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Part XI

**NEW GENERA, SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF LAMIINÆ
(COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDÆ)
FROM SOUTH AFRICA**

by

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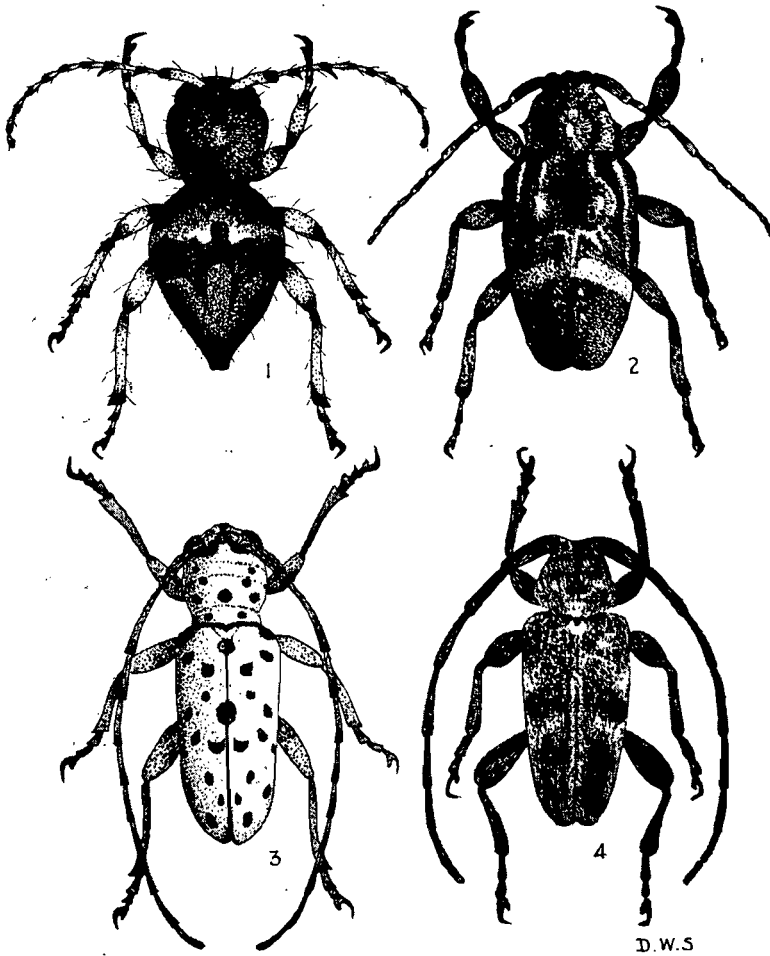
Critical study of South African material preserved in the private collection of the senior author and of specimens sent to us by other workers has resulted in the discrimination of new genera, species and varieties of Lamiinæ (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae), which are hereunder formally described as new to science.

Our best thanks are due to Dr. E. McC. Callan and Dr. J. C. van Hille, of Rhodes' University, Grahamstown, for their kindness in making considerable material available for study, from which *Spinosomatidia obesa* and *Phytoecia (Blepisanis) bohemani* var. *flavcola* have proved to be new.

Thanks are also due to Mr. P. A. Clancey, Director of the Durban Museum, and to Mr. A. L. Bevis of the Museum staff, for their unfailing courtesy and kindness, and to Mr. D. Will-Smith, Staff Artist of the Durban Museum, for his careful preparation of the figures which illustrate this paper.

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Figures 1-4

1. *Spinosomatidia obesa* Hunt and Breuning (x 11).
2. *Freocorus turgidus* Hunt and Breuning (x 6.5).
3. *Pseudochariesthes multiguttata* Hunt and Breuning (x 6).
4. *Aderpas griseotinctus* Hunt and Breuning (x 6.3).

SPINOSOMATIDIA, gen. nov.

