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Cerambycidae from Sumatra, with Descriptions of New Species.

By

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Through the kindness of Dr. Leopold Fulmek, formerly Entomologist of the Deli Experiment Station, Medan, Sumatra, I received for determination a small collection of beetles belonging to the family Cerambycidae collected in the years 1921 to 1926. *)

My sincere thanks are extended to Dr. Fulmek for his kindness in permitting me to deposit all of the specimens, including the types of new species, in the collection of the United States National Museum at Washington. All of this material was collected by Dr. Fulmek, and since the distribution data may be interesting, I offer the following notes.

CERAMBYCINAE.

Plocaederus sp.

One deformed adult, not fully colored. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Rhytidodera simulans White.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Stromatium longicorne Newman.

Two examples. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

*) See also: FISHER, W. S., *Cerambycidae* in: *Fauna Sumatrana*, (Beitrag No. 37). *Supplementa Entomologica*, No. 15, März 1927, S. 80-86 (Berlin, Walther Horn).

Ceresium flavipes Fabricius.

Two examples, male and female. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Chloridolum vittipennis, new species.

Elongate, narrow, strongly flattened above; head and pronotum golden green, the latter violaceous blue at middle; mandibles green, with the tips bronzy brown; palpi dark brown, with the tips of the joints paler; antenna dark brown, except the basal joint, which is bronzy green; scutellum green; elytra bluish green, becoming violaceous black along lateral and sutural margins, and each elytron ornamented with a broad, longitudinal, bronzy green vitta extending from base to apex; beneath bronzy green, the legs bluish or purplish green, with the tarsi brown, and bases of femora reddish.

Head with the front coarsely, longitudinally rugose, sparsely, irregularly punctate between the rugae, coarsely, confluent punctate behind the eyes. Antenna about one and one half times as long as the body; third joint slightly longer than the fourth.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, armed on each side just behind the middle with a short, obtuse tooth; surface glabrous, coarsely, transversely rugose at sides and along base and apex, longitudinally rugose at middle. Scutellum elongate triangular.

Elytra with the tips separately acutely rounded; surface densely, finely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous pubescence.

Body beneath finely, densely punctate, except the prosternum and femora, which are coarsely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, silky white pubescence. Posterior legs very long.

Length, 16 mm.; width, 3.5 mm.

Type locality. — Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra.

Described from a single specimen collected during 1926. This species is closely allied to *cinnyris* Pascoe, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum longitudinally rugose at the middle, without distinct bluish-black pubescent spots, the antenna uniformly brown, except basal joint, the bases of the femora reddish, and the pubescence longer and more conspicuous on the elytra and under side of the body.

Rosalia (Eurybatus) inexpectata Ritsema.

One example. Bandar Baroe, East Coast of Sumatra, June 12, 1926.

Chlorophorus jacobsoni Schwarzer.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

L A M I I N A E.

Epepeotes luscus Fabricius.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Dihammus rusticator Fabricius.

Four examples. Three from Medan, East Coast of Sumatra, and one from Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, 1926.

Melanuster medenbachi var. **sumatrensis**, new variety.

This variety resembles *medenbachi* Ritsema very closely, but it differs from the typical form in having the pubescence above and beneath of a beautiful bluish-white color, instead of grey as in the typical *medenbachi*, and in having the pubescence on the elytra shorter and more scale-like.

Length, 30 mm.; width, 11 mm.

Type locality. — Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra.

Described from a single female collected during 1926.

Marmaroglypha sumatrana Ritsema.

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, 1926.

Batocera hector Thomson.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Batocera rubus ab. **thomsoni** Javet.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Batocera rubus var. **stigma** Voet.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Gnoma longicollis Fabricius.

One example. Rimboen, East Coast of Sumatra, February, 1925.

Palimna annulata var. **tessellata** Pascoe.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Xylorhiza adusta Wiedemann.

One example. Selajang, East Coast of Sumatra, February 17, 1925.

Olenecamptus optatus Pascoe.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Abryna buccinator Pascoe.

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, June 1926.

Milothris irrorata Fabricius.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Pterolophia gregalis Fisher.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

Anandra vittata Aurivillius.

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra. The species of the genus *Anandra* are supposed to have twelve joints in the antennae, but the specimen listed above has only eleven visible joints, although the description given for *vittata* by Aurivillius fits this specimen. One antenna is missing, but the other one has the last joint very long without a visible suture at the middle.

Aegocidnus insularis, new species.

Above and beneath uniformly reddish brown, the elytra irregularly ornamented with yellowish white pubescent spots.

Head with the front wider than long, feebly convex, broadly, feebly concave between the antennal tubercles, which are feebly developed and widely separated, with a narrow, longitudinal groove on the occiput and vertex; surface finely, densely granulose, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, yellowish white pubescence; mandibles reddish brown; palpi brown, paler at apices; eyes large, deeply emarginate, lower lobes rounded, upper lobes small, and separated from one another on the top by the width of the upper lobe. Antenna nearly twice as long as the body, slender, uniformly reddish brown, feebly ciliate beneath with rather short, black hairs; first joint rather robust, cylindrical, extending to middle of pronotum; third joint subequal in length to the first and slightly shorter than the fourth, the following joints gradually diminishing in length.

