

XLVII.—*On some Longicorn Coleoptera from the Island of Hainan.* By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

THIS paper contains an account of the Longicorn beetles collected in Hainan by the late Mr. J. Whitehead. Twenty-four species are enumerated, of which six are described as new. It will be seen from the distribution given for the various species named that the Longicorn fauna of Hainan is, on the whole, very like that of Siam, Burma, N. India, and South China.

1. *Ægosoma hainanensis*, sp. n.

♂. *Æ. ornaticolli* (White) affine; nigro-fuscum, supra pube brevi fulvo-flavescente fere omnino obtectum; antennis articulo 5° scabroso, quam 6° duplo longiore.

Long. 38 mm.

Hab. Hainan (*Whitehead*).

Closely allied to *Æ. ornaticolle*, White, and agreeing with it in most of its characters, the chief difference being that in the new form almost the whole upper surface is covered with a short, dense, yellowish-tawny pubescence, somewhat similar to that forming the four prothoracic spots of *ornaticolle*. The fifth joint of the antennæ in the male is twice as long as the sixth, and is scabrous throughout its entire length. As only one example of this species was obtained, it may be doubted whether the differences indicated will prove to be constant when a larger series of specimens is examined. But out of a number of specimens of *ornaticolle* and of the very closely allied species *Æ. sinicum*, White, I have not found one at all approaching the present form in the amount of pubescence covering its upper surface.

2. *Ægosoma marginale*, Fabr.

A few examples of this species were obtained in Hainan. The species is distributed from China to the Malay Archipelago.

3. *Philus antennatus*, Saund.

This species has hitherto been recorded only from China, though a very closely allied species—*P. rufescens*, Pasc.—has been described from Penang.

It may be interesting to note here that both of these species of *Philus* have a double stridulating area on the mesonotum,

and in this respect differ from the other species placed in the genus, and, in fact, from all other known *Prionidæ*.

4. *Dialeges undulatus*, Gahan.

Three or four examples. This species was described from examples from Ceylon, Burma, and Siam.

5. *Ceresium sinicum*, White.

One example of this common Chinese species was obtained at Hainan.

6. *Eurybatus 10-punctatus*, Westw.

One male example. This species has been hitherto recorded only from N. India, Burma, Java, and Borneo, the last-named locality being very doubtful. Two specimens from Sarawak which Pascoe referred to the species are distinct from the N. Indian and Burmese forms, and probably belong to the Javan species *E. læta*, Lamere.

7. *Clytanthus Douei*, Chevr., var.

Three examples.

8. *Chlorophorus annularis*, Fabr.

This is a very widely distributed Oriental species.

9. *Xylotrechus quadripes*, Chevr., var.

One example. The postmedian cinereous band of the elytra is broader than in the typical form occurring in India, Burma, and Siam.

10. *Monohammus bimaculatus*, Gahan.

One example. The species was previously known only from N. India, Burma, and Siam.

11. *Pelargoderus apicalis*, sp. n.

Fuscus, supra tenuiter griseo-pubescentis; prothorace lateraliter obsolete tuberculato, fere mutico, disco subrugoso; scutello pube fulva dense oblecto; elytris basi granulosis, deinde sat dense fortiterque punctatis, versus basin sparsissimis, sed in partem tertiam apicalem dense, fulvo-maculatis; corpore inferiore cum capite femoribusque maculatim fulvo-pubescentibus; antennis griseo-fulvis, articulis 3^o ad 10^{um} apice fuscis, articulis 3^o ad 5^{um} vel 6^{um} subtus sat dense ciliatis.

Long. 20, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Hainan (*Whitehead*).

Dark brown, with a faint greyish pubescence covering the greater part of the pronotum and elytra, and a yellowish tawny pubescence, broken up into small spots, spread over the head, underside, legs, and the posterior two fifths or so of the elytra, a few spots of the same colour being very sparsely scattered over the anterior three fifths of the elytra, while four obsolete bands—two dorsal and two lateral—made up of the same tawny pubescence are present on the prothorax. Antennæ greyish tawny, except at the apex of the third and following joints, those of the female nearly twice as long as the body, with the first six or seven joints rather densely ciliate underneath; the scape rugosely punctured and less than half the length of the third joint, the latter being slightly thickened and somewhat rugose towards the base. Prothorax nearly cylindrical, the sides being but feebly rounded and the tubercles so small as to be almost quite obsolete; the disk somewhat rugose. Scutellum entirely fulvous pubescent. Elytra granulate at the base and rather thickly and strongly punctured from thence up to the thickly spotted posterior area. Prosternal process scarcely dilated near the middle of its length; the mesosternal process with a feeble cariniform tubercle along the middle.

This species, being founded upon a female specimen, is only provisionally placed in the genus *Pelargoderus*. In general structure it approaches closely enough to *P. vittatus*, Serv., the type of the genus, the chief points of difference being that in the latter the antennæ are not ciliate underneath, the scape is relatively longer, and the prosternal process is distinctly enough dilated at about the middle of its length.