Shape oval. Antennæ moderately strong, as long as the body, sparsely fringed below, consisting of ten joints. The scape has a convex dorsal face, is rather long and is the longest of all the segments. Segment two is half the length of the first. Segments three, four and five are of obvious equal length, each of the segments being a little longer than the second or any one of the segments six to ten which are sub-equal. Each segment one to five is armed with an internal apical spine small and conical on the first, rather long on the second and fourth, a little longer on the third, and very small on the fifth. Antennal tubercles distant and not projected. Eyes grossly faceted, very strongly indented, with the lower lobe longer than broad. Frons transverse; clypeus and upper lip fused at frons. Pronotum strongly transverse, very convex, regularly rounded at sides; sides with a sub-vertical projection. Elytra ovoid, somewhat swollen, rounded at summit. Head retractile. Prosternal projection very narrow, less high than coxæ, arched, slightly inclined forward. Metasternum very short. Apterous. Tarsi of medium length. Cotyloid intermediate cavities closed. Coxæ prominent, globular. Femora claviform. Intermediate tibiæ dorsally curved. The whole body and the first three antennal segments somewhat sparsely equipped with rather long, upstanding hairs.

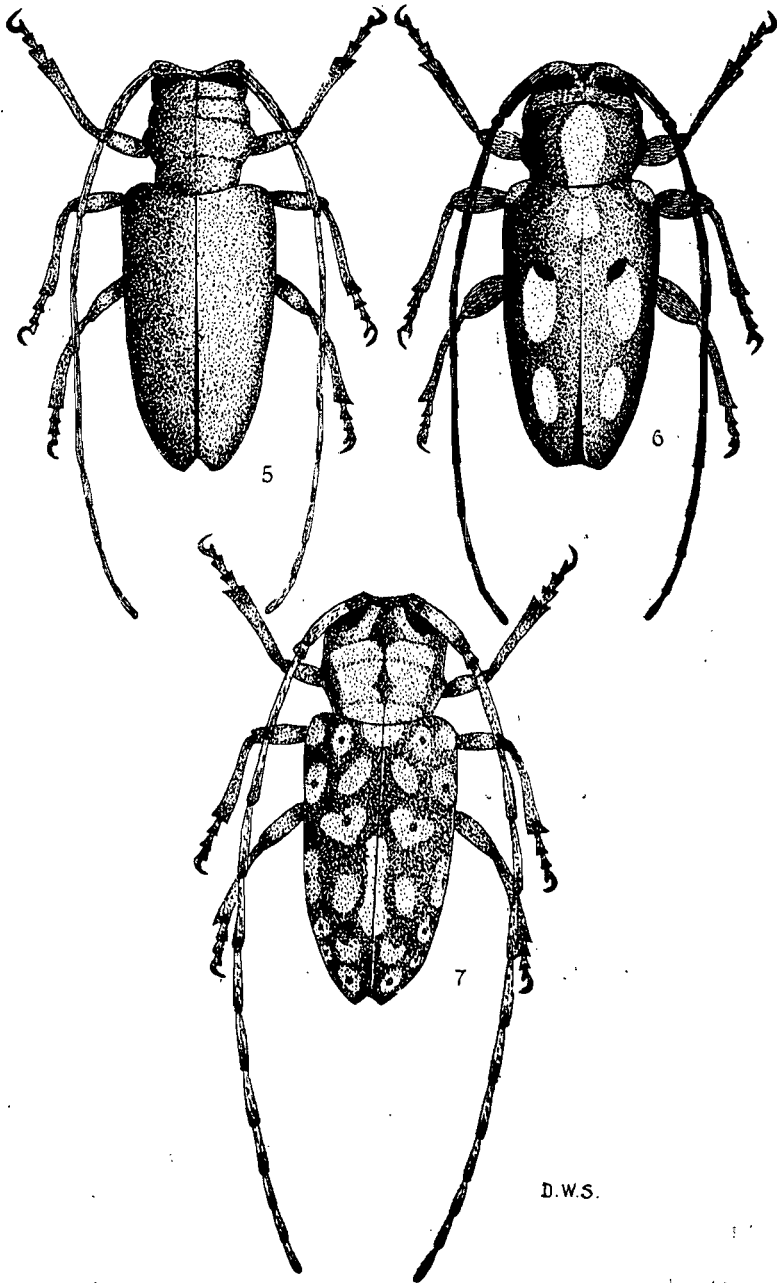
Generotype: Spinosomatidia obesa, sp. nov.

This genus belongs to the tribe Parmenini. It is closely related to *Somatidia* Thomson, but differs in the reduced number of antennal segments, several of which are armed with an apical spine.

