

LI.—*List of Coleoptera received from Old Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa.* By ANDREW MURRAY, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 413.]

MONOHAMMUS, Serv.

1. *Monohammus ruspator*, Fab. Syst. El. ii. 300.

M. nubifer, Schönh. Syn. Ins. iii. App. 165.

Nigro-piceus, opacus, dense umbrino-pubescent; thorace inæquali utrinque unispinoso; elytris fasciis duabus cinereis obliquis divergentibus obsoletis.

Long. 8–10 lin., lat. 3 lin.

Opaque, nigro-piceous, clothed with a dense umber-brown close pile. Thorax with a stout spine on each side. Elytra with two cinereous obliquely diverging fasciæ. The scutellar space usually darker brown than the rest, and always stopping short of and within the humeral angle.

I have come to the conclusion that Fabricius's *M. ruspator* and Schönherr's *M. nubifer* are the same species. It varies much in size, and somewhat in shade of colour, and in the markings; but their character is always the same.

The relations of the Old-Calabar *Monohammi* are to the Indian species, and not to the European and North-American, which differ from them somewhat in facies and more especially in texture. The genus is not represented in the Brazilian region, but is replaced by *Tæniotes*, *Ptychodes*, &c.

2. *Monohammus sparsutor*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.

Cinereo-obscurus, in elytris nigro irroratus; capite sulcato, disperse punctato; antennis cinereis, longe obscuro maculatis; thorace inæquali, vage punctato, transverso, antice posticeque truncato, angustaque constricto, basi modice coarctato, spina laterali valida; scutello semirotundato, macula grisea signato; elytris punctato-striatis, thorace latioribus, humeris rectangulis, apice subtruncatis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Similar, so far as regards the colour and markings, to *M. irrorator* (postea), but, as regards form, to the *M. ruspator* of Fabricius, only a little smaller, ash-coloured, and with only some scattered punctures on the head and thorax; on the first is a longitudinal groove. Mandibles and eyes black. Antennæ brownish black, ringed with ash-colour at the base of the articles, starting from the fourth. Thorax transverse, unequal, straight, and narrowly grooved transversely on the anterior

and posterior margins, with the base regularly constricted. Scutellum marked with a yellowish rounded patch. Elytra broader than the thorax, broad and little flattened, projecting and rectangular, on the shoulder, shortly truncate at the apex, marked with striæ formed of small punctures placed rather close to each other. Their surface is covered with little drops of blackish brown. Legs and underside of a uniform grey.

Described by M. Chevrolat from a specimen received by Mr. Hislop; but a specimen, named by him, which I have seems to me only a small variety of *M. ruspator*.

3. *Monohammus basalis*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1857, p. 74.

Brunneo cinereoque variegatus; capite thoraceque (spina laterali valida) vage punctatis; palpis oculisque nigris; antennis nigris, longis (♀), robustis, fusco longe cinereoque breviter annulatis; scutello subquadrato, cinereo, intus depresso; elytris crebre punctatis, ad basin minute tuberculatis, ad apicem subtruncatis, fasciis duabus nigricantibus prima lata basali infra triangulariter protensa, secunda obliqua ultra medium.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ –12 lin., lat. 3– $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species also closely resembles the *M. ruspator* of Fabricius. Its colour is obscure ashy, a little shining here and there. Head irregularly and sparsely punctate, and with a narrow longitudinal groove. Palpi, mandibles at the apex, and eyes black. Antennæ a little longer than the body (in the female), lightly clothed with a fine down below, with the first article black, scabrous and strongly margined at the apex, second small, third and fourth very long, brown, the remainder diminishing in length, and more or less ringed with ash-colour at their base. Thorax transverse, straight and grooved transversely along its anterior and posterior margins, with a very strong lateral spine, which is closely punctate; the disk and the sides are only sparsely punctate. Scutellum somewhat square, ash-coloured, depressed in the middle. Elytra of the breadth of the thorax at the tip of the spines, cut rectangularly on the shoulder, feebly attenuated behind, rounded on the exterior part of the apex, but truncated near the suture, which is unarmed; of an obscure ash-colour mixed with black, with two bands of the same colour; the first rests on the base, and extends as far as the shoulder and obliquely backwards to the suture; the second is narrow, behind the middle, and directed obliquely towards the suture; they are covered with a rather close punctation, which becomes slightly tubercular

on the basal band. Body below and legs of an ash-colour less obscure than above, marked by scattered distant punctures; middle tibiæ excised about the middle of the outer margin, and feebly pilose to the apex; tarsi of a more or less obscure ash-colour fringed by silken and golden hairs.

