger than any species of *Trichrous* hitherto described. It seems to come nearest to the preceding species, from which, however, it is very distinct.

HETEROPS, Blanchard.

132. *Heterops loreyi*, Duponchel.

Purpuricenens loreyi, Duponchel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1837, p. 309, pl. 12, fig. 4.

Heterops loreyi, Blanchard, Ann. Fr., 1842, p. 49; Lacord., Genera ix., p. 128 (1).

Hab. Cuba.

133. *Heterops bipartita*, Lacord., Genera ix., p. 128 (1).

Hab. Cuba.

134. *Heterops lasnieri*, Chevr.

Eburia lanieri, Chevr., Rev. Zool., 1838, p. 283.

Eriphus lanieri, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 263, pl. 10, fig. 4.

Heterops lasnieri, Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 264.

Hab. Cuba (Lasnier, Poëy).

135. *Heterops dimidiatus*, Chevr.

Eburia dimidiata, Chevr., Rev. Zool., 1838, p. 283.

Heterops dimidiata, Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 264.

Hab. Cuba (Lasnier, Poëy).

EBURIOLA, Thomson.

136. *Eburiola maculosa*, Oliv.

Cerambyx maculosus, Oliv., Encycl. Méth. v., p. 305 (1790); Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 46, pl. 21, fig. 165.

Eburiola erythrocephala, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 203 (1864).

Hab. Jamaica.

PÆCILODERMA, Thomson.

137. *Pæciloderma lepturoides*, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba vii., p. 267, pl. 10, fig. 8; Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 256; Lac., Gen. Atlas, pl. 93, fig. 4.

Hab. Haiti and Cuba.

OLBIUS, Thomson.

138. *Olbius sexfasciatus*, Oliv.

Callidium sexfasciatum, Oliv., Encycl. Méth. v., p. 265 (1790); Ent. iv., No. 70, p. 39, pl. 4, fig. 47.

Olbius sexfasciatus, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 204.

Hab. Jamaica.

Lacordaire was scarcely justified in sinking this genus. In addition to the points which he has mentioned, it differs also from *Pæciloderma* in the form of the prosternum, the intercoxal part of which is a flattened plate, slightly dilated behind, where it rests directly on the anterior part of the mesosternum. The corresponding part of the prosternum in *Pæciloderma* has a broad wedge-like ending behind, being provided with a narrower and somewhat concave, or backwardly-inclined, posterior face, which makes an acute angle with the lower horizontal face. The proportions of the joints of the antennæ are also somewhat different.

PLECTROCERUM, Lacordaire.

139. *Plectrocerum spinicorne*, Oliv.

Callidium spinicorne, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 70, p. 68, pl. 8, fig. 100 (1795).

Hab. Haiti.

140. *Plectrocerum cribratum*, Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1856, p. 689, pl. 20, fig. 3.

Hab. Haiti.

TRACHYDERES, Dalman.

141. *Trachyderes succinctus*, Linn.

Cerambyx succinctus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x., p. 391.

Hab. Grenada (H. H. Smith), Guadeloupe (Delauney, Vitrac); Trinidad, Cayenne, Colombia.

OXYMERUS, Serville.

142. *Oxymerus luteus*, Voet.

Cerambyx luteus, Voet, Cat. Coleopt. ii., p. 17, pl. 16, fig. 68.

Trachyderes rivulosus, Germar, Ins. Sp. Nov., p. 512.

Oxymerus lebasii, Dup., Mon. in Mag. de Zool., Classe ix., Insectes, 1838, p. 35, pl. 224, fig. 13.

Hab. Grenada, Mustique I. (Grenadines), and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith); also Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil.

The first of the above names seems to have been overlooked. Though Voet gives the locality of his species as Guinea, there can be no doubt that this is his species. His figure is a very fair representation of it. The examples in a pretty large series taken by Mr. Smith differ in no important respect from Colombian and Brazilian specimens. There is a small amount of individual variation in colour. The intermediate parts of the elytra lying between the yellow lines may be more or less dark brown; the base and apex are almost invariably yellowish-testaceous. Two of the seven black spots (the two postero-lateral ones) on the pronotum are sometimes wanting. *Oxymerus lineatus*, Dupont, may be only a colour variety of this species. The prothorax has a darker red colour; and the elytra, with the exception of the longitudinal yellow lines, are almost entirely of a dark mahogany-brown colour.

142A. *Callidium* (?) *biguttatum*, Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1856, p. 688, pl. 20, fig. 2.

Hab. Haiti (Sallé).

This species, evidently not a true *Callidium*, has not been seen by me, and I am unable to assign it to any known genus.

LAMIIDÆ.

NANILLA, Fleutiaux and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 467.

143. *Nanilla delauneyi*, Fleut. and Sallé, *l.c.*, p. 467, pl. 8, fig. 20.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney).

PTYCHODES, Serville.

144. *Ptychodes trilineatus*, Linn.

Cerambyx trilineatus, Linn., Mant. Plant. vi., p. 532 (1771); Drury, Illust. i., p. 91, pl. 41, fig. 1, ♂.

Saperda vittata, Fabr., Species Insect i., p. 233.

Ptychodes insularis, Fairm., Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 1850, p. 61.

Hab. Jamaica, Cuba; also Trinidad, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Mexico, Louisiana, and (var. *insularis*, Fairm.) Taiti.