Spinosomatidia obesa, sp. nov. Fig. No. 1

Head and pronotum very densely and very finely punctate. Lower lobes of the eyes considerably shorter than the genæ. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra not so finely or densely punctured as the head and pronotum. Two clearly defined and one somewhat obscure tubercle at the base of each elytron, situated as follows: one near the suture, one medially and one slightly post-medially. The ends of the tibiæ fringed with spines.

Dark brown, except on the basal fifth and the apical half of the elytra, which is red and covered with fine whitish pubescence, the rest of the elytra shining. Extreme base of the first antennal segment red, the basal half of all segments as from the second is light



Figures 5-7

5. *Prosopocera* (*Alphitopola*) *violaceogrisea* Hunt and Breuning (x 2.6).
 6. *Prosopocera* (*Alphitopola*) *murrea* Distant, var. *disjuncta* Hunt and Breuning (x 4).
 7. *Prosopocera* (*Alphitopola*) *submaculosa* Hunt and Breuning (x 5).

red; dorsal claws orange. The legs are sparsely covered with long whitish depressed hairs, particularly on the femora.

Length: 3.5 mm.

Breadth: 1.5 mm.

Holotype: Grahamstown, Cape Province (1945. E. Scott). Unique. In the Hunt Collection.

***Aderpas griseotinctus*, sp.nov. Fig. No. 4**

Male: Fairly close to *A. brunneus* Thomson but the elytra are more slightly truncated at the summit and are each equipped with two discal longitudinal lines only slightly elevated; there is also a difference in colouring.

Fairly robust. Antennae one and a quarter times as long as body; scape moderately swollen and evenly rounded with distinct semi-circular apical cicatrix; third segment equal in length to the scape, the remaining segments gradually decreasing in size. The scape finely and closely punctate, the remaining segments micropunctate. Frons about as broad as long, faintly convex; antennal tubercles moderately raised, the space between deeply indented. Lower lobes of the eyes shorter than genae, which are without apparent punctures.

Pronotum transverse, finely and sparsely punctured, laterally armed with a blunt spine, situated at the basal quarter. Scutellum small and sub-truncate.

The elytra moderately elongated, parallel-sided to about the apical quarter, apically excised, faintly carinate, with two discal longitudinal lines, faintly raised; humeri fairly prominent; somewhat coarsely but not very closely punctured.

Legs of medium length; femora claviform; tarsi moderately broad; first segment of the posterior tarsi as long as following two joints together; claws divergent.

Black, covered with whitish grey pubescence. A few erect black hairs on the basal lateral part of the prothorax, also on the under-surface of the antennal segments. Scutellum covered with white pubescence. Elytra marbled with dark brown and whitish grey and sparsely covered with stout, pectinate black hairs. The apical part of antennal segments three to eleven covered with dark brown pubescence.

Female: Slightly more robust and somewhat larger than male.

Length: 6 mm.

Breadth: 2 mm.

Holotype ♂ and *Allotype* ♀: Umkomaas River Valley district

Richmond, Natal. (21 November, 1954: J. W. Hunt.) In the Hunt collection. Twelve paratypes. Also from Eteza, Zululand.

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) murrea Distant, var. **disjuncta** nov. Fig. No. 6

Similar to the typical form but the white discal band on each elytron is divided into two somewhat oval-shaped spots, one median and one preapical.

Holotype ♂: Ubombo, Zululand. (8 January, 1954. J. W. Hunt.) In the Hunt collection. Two paratypes.

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) submaculosa, sp.nov. Fig. No. 7

Not very robust; rather elongated. Antennæ slender and a little more than half as long again as the body; the scape of moderate length, mediumly swollen, with a faint rounded apical cicatrice; the third segment being about half as long again as the scape and about two-fifths longer than the fourth segment, the following segments sub-equal with the exception of the apical one which is the shortest; all segments micropunctate.

The frons about as long as broad, faintly convex, with a fine median longitudinal line extending to the base of the head, and two fine, not quite paralleled, longitudinal lines extending to the apical quarter of the inner margin of the lower lobes of the eyes. The lower lobes of the eyes about as long as broad, noticeably shorter than the genæ, the whole head without discernible punctures except the antennal tubercles, which are finely and sparsely punctured.

