

is doing to completion or not; if he leaves his work unfinished, others will rise up after him and resume the thread of his labours and carry the good work onward; but whilst we contend that there is no room for faint-heartedness in considering the shortness and uncertainty of life, we must not forget to draw from it the wholesome lesson of doing *at once* what we have in our power to do, and not delaying and postponing this or that investigation for "a more convenient season" that may never come.

IV. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Asiatic Longicorn Coleoptera.* By F. P. PASCOE, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 3rd March, 1856.]

THE collections of insects recently sent to this country by Mr. Wallace from Malacca and Borneo are especially rich in the longicorn *Coleoptera*, the greater part being new to Entomologists. The more remarkable I now bring to the notice of the Society, and to these I have added a few others yet undescribed collected by Mr. Fortune in North China.

BLEMMYA.

Maxillary palpi shorter than the labial, with the terminal joints in both rounded; mandibles produced; antennæ short, with the basal joint thick and longer than the third, the sixth to the eleventh widely dilated on one side; thorax unarmed, rounded, wider behind; elytra depressed; legs short, robust.

A remarkable genus, whose nearest affinity appears to be with *Mallosoma*.

Blemmya Whitei. (Pl. XVI. fig. 6.)

B. atra; scutello albo; elytris atris, carinatis, fasciâ angusta alba, in singulis interruptâ. Borneo.

Black, thickly and roughly punctured, a fringe of white appressed hairs on the posterior margin of the prothorax, but interrupted as they approach the scutellum, and not continuous be-

neath; elytra with a prominent carina on each commencing at the basal angle and indistinctly terminating near the apex; rather below the middle a narrow band formed of white hairs, interrupted at the carina, and scarcely confluent at the suture; beneath black; the posterior margins of the episternum and margin of the first abdominal segment each furnished with a fringe of white hairs.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Blemmya bifasciata.

B. atra; scutello concolore; elytris atris, fasciis angustis duabus albis. Borneo.

Size of the last; black, very closely punctured, fringe of white hairs at the posterior margin of the prothorax, continuous, two white hairy fasciæ dividing the elytra into three equal parts; under surface as in *B. Whitei*, but tomentose, with four abdominal segments margined with white. There is only a faint trace of the carina in this species.

PROTHEMA.

Head rather produced; palpi equal, subfiliform; antennæ long, with the sixth to the tenth joints dilated on one side towards the end; thorax rounded, wider behind; elytra rather short, depressed; scutellum minute; four anterior legs moderate; posterior lengthened, with their tarsi compressed.

This genus, like the last, appears to be allied to *Mallosoma*.

Prothema signata. (Pl. XVI. fig. 5.)

P. atra, scabra, corpore subtus hirto; elytris singulis maculis duabus pilosis ochraceis, unâ scutellare curvata, alterâ pone mediam transversâ lunulata. China Borealis.

Black, with the head, thorax and elytra rough from numerous small granulations, a curved line from near the shoulder bordering the scutellum and directed outwards, and a transverse lunulate spot below the middle of each elytron covered with ochraceous hairs; body beneath tomentose, white, with a diluted saffron yellow tinge on the sides.

Length 7 lines.

Prothema funerea.

P. atra, scabra, pilis flavescens infra vestita. China Borealis.

Black, and granulated as in the last, but without any hairy

specks in the elytra. In my specimen the under surface is not so brightly marked as in the first species, and the sides of the elytra are nearly parallel, not dilated posteriorly.

Length 7 lines.

ACROCYRTA.

♂ Antennæ longer than the body, basal and fourth joint shorter than the third, fifth to the eleventh longest and subequal, and all from the third to the ninth more or less thickened and spined at the end; the eleventh (in ♂ only) hooked; thorax lengthened, subcylindrical; elytra rounded, spined at the apex; legs long, four posterior femora biapiculate, tibiæ and tarsi much compressed.

The remarkable apical hook of the antennæ exactly resembles that of *Ancylocera*, but is found only in the males; the genus is allied to *Clytus*.

Acrocyrtia clytoides. (Pl. XVI. fig. 1.)