TÆNIOTES, Serville.

145. *Tæniotes insularis*, Thoms., Archiv. Ent. i., p. 171.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac), according to Messieurs Fleutiaux and Sallé, Dominica (Dr. Nicholls).

The specimen from Dominica has a pubescent white band along the external margin of each elytron as well as along the suture, and thus differs from the typical form in which there is a number of small spots along the external margin.

146. *Tæniotes leucogrammus*, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 554 (1865).

Hab. Martinique.

147. *Tæniotes pulverulentus*, Oliv.

Cerambyx farinosus (Linn.), var. Degeer, Mém. v., p. 109, pl. 14, fig. 1.

Cerambyx pulverulentus, Oliv., Entom. iv., No. 67, p. 50, pl. 7, fig. 46 B.

Hab. Martinique (Dej. collection); Guiana, Amazons, etc.

148. *Tæniotes scalaris*, Fabr.

Cerambyx scalaris, Fabr., Species Ins. i., p. 213.

Hab. Grenada (H. H. Smith); Brazil, Colombia, and Central America.

PHRYNETA, Castelnau.

149. *Phryneta verrucosa*, Drury.

Cerambyx verrucosus, Drury, Illust. i., p. 90. pl. 40, fig. 3; ii. Index (1773).

Lamia sternutator, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 172 (1775); Syst. Eleuth. ii., p. 293.

Phryneta melanoptera, Thoms., Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1878, p. 65.

Hab. Barbadoes, Grenada; and also Trinidad.

I have already called attention to the omission of this species from the catalogue of Gemminger and Harold. It is probably an introduced form, as the genus and group to which it belongs are characteristically African,

a fact which accounts for Thomson's error in ignoring the locality—Grenada—on his type, and giving instead "Africa mer." The species is not known from Africa.

METHIA, Newman.

150. *Methia necydalea*, Fabr.

Saperda necydalea, Fabr., Ent. Syst. Suppl., p. 148 (1798).

Methia pusilla, Chev., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 256.
(?) *Methia punctata*, Lec.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side (H. H. Smith), Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica (Cockerell), and Cuba.

Fabricius's description of this species has been entirely overlooked, or else has been taken to apply to some other insect. He gives the locality as "Insula St. Thomas Americæ," and his description fits the present species fairly well.

The genus *Methia*, though belonging to the family *Lamiidæ*, seems to have strong affinities with the Cerambycid genus *Æme*; and a specimen of the above species, sent to me by Mr. Cockerell, was at first mistaken for a species of the latter genus.

ADETUS, Leconte.

151. *Adetus lherminieri*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 468, pl. 8, fig. 18.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent; many examples (H. H. Smith). Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac).

PRÆCHA, Thomson.

152. *Præcha spinipennis*, Chevr.

Ataxia spinipennis, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 252.

Præcha spinipennis, Thoms., Syst. Ceramb., p. 107.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

DESMIPHORA, Serville.

153. *Desmiphora hirticollis*, Oliv.

Saperda hirticollis, Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 68, p. 11, pl. 4, fig. 37 (1795).

Desmiphora mexicana, Thoms., Essai Class. Ceramb.,
p. 75.

Desmiphora lanata, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862,
p. 253.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Cuba
—Havana (Poëy); Brazil, Cayenne, Colombia, and
Central America.

154. *Desmiphora pallida*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,
1874, p. 226.

Hab. Jamaica.

PHIDOLA, Thoms.

155. *Phidola lanuginosa*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
1862, p. 255.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

156. *Phidola maculicornis*, Chevr., *l.c.*, p. 254.

Hab. Cuba.

EUPOGONIUS, Leconte.

157. *Eupogonius pilosulus*, Chevr.

Estola pilosula, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 254.

Ebaceres exiguus, Thoms. (*nec* Lec.), Physis ii., p. 165.

Hab. Cuba; and (?) Georgia.

158. *Eupogonius rubiginosus*, Chevr.

Estola rubiginosa, Chevr., *l.c.*, p. 254.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

LYPSIMENA, Leconte
(= *Allæoscelis*, Bates).

159. *Lypsimena fuscata*, Leconte, Journ. Acad. Philad.
(2) ii., p. 155 (1852); Chevr., Ann. Ent.
Fr., 1862, p. 253.

Allæoscelis leptis, Bates, Biologia C. A. Col. v., p. 358.

Hab. Cuba; Venezuela, Panama, and North America.

I give Cuba as a locality of this species on Chevrolat's
authority, for I have not seen any Cuban examples.
After a careful comparison of Bates's types of *Allæos-*

celis leptis from Panama with North American examples of *L. fuscata*, I am unable to satisfy myself that the species are distinct. A specimen in the British Museum collection is ticketed Venezuela; and Chevrolat has mentioned an example from Bahia which he considered distinct, but which appears to me to belong to the same species.

ZAPLOUS, Leconte.

160. *Zaplous annulatus*, Chevr.

Ecyrus annulatus, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 250.

Hab. Cuba.

