

XLVI.—Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley.
COLEOPTERA : LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from p. 219.]

c. Fore tibiæ neither dilated nor compressed.

10. *Acanthoderes albolinitus*, n. sp.

A. elongatus, subcylindricus, tenuiter tomentosus, fulvo-brunneus : elytris apice conjunctim rotundatis, pone medium plaga communiantice biramosa griseo-alba et vitta abbreviata nigra utrinque ornatis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head dingy fulvous, punctured. Antennæ stout, as long as the body, fulvous brown, each joint from the third ringed with dusky near the apex. Thorax with the lateral tubercles large, conical, and pointed; the two dorsal tubercles connected by ridges with the hind margin; the dorsal line strongly elevated, the interstices coarsely punctured. Elytra elongate, very slightly narrowed posteriorly; the apices scarcely perceptibly truncated, somewhat convex, the centro-basal ridges strongly raised at the base, subsiding before the middle; the whole surface punctured, each puncture having a greyish-white scale: the colour is light yellowish brown; behind the middle, over the suture, is an ill-defined greyish-white patch, prolonged on each side in front into an oblique streak: on the disk of each elytron, behind the middle, there is also a short inwardly curved black vitta connected by a zigzag line with the lateral margin. Body beneath and legs black, shining, clothed with thin ashy pile; apex of tibiæ and tarsi fulvous. The prosternum is simply rounded; the mesosternum bituberculate in front.

One individual only of this aberrant species occurred: I found it at Ega, on a slender dead branch.

11. *Acanthoderes longispinis*, n. sp.

A. elongatus, subconvexus, tenuiter tomentosus, brunneo-fulvus : elytris plagis pallidioribus, maculis nonnullis punctisque numerosis nigro-brunneis ornatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis in spinam longissimam productis. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

Head dingy fulvous, impunctate, front uneven, channeled; lower lobe of the eyes very large for this genus, reducing therefore the breadth of the forehead. Antennæ slender, as long as the body, piceous brown, each joint ringed with testaceous at the base. Thorax fulvous, varied with dark brown; lateral tubercles large, very acute, dorsal ones very large, elongated, and obtuse; the disk with a few coarse punctures. Elytra curvilinearly attenuated posteriorly, the centro-basal ridges slightly raised to-

wards the base only, the surface faintly punctured, the punctures numerous only near the sides towards the base; on the disk they are accompanied by granulations; the colour is fulvous brown; there is an oblique ochreous spot on each, near the base, and a waved transverse patch of the same colour near the apex, both edged behind with dark brown; the punctures are covered by small dusky spots; there is a strongly waved transverse spot behind the middle, and three or four smaller ones on the margins, also dark brown; the suture is tessellated with black and grey. Body beneath black, clothed with shining silvery pile. Femora piceous, clothed with grey pile; tibiæ dusky, with two pale rings, their apices and the first tarsal joint covered with silvery pile; second and third joints black, tip of the latter and claw-joint reddish testaceous; the third joint fulvous beneath. The prosternum is simply rounded; the mesosternum vertical in front, and bituberculated.

Taken in the forest on the banks of the Cupari, Tapajos region. One example.

12. *Acanthoderes pigmentatus*, n. sp.

A. elongatus, subparallelus, depressus, tenuiter tomentosus, violaceo-brunneus, flavo nigroque variegatus: antennis crassis corpore multo longioribus, articulis 3-4 fortius sulcatis: elytris apice truncatis, angulis externis productis. Long. 8 lin. ♂.

Head plane in front, punctured, dusky brown, vertex paler and ornamented with two round black spots. Antennæ thick, brown, each joint from the third with two pale rings. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent, their apices produced and acute; the dorsal tubercles strongly raised, but obtuse, interstices punctured; violet-brown, with fulvous patches. Elytra gradually but very slightly narrowed posteriorly, the centro-basal ridges very feebly raised, granulated; their whole surface sparingly but coarsely punctured; the colour is violaceous brown, varied on each elytron with three discoidal angular dark-brown patches, viz. one near the base, one behind the middle, and the third near the apex; there is, besides, a transverse bowed yellowish streak behind the basal patch; the apical spot is also broadly margined with yellow; each elytron has a short white streak on the disk; the punctures are each covered with a dusky spot; the suture is tessellated with black and grey. Beneath and femora black, slightly shining, but clothed with yellowish-grey pile; tibiæ brown, with three pale rings; tarsi fulvous, second joint dusky. The pro- and mesosterna are both simply rounded, their surfaces closely punctured. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are slightly dilated; the first joint of the middle and hind tarsi are remarkably elongated for this genus.