A. atra; prothorace punctata, angulis posterioribus albo-marginatis; elytris pilosis, maculis duabus, scutelloque albis. Borneo.

Black, head minutely punctured; prothorax more coarsely and closely punctured, the inferior and lower margin with a narrow border of white hairs, the anterior portion having an indistinct blueish blotch on each side; scutellum white; elytra impunctate, with two white hairy fasciate marks, the basal mark bent with its apex towards the scutellum, the apical nearly transverse in both, becoming attenuate as they approach the margin; body beneath pilose, black, with the borders of the episternum and two first abdominal segments white; antennæ with the first five joints black, the three next leaden at the base, the rest black.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Astathes simulator.

A. rubro-miniata, hirsuta; thorace gibbosa; elytris concavis, postice dilatatis, apice marginali oblique spinosis; oculis nigris. Borneo.

Of a dark red colour and shining, covered with nearly erect setose hairs; thorax rough, raised into a prominent somewhat bifid gibbosity; elytra concave, posteriorly dilated, and each terminating on the inner margin in a spine directed obliquely outward; antennæ with the last two or three joints black.

Length ♂ 4 lines; ♀ 5 lines.

At the first glance this species closely resembles the West African *A. testator*, F., from which, however, it is abundantly distinguished by the apical spine and well marked characters in the elytra and antennæ.

SERIXIA.

Head wider than the thorax, the antennæ filiform, longer than the body, with the first, third and fourth joints sub-equal and slightly spined at the end, the under surface ciliated; thorax short, equal, with the anterior and posterior margins grooved; elytra depressed, dilated posteriorly.

This genus has much the form of *Astathes* and *Entelopes*, but differs from both in its longer and more slender antennæ.

Serixia apicalis. (Pl. XVI. fig. 3.)

S. griseo-glaucia, nitida; elytris sericeo-tomentosis, striato-punctatis, apice luteis; thorace, capite, antennisque nigris; pedibus flavis. Malacca.

Glaucous grey, the elytra silky shining, striate punctate, with a bright luteous spot on the apex of each; antennæ and eyes black; the head and thorax black, with a slight tinge of grey; legs yellow.

Length 5 lines.

Serixia modesta.

S. griseo-nitida; elytris sericeo-tomentosis punctato-striatis; thorace capiteque obscure fulvis; antennis nigris; pedibus flavis. Borneo.

Smaller than the last, and without the apical spot; the head and prothorax of a dull fulvous colour, in other respects very similar.

Length 4 lines.

NEOXANTHA.

Head small; eyes reniform, undivided; antennæ moderate; maxillary palpi clavate; prothorax rounded, equal; elytra convex; legs robust.

A genus near *Astathes*, but differs in its reniform undivided eyes, clavate palpi and other characters.

Neoxantha amicta. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4.)

N. croceo-flava, pilosa; prothorace tuberculis tribus nigro-nitidis; elytris singulis plagis duabus viridi-nigris; antennis variegatis, tarsis nigris. China Borealis.

Light saffron yellow, densely hairy, with longer setose hairs

sparingly interspersed; a black triangular spot between and rather behind the eyes; prothorax with one central and two black mamillated shining tubercles; each elytron with two greenish black median patches, one discoidal, the other at the side beneath it; sides of the mesothorax and first abdominal segments black; antennæ with the third and fourth joints yellowish, the rest black; tarsi and ends of the femora black.

Length 7 lines.

Entelopes Wallacci.

E. rubro-fulva; elytris punctatis, pectore ventreque nigris; pedibus fulvis; femoribus posticis nigris. Borneo.

Of a dull brick red colour, with the elytra much punctured; eyes black, antennæ pale; legs pale reddish yellow, thighs of the posterior pair of legs almost entirely black; metathorax and abdomen black.

Length 6 lines.

The form of this species is more elongate than in *E. glauca*, and there is no trace of any spots. It appears to be very rare, as Mr. Wallace has sent but a single specimen to England.*

DIALEGES.