A small dark brown insect, about 4 mm. long, with a very short pubescence partly brownish, partly grey. Elytra with two somewhat ill-defined greyish bands, one basal, the other, broader, post-median. Prothorax transverse, slightly rounded and unarmed at the sides, finely punctured, but with the punctures almost hidden by the pubescence. Elytra more strongly and distinctly punctured. Tibiæ pale greyish-testaceous, with a dark ring in the middle. Antennæ shorter than the body, very sparsely setose, with the third joint longer than the fourth, with these two joints together as long as all the succeeding joints, which are subequal to one another, and slightly thicker than the third; with the bases of the second and third, all but the apex of the fourth, and the whole of the eighth joint pale testaceous with an ashy-white pubescence; the rest of the antennæ blackish-brown.

This species is closely allied to *Zaplous hubbardi*, Lec. As belonging to the latter species I have determined the two examples which stood in Dejean's collection under the names of *Exocentrus exiguus* and *E. nanus*. It has been pointed out elsewhere that *Ecyrus exiguus*, Lec., was founded upon the male of *Ecyrus dasycerus*, Say; and an examination of the type of *Ebaceres*—*E. exiguus*, Thoms.—shows that this is nothing but the female of a species of *Eupogonius*—*E. pilosulus*, Chevr. It follows that *Ebaceres* cannot be maintained as a genus, and that the synonymy of the single species placed under this generic name in the Munich Catalogue really involves three quite distinct species, each belonging to a different genus.

ISCHIOCENTRA, Thoms.

161. *Ischiocentra signifera*, Buquet.

Trestonia signifera, Buq., in Thomson's *Arcana Nat.*, 1859, p. 49.

Hab. Guadeloupe.

HYPSIOMA, Serville.

162. *Hypsioma picticornis*, Bates, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (3) xvi., p. 111 (1865).

Hypsioma signaticornis, Thoms., *Physis* ii., Part 5, p. 48.

Hab. Grenada (H. H. Smith); Amazons, Cayenne, Colombia, and Central America as far as Mexico.

163. *Hypsioma grisea*, Fleut. and Sallé.

Hypomia grisea, Fleut. and Sallé, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, 1889, p. 469.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac).

I have no doubt that it was a slip on the part of the authors to place this species in *Hypomia*, Thomson, instead of *Hypsioma*, Serville, to which it evidently must belong. They state that the species is allied to *H. simplex*, Bates, and I suspect that it will prove to be identical with the preceding species.

TRESTONIA, Buquet.

164. *Trestonia fulgurata*, Buq., Thomson's *Arcana Nat.*, p. 48 (1859).

Hab. Guadeloupe.

CACOSTOLA, Fairmaire.

165. *Cacostola ornata*, Fleut. and Sallé, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, 1889, p. 470, pl. 8, fig. 19.

Hab. Grenada, Mustique and Becquia Is. (H. H. Smith), Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac).

ONCIDERES, Serville.

166. *Oncideres amputator*, Fabr.

Lamia amputator, Fabr., *Ent. Syst.* i., 2, p. 276 (1792).

Hab. St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Guadeloupe (Lherminier, Delauney, and Vitrac).

EPECTASIS, Bates.

167. *Epectasis similis*, sp. n.

Head, prothorax, abdomen, legs, and the first three joints of the antennæ closely covered with a brownish-tawny pubescence. Prothorax with a dark brown band along the upper part of each side; the thoracic puncture visible on this band, but elsewhere concealed by the thick pubescence. Elytra elongate, scarcely narrowed towards the apex, where each is broadly and somewhat obliquely truncate; rather thickly, distinctly, and somewhat seriatly punctured, with a faint pubescence partly tawny-brown, partly greyish in colour, each tipped with a denser patch of greyish pubescence on the apical border; dorsal costa distinct, slightly oblique, separating a broad sutural channel from a narrower channel placed on the obliquely declivous lateral part of the disk. Antennæ with the scape cicatrized at the apex, the cicatrice pale pubescent; with the joints from the fourth to the ninth or tenth dusky-brown, with their bases pale testaceous; with the eleventh, and sometimes also the tenth, pale testaceous. Long. 9—13, lat. 2—3 mm.

Hab. Grenada (H. H. Smith).

This species is not quite so narrow as *E. attenuatus*, Bates, and is not so thickly nor so strongly punctured on the elytra.

TETHYSTOLA, Thomson.

168. *Tethystola mutica*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 5.)

Head and prothorax thickly punctured, sooty-brown, sparsely furnished with short erect setæ. Prothorax cylindrical, a little longer than broad, with two very faint swellings on each side, one just behind the middle, the other close to the anterior margin; with a feeble transverse impression a little before the base; with a feebly-raised and obtuse carina, marked by a whitish line along the middle of the disk, with this carina depressed anteriorly where, on each side of it, stands a small obtuse tubercle. Elytra with the shoulders slightly tuberculiform, the sides subparallel for three-fourths of their length, and then slightly and gradually contracted towards the broadly truncate and slightly sinuous apex. The elytra, thickly and distinctly punctured, and sparsely setose, are blackish at the base, where each bears in the middle a small oblong tubercle; behind this they have a faint buff-brown covering, dotted irregularly with small dark brown points, and each is crossed obliquely near the middle by a linear and slightly sinuous white band which almost meets its fellow, to form an acute angle directed forwards at the suture, and by a second white band similar to, and almost parallel with, the first, and placed rather more than half-

way back between it and the apex, each of these bands being accompanied behind by a blackish zone of variable width. Under-side thickly punctured, sooty-brown in colour. Legs infusate, setose. The antennæ, sparsely fringed with setæ above and below, are dusky-brown in colour, with the bases of all the joints but the first pale testaceous; they are more than half as long again as the body in the male, and in the female they reach some distance beyond the apex of the elytra. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ —10, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith).

