

XXXIV.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley.*

COLEOPTERA : LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from p. 182.]

Genus *XYLOMIMUS*, nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, narrow. Head vertical, or slightly inclined backwards; muzzle moderately elongated; sides rounded; forehead very slightly convex; eyes small, lower lobe nearly circular. Antennæ moderately distant at their bases, with inner side of antenniferous tubercles prominent and angular; basal joint dilated almost from the base, and forming a thick, oblong club, with the lower edge slightly waved; third joint one-third longer than the first, and also thickened nearly from the base, continuing of the same thickness to the apex, furnished on the underside with a fringe of long bristles; fourth joint slender, slightly thickened in the middle, and about one-half the length of the third; fifth to seventh joints each about one-half the length of the fourth, slender (rest wanting). Thorax cylindrical, longer than broad, and deeply wrinkled transversely; lateral tubercles inconspicuous. Elytra linear, obtusely rounded at the apex, surface free from excrescences; pro- and meso-sterna plane. Legs very short, thighs clavate, tibiæ broad; claw-joint of the tarsi as long as the remaining joints taken together.

The species on which this genus is founded presents, from its shape and style of coloration, a striking resemblance to a fragment of a slender decayed branch.

*Xylomimus baculus*, n. sp.

*X. angustatus*, cylindricus, thorace transversim crebre ruguloso; elytris stria impressa suturali, apice singulatim obtuse rotundatis; corpore supra brunneo, lateribus obscure ochraceo; elytris pone medium fascia lata flexuosa brunnea ochraceo lineata; antennis brunneis, articulo quarto flavo. Long.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lin. ♂?

Head dingy ochraceous, front uneven, punctured; vertex and occiput ample, brown, streaked with rusty ochreous; antenniferous tubercles slightly prominent on their inner sides, and leaving a small semicircular notch between them. Antennæ with the first and third joints dark brown varied with ochreous, bristly, fringe of the third also dark brown, fourth joint yellow, fifth, sixth, and seventh rusty brown. Thorax cylindrical, surface covered with numerous, irregular, transverse wrinkles; lateral tubercles small, conical, dark brown in the middle, with three indistinct rusty-brown vittæ; sides each with an ochreous vitta, below which is a broader brown vitta. Elytra linear, shoulders not prominent, apex of each obtusely rounded; surface slightly uneven, plane towards the base and more convex beyond

the middle, punctured (except near the apex) and marked with an impressed stria near the suture; colour rusty ochreous, with a broad common brown vitta over the suture from the base to beyond the middle, and a broad irregular brown fascia (lineated with rusty brown) at the termination of the vitta, the space near the apex having an irregular ochreous spot followed by a similarly shaped brown spot. Body beneath light brown; sides of prothorax and breast with an ochreous-white vitta; abdomen streaked with ochreous white. Legs clothed with pale tawny-brown pile.

Found on a slender dead branch of a tree in the forests of the Tapajos.

Genus *ECTHÆA*, Pascoe.

Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. iv. p. 244 (1858).

Syn. *Talasius*, Buquet, Thoms. Arcana Naturæ, p. 99 (1859).

This remarkable genus is distinguished from the allied groups by many well-marked features, which have been well described by the authors above quoted. I myself met with female examples only, and have not been able to examine the opposite sex, which bears one of the chief marks of the genus—namely, four horn-like projections from the forehead. The body is large and cylindrical; the head very broad, and remarkable (besides the horned forehead of the male) for the great convexity of the crown, which rises very much higher than the base of the antennæ, and descends perpendicularly from its front edge towards the tubercles which support those organs. The elytra are broad and square at the apex, and each one is deeply sinuated in the middle, so as to form two projections or lobes. The antennæ are rather slender, in the female as long as the body, with the basal joint tumid on one side at the apex, and the third joint slightly curved.

My specimens differ in colour from the one figured by M. Buquet; but I believe them to be referable to the *E. quadricornis* of Olivier. The *Trachysomus faunus* of Erichson (Consp. Peru. p. 148) seems to be quite a distinct species of this genus.