One individual, taken at Tabatinga, on the Peruvian frontier. In the slenderness of the tarsi this species differs greatly from the rest of its congeners. This, however, is evidently merely a specific character, as the species is extremely nearly allied to *A. cylindricus* (*Ægomorphus* id., Dj. Cat.)* of Rio Janeiro, which possesses tarsi constructed as in the rest of the genus.

13. *Acanthoderes phasianus*, n. sp.

A. modice elongatus, depressus, tenuiter tomentosus, fulvo, flavo-griseo, cano nigroque multifariam variegatus: thoracis tuberculis dorsalibus fortissime elevatis: elytris apice late sinuato-truncatis, angulis externis in spinas longas productis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Head piceous, varied with paler shades, two rounded fulvous spots on the vertex, front uneven. Antennæ much longer than the body; basal joint black, with grey pile, remaining joints piceous, third and fourth with two greyish rings, the rest pale at their bases. Thorax with the lateral tubercles large, acute, the dorsal ones very large, conical, the interstices punctured; dusky brown, with fulvous streaks and spots. Elytra very slightly narrowed posteriorly, very sparingly granulate-punctate near the base; the centro-basal ridges produced forwards at the base, thence gradually subsiding towards the middle: the colour towards the base is brownish-black, varied on each elytron with four rounded fulvous spots edged with grey; the apical third is fulvous, edged in front with greyish, but near the apex with brownish black; there is a comma-shaped whitish mark on the disk of each before the middle, a large dark-brown V-shaped mark behind the middle; the rest is a combination of dusky brown, light grey, and fulvous minutely commingled. Body beneath shining black, clothed with grey pile. Femora dusky, each with a large fulvous spot: tibiæ and tarsi spotted with fulvous and dusky, the third and fourth tarsal joints being clear fulvous. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are strongly dilated and fringed. The prosternum is simple and rounded, the mesosternum subvertical and bituberculated.

One example taken at S. Paulo, on the Upper Amazon.

* *Acanthoderes cylindricus*, n. sp.—Elongatus, parallelus, depressus. Caput fuscum; fronte plana, punctata, opaca; vertice punctis duobus ocellaribus nigris iridibus flavis. Antennæ corpore longiores, piceæ, griseo-maculatæ. Thorax punctatus, fuliginosus, sericeus fulvo-variegatus, tuberculis lateralibus magnis, spiniferis, dorsalibus conicis acutis. Elytra perparum attenuata, apice sinuato-truncata, angulis internis acutis, externis productis, passim granulato-punctata densius prope basin, utrinque obsolete bicarinata; fulvo-brunnea, apices versus griseo-varia, utrinque pone medium macula angulata nigra notata. Subtus niger, pilis cinereis vestitus. Pedes fusci, griseo-maculati. Sterna ut in *A. pigmentato*. Long. 8 lin. ♀.

14. *Acanthoderes meleagris*, n. sp.

A. modice elongatus, depressus, postice attenuatus, tenuiter tomentosus, griseo, fulvo nigroque læte variegatus, capitis thoracisque lateribus griseis: elytris trigonis, breviter truncatis, angulis externis in spinas longas productis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sparingly punctured, varied with black and fulvous, sides clear pale grey. Antennæ rather short, black, the base of each joint from the second grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent and acute, the dorsal ones large, but only slightly elevated, interstices with a few large punctures; black varied with fulvous, the sides clear pale grey. Elytra briefly truncate at the apex, the outer angle armed with a long spine; centro-basal ridges prominent at the extreme base, each prolonged posteriorly as a smooth flexuous carina to the apical spine; sparingly punctured near the base and on the sides; pale grey, numerous small spots and three larger transverse patches brownish black, varied also with fulvous spots, chiefly near the scutellum, at one-third and at two-thirds the length. Body beneath, and legs black, spotted with light grey; the third and fourth tarsal joints fulvous. The opposing faces of the pro- and mesosterna are steeply inclined and bituberculated.

Taken at Ega and S. Paulo, on dead branches of trees.

15. *Acanthoderes Swederi*, White.

Acanthoderes Swederi, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 360, pl. 9. fig. 6.

This is a common species near Pará, on dead trees; it is also found on the Upper Amazons and at Cayenne. In most collections it stands as *A. Daviesii* of Swederus and Olivier; but the descriptions of these authors, according to Mr. White, apply to a distinct Columbian species. The excellent description and figure quoted above are sufficient to make the insect perfectly well known. I will only add that the opposing faces of the pro- and mesosterna are steeply inclined and bituberculated, and that the fore tarsi of the ♂ are widely dilated and densely fringed.

16. *Acanthoderes chrysopus*, n. sp.

