

XXIV.—*Descriptions of a new Genus and of some new Species of Longicorn Coleoptera of the Family Lamiidæ obtained by Mr. C. M. Woodford in the Solomon Islands.* By CHARLES J. GAHAN, M.A., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

LEURONOTUS, n. g.

Head strongly concave between the antennal tubercles, the latter prominent; front moderately narrow, equilateral. Eyes large, lower lobes reaching almost to the base of the mandibles. Antennæ about half as long again as the body; scape cylindric, and having at its apex a narrow cicatrice, which is completely limited by a distinct carina; third joint much longer than the scape, the fourth and following (the last excepted) decreasing in length.

Prothorax with an anterior and posterior transverse groove; disk uneven, and each side armed with a sharp spine.

Elytra square at the shoulders, very much elongated, with the sides parallel, flat on the disk, gradually sloping towards the sides, and then becoming vertical at the margins; sloping also behind towards the apex, which is broadly truncate, with the exterior angles slightly produced, the sutural angles scarcely so.

Legs long and of equal length; femora sublinear.

Prosternum simple; mesosternum with a small conical tubercle in front.

The completely margined cicatrice of the scape of its antennæ and its other characters show that this genus belongs to the *Monohammus*-group. From the other genera of the group it is readily distinguished by its elongated form and the flattened appearance of its elytra above. *Potemnemus* and *Periaptodes*, which have a greater affinity with the *Monohammus*- than with the *Batocera*-group, in which Lacordaire placed them, also have the elytra flattened; but, with other distinguishing characters, these genera are of broader form and have their elytra pointed at the shoulders.

Leuronotus spatulatus, n. sp.

L. elongatus, parallelus, niger, dense pallide cinereo-pubescent; elytris maculis nonnullis calvis, nitidis, æneo tinctis; antennis fusco annulatis.

Long. 32–40 mm., lat. 10–12 mm.

Hab. Solomon Islands.

Black, covered (except a longitudinal glabrous spot on the middle of the prothorax and a few glabrous spots on each elytron) with a pale ashy pubescence, which is of a darker shade and glossy on the legs and underside of the body. Epistoma and palpi piceous; labrum and mandibles black. Face with a few minute scattered punctures and with a median impressed line extending from the clypeus to the occiput.

Anterior margin of the pronotum somewhat angularly produced; lateral tubercles of the thorax directed outwards and upwards, the two dorsal tubercles obtuse and but little raised; between the latter is a median, glossy black, spatulate spot. The punctures on the thorax are not uniformly distributed—a few on the anterior border on each side of the middle line, a few behind each of the dorsal tubercles, and a few on the posterior part of each lateral tubercle.

Elytra minutely punctured, punctures scarcely visible through the pubescence, except at the base and sides. With two or three rows of widely separated asperate punctures on each elytron; two of these rows are along the faint ridges which bound off the median sloping area from the flattened area of the disk on the one side and from the vertical marginal area on the other. There are three or four irregular glossy black spots on the disk of each, and a few small glossy granules on each near the base.

Antennæ with the apical third of the third joint and the apical half of each succeeding joint of a dark brown colour; the first and second joints and the remaining parts of the other joints pale ashy.

Orsidis ampliatus, n. sp.

Niger, squamosa pubescentia tectus fusca et grisea; prothorace supra fusco, dorso minute bituberculato; scutello nigro, lateribus albis; elytris lateribus subparallelis, apicibus truncatis; antennis unicoloribus, scapo vix cicatricoso.

Long. 28 mm., lat. 10 mm.

Hab. Fauro Island, Solomon Islands.

Black, covered with a scaly pubescence, which is sandy grey and fuscous on the head, thorax, and basal two thirds of the elytra and sandy grey on the apical third. Head impunctate; eyes large, lower lobes reaching almost to the base of the mandibles. Antennæ fuscous grey, unicolorous, scape smooth, cylindrical, and with only the faintest trace of a cicatrice. Thorax fuscous brown above, with three small ochreous spots, two of which are placed on the two small tubercles of the disk, without punctures.

Scutellum black in the middle, white at the sides. Elytra minutely and thickly punctured, with the sides subparallel, the basal two thirds with a mixed pubescence of brown and sandy grey, the apical third sandy grey; apices somewhat obliquely truncate, with the outer angles slightly produced.