♂ Head with the neck long, the eyes entirely divided, the palpi equal; antennæ longer than the body, with the basal joint short and thick, the third very long, and this with the four or five following nodose, and densely ciliated beneath; thorax elongate, unarmed, narrower before and transversely wrinkled; elytra long, narrow, truncate and spined at each angle; legs rather long, the femora very robust, the tarsi compressed.

Dialeges differs from the restricted genus *Cerambyx* (*Hammaticherus*) in its divided eyes, ciliated antennæ, the remarkable elongation of its neck, and the thorax without the lateral spine.

* Since this paper was read, I have seen Dejean's specimen of *Entelopes brevicollis* (*E. glauca*, Buq.), in M. Chevrolat's collection, and I have little doubt of its being the same species as that which I have figured under the supposition of its being distinct. It wants, however, the apical spot, and on comparison there may be other differences. It is from Java. Mr. Wallace sends another insect from Malacca, smaller, with larger spots, which he considers to be specifically distinct; as he has had the advantage of seeing them in a living state, there may be some differences in their habits or economy which has led him to this opinion. In this case, Dejean's *E. brevicollis* will be a third species, and *E. Wallacei* will then rank as a fourth.

Dialeges pauper. (Pl. XVI. fig. 7.)

D. brunnea, sericeo-pilosa; prothorace corrugatâ; elytris brunneo-velutinis, singulis plagis duabus sub-quadratus fuscis. Borneo, Malacca.

Head and prothorax greyish-brown, the latter with a darker or nearly black figure resembling the letter W; elytra velvety, light brown with silvery reflections, and having each two oblique and somewhat quadrate blotches of dark brown; beneath brown, with a whitish tomentum.

Length 13 lines.

Another of Mr. Wallace's Bornean insects closely resembles the above in its colouring, and I have no doubt will prove to be the female; it is much smaller, less elongate, with small femora, antennæ shorter than the body, and altogether of a different character, being perfectly glabrous and having the last six or seven joints compressed and dilated at their extremities.

Triammatus Chevrolati.

T. griseo-hirtus, nigro-variegatus; elytris tuberculis nigris nitidis, singulis plagis duabus nigro-brunneis; subtus griseis, lateribus capitæ pectorisque albis. Borneo.

Hairy, greyish, variegated with black; on the head three and on the prothorax five indistinct black lines, a white line commencing from under the eyes and gradually spreading out into a patch on the mesothorax; elytra with numerous black tubercles near the shoulders, and with coarse black punctures below, having on each a well-defined brown patch, and below, but extending to the margin, another and larger one, and between these a white mark; antennæ with the fourth joint (♀) brown, the fifth to the last brown only at the ends.

Length 10 lines.

Monohammus luridus.

M. piceus, punctulatus, subtus albo-pilosus, elytris punctatis, nigro-maculatis, pilis cinereis tectis. China Borealis.

Head and thorax pitchy, minutely punctured, elytra covered with ashy grey hairs, irregularly punctured and having on each about twelve black spots; body beneath covered with whitish hairs, legs black, sparingly clothed with short whitish hairs; antennæ black.

Length 6 lines.

This will come into the group with *M. beryllinus*, Hope, and other allied species.

Monohammus aspersus.

M. atro-fuscus; prothoracis lateribus fulvo-vittatis; elytris piceis, punctatis, fulvo-maculatis, corpore subtus castaneo. Malacca.

Dark brown, a fulvous line in front of the eye, and another beneath, both extending to the mouth; prothorax with a narrow line on each side, and above the spine; elytra pitchy, irregularly punctured and having numerous spots varying in size scattered over the surface; antennæ brown, with the third, fourth and fifth joints lighter at the base; legs, palpi and under surface chestnut brown.

Length 8 lines.

Monohammus infelix.

M. brunneus subsericeus; elytris punctatis, fasciis duabus undulatis obscure plumbeis. China Borealis.

Brown, with a slight silky pubescence, thorax rather narrow, nearly smooth, elytra irregularly punctured, deeper near the shoulders, which are without tubercles, and having two waved plumbeous bands, the lower the most distinct, but neither meeting at the suture; under surface silky brownish white; legs brown; antennæ brown; the basal part of nearly all the joints lead colour.