Pronotum slightly longer than broad; somewhat convex; with a well stressed, conical lateral spine; faint anterior and distinct posterior transverse grooves; smooth. Scutellum strongly transverse, semicircular, smooth.

The elytra more or less parallel-sided for about half their length, gradually narrowing, the apices rounded. Humeri not very prominent; fairly finely but not very closely punctured.

Legs of moderate length, the femur moderately swollen, the tarsi moderately broad, the segments of more or less equal length; claws divergent.

This species is near to *P.(A.) maculosa* Pascoe, the colour and markings being somewhat similar. It is easily distinguished, however, from that species by the following: the lateral spine of the

pronotum being well stressed, wider and longer, and the elytra a little more densely punctuate and a little less narrowing toward the summit; by the maculae being wider apart; an elongated macula common to the suture, which extends from just short of the middle to about the apical quarter of the elytra; a sigmoid macula on each elytron, laterally situated, behind the humerus; and some of the elytral maculae showing in the centre a small circular core of dark brown pubescence.

Length: 11 mm.

Breadth: 4 mm.

Holotype ♀: Elandshoek, Natal. (6 November, 1946. A. L. Capener.) Unique. In the Hunt collection.

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) violaceogrisea, sp.nov. Fig. No. 5

Very elongated, cylindrical, moderately robust. Antennae a little longer than the body; the scape moderately swollen, with distinct semicircular apical cicatrix; the third segment about one and a quarter times as long as the scape and one and a third times as long as the fourth, the remaining segments sub-equal, all finely and densely punctured. Frons longer than broad, slightly convex, with a fine longitudinal median line extending to the base of the head; antennal tubercles moderately raised, space between concave; lower lobes of the eyes a little longer than broad, about four times the length of the genae, which are without noticeable punctures.

Pronotum slightly transverse, laterally armed with a very small blunt spine, with two apical, transverse, shallow grooves and two basal, deeply depressed, grooves, the posterior groove of the latter two being strongly sinuate; sparsely and very finely punctured. Scutellum transverse, almost twice as broad as long; sides narrowing slightly toward apex, which is narrowly rounded.

Elytra, very elongated, parallel-sided to about the basal fifth, apices rounded. Humeri prominent; coarsely and not too densely punctured at the base, the punctures gradually growing fine and disappearing in the apical part; basally indentate.

Legs not very long; femora claviform; the tarsi moderately broad; claws divergent.

Head black; Prothorax reddish brown, the rest of the body dark brown, covered with greyish lilac tomentum; on each elytron there are two very small, round, black spots; situated, one on the side, well behind the humeral angle, and one distally at the apex of the

basal quarter. Palpi lighter brown, sparsely grey tomentose. On the apical two thirds of the upper side of the middle tibiae there is a ridge of bright golden hairs, not so well developed on the posterior tibiae; on the underside of the anterior tibiae there are a few shining white hairs. The scape sparsely grey tomentose and the remaining segments, from the third, greyish violet tomentose.

Length: 21 mm.

Breadth: 7 mm.

Holotype ♀: Maputa, Zululand. (November, 1936. H. W. Bell-Marley.) Unique. In the Hunt collection.

***Pseudochariesthes multiguttata*, sp.nov. Fig. No. 3**

Elongated; not very robust. The antennae slender, half as long again as the body; the scape closely micropunctate, somewhat swollen and evenly rounded, without trace of an apical cicatrix; the third segment nearly twice as long as the scape and two-fifths longer than the fourth segment, the following segments gradually decreasing, without apparent trace of punctures. The frons as long as broad, slightly convex, with a fine median longitudinal line extending to the base of the head; antennal tubercles moderately raised, rather widely separated, the space between concave, with a strongly marked transverse, semi-circular groove. The upper lobes of the eyes narrow, lower lobes about as long as broad and equal in length to the genae. The whole head densely and finely punctured.

Pronotum about as broad as long, unarmed laterally, with an anterior sinuate, transverse groove, and a very strongly depressed posterior groove (somewhat sinuate in some specimens), the whole very densely and finely punctured. Scutellum transverse, about one and a half times as broad as long, approximately semi-circular, densely and finely punctured.