*Ecthæa quadricornis*, Olivier.

*Cerambyx quadricornis*, Oliv. Ent. iv. p. 97, pl. 20. f. 158.

*Talasius quadricornis*, Buquet, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 100, pl. 5. f. 6.

The female example now in my collection, and which I found at Ega, is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  lines in length, the head being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines in width. The upper part of the forehead is yellow, brown near the crown, where it is marked with three black spots; the lower part is of a blackish olive-colour, the line of demarcation between the two colours being a transverse carina, from which in the male rise the two lower frontal horns. The thorax is very uneven on each

side, one of the elevations near the anterior part of the disk on each side forming an acute tubercle; the colour above is rusty ochreous, the hind part having two blackish lines, which are severally continuous with the rounded velvety black spots on the elytra, on each side of the scutellum. The elytra are of a light green hue, except on the apical fourth, where there is a large ashy-ochreous spot, streaked with dark brown, very similar to the streaked apical spots in the genus *Eudesmus*. The under-side of the prothorax and breast is greenish ashy. The legs are green, varied with greenish ashy. These green and rusty-ochreous hues, combined with the rugged surface of the insect, give it very much the appearance of a mossy fragment of wood, when it is seen clinging close to a dead bough, as is the habit of the creature.

#### Genus *TRESTONIA*, Buquet.

Buquet, in Thomson's 'Arcana Naturæ,' p. 45.

Like many other generic groups of Longicorns, the present one is recognizable rather by a similar general form and coloration than by definite structural characters. The species are cylindrical or linear and depressed in shape, and exhibit a dark-brown or black curved mark towards the apex of the elytra, preceded by a pale-ashy or greenish patch, and succeeded by fulvous strigæ nearer the apex. The possession of this characteristic mark points to a near relationship with *Eudesmus* and *Ecthæa*; but some species answer very well to the definition of the genus *Hesycha*, as far as structure is concerned. All the species, however, are more linear in form than the *Hesychæ*, and the antennæ in nearly all are more nearly approximated at their bases. The head is variable in width, and the forehead is somewhat convex in the middle; the latter is in most species clothed with pale-coloured tomentum. The antenniferous tubercles, in the broader-headed species, have prominent and sometimes cornuted inner angles. The antennæ themselves are slender and setaceous, in the males often twice the length of the body; their basal joint is clavate, and the third joint, with few exceptions, a little curved. The thorax is cylindrical and uneven, never short and broad. The elytra are linear, obtusely rounded at the apex, free from centro-basal elevations and tubercles; the shoulders are prominent and acute, and curved anteriorly. The legs are moderately short, the thighs clavate, the claw-joint robust, as is universal in the *Oncideritæ*, and equal in length to the three remaining taken together.

The *Trestoniæ*, like the other genera of the present group, are found on branches of trees, clinging closely and gnawing the bark and surface-wood.

1. *Trestonia Chevrolatii*.*Trestonia Chevrolatii*, Buquet, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 46.

*T. elongata*, subdepressa; capite lato, tomento flavesciente dense vestito, maculis duabus verticis alterisque frontalibus nigris, genis et gula nigricantibus; antennis basi distantibus, brunneis, tuberculis antenniferis intus modice productis acutis (♀); thorace obscure fusco-grisesciente, supra transverse ruguloso sulcis duobus transversis juxta marginem posticum distinctioribus; elytris postice paulo attenuatis, dorso depressis, humeris subconicis, granulatis, disco bicostato lineaque elevata suturali, punctatis, griseis, ante apicem utrinque plaga curvata nigra (antice albo marginata), dein fulvo-brunneis macula subapicali pallida; corpore subtus pedibusque viridi-griseis, abdomine ferrugineo-brunneo, segmentis tribus posterioribus lateribus ochraceis. Long. 10 lin. ♀.

One example, taken at Ega, and named as above, from the typical specimen formerly belonging to M. Chevrolat. It would be impossible to determine the species from the meagre description of M. Buquet.

2. *Trestonia ramuli*, n. sp.