M. ruspator, Fab. (*nubifer*, Sch.), differs in having the basal dark-brown space triangular, and never occupying the shoulder; this has the whole base, shoulder included, of the brown colour. It is a larger species, and has longer and stronger antennæ.

One specimen. In my collection.

4. *Monohammus oculifrons*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool. 1856, p. 490.

Vage punctatus, fuscus; mandibulis, oculis et in vertice capitis quatuor maculis sericeis nigris; thorace antice uni- et postice bistricto, tuberculis duobus dorsalibus, spina laterali sat valida; elytris fasciis duabus obscuris, prima latissima e basi ad medium, sed secunda ultra medium.

Long. 10 lin., lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This species would have been more correctly named had it been called *oculiociput* instead of *oculifrons*, the black patches from which it is named being quite at the back of the head, so as to be almost concealed under the thorax when the head is bent back. It is of a brownish ash-colour, and marked by small distant punctures. Head strong, longitudinally sulcate in front, with four subocellate velvety black patches joined together posteriorly on the occiput. Labrum large, square. Clypeus transverse, pale ash-coloured. Antennæ entirely brown, scarcely longer than the body (in the female); first article elongated, swollen and nodulated at the apex. Thorax as long as broad, straight at the extremities, with three transverse grooves, of which the anterior is flexuous and the two at the base straight; it is bituberculate towards the disk near the anterior sides, depressed in the centre, and with a slight longitudinal keel. Scutellum semicircular, rather large. Elytra broadly rectangular, raised on the shoulder (with some small smooth tubercles), narrowly rounded at each extremity, and with two obscure bands, of which the first extends from the base to the middle, and the second, which is narrow, is beyond the middle. Middle tibiæ furnished on the outside with an emarginate tooth, and fringed up to the apex with a yellowish down. Five abdominal segments, first and fifth large.

Not common.

5. *Monohammus cordifer*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1856, p. 490.

Parvus, minute et ordine punctatus, griseus; mandibulis apice, oculis maculaque subscutellari et cordiformi in elytris nigris; antennis longis, fuscis; elytris anguste truncatis, fasciola fusca ultra medium signatis.

Long. 4 lin., lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Small, regularly and finely punctate, obscure ash-coloured. Head slightly inclined and longitudinally sulcate. Palpi brown, yellowish at the apex. Mandibles and eyes black. Antennæ once and a half the length of the body; the first article grey, and the following ferruginous. Thorax straight in front and behind, grooved on the anterior margin; lateral spine situated in the middle, tolerably strong and sharp. Scutellum semicircular, silky and ash-coloured. Elytra broader than the thorax, cut straight at the base, rectangular at the shoulder, parallel, narrowly truncate at the apex, marked with a black silky subcordiform patch behind the scutellum; an obscure obsolete transverse band which reaches to the margin is placed beyond the middle, and some small spots of the same colour are scattered here and there. Legs and body below of a uniform ashy-grey colour; middle tibiæ emarginate on the outer side, and clothed with a pale villous pubescence.

One specimen in my collection.

6. *Monohammus Thomsoni*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1855, p. 184. Pl. II. fig. 4.

Affinis *M. Lusce*, Fab. Vage punctatus, fuscus; mandibulis oculisque nigris; capite longitudinaliter sulcato; antennis pubescentibus, apice infuscatis; thorace transverso (cinereo breviter et dense piloso) antice posticeque recto, lateribus acute et valide spinoso; scutello albo; elytris cum macula communi magna scutellari alteraque laterali ampla virguli-formi atro-holosericeis (fœmina).

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Allied to *M. Lusce*, Fab. Fuscous, irregularly punctate. Mandibles and eyes black. Antennæ pubescent, with the apex fuscous. Thorax densely covered with a cinereous pile, the sides armed with an acute and stout spine. Scutellum white. Elytra with a large, black, velvety, silky, scutellar patch common to both, and another large one on the sides.

Named by M. Chevrolat, in accordance with my wish, in honour of Mr. W. C. Thomson, at that time missionary at Old Calabar, now a medical practitioner in Liverpool, to whom

I am indebted for a very large number of the species received from Old Calabar.