Elytra elongated, parallel-sided to about the apical quarter, the apices rounded. Humeri fairly prominent; completely covered with dense but fine punctures.

Legs not very long, femora moderately swollen; tibiae slightly swollen apically, with upper edge of middle tibia slightly elevated; tarsi moderately broad, the first segment of the posterior tarsi somewhat longer than either of the two following segments; claws divergent.

Dark reddish brown, completely covered with pale egg-shell blue tomentum. Prothorax with thirteen small round black spots, nine

discal and two on each side, situated as follows: discal spots, two above the anterior groove, five between the anterior and posterior grooves and two below the posterior groove (in some specimens these two spots are so small as to be very difficult to detect); lateral spots, one above the anterior groove and one between the anterior and posterior grooves.

On the elytra, two small black spots are common to the suture, one situated close behind the scutellum and one just before the middle. There are fifteen additional spots on each elytron, one situated on the humeral angle and the others in the following order: 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. The lateral margins of the elytra are edged with testaceous. On the under side there are two black spots situated on each side, mid-way between the base of the middle and posterior legs. The palpi and legs are reddish yellow in colour. The first three antennal segments, finely grey tomentose, the intermediate segments red tomentose, and the last three segments are brownish black tomentose.

Length: 7 mm.

Breadth: 2 mm.

Holotype: Ubombo, Zululand. (13 November, 1953. J. W. Hunt.) In the Hunt collection. Also three paratypes from the same locality.

FREOCORUS, gen.nov.

Elongated, oval. Antennæ fine, about two thirds the length of the body, not fringed below; scape moderately long and not too strong, equal in length to either the third or fourth segments and twice as long as the fifth; the second segment a quarter the length of the scape, the fifth slightly shorter than either the sixth or seventh, equal in length to either the eighth or ninth, the last two segments are a little shorter.

Antennal tubercles moderately projecting, with a slight projection on the inner surface. Eyes strongly indented. Frons trapeze-shaped. Clypeus broad. Pronotum strongly transverse, convex, having two narrow transversal depressions one anterior and one posterior, and a small sharp-pointed lateral spine which is placed nearer the base than to the anterior border; there are two obtuse discal swellings, two premedian near the median line, and two median placed somewhat sideways. Elytra elongated, convex, rounded at summit, equipped with numerous small tubercles and a rather high post-basal longitudinal crest. Head retractile. Metasternal projection

not very wide, obliquely truncated at its anterior border. Metasternum of medium length. Cotyloid intermediate cavities open. Tarsi of medium length. Femora claviform; intermediate tibiae without dorsal furrow; claws diverse.

Generotype: *Freocorus turgidus*, sp.nov.

This genus belongs to the tribe Crossotini. It has the appearance of a member of the genus *Corus Pascoe*, and forms a kind of transition between the genera *Frea* Thomson and *Neohecyra* Breuning.

Freocorus turgidus, sp.nov. Fig. No. 2

Space between the antennal tubercles concave, with a median, longitudinal, depressed line. Lower lobes of the eyes not as long as the genae, with short closely oppressed white hairs along the inner orbit of each eye. Vertex and pronotum rather densely and finely punctuate. Scutellum large and truncated. Elytra apically excised, densely and not too finely punctuate, with a tiny hair at the bottom of each point.

Black. Covered with dark reddish brown pubescence, intermingled with whitish. The whitish pubescence predominates on the genae, on the lateral parts of the pronotum, on the entire second third of the elytra, the under-part of the body, the femora, the anterior three-quarters of the tibiae, and on the first two antennal segments. The antennal segments three to eleven are covered with a rather dark brown pubescence and narrowly ringed with a whitish colour in the apical part. Clypeus brown, smooth, hairless. Metasternum with a yellowish pubescence.

Length: 6 mm.

Breadth: 2.25 mm.

Holotype: Mkuzi, Zululand. (16 March, 1953. J. W. Hunt.) Unique. In the Hunt collection.

Phytoecia (Blepisanis) bohemani Pascoe, var. ***flaveola*** nov.

Like the typical form, the pubescence of the body, however, is of a straw-yellow colour instead of whitish grey.

Holotype: Rustenburg, Transvaal. (January, 1950. Hill.) Unique. In the Hunt collection.