*T. elongato-oblonga*, postice (♂) angustata, subdepressa, fusca, fulvo variegata; elytris medio macula magna laterali viridi-cinerea postice dentata et fusco marginata, intra apicem macula distinctiore fulva; tuberculis antenniferis distantibus, intus utroque sexo prominulis acutis; antennis corpore paulo longioribus, articulo tertio curvato. Long. 6-6½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head moderately broad, forehead punctured, dingy brown varied with tawny; antenniferous tubercles with their inner angles in both sexes prominent, acute, conical, and distant from each other somewhat widely. Antennæ very little longer than the body in either sex, dark brown; joints paler at the base; third joint rather strongly bent in the middle. Thorax subcylindrical, widest in the middle, convex, transversely depressed near the hind margin, very uneven above, and obtusely tuberculose on the sides; dark brown, varied with rusty tawny. Elytra with prominent conical shoulders, and gradually narrowed towards the apex (much less so in the female than in the male), surface scarcely convex, simply punctured (except near the apex), dark brown, minutely varied with rusty tawny, and having on each side in the middle a large, oblique, greenish-ashy spot, widest on the margin: this spot is bordered posteriorly by a broadish, flexuous, blackish streak; and close to the apex there is a tawny spot, larger and clearer in colour than the other tawny marks. Body beneath and legs clothed with olivaceous-ashy tomentum.

On dead branches, Ega.

3. *Trestonia albilatera*, Pascoe.*Hesycha albilatera*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. v. pt. 1. 25.

*T. elongato-oblonga*, apicem versus paulo attenuata, subdepressa, fusca, fulvo minute varia; capite latiusculo, fronte ochracea, tuberculis antenniferis intus in lobulos erectos oblongos productis (♂); elytris utrinque plaga maxima laterali (fere ad basin extensa) cana, postice nigro marginata. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin. ♂.

Similar, in its elongate-oblong subdepressed form of body and general colour, to *T. ramuli*, but differs in the elytra being much less prominent at the shoulders, and not attenuated, except from very near the apex; the pale lateral spot, too, is much larger and whiter, extending from behind the middle to the shoulders. The thorax is cylindrical and very uneven on its surface, as in *T. ramuli*; but it has two transverse impressed lines near the hind margin, and a distinct conical lateral tubercle, much behind the middle. The forehead is clothed with dense tomentum of a pale ochreous hue. The underside of the body is ashy, with a broad rusty-tawny stripe down the middle of the abdomen. The antennæ are very slender and twice the length of the body in the male; the terminal joints are greatly elongated, and the third with a scarcely perceptible bend.

Ega, on branches of trees.

4. *Trestonia coarctata*, n. sp.*Trestonia terminata*, Buquet, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 47, pl. 5. f. 3?

*T. cylindrica*, cinereo-fusca, fulvo varia, vertice coarctato; antennis basi valde approximatis, articulo basali elongato, apice abrupte clavato; elytris crebre punctatis, apice nigris, fulvo lituratis. Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂ ♀.

The form of body and situation of the dark apical spot (close to the apex of the elytra) in this species so closely resemble the same features in the figure above quoted of *T. terminata*, that it is not unlikely the specimens here treated of belong to that species. I cannot, however, reconcile the description of the colours given by M. Buquet with my insects; and the figure is as uncertain in this respect as the description. His words are, "Couleur générale d'un gris-verdâtre mélangé de blanc et parfois de jaunâtre sur le devant de la tête, sur les bords latéraux du prothorax et sur la partie inférieure des élytres." The head in all my specimens is of a pale ashy hue, with a dark-brown spot on the upper part of the forehead between the eyes. The elytra as well as the thorax are dark brown, clothed with thinnish ashy pile, and sometimes varied with tawny, and becoming of a paler ashy hue near the dark apical spots. The thorax has a number of large scattered punctures, and the elytra are thickly

punctured, except at the extreme apex. The antennæ are closely approximated at the base, the bases of the tubercles being separated only by the impressed line on the vertex; the angles of the tubercles are not produced. The antennæ are more than twice the length of the body in the male, the apical joint being twice the length of the preceding, and of great tenuity; in the female they are but little longer than the body, but the apical joints are very slender and more elongated than is usual in the female sex of Longicorn insects; the basal joint is as long as the third, and clavate at the apex.