7. *Monohammus irrorator*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1855, p. 517.

Alatus, elongatus, vage punctatus, nigro cinereoque vestitus; antennis (cinereo annulatis) tibiisque partim ferrugineis; thorace antice posticeque recte truncato, ad basin late sulcato, spina laterali valida; elytris thorace multo latioribus (humeris rectangulis), in apice obtuse truncatis, striato-punctatis, cinereis nigro irroratis et fere trifasciatis. Long. 8 lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Of the size of *M. ruspator*, Fab., but somewhat narrower and proportionally more elongate. Body ash-coloured, covered with black spots and patches. Head with only some scattered punctures, blackish ash-coloured behind, and with a triangular black patch on its occipital part and an elongated one on each side facing the eyes. Longitudinal channel very narrow. Palpi brown, yellowish at the apex of the articles. Mandibles black, rugose at the base, smooth at the tip. Eyes black. Antennæ ferruginous, ash-coloured at the base of the articles, starting from the fourth: first article obscure, punctate. Thorax almost as long as broad, truncate, rather broadly grooved at the base; its disk has three small blackish convexities with some scattered punctures; the lateral spine is broad and thickened at the base. Scutellum broad, semicircular, ash-coloured, with a large black rounded spot. Elytra three times the length of the thorax, broader than it, projecting and truncate rectangularly at the shoulder, subtruncate at the apex, punctate-striate, the punctures transversely tubercular on their front, near the base, as if impressed from behind; the ground-colour is ashy, and covered with black spots which are more or less confluent, forming as it were three transverse bands. Body below uniform ash-coloured. Thighs arched, ferruginous; tarsi ashy ferruginous.

Only one or two specimens.

8. *Monohammus viridipennis*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d.
Zool. 1855, p. 284.

Opacus, nigro-plumbeus, pube albida indutus; capite in longitudinem arcte sulcato, antice bifoveolato; articulis palporum apice luteis; antennis nigris, corpore vix longioribus; thorace antice posticeque recto et marginato, transversim tristricto, vix punctato, spina laterali valida, brevi; scutello

semirotundato, nigro nitido; elytris punctato-striatis, plus minusve viridibus (fœmina).

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Opaque, leaden black, with a whitish pubescence. Head sharply longitudinally sulcate, bifoveolate in front. Antennæ black, scarcely longer than the body. Thorax transversely thrice constricted, scarcely punctate, with a strong short lateral spine. Scutellum semirotundate, black, shining. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, in some specimens more or less green, in others of the general lead-colour, sometimes faintly obliquely clouded.

In my collection.

PACHYSTOLA, Reiche, Voy. en Abyss. p. 393.

1. *Pachystola annulicornis*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.

1855, p. 184. Pl. III. fig. 5.

Cinereo-glauca; capite antice cervino, postice fusco variegato, longitudine sulcato, mandibulis oculisque nigris; antennis nigris, cum tertio articulo apice quartoque basi cervinis; thorace transverso, antice posticeque (bistricto) recto, lateribus breviter unispinoso, fusco irrorato, vittis tribus glaucis; scutello magno, semirotundato; elytris remote et subseriatim punctatis, glaucinis, cum macula magna scutellari vittaque laterali arcuata, intus ramosa, fuscis; corpore infra cinerascete, lateribus abdominis fusco maculatis.

Long. 12 lin., lat. 4 lin.

The excellent figure by M. Migneaux renders it unnecessary to add any thing to the above rubric, except that the light parts are cinereous or glaucous and the dark parts fuscous.

Several specimens received from the neighbourhood of Creek Town.

This genus, it is scarcely necessary to say, has nothing to do with *Lamia textor*, although that species stands as the first species under a genus of this name in Dejean's Catalogue.

2. *Pachystola arcuata*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool. 1855, p. 184.

Fusca; mandibulis oculisque nigris; capite truncato, inter oculos angusto et inter antennis angulosim emarginato; antennis crassis, apice acutis; thorace transverso, inæqualiter plicato, lateribus late et acute spinoso; elytris cum maculis duabus brunneis, prima decussata (e scutello ad medium marginem), secunda laterali (infra humerum) et ubique grosse punctata; vitta alba pectorali.