Pronotum quadrate, equal in width at base and apex; sides slightly expanded at middle, and armed on each side just behind the middle with a large, acute tooth; surface moderately convex, feebly, broadly, transversely depressed along base and anterior margin, densely, finely granulose, sparsely clothed with short, inconspicuous pubescence, which is more conspicuous on the disk, forming a vague, narrow, longitudinal, median vitta, and an oblong spot on each side of the middle. Scutellum small, wide, broadly rounded at apex.

Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum (one elytron missing), feebly depressed on basal half; sides parallel to apical fourth, then arcuately narrowed to the tips, which are separately broadly rounded; surface finely, densely granulose, rather densely, coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming obsolete toward apices, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, recumbent hairs, and each elytron ornamented with yellowish white pubescence as follows: A small spot near scutellum, a large, irregular spot on middle of elytron at basal third, a

large transverse spot at apical third, but not extending to sutural or lateral margins, and with numerous spots irregularly distributed along sutural margin and on disk in front of middle.

Body beneath densely, finely granulose, sparsely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence; first abdominal segment densely clothed with yellowish white pubescence along posterior margin; last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex, with a large, round, very deep depression at apical margin.

Length, 6 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Type locality. — Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra.

Described from a single specimen collected during 1926. This species is allied to *flavomaculatus* Fisher, but it differs from that species in being larger and more elongate, of a uniform reddish brown color, in having the pronotum opaque and finely, densely granulose, and armed on each side with a large acute tooth, the antennae feebly ciliate beneath, and by the different arrangement of the yellowish white pubescent spots on the elytra.

***Glenea honora* Pascoe.**

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, June, 1926.

***Glenea dimidiata* Fabricius.**

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, 1926.

***Glenea paulina* Gahan.**

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, 1926.

***Glenea strigata* Thomson.**

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra, 1926.

***Glenea novemguttata* Guérin-Meneville.**

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

***Glenea funerula* Thomson.**

One example. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra.

***Glenea fulmeki*, new species.**

Above and beneath dark reddish brown, the upper surface ornamented with tawny yellow pubescence; palpi and legs yellowish testaceous, the latter with the anterior and middle tarsi blackish above; antennae uniformly brownish black.

Head with the front longer than wide, feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove on vertex; surface sparsely, coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, greyish or

yellowish pubescence, with a few erect, black hairs intermixed, and ornamented on the occiput with an elongate, tawny yellow pubescent spot, which is triangularly emarginate posteriorly; antennae slightly longer than the body.

Pronotum as wide as long, uniformly convex; sides nearly parallel, feebly constricted behind middle; surface densely clothed with velvety black pubescence, concealing the surface, the pubescence slightly greyish at the sides, and ornamented with a moderately broad, longitudinal, median vitta of tawny yellow pubescence extending from base to anterior margin. Scutellum broad, concave, densely clothed with tawny yellow pubescence at middle and blackish pubescence at sides.

Elytra moderately carinate and strongly deflexed at the sides; apex of each elytron transversely truncate, furnished with a short spine at the sutural margin and a longer spine at the outer angle; surface in front of median fascia sparsely, coarsely punctate, densely clothed with short, recumbent, pale brown pubescence, but the pubescence not extending to the lateral carinae; surface behind median fascia and along lateral carinae on basal halves densely clothed with velvety black pubescence, without visible punctures; each elytron ornamented with tawny yellow pubescence as follows: A transverse spot near middle, not extending to sutural margin or lateral carina, but connected externally to a narrow vitta extending forward along the brownish pubescent area to basal fourth, a large obliquely oval spot at apex, and a small, round spot near lateral carina, midway between the median fascia and apical spot; deflexed sides densely clothed along lateral margins with short, recumbent, greyish pubescence, and each with two rows of coarse punctures extending from base to near apex.

Body beneath densely, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, greyish pubescence, with a few erect hairs intermixed; pubescence on legs yellowish. Length, 14 mm.; width, 4.5 mm.

Type locality. — Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra.

Described from a single female collected during 1926. This species resembles *anticepunctata* Thomson, but it differs from that species in being more robust, in having the brown pubescent area on the basal halves of the elytra not extending to the lateral carinae, which are more feebly developed, the median tawny yellow pubescent spot on each elytron more transverse and connected externally to a narrow vitta of the same colored pubescence extending forward to the basal fourth, and in having a small, round, tawny yellow pubescent spot on each elytron near the lateral carina, midway between the median fascia and the apical spot.

***Nupserha fricator* Dalman.**

Four examples. Medan, East Coast of Sumatra, October 16, 1922.

Astathes splendida Fabricius.

One example. Atjeh, Northern Sumatra, November 25, 1921.

Astathes partita Gahan.

One example. Dolok Baros, East Coast of Sumatra. This specimen differs slightly from the typical form in having the violaceous blue color on the elytra simply indicated by a small spot on the humeri.

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