The elytra of this species are less elongated than in *T. obliqua*, Thoms., and they are unarmed at the apex. The antennæ also are shorter, and have a shorter fringe of setæ; but in other points of general structure the two species agree very well, and in the form and position of the very peculiar chevron-like bands of the elytra they are almost exactly alike, the chief difference in this respect being that the elytra in *T. obliqua* are more elongated behind the posterior band.

SPALACOPSIS, Newman.

169. *Spalacopsis filum*, Klug.

Hippopsis filum, Klug, Preis-Verzeichniss Insecten doubletten, 1829, p. 13.

Eutheia filum, Guér., Icon. Règne Anim., p. 247.

Euthuorus filum, Duval, in Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 277, pl. 10, fig. 13; Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 256.

Hab. Porto Rico, Haiti, Cuba; and Florida.

170. *Spalacopsis grandis*, Chevr.

Euthuorus grandis, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 255.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

DORCASTA, Pascoe.

171. *Dorcasta obtusa*, Bates, Biologia C. A. Col. v., p. 372, pl. 23, fig. 1 (1885).

Hab. St. Vincent (H. H. Smith); Guatemala and Mexico.

ECYRUS, Leconte.

172. *Ecyrus hirtipes*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 6.)

Closely covered with a pubescence, mostly of a bluish-grey colour above, but mixed in places with pale tawny and dark brown.

A rather distinct zone of these mixed colours lies a little way behind the base of the elytra. Prothorax furnished with two tawny-pubescent tubercles and with some minute scattered black granules above. Elytra punctured in rows, with the rows rather widely separated, and a raised line along each interval; the outermost line is just below the margin of the disk, and is continued back almost to the outer angle of the slightly oblique apical truncation; from the outer to the inner the lines are gradually abbreviated posteriorly. Each elytron has, near the base, and just within the darker zone, a tuft of hairs, pale fulvous in colour anteriorly, dark brown posteriorly. The legs and underside are rather densely hirsute, with longish, erect, greyish-white hairs. The first joint of the antennæ has a mixed pubescence of grey and brown, the rest are greyish-testaceous, tipped with brown at their distal extremity. Long. 13, lat. 5 mm.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, on the Windward side (H. H. Smith).

This is a large species for the genus, and is easily to be recognized by the long grey hairs on the legs and underside.

OREODERA, Serville.

173. *Oreodera glauca*, Linn.

Cerambyx glaucus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x., p. 390;
Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 76, pl. 17, fig. 123.

Cerambyx punctatus, Voet, Cat. ii., p. 16, pl. 15, fig. 62.

Hab. Dominica (Dr. Nicholls), Guadeloupe (Vitrac), Haiti, Jamaica; Cayenne, Colombia, and Central America.

173A. *Oreodera lateralis*, Oliv.

Cerambyx lateralis, Oliv., Ent. iv., 67, p. 129, pl. 5, fig. 36.

Hab. Porto Rico, and Cuba (*apud* Gundlach).

STEIRASTOMA, Serville.

174. *Steirastoma depressum*, Linn.

Cerambyx depressus, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. x., p. 390;
Fabr., Sp. Ins. i., p. 214.

Hab. Grenada—Windward side (H. H. Smith); Trinidad, Guiana, Venezuela, and Colombia.

175. *Steirastoma histrionicum*, White, Cat. Col. B. M. Longic. ii., p. 304 (1855).

Var. *Steirastoma larva*, Chevr., Journ. Entom. i., p. 186 (1861).

Hab. Jamaica—Hope (Cockburn); and Colombia to Mexico.

Four examples, collected by Mr. Cockburn at Hope, Jamaica, differ only by their larger size from the type of *S. larva*, Chevr., from Colombia. The species is closely allied to *S. depressum*, Linn., and may be only a local modification of it.

176. *Steirastoma pustulatum*, Drury.

Cerambyx pustulatus, Drury, Illust. Exot. Ins. ii., p. 64, pl. 35, fig. 1 (1773).

Cerambyx cancriformis, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 165 (1775).

Lamia cancriformis, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 272.

Hab. Jamaica (according to Drury).

Drury's description and figure indicate a species very closely allied to, if not identical with, *S. acutipenne*, Sallé. His species seems to be omitted from the catalogue of Gemminger and Harold.

177. *Steirastoma acutipenne*, Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1856, p. 691, pl. 20, fig. 4.

Hab. Haiti—on the high mountains in the interior (Sallé).

I have seen one example only of this rare species.

178. *Steirastoma poeyi*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 246.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

The type of this species is a mutilated specimen, with distorted elytra, which ought never to have been described. It is doubtfully distinct from the preceding; but, before venturing to put these last three species as synonyms, I must wait to see additional examples from each of the three islands.

ACANTHODERES, Serville.

179. *Acanthoderes circumflexa*, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 270 (1857).

Hab. Cuba; also Central America, from Mexico to Colombia.

This species seems to me to be scarcely distinct from the North American *A. quadrigibba*, Say, Boston Journ. i., p. 195 (1835).

LAGOCHIRUS, Erichson.

180. *Lagochirus araneiformis*, Linn.