Long. 11 lin., lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Fuscous; mandibles and eyes black. Thorax unequally plicate. Elytra with two brown patches: the first decussate, from the scutellum to the middle of the margin; the second lateral, below the shoulder, and everywhere coarsely punctate. Underside with a white pectoral stripe.

Several specimens.

3. *Pachystola decussata*, Chevr. Rev. et Mag. d. Zool.
1856, p. 530.

Brunnea; vittis duabus in thorace (prima laterali, secunda infra lata post oculos), in elytris vittis duabus decussatis, magnam literam X formantibus, tertique parte apicali suturæ, femoribus posticis ad apicem maculis duabus corporeque infra (medio excepto) albidis; mandibulis, clypeo et oculis amplis nigris; antennis validis, corpore brevioribus, articulo ultimo acuto.

Long. 16 lin., lat. 5 lin.

Brown. Head convex on the forehead, truncated obliquely below, marked behind with five lines and with a longitudinal narrow channel which borders the eyes. Mandibles brilliant black. Labrum pilose, square. Clypeus very narrow, transverse. Eyes large, slightly emarginate above, black. Antennæ hardly reaching more than two-thirds of the length of the body, tolerably thick, with the last article acuminate. Thorax straight in front and behind, marked with three transverse channels; four white longitudinal dorsal tubercles two lines in length, the first on the side, and the second below, facing the eye; lateral spine very stout and sharp. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra broader than the thorax, raised on the shoulder, and depressed within it, parallel and rounded towards the apex of the suture, which is slightly angular; they have two white bands crossed in the form of an X, and of which each starts obliquely from the shoulder to the middle of the suture, and thence proceeds backwards obliquely to the margin, which it reaches at the level of the apex of the posterior thigh; at that place it bends back in a semicircle towards the extremity, and remounts on the suture, where it terminates below the union of the lines. Legs and middle of the body of an ashy brown. Breast and abdomen broadly margined with white; posterior thighs with two white patches at the apex; abdomen with five segments, the last large, broadly truncate above, emarginate in the middle, and longitudinally channelled beneath.

One specimen.

4. *Pachystola ligata*.

Fusca; capite, fronte et clypeo pube grisea (versus oculos

dilutior) vestitis, postice medio atque pone oculos vitta brevi albida vestito, macula subbrunnea vel derasa pone angulos oculorum et supra et subtus; thorace supra vittis tribus, una media dorsali, alteris utrinque ad latera et margine basali albidis; pectore pube grisea vestito, vitta laterali albida utrinque instructo; elytris vittis albidis, bis decussatis; antennis articulo tertio macula parva postica ad basin et breviter ad apicem, articulo quarto breviter ad basin albidis: subtus albido-grisea.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. 3 lin.

Brown; entirely clothed with dark-brown pubescence. Head with front and clypeus brownish griseous, turning paler and yellowish white next the eyes, and also on their posterior margins, except at the upper and under angles. Eyes coarsely granular, emarginate, and very nearly meeting on the top of the head; back of the head with a groove and a whitish stripe, the sides obliquely white. Antennæ as long as the body, with a whitish mark at the back of the base of the third article, the top of which and the base of the fourth are also whitish, the remaining articles lighter brown than the basal articles. Thorax with a stout tubercular spine on each side; the disk raised, but without the furrows and raised spaces so characteristic of the other species of *Pachystola* and *Prosopocera*, or, if present, they are concealed by the pubescence; basal margin plicate and pale, a longitudinal narrow dorsal stripe and a broader pale stripe on the sides; beyond this, the sides below are griseous, and then another whitish stripe. Scutellum palish brown, with a whitish line in the middle and along the sides. Elytra sparingly punctate, most strongly towards the base, with a decussate whitish pattern; a stripe starts from the base between the scutellum and the shoulder, runs obliquely backwards to the margin, reaching it about the middle of the elytra, and becoming wider as it goes backwards; about a fourth of the length of the elytra from the base this stripe sends off a branch towards the suture, which it reaches before the middle; it then turns obliquely towards the margin, which it reaches at about a fourth from the apex; on reaching the margin, it divides, one narrow fringe running round the apex to the sutural angle, the other trends obliquely across to the suture, which it reaches a short distance from the apex, and continues down to the sutural angle, there joining the marginal line. Under-side and legs clothed with yellowish white; the upperside of the last two tarsi brown.

Unique. In my collection.

[To be continued.]



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