12. *Melanauster macrospilus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; antennis albo-annulatis; elytris basi haud granulatis, utrisque maculis 11 aut 12 albis, ornatis; pectore abdomineque utrinque luteo-albo-plagiatis; processu mesosterni valde tuberculato.

Long. 28-38, lat. 11-14 mm.

Hab. Hainan (*Whitehead*).

Black and glossy. Prothorax with an acute conical tubercle on each side, below which there is a rather large luteous white spot; the disk with a somewhat raised or tuberculate area across the middle, the raised part consisting of two oblique tubercles towards each side and a postero-median longitudinally impressed tubercle which lies just in front of the deeper and more anterior of the two basal transverse

grooves. Scutellum luteous white. Elytra almost impunctate and altogether without granules, each with eleven or twelve whitish or luteous-white spots differing somewhat in size and form, the smallest being placed near the scutellum; four of the spots are placed close to the outer margin, one (rather large) at the apex, another in the basal depression above the shoulder, and the remaining four or five on the disk in such a position that the whole of the spots on the elytra, excluding the two large apical ones, form four somewhat irregular transverse series. On the underside a spot on each side of the mesosternum, an oblique patch on each side of the metasternum, and a row of five spots on each side of the abdomen are of a luteous-white colour, the rest of the ventral surface except along the middle having a faint greyish pubescence; the legs are also faintly grey, with a dorsal spot near the apex of each femur, the proximal half of the tibiæ, and the upperside of the tarsi luteous white. Antennæ of the male more than half as long again as the body; each of the joints narrowly ringed with luteous white both at the base and apex, except the first, which has a spot only near the apex, and the last three or four, which are almost entirely luteous white. Mesosternal process with a prominent tubercle, the anterior face of which is almost perpendicular, while the ventral face slopes downward in front.

13. *Melanauster similis*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; antennis albo-annulatis; prothorace supra vittis duabus luteo-albis, interruptis, notato; elytris albo-maculatis, basi sparse sed distincte granulatis; corpore subtus pedibusque griseo leviter pubescente; processu mesosterni modice prominente. Long. 42, lat. 20 mm.

Hab. Hainan (*Whitehead*).

This species somewhat resembles the preceding one, but is readily to be distinguished by the following characters:—The prothorax has two interrupted luteous-white bands on the disk and the postmedian tubercle on the disk is rather strongly raised and shows no trace of a notch or impression. The elytra are sparsely but distinctly granulate on the basal sixth; each is marked with about nine or ten larger and twelve to fourteen smaller luteous-white spots, all of which are more or less rounded in outline and arranged without any definite order. The underside of the body is covered with a rather faint bluish-grey pubescence, and there is a patch on each side of the prothorax and a spot on each cheek of a somewhat more distinctly bluish tint. The rings of pubescence on the

antennæ are of the same luteous-white colour as in the preceding species, and each ring embraces the apex of one joint and the base of the next, beginning from the apex of the third joint; but there is a ring also near the middle of the eleventh joint. The mesosternal process is not very prominent, its anterior face being perpendicular and the lower face almost horizontal, so that the angle between these two faces is very nearly a right angle.

This species and the preceding one seem to be most nearly allied to *M. imitator*, White, from Shanghai; but the latter differs from them not only in the size, number, and colour of the elytral spots, but also in having a much more feebly developed mesosternal tubercle.

14. *Melanauster chinensis*, Forst.

One example.

15. *Coptops polypila*, Pasc.

One example. The pubescence in this example has a slightly reddish tint resembling that of *C. rufa*, Thoms., from the Andaman Islands, but in other respects it resembles the type of *C. polypila*. *Coptops petechialis*, Pascoe, from Cambodia, and *C. lacertosa*, Pasc., from Penang, seem to be specifically identical with *C. polypila*, the type of which came from Penang; and these three forms are probably only varieties of the Indian species *Coptops leucostictica*, White.

16. *Olenecamptus bilobus*, Fabr.

Four or five examples of this widely distributed species.

17. *Niphona Hookeri*, sp. n.

N. furcatæ (Bates) sat similis et affinis, sed postice minus attenuata; elytris apice transverse truncatis, angulis externis haud productis; cristis basalibus magis elongatis; tibiis intermediis maris intus ad apicem dente sat magna sed obtusa armatis.

Long. 18–28, lat. 6–9½ mm.

Hab. Hainan (*Whitehead*); N. India, Darjeeling and Sikkim (*Dr. Hooker*); Andaman Islands (*Atkinson coll.*); and China (*Bowring*).

Almost entirely covered with a dense yellowish tawny pubescence. Eyes rather large and coarsely granulate. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, shorter in the female, ciliated underneath, the ciliæ being denser and

somewhat longer on the last few joints. Prothorax unarmed at the sides, longitudinally rugose above, with the median ridge distinct and the others more or less broken, so that the disk presents towards the sides a somewhat roughly granulate appearance. Elytra narrowed behind and sinuately truncate in a transverse direction at the apex, the outer angles not being produced as in some of the allied species; each with a rather prominent ridge placed not far from the suture along the basal fourth and a second very much smaller ridge in the depression between this and the humeral prominence. Pubescence covering the middle of the abdomen and sometimes that on the breast of an ashy-white colour, the rest of the pubescence on the underside and legs being of the same colour as on the upperside.