Cerambyx araneiformis, Linn., Syst. Nat., Ed. xii., p. 625 (1766); Drury, Illust. ii., p. 66, pl. 35, fig. 4.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica; and commonly distributed throughout Tropical America.

This well-known species has been recorded also from the Sandwich Islands.

181. *Lagochirus obsoletus*, Thoms., Essai Class. des Ceramb., p. 10 (1860).

Lagochirus longipennis, Bates, Biologia C. A. Col. v., p. 145.

Hab. Cuba (Poëy); Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico.

A single example from Cuba, of Chevrolat's collection, is referable to this species. There are examples also in the British Museum collection which have come from the Sandwich and Loo Choo Islands.

The differences which Bates mentions as distinguishing *longipennis* from *obsoletus* must have sprung from the author's own imagination. At least, I must confess that, with examples named by Bates before me, I am quite unable to appreciate the distinction he has drawn between them.

182. *Lagochirus tuberculatus*, Fabr.

Cerambyx tuberculatus, Fabr., Mant. Ins. i., p. 131 (1787); Oliv., Ent. iv., No. 67, p. 109, pl. 16, fig. 114.

Lamia tuberculata, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 273.

Lagochirus binumeratus, Thoms., Essai Class. Ceramb., p. 9 (1860); Bates, Biologia Col. v., pl. 11, fig. 11.

Lagochirus V-album, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1869, p. 386.

Hab. Jamaica (?); Central America, from Panama to Mexico.

Fabricius and Olivier give Jamaica as the locality. I have only seen Central American examples, but I have no doubt about the accuracy of my determination of their species, which seems to have been entirely overlooked. The Fabrician name does not appear in the catalogue of Gemminger and Harold.

ALCIDION, Thoms.

183. *Alcidion socium*, sp. n.

Closely covered with a yellowish-grey pubescence, which, on the posterior half of the elytra, is varied with some small spots and short streaks of a brownish colour. Prothorax with an obtuse tuberosity on the middle of each side, the disk with three tubercles, two before, the third, very small and scarcely distinct, just behind the middle; on each side, just at the base, is a small dark brown spot continuous with a narrow band of the same colour running for a short distance along the elytral epipleure. Scutellum with a dark brown spot on each side. Elytra somewhat elongated, each with a short centro-basal crest furnished at the top with tufts of short dark hairs; from this crest a feebly-raised line or costa passes back, and unites, a short distance before the apex, with two or three similar lines which lie externally to it; apex of each elytron obliquely truncate. Femora with the thickened part dark brown, the narrow basal part pale testaceous, and the whole clothed with greyish pubescence similar to that covering the underside of the body. Apex of tibiæ, a spot at their base, and the two intermediate joints of the tarsi dark brown. Antennæ with the basal joint grey, the succeeding joints greyish-testaceous, tipped with fuscous at their distal ends. Long. 10—11 mm.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith); and Venezuela—Caraccas (Chevr. collection).

The Venezuelan example agrees almost entirely in coloration with the others, but has the dorsal tubercles of the prothorax a little more distinct; while, at the apex of each elytron, the sutural angle slightly projects, and

gives to the apex a somewhat emarginate and less oblique appearance.

The species is allied to *Alcidion privatum*, Pasc., and to a few undescribed forms from Venezuela and Colombia. In Pascoe's species the discal tubercles of the prothorax are very feeble and scarcely evident, and the basal part of the elytra is of a brownish colour.

LEPTOSTYLUS, Leconte.

184. *Leptostylus argentatus*, Duval.

Amniscus argentatus, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba vii., p. 273.

Leptostylus argentatus, Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 247.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

185. *Leptostylus calcarius*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 248.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

186. *Leptostylus incrassatus*, Klug.

Acanthocinus incrassatus, Klug, Preis-Verzeichniss Insecten doubletten, 1829, p. 13.

Amniscus transversatus, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba vii., p. 273.

Leptostylus transversatus, Chevr., l.c., p. 248.

Hab. Cuba—Havana.

187. *Leptostylus sagittatus*, Duval, l.c., p. 272; Chevr., l.c., p. 248.

Hab. Cuba, and Porto Rico.

188. *Leptostylus dealbatus*, Duval (*Amniscus*), Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 374, pl. 10, fig. 11; Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 248.

Hab. Cuba.

189. *Leptostylus smithi*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 7.)

Covered with brownish-grey pubescence. Prothorax obtusely tubercled behind the middle of each side; with five small tubercles above, three in a line near the base, two placed before the middle. Elytra rather short and broad, each with a slight hump, bearing a few small brown-tufted granules placed just behind the base, and

laterally and posteriorly bordered by an oblique impression ; with an oblique pale band, black-bordered posteriorly, placed behind the middle, and forming with its fellow a rather wide angle pointing forwards at the suture ; with a shorter dark band placed behind this, and a small dark-coloured tubercle still nearer to the apex. The apices are each shortly and obliquely truncate. Some small granules are sparsely scattered over the elytra. The legs and antennæ are grey, minutely speckled with brown. Long. 9—10, lat. 4—5 mm.

Hab. Grenada, Mustique I. (Grenadines), and Bequia I. (H. H. Smith).

190. *Leptostylus jamaicensis*, sp. n.