A. parum elongatus, valde depressus, postice paulo attenuatus, tenuiter tomentosus, rosaceo-fulvus maculis pallidioribus variegatus: elytris subtrigonis, apice late truncatis, angulis externis modice productis: tarsi aureo-fulvis. Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Head silky fulvous. Antennæ twice the length of the body, ferruginous, silky, base of each joint (from the third) greyish. Thorax with the lateral and dorsal tubercles equal in size and shape, large, conical, produced at their apices, rusty brown,

punctured only on the fore and hind margins. Elytra with the centro-basal ridges much produced at the base, prolonged behind as smooth flexuous carinae, to the apex; sparingly granulate-punctate on the ridges and on the sides near the base; the colour is fulvo-ferruginous, with a rosy tinge; near the base of each are two fulvous-yellow spots, and near the apex a large spot of the same colour, all encircled with dark brown; there are, besides, a few hoary-white specks scattered over the surface. Beneath, the body is black clothed with hoary pile, the apical half of the abdomen being yellow spotted with white pile. Femora black at the base, rusty-yellow on their apical halves; the tibiae and tarsi are silky orange-yellow, the former ringed with dusky, the latter shining. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are broadly dilated and densely fringed. The opposing faces of the sterna are vertical and bituberculate.

At Ega, on severed and hanging woody lianas in new clearings. I consider it a local variety of the following, from which it differs in the more vivid coloration.

17. *Acanthoderes lotor*, White.

Acanthoderes lotor, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 362.

The shape, sculpture, form of sterna, &c., are precisely the same as in *A. chrysopus*. I met with it only at Carepi, near Pará.

18. *Acanthoderes lateralis*, n. sp.

A. modice elongatus, subdepressus, postice attenuatus, tomentosus, cinereo-brunneus, thoracis lateribus, maculisque duobus elytrorum, altera magna triangulari pone medium, altera parva prope apicem sæpe obsoleta, fuscis: elytris apice truncatis, angulis externis spina longa armatis. Long. 6-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head sooty-black, front and vertex ashy-brown. Antennæ about as long as the body, dusky, the third joint ringed with grey, 4-11 joints at the base testaceous grey. Thorax with the lateral tubercles prominent and acute, the dorsal ones prolonged into ridges, the dorsal line also forming a narrow ridge generally denuded; interstices punctured, ashy-brown, the sides sooty-black. Elytra narrowed to the apex, which is briefly truncate, the external angles being produced into long spines; the centro-basal ridges are feebly raised at the base, but prolonged behind each as a flexuous carina, which subsides at two-thirds the length; the basal half is rather thickly granulate-punctate; in colour they are ashy-brown, with a large triangular spot on the side behind the middle, and a small irregular one near the tip, silky dark brown. Beneath and legs black, clothed with ashy pile; tibiae with two pale rings. The fore tarsi of the ♂ are widely dilated

and densely fringed. The prosternum is simply rounded, the mesosternum steeply inclined in front and bituberculated. The terminal joints of the male antennæ are moderately slender and ciliated beneath.

This is a common species throughout the Amazon region, on felled trees in the forest; it is also common, apparently, in French Guiana. I have seen it in collections under the name of *A. lateralis*, Dej., which appellation I have adopted. *A. Jaspideus*, Germar (Sp. Nov. p. 475), and *A. consentaneus*, Dej., according to specimens sent to me by M. Deyrolle of Paris, are closely allied to *A. lateralis*; but their pro- and mesosterna are strongly convex. Our species is also near *A. satellinus*, Erichs. (Consp. Insect. Peru., p. 143); but the latter is described as having the apex of the elytra armed with a very short spine.

19. *Acanthoderes bivitta*, White.

Steirastoma bivitta, White, Cat. Long. Col. in Brit. Mus. ii. p. 354.

This species was placed by Mr. White, whose description otherwise is a very good one, in the genus *Steirastoma*. It differs from that group in having simple instead of complex lateral thoracic tubercles. It stands in certain French collections as *A. tardigradus* of Dejean's Catalogue. It is a common insect, in the Upper Amazons, on the trunks of felled trees of a certain species, to whose bark its colours are assimilated. It is found also in French Guiana. It is inactive in its habits, but appears to be extremely prolific. The opposing faces of the pro- and mesosterna are steeply inclined and bituberculated.

§ 2. Antennæ with the terminal joints thickened and ciliated in the males, or triangularly dilated in both sexes; the third or third and fourth joints often furnished with tufts of hairs. (*Pteridotelus*, White, in part.)

[Although so diversified in structure and ornamentation of antennæ, this group is homogeneous in the form of the body, sterna, and in other respects.]

20. *Acanthoderes spectabilis*, n. sp.