HETEROCLYTOMORPHA, Blanch. (nec Lacord.).

Heteroclytomorpha punctata, n. sp.

Picea, tenuiter pubescens, capite valde punctato; antennis concoloribus; prothorace fortiter punctato, lateribus trituberculato; elytris crebre punctatis, maculis nonnullis pallide ochraceis, apicibus truncatis nec spinosis.

Long. 28 mm., lat. 9 mm.

Hab. Fauro Island, Solomon Islands.

Pitchy, with a faint tawny pubescence, which is denser on the head and the sides of the thorax. Head strongly punctured, scarcely concave between the antennal tubercles. Antennæ nearly half as long again as the body. Prothorax somewhat rugose at the sides and closely and very strongly punctured, in the middle smooth and shining, transversely folded beneath; with three small tubercles on each side, one median, one near the anterior angle, the third (smaller and more dorsally placed) between these two. (In a second specimen the anterior tubercles are less well developed.)

Scutellum transverse. Elytra thickly and very strongly punctured; with some small pale ochreous spots, of which two, more regular than the rest, are placed obliquely on each elytron a little in front of the middle, the others behind the middle; apices truncate, with the outer angles very slightly and obtusely produced. Anterior femora rugose in front and armed each with a small tooth at about three fourths of its length.

The two specimens which serve as types are evidently males.

Note.—A second species from the Solomon Islands agrees so well with Blanchard's figure and description that I have little hesitation in regarding it as the *quadrinotata* of that author. In this species, as in the one just described, the claws of the tarsi are decidedly *divergent*, in each the prosternal process is almost contiguous with the mesosternum, and the latter is in each hollowed out in front; the lower margin of this hollow is in *quadrinotata* triangularly concave

in front, in *punctata* square or almost convex in front. It will appear from these remarks that Lacordaire's description of the genus (Gen. Col. ix. 2, p. 475), in which he mentions "leurs crochets des tarses divariqués" and their "saillie mésosternale lamelliforme, recourbée en arrière, déclive et obtusement tuberculeuse en avant, non contiguë à la saillie prosternale," is quite inapplicable, and was probably taken from his own species only. For this species (*simplex*, Lacord., *op. cit.*) I propose to substitute the generic name *Sormida*, with characters as given by Lacordaire for the genus *Heteroclytomorpha*.

Trigonoptera Woodfordi, n. sp.

Nigra, subnitida, maculis ovalibus vel oblongis pallide griseis ornata; prothorace lateribus vitta pallide grisea, disco quatuor maculis; elytris ad basin sat dense punctatis, maculis numerosis pallide griseis, apicibus truncatis, angulo externo mucronato; antennis nigris.

Long. 15 mm., lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Fauro Island, Solomon Islands.

Black, subnitid, with oval and linear spots of a pale grey colour. Head with the carinæ of the vertex distinct enough, and with a pale grey interrupted line in the channel between them. Clypeus, labrum, base of mandibles, cheeks, and round the eyes also pale grey. Prothorax punctured above, with a pale grey vitta on each side and four spots of the same colour on the disk; the two posterior spots are at the base, are short, and lie close together. Scutellum nearly semicircular, slightly grey behind. Elytra thickly enough punctured on the basal half, and each with about twelve very distinct pale grey spots, arranged as follows:—four at the base somewhat indistinctly united to each other; two, of which one appears nearly double, beneath the shoulder; three oval spots at the middle, and, with the corresponding three of the other elytron, forming an irregular hexagon; then follow an elongated spot, and, at the apex, two linear spots, one near the suture and one near the margin, which unite posteriorly. The outer angles of the apices mucronate. The legs, underside of the body, except in the middle, and basal joints of the antennæ covered with a slight greyish pile.

By the colour and disposition of its spots, and by the deep blackness of the parts between, this species may be distinguished from the other species of the genus.



Gahan, Charles J. 1888. "XXIV.—Descriptions of a new genus and of some new species of longicorn coleoptera of the family Lamiidæ obtained by Mr. C. M. Woodford in the Solomon Islands." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 1, 190–193.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938809460706>.

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