With a dense pubescence, for the most part of a light fulvous-brown colour, but more distinctly fulvous on each side of the pronotum. Disk of the latter with three small tubercles. Elytra with some scattered granules, and each with three or four slightly raised lines, which are most evident between the middle and the posterior third ; with the apex obliquely and narrowly truncate. A narrow fuscous band crosses the disk of each elytron obliquely at about the beginning of the posterior slope, and forms with its fellow a rather wide angle, pointing forwards at the suture. A short brownish streak is also to be seen on the posterior part of each elytron. The elytra are rather strongly punctured, and on each there is an oblique impression a little behind the base. The underside and legs are grey, speckled with minute fuscous spots, corresponding in position to the punctures, as in many of the allied species. Long. 9—11, lat. 4—5 mm.

Hab. Jamaica (Gosse, Bowrey).

191. *Leptostylus posticalis*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 8.)

With a brown pubescence above ; with a peculiarly formed yellowish-white median plaga on the posterior declivous part of the elytra. This plaga is broadest anteriorly, where a small hook-like arm is given off from it on each side, its lateral borders converge for some distance posteriorly, then slightly diverge, and again converge towards the apex. Prothorax obtusely tubercled on each side, and with four very small tubercles above, two at the base, widely separated from one another, and two, less widely separated, in front of the middle. The prothorax and elytra are thickly punctured, and over the latter are scattered some minute dark brown tufts. The curved depression behind the base of the

elytra is faint. The apices are rounded. The femora are grey, speckled with pale brown. The tibiæ and tarsi exhibit alternating patches of grey and dark brown. The antennæ are speckled with brown. Long. $6-7\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith).

This species is allied to, and somewhat resembles, *L. pygialis*, Bates.

192. *Leptostylus inermis*, Fabr.

Lamia inermis, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth. ii., p. 293 (1801).

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney and Vitrac).

193. *Leptostylus parvulus*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 9.)

With a light brown pubescence. Elytra each with a narrow and obliquely sinuous pale band placed behind the middle. The inner part of this band runs obliquely forwards towards the suture, and, with the corresponding part of the opposite band, forms an acute angle, resembling an inverted V, on each side of which is an elongated black spot. The prothorax is without tubercles above, and is not visibly punctured, but is crossed by a transverse impression near the base; the lateral tubercle is placed very close to the base. The elytra, minutely punctured, are rounded at the apex. The legs are light brown, with the tarsi and distal part of the tibiæ blackish-brown. The antennæ are pale greyish-testaceous, with the joints tipped with brown at their apex. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}-5$ mm.

Hab. Grenada and Mustique I. (Grenadines) (H. H. Smith).

194. *Leptostylus biustus*, Lec., Journ. Acad. Philad. (2) ii., p. 169.

Exocentrus biustus, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 249.

Hab. Haiti (Sallé), Cuba; and North America.

The only difference I find between the West Indian examples and others from North America is in the shape of the postero-lateral tubercle or tooth of the prothorax. In the former the anterior face of the tubercle is merely a continuation of the side of the prothorax, its posterior face is almost transverse, and at right angles to the side of the very short constricted basal part of the prothorax. In the latter the posterior face of the somewhat conical

tubercle slopes back more gradually. In the shape and width of the sternal processes there seems to be complete agreement, as well as in the length of the first joint of the posterior tarsi.

195. *Leptostylus scurrus*, Chevr.

Alcidion scurra, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 249.

Hab. Cuba.

In outline this species resembles the last, but it is much less convex above, being somewhat compressed dorso-ventrally. It is covered with a fulvous-brown pubescence, with some scattered raised black points on the elytra. The apices are obliquely truncate.

On account of its abbreviated form, and the absence of centro-basal crests from the elytra, this species will be better placed in *Leptostylus* than in the genus in which Chevrolat placed it.

Leptostylus præmorsus, Fabr.

Lamia præmorsa, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i., 2, p. 275 (1792).

There are three or four very closely allied forms from the Antilles, one of which is no doubt the true *præmorsa* of Fabricius; but which one I am at present unable to decide. Under the circumstances I must content myself with pointing out their slight differences, retaining for them the names they bore in Dejean's collection.

196. *L. præmorsus* (Dej. Cat.).

Pubescence light brown. Prothorax with three small tubercles above, and one larger on each side. Elytra each with a narrow pale band, black-bordered behind, crossing obliquely at about the beginning of the posterior declivity, and forming with its fellow a rather wide angle, pointing forwards, at the suture; with the apex obliquely and somewhat emarginately truncate. The oblique impression, a little behind the base of each elytron, is distinct, and is usually marked by a short dusky band, which gives off a shorter anterior branch from its inner end, so that it comes to resemble the letter V. Some small granules are scattered over the elytra.

Hab. St. Bartholomew (Dej. collection).

197. *L. bidentatus* (Dej. Cat.).

(?) *Cerambyx bidentatus*, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 165.

Apex of each elytron obliquely truncate-emarginate, less prolonged, and briefly mucronate at the suture, armed with a short spine at the outer angle. Post-median band of the elytra in the form of a broad **W**, with the middle angle much shorter than the side strokes. In other respects resembles the preceding form.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Dej. collection), Nevis I. (H. T. Taylor).

198. *L. similis* (Dej. Cat.).

Very like the preceding, but differing somewhat in the shape of the post-median band of the elytra. The middle angle of this band extends much farther forwards than the two lateral arms.