A. elongatus, subdepressus, postice attenuatus, niger, velutinus, maculis magnis albis ornatus: antennarum articulo tertio scopa magna nigra instructo. Long. 8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, with a triangular white spot in the middle of the forehead, two between the antennæ of the same colour, and two rounded on the vertex. Antennæ black, base of the fourth and following joints grey, the third joint encircled by a thick brush of black silky hairs, which extends nearer to the base on one

side than on the other. Thorax with the lateral and dorsal tubercles large, conical, and acute; velvety-black, with two large rounded spots on each side, two elongate ones on the fore part, which are divergent behind, and another in the middle of the hind margin, white. Elytra elongate-trigonal, depressed together down the suture, the apex obliquely sinuate-truncate, outer angles acute; the centro-basal ridges much raised at the base, projecting over the hind edge of the thorax, prolonged behind to the apex, and granulated at their commencement; the surface impunctate, except on the suture near the base; the colour is velvety-black, each elytron having two spots along the suture behind the scutellum, a broken sutural stripe from the middle to the apex, a spot near the shoulders, a large rounded one near the lateral margin before the middle, a small one near the apex, and one in the middle of the disk, all of a white colour. Body beneath black, sides of the sterna and abdomen having large white spots. Femora and tibiæ black clothed with grey pile; tarsi fulvous. The opposing faces of the prosternum and mesosternum are subvertical and sharply bituberculated. The four apical joints of the antennæ in the ♂ are shortened and ciliated.

This extremely beautiful species occurred only at Caiçara, a village near Ega, on the Upper Amazons, on the trunks of felled trees in the forest.

Genus DRYOCTENES, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv. 24.

As already remarked, there is no character to distinguish this genus from *Acanthoderes*, with which it will eventually have to be incorporated. The species have a much broader and more depressed form of body, and the antennæ are much longer, than is the rule in the genus alluded to. The proportions of the antennal joints, form of muzzle, legs, male tarsi, and thorax are the same as in *Acanthoderes*. In the style of coloration and markings the species resemble most *A. bivitta* and its nearest allies.

Dryoctenes scrupulosus, Germar.

Lamia scrupulosa, Germ. Insect. spec. nov. 470, 619.

There appear to be two somewhat distinct forms or geographical races of this species. The example before me, taken on the banks of the Tapajos, differs considerably in colours and in the shape of the elytra at the apex from the form found at Rio Janeiro. The description of Germar with reference to the elytra ("glauco-tomentosa, apice truncata, intus dentata") applies to the Amazonian example better than to those I have seen from

the south of Brazil. I do not know whether the latter may not be the form described by Serville as *D. caliginosus*, his description not being sufficiently exact to decide. *D. caliginosus*, however, is generally considered to be synonymous with *D. scrupulosus* of Germar.

Genus OZOTROCTES, nov. gen.

Head somewhat narrow, antenniferous tubercles raised and oblique. Palpi obliquely truncated at their apices, the labial more strongly so than the maxillary. Thorax obtusely unimaculate on the sides, furnished with two very distinct tubercles on the disk. Prosternum simply rounded; mesosternum much narrowed behind, steeply inclined in front. Elytra very slightly truncated at the apex. Legs and tarsi constructed as in *Acanthoderes*: the male sex, however, is as yet unknown. The antennæ are simple, the basal joint pyriform-clavate, shorter than the third; the second and third joints slightly furrowed above.

The truncation of the palpi and the attenuation posteriorly of the mesosternum amply distinguish this genus. The shape of the palpi is an anomaly amongst the Lamiaires, the pointed terminal joints being one of the very few characters which distinguish the tribe from the Cerambycides. The facies of the insect composing this genus, however, is entirely that of a Lamiaire, the shape of the thorax and elytra being almost precisely that of certain abnormal species of *Acanthoderes*, e. g. *A. hebes*.

Ozotroctes punctatissimus, n. sp.

O. oblongo-ovatus, subdepressus, obscure brunneo-ferrugineus: corpore supra punctis rotundis innumeris impresso. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head brown, punctured. Antennæ about as long as the body, rufo-piceous, all the joints ringed with a paler shade. Thorax with the dorsal tubercles very distinct, conical, the rest of the surface almost even, punctured. Elytra very slightly truncated at the extreme apex, the centro-basal ridges short, the whole surface covered with punctures of a uniform size, partly arranged in rows. Beneath ashy-brown, shining. Legs dull ferruginous, spotted with a paler shade.

One individual, beaten from dried twigs in woods near Santarem.

[To be continued.]



Bates, Henry Walter. 1861. "XLVI. Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley. Coleoptera : Longicornes." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 8, 471–478.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/72151>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/60958>

Holding Institution

University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Information Centre

Sponsored by

University of Toronto

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.