Found, rather commonly, on slender branches on the banks of the Tapajos, and also at Ega.

#### Genus PERITROX, nov. gen.

Body subcylindrical. Head moderately narrow; face plane, inclined obliquely backwards; eyes ample, convex; antenniferous tubercles with their inner angles produced. Antennæ elongated, simple; basal joint gradually thickened from the base; third joint straight, one-fourth longer than the first, fringed beneath with fine hairs. Thorax subcylindrical, uneven, sides armed with prominent, acute lateral tubercles. Elytra cylindrical, free from ridges and tubercles; apex rounded. Legs moderate; thighs clavate; claw-joint of tarsi greatly elongated, longer than the three remaining joints taken together.

This new genus, founded on one species only, is very closely allied to *Trestonia*, differing, in structural characters, chiefly in the gradually thickened basal joint of the antennæ. The characteristic feature in the coloration of the elytra of *Trestonia* is entirely absent, the colours being dull and uniform. In form of body and head, the species described below resembles much *Trestonia terminata* and *T. coarctata*.

#### *Peritrox denticollis*, n. sp.

*P. subcylindrica*, paulo convexa, fuliginosa; elytris maculis tomentosis fulvo-brunneis adpersis; capite inter antennis profunde impresso; thorace transverse ruguloso, lateribus acute tuberculatis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head sooty black, coarsely punctured on the forehead and crown, and deeply grooved between the antenniferous tubercles, which are closely approximated at their bases, and have their inner edges produced into short ear-like lobes. Antennæ blackish, shining. Thorax subcylindrical, surface uneven, and marked with a few sharp transverse wrinkles, besides two impressed lines parallel to the hind margin; lateral tubercles conical, acute; colour sooty brown. Elytra cylindrical, narrowed

only very near the apex, the latter rounded; surface thickly punctured, except near the apex, sooty brown, sprinkled with spots formed of dingy-tawny tomentum. Body beneath and legs pitchy, thinly clothed with ashy pile.

Santarem, on a dead branch: one example.

### Genus PACHYPEZA, Serville.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (1835) iv.

The forehead, muzzle, and eyes in this genus resemble much the same features in *Oncideres*; but the crown is narrower and more depressed between the antenniferous tubercles. The body is elongate, but narrower than in any species of *Oncideres*. The antennæ have their joints beneath (including the basal joint) clothed more or less densely with longish hairs. The thorax is cylindrical, about as long as broad, and covered above with transverse wrinkles. The pro- and meso-sterna are extremely narrow. The legs are short and stout, the femora clavate, the tibiæ very short and compressed, and the tarsi have the claw-joint, although elongated, much less robust and shorter than in *Oncideres*.

#### *Pachypeza lanuginosa*, n. sp.

*P. cylindrica*, robusta, fusco-cinerea; capite latiore; antennis distantibus, articulis sex basalibus infra pilis tenuibus dense vestitis; elytris prope basin confertim et subtiliter granulato-punctatis. Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head rather broad, forehead between the antenniferous tubercles depressed; eyes large, oblong, ashy tawny. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, about the same length in the female; terminal joints shorter than the median ones, last joint short and pointed; basal and five succeeding joints densely clothed beneath with very fine hairs; colour ashy brown. Thorax scarcely so long as broad, surface closely wrinkled, many of the wrinkles not continuous; colour ashy brown. Elytra cylindrical, convex; shoulders somewhat prominent; basal fourth of the surface studded with small, regular granulations, accompanied by punctures; finely punctured in the rest of their surface; colour ashy brown, deflexed sides paler. Body beneath and legs tawny brown; base of abdomen on each side, and hind legs, sooty brown.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons, on slender woody stems.



Bates, Henry Walter. 1865. "XXXIV. Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley. Coleoptera : Longicornes." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 308–314.

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