Hab. Grenada and St. Vincent (H. H. Smith), Dominica (Dr. Nicholls).

199. *L. assimilis* (Dej. Cat.).

With the spine at the outer angle of the apex of each elytron stronger than in the last two forms; with the middle angle of the post-median band about as long as the lateral arms, or sometimes almost obliterated.

Hab. Dominica (Ramage) and Guadeloupe (Dej. collection).

It is an example of this form which has been recorded from Mexico by Bates, who was probably right in considering it the true *præmorsus* of Fabricius.

LEPTURGES, Bates.

200. *Lepturges guadeloupensis*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 472.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Vitrac); and a variety in Grenada and Mustique I. (H. H. Smith).

The examples taken by Mr. Smith do not quite agree with the description of the species. With the exception of a small oblong spot placed on the suture just behind the scutellum, they have nothing in the nature of a brown band on the suture, nor have they a brown band on the sides. But, in other respects, they conform fairly well to the description.

201. *Lepturges* sp.

Hab. St. Vincent (H. H. Smith); one example.

PROBATIUS, Thomson.

202. *Probatius umbraticus*, Duval, Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins., p. 272, pl. 10, fig. 10 (1857); Chevr., Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 249.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy), and Porto Rico.

CARNEADES, Bates.

203. *Carneades bicincta*, Gahan, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iii., p. 393 (1889).

Hab. Guadeloupe—Pointe-à-Pitre (Lherminier).

DECARTHRIA, Hope.

Head with the front slightly reflexed; eyes divided, with the small upper lobes placed well forwards on the inner side of the antennal tubercles, the lower lobes somewhat rounded. Antennæ 10-jointed, sparsely setose, a little longer than the body in the male, shorter in the female; 1st joint, the longest, slightly curved, and gradually thickened towards the apex; 2nd almost half as long as the 3rd, which is barely shorter than the 4th, the following joints gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax constricted and depressed at the base, arched and slightly widened anteriorly, with the front margin of the pronotum farther advanced than the front of the prosternum. Elytra sparsely setose, somewhat depressed behind the base, slightly widened towards the middle of their length, and conjointly rounded behind; each bearing a very feeble and almost obsolete centro-basal tubercle. Legs moderately long, with the distal half of each of the femora thickened into a stout oval club. Middle tibiæ sinuately emarginate on their outer distal border. Claws of tarsi divergent.

This genus, which includes two of the smallest species of Longicorns known, is allied to *Cyrtinus*, Leconte, and *Myrmolamia*, Bates; in both of which genera the antennæ are 11-jointed, and each elytron bears a distinct centro-basal tubercle.

204. *Decarthria albofasciata*, sp. n. (Pl. II., fig. 10.)

Pitchy-black and glossy, and furnished with some scattered sub-erect setæ. Peduncles of femora, and antennal joints, 3rd to 10th,

yellowish-white. Elytra each with a narrow transverse white band placed a little in front of the middle, and made up of short, closely-placed decumbent white setæ. A minute transverse spot of similar white setæ may be seen on each side of the prothorax lying alongside a very feeble oblique elevation or tubercle. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 mm.

Hab. Grenada—Balthazar, Telescope Est., and Lake Antoine Est., all on the Windward side (H. H. Smith).

This species closely resembles *Myrmolamia penicillata*, Bates, but it is smaller even than that small species, and is easily distinguished from it by its 10-jointed antennæ and the absence of a distinct centro-basal tubercle from the elytra.

205. *Decarthria stephensi*, Hope, Trans. Ent. Soc., vol. i., p. 17, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Colour slightly variable. Head and prothorax in some examples almost entirely dark brown, in others testaceous, largely suffused with dark brown. Elytra punctured at base, sparsely pubescent, yellowish-testaceous, with four glossy dark brown patches on each, one oblong, just below and behind the shoulder; the second transverse, placed at the middle and, at the side of the elytron, joined to the third, also transverse, which lies a little behind it; the fourth, somewhat rounded, situated near the apex. A small infusate area is present also, in some examples, around the nearly obsolete centro-basal tubercle of each elytron. Legs pale testaceous, with the clubs of the femora and the apices of the tibiæ more or less distinctly infusate. Abdomen dark brown and glossy. Antennæ testaceous, with the apices of joints 1st and 3rd to 10th narrowly tipped with brown. Long. 2— $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. St. Vincent—Leeward side (H. H. Smith).

AMPHIONYCHA, Leseleuc.

206. *Amphionycha nigriventris*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 472, pl. 8, fig. 21.

Hab. Guadeloupe (Delauney).

CALCOSMUS, Chevrolat.

207. *Calocosmus nuptus*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 251.

Hab. Cuba (Poëy).

208. *Calocosmus venustus*, Chevr.

Amphionycha venusta, Chevr., Rev. Zoologique, 1838,
p. 284; (*Calocosmus*) Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 251.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

209. *Calocosmus speciosus*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
1862, p. 252.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

210. *Calocosmus dimidiatus*, Chevr.

Amphionycha dimidiata, Chevr., Rev. Zoologique, 1838,
p. 284; (*Calocosmus*) Ann. Fr., 1862, p. 252.

Hab. Cuba (Lasnier, Poëy).

211. *Calocosmus nigripennis*, Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,
1862, p. 252.

Hab. Cuba—Havana (Poëy).