One male specimen of this species was obtained at Hainan. Two female specimens from N. India, in the British Museum collection, undoubtedly belong to the same species, the only differences noticeable being of a sexual character. In the male, each of the middle tibiæ is armed on the inner side just before the apex with a large blunt tooth, which stands out almost at right angles. This character is present also in two other male specimens in the Museum collection—one from the Andaman Islands, the other being labelled as from China; and as these specimens only differ in being whiter underneath and along the margins and on the disk of the elytra, they may safely be referred to the same species.

18. *Pterolophia annulata*, Chevrr.

One example.

19. *Zotale lineatus*, Gahan.

Mycerinopsis lineatus, Gahan, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) xiv. p. 75.

One example, agreeing very well with typical specimens from Burma.

Since I described this species I have been able to examine the type of the genus *Zotale*, Pasc. *Z. lineatus* is very closely allied to *Z. unicolor*, Pasc., and is certainly congeneric with it.

20. *Sybra posticata*, Gahan.

Sybra posticata, Gahan, l. c. p. 77.

One example. The species occurs also in Burma, Siam, and N. India.

21. *Serixia sedata*, Pasc.

Four examples. Occurs also in Siam and Burma.

22. *Serixia*, sp.

One example, apparently belonging to a new species, but not in sufficiently good condition to be satisfactorily described.

23. *Astathes cyanoptera*, sp. n.

A. episcopali (Chevr.) affinis; flavo-testacea; elytris cyaneis, utrisque obsolete bicarinatis; antennarum scapo subtus testaceo, articulis 3^o-5^{um} fere omnino testaceis; ceteris plus minusve infuscat; pedibus testaceis, tibiis versus apicem tarsisque nigro-fuscis. Long. 12-15, lat. 4½-6 mm.

Hab. Hainan (*Whitehead*).

Head (with the exception of the labrum), prothorax, and underside of the body yellowish testaceous in colour. Head rather strongly and thickly punctured in front and very sparingly on the vertex, slightly concave between the antennal tubercles, and marked with an impressed line along the middle. Antennæ with the first joint testaceous underneath and dark brown above; the joints from the third to the fifth almost wholly testaceous, and the remaining joints more or less deeply infusate. Prothorax with a rather large but not abruptly raised umbone on the middle of the disk, this umbone, like the rest of the disk, being but very sparsely punctured. Elytra of a bright metallic-blue colour, distinctly punctured, and each bearing two very slightly raised lines or carinæ along the inner half, the sutural margin also being raised into a somewhat sharper and more distinct carina. Distal half of the tibiæ and the tarsi blackish brown, the rest of the legs having the same colour as the underside of the body.

This species is very closely allied to *A. episcopalis*, Chevr., and I was at first inclined to regard it as a variety of the latter. *A. episcopalis* differs, however, not only by the violaceous colour of its elytra, but also by the more thickly placed punctures on the umbone of the prothorax and on the vertex of the head; the third joint of its antennæ is entirely dark brown and the fourth to sixth joints are fuscous at the apex; the tibiæ are almost entirely brown, though this colour is somewhat hidden by the dense covering of fulvous setæ. *A. episcopalis*, Chevr., is found in China, Hong Kong, and Formosa. It is the true *violaceipennis* of Dejean's Catalogue,

but not the species described under that name by Thomson, which is very distinct and occurs in India, Burma, &c., and not, so far as I know, in China.

24. *Oberea*, sp.

One example.

In addition to the species enumerated above the collection contains one example referable to a new genus allied to *Merionæda*.

XLVIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Murines from Peru and a new Hare from Venezuela.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Oryzomys prætor, sp. n.

Allied most nearly by proportions and skull-characters to *O. aureus*, Tomes, and *O. princeps*, Thos., but wholly different in colour. General appearance somewhat that of a small *Neotoma*.

Size large. Fur long, soft, close, and thick; hairs of back 13–15 millim. in length. General colour olivaceous fawn-grey, much darkened on the middle and posterior back by the numerous black ends to the longer hairs. Head, cheeks, shoulders, and flanks clearer yellowish grey. Under surface buffy white, quite without line of demarcation; slaty bases of hairs showing through; groins with a fulvous suffusion. Ears of medium size, blackish brown, much darker than the general colour. Outer sides of limbs like sides, inner like belly; upper surface of hands and feet uniform silvery white. Tail slightly longer than head and body, thinly haired, not pencilled, very finely scaled, the rings running about sixteen to the centimetre; its colour uniformly brown above, rather paler below.

Skull on the whole very similar to that of *O. princeps*, but with rather a broader and flatter brain-case and narrower and more parallel-sided interorbital region. Nasals rather broader. Outer plate of zygoma-root more projecting, so that the ante-orbital notch is better defined. Interorbital region narrow, parallel-sided, flat above; its edges square but not sharply so, traceable across the parietals to the outer corners of the interparietal, but not forming sharp ridges or beads. Interparietal



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