Length 7 lines.

Monohammus blattoides.

M. convexus, piceus; antennis mediocris; capite prothoraceque punctatis, vittisque sextis fulvis longitudinaliter dispositis; elytris maculis pilosis fulvis, humeris productis. Borneo.

Convex, pitchy black, the antennæ moderate (♂ with the fourth and fifth joints fusiform) black, the bases of the joints from the fourth to the seventh greyish white; head and thorax irregularly punctured, and having six fulvous hairy stripes, two extending from between the antennæ to the elytra, and terminating on each side the scutellum; another stripe commences behind the eye, and a third beneath from the main line of the face, these last not being visible from above; elytra longitudinally punctured and covered with small distinct irregular hairy fulvous spots, each elytron having near its humeral angle a wide prominent spine; under surface with more or less fulvous squamous patches at the sides, particularly of the abdominal segments; legs pitchy, varied with grey.

Length 14 lines.

The peculiar antennæ of the male, and the absence of the naked shining tubercles on the elytra, so general in the *Monohammus*, appear to point this out as the type of a new genus.

Monohammus diophthalmus.

M. brevis, piceus, pilis brevibus cinereo-albis tectus; elytris singulis basi sub-ocellatis, maculâque magnâ laterali brunneis; antennis mediocris sub-ciliatis. China Borealis.

Pitchy, covered with short greyish white hairs; sides of head and thorax brown, having a broad stripe, extending from between the antennæ to the scutellum, greyish white; elytra with a small brown sub-ocellate spot at the base, having five or six black shining tubercles in the centre and several more on the shoulder, a large brown somewhat triangular spot at the side, beyond the middle and spreading out at the margin; antennæ moderate, sub-ciliated beneath; legs, particularly the tarsi, covered with short whitish hairs.

Length 12 lines.

This species is near *M. crucifer*, F., from Ceylon.

Monohammus? angustus.

M. ? elongatus, pilosus, fulvo-brunneus; prothorace tuberculato; elytris punctatis singulis plagâ obliquâ laterali fuscâ; antennis longis fuscis, pedibus brevibus fuscis. China Borealis.

Narrow, elongate, and covered with yellowish brown hairs; prothorax rather short, with numerous black shining tubercles, the lateral spine acute; elytra punctate, with an oblique dark brown patch, not meeting at the suture, pointing and becoming less determinate towards the apex, above this patch is a somewhat yellowish mark and below it another; legs brown and rather short, particularly the posterior pair; antennæ rather long, brown, the joints generally darker towards their apices.

Length 9 lines.

In its lengthened form and short legs this insect assumes a different *facies* from others of the genus *Monohammus*.

Golsinda tessellata.

G. nigra, densissimè pilosa; elytris albo-maculatis, profunde punctatis; antennis pedibusque annulatis. Borneo.

Dull brownish black, marked everywhere above with round or oval distinct or occasionally confluent spots, but more obscurely on the thorax and around the scutellum; on the head the principal marks are a white patch on the cheeks, an X shaped mark be-

tween the eyes and an irregular spot behind them; the first nine joints of the antennæ, as well as the femora and tibia, more or less annulated with black and light whitish grey, the two first joints of the tarsi white, the third black, the claws grey with the hooks black; prothorax in the middle with five confluent tubercles, and a smaller one at the side; elytra irregularly and coarsely punctate, and having two sharp spines or tubercles at the base of each, the humeral angle less tuberculate; antennæ with the seventh joint in the male having internally a small rounded tooth at the apex.

Length 10 lines.

Mr. White has favoured me with his MS. description of another species (*G. reticulata*) closely allied to this, from India, but having larger and more generally confluent spots or rather blotches, the black portion being reduced to a mere reticulation. Both have the antennæ with the seventh joint toothed; but in a third species from Borneo (*G. corallina*, White's MS.) this is absent.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1. *Acrocyrta clytoides*.
2. *Entelopes glauca*, Buq. var.
3. *Serixia apicalis*.
4. *Neoxantha amicta*.
5. *Prothema signata*.
6. *Blemmya Whitei*.
7. *Dialeges pauper*.