212. *Calocosmus janus*, Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5)
viii., p. 151 (1881).

Hab. Cuba.

213. *Calocosmus semimarginatus*, Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat.
Hist. (5) viii., p. 151 (1881).

Hab. Cuba—Santiago.

214. *Calocosmus holosericeus*, Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.
(6) iii., p. 395 (1889).

Hab. Haiti.

215. *Calocosmus melanurus*, Gahan, *l.c.*, p. 395.

Hab. Haiti.

216. *Calocosmus marginipennis*, Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat.
Hist. (6) iii., p. 396 (1889).

Hab. Jamaica.

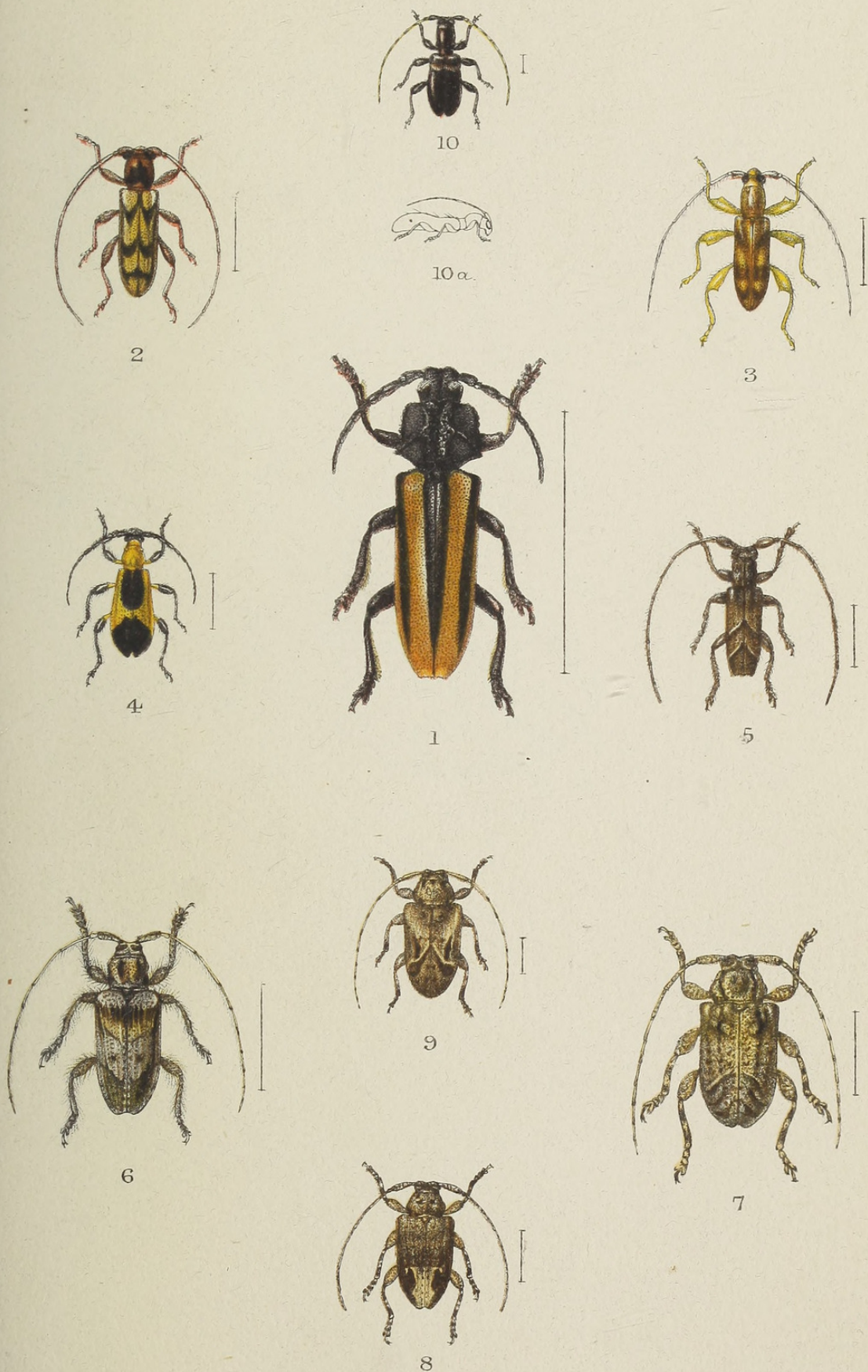
DRYCOTHEA, Thomson.

217. *Drycothea guadeloupensis*, Fleut. and Sallé, Ann.
Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 473.

Hab. Guadeloupe.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

- FIG. 1. *Prosternodes oberthüri*, sp. n. (♂)
2. *Haruspex inscriptus*, sp. n.
3. *Pentomacrus fasciatus*, sp. n.
4. *Tethlimmena basalis*, sp. n.
5. *Tethystola mutica*, sp. n.
6. *Ecyrus hirtipes*, sp. n.
7. *Leptostylus smithi*, sp. n.
8. *Leptostylus posticalis*, sp. n.
9. *Leptostylus parvulus*, sp. n.
10. *Decarthria albofasciata*, sp. n.



H. Knight del. et lith.

West, Newman imp.

New Longicornia from the West India Islands.



Gahan, Charles J. 1895. "III. On the Longicorn Coleoptera of the West India Islands." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 43, 79–140.
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