labrum, mandibles, palpi, and scape in front yellowish white, slightly reddish above the insertion of the antennae; the latter fuscous above, darkest towards their apex, and incrassate in the middle. The coxae beneath paler than the thorax: the posterior legs elongate, their tibiae, tarsi, and base of the femora black; the wings hyaline, the nervures fusco-ferruginous, a fuscous cloud occupies the third submarginal cell and apical half of the marginal one. abdomen: the apical margin of the second segment in the middle, the third and three following segments dark fuscous, nearly black; the apical segment white.

Hub. Ega (Brazil). In the National Collection.

XXII.—Additions to the Longicornia of South Africa, including a few Species from Old Calabar and Madagascar. By Francis P. Pascoe, F.L.S., &c.

[Plate XIII]

The most interesting additions to the catalogue of South African Longicornia described in the following pages belong to groups which have not yet been recognized as belonging to the fauna of that region. One of these (Hyllisia) is nearly allied to the Agapantheæ of the north; another (Ottessa) is an exponent of the restricted subfamily Lepturinæ, but having very little connexion with the Madagascar Mastolodercæ. Of the third (Psebium) I can only come to the conclusion that it is related to certain anomalous genera hitherto entirely confined to Australia.

The species described from Old Calabar include two very interesting Doreculion-forms, while from Madagascar we have received from Mr. Plant (from whom so much was expected) but one novelty, constituting a curious genus belonging to the Aponomecynine.

Nomya.


An obscure species both in form and colour is the exponent of this genus. In general appearance it has considerable resemblance to Eschopahra, lately described by me in the 'Longicornia Malayana.'
differing, however, in the diverging antennary tubers, and consequently the remoteness of the antennae at their insertion.

**Nonyma egregia.**

*N. fusca, pubes grisea tenuiter vestita.*

*Hab. Natal.*

Brown, with a thin greyish pubescence; head very convex between the tubers; prothorax with large scattered shallow punctures; the lateral tooth small, rather behind the middle; scutellum rounded behind, covered with a very dense whitish pile; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices rather more elevated posteriorly, the third especially, uniting with the fifth, being the most prominent, the apex of each elytron rounded; body beneath and legs chestnut-brown, with a very sparse grey pile; antennae not quite half as long again as the body. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

**Biasmia.**

*Caput antice latum, subtransversum. Oculi parvi, modice emarginati.*


In the first part of my 'Longicornia Malayana,' recently published, I have pointed out the tendency of certain genera of the "Exocentrine" to a peculiar arching of the prothorax, forming with the head a complete curve. I may here cite *Cyrtinus* of Leconte as one of the best-known amongst them. This arching varies in extent; in this new genus it is very decided, although less so than in one or two others. None of these genera have the antennae plumed; and in this respect *Biasmia* may be distinguished from them; the tuft or plume is not, however, uncommon in this subfamily. Moreover the elytra of *Biasmia* are perfectly regular, have neither spines nor any tendency to a concavity in their centre together with the corresponding convexity behind, but, on the contrary, are rather depressed than otherwise. The single species of the genus is a somewhat robust form for this group.

**Biasmia guttata.**

*B. castanea, nitida; elytris maculis pilosis albis adpersis.*

*Hab. Natal.*

Shining chestnut-brown, darker at the sides, with black sparse setae:
head thinly pubescent; eyes and mandibles black; prothorax remotely punctured, lateral spine very small, placed behind the middle; scutellum rounded posteriorly; elytra with large, distant punctures, and a few small scattered tufts of white hairs; body beneath dark chestnut; legs reddish chestnut, the tarsi paler; antennae as long as the body, the third, fourth, and fifth joints with white hairs at the base, the fifth and sixth joints surrounded with closely set black setae, forming an elongated tuft. Length 3½ lines.

**Isse.**


A member of the subfamily “Exocentrina,” but not very nearly allied to any genus known to me. Like most of the genera of its group, the anterior and intermediate coxae are large and prominent, the pro- and meso-sterna simple, and the second joint of the antennae unusually long for a Longicorn.

**Isse punctata.**

I. picea, pube grisca vestita; elytris singulis postice piloso-cristatis.

*Hab.* Natal.

Pitchy, covered with a coarse grey pubescence; head concave between the tubers, and without an impressed line; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, the sides rounded, but forming at the middle a short tooth-like angle, the disk with a few large punctures; scutellum triangular; elytra coarsely punctured, as if spotted, a short but prominent crest at the base, and another posteriorly, the latter covered with a dense bunch of erect hairs; body beneath pitchy brown, with a scant grey pubescence; legs grey, varied with brown; antennae about a third longer than the body, pale greyish, the apices of the joints, except the first and second, dark brown. Length 3–4 lines.

**Hecyra frontalis.**

II. brevis, rugosa, fusca, sparse grisca pubescens; fronte bituberculata; prothoracis lateribus dense albido tomentosis; elytris basi duplicato-cristatis.

*Hab.* Damara-land.

Short and broad, rugose, dark brown, with a thin greyish pubescence; head with two prominent tubercles on the crown; prothorax transverse, with two small prominences on its anterior margin, the posterior lateral tuber elongate-triangular, the sides, including the tubers, covered with
a very dense whitish tomentum; scutellum bluntly triangular; elytra very irregular, elevated at the base, and crested with a short double tuft of dark brown hairs, behind the middle an obliquely raised waved line, the sides with deeply impressed punctures; legs varied with greyish-brown hairs; sterna and lower surface of the femora clothed with long silvery hairs; abdomen with rusty grey hairs, a row of polished black spots down the middle. Length 7 lines.

Hecyra, Thom., is perhaps better known under its catalogue-name of Omopsides.

ŒAX.


This genus is founded on the Acmocera triangularis, Wh. It is, however, more nearly allied to Lasiopeus and Ancylonotus among the Lamiiæ, but much smaller, not being above six lines in length, pure snowy white, the prothorax and base of the elytra clouded with pale brown, a dark brown or black patch at the sides, the antennæ and legs ringed with black and white. The type is

ŒAx triangularis. (Pl. XIII. fig. 5.)


Idactus.


In the British Museum an individual of the species on which this genus is founded stands under, or over, the manuscript name of Aemocera tridens, Chevr. Its characters, however, particularly the absence of the terminal hook of the antennæ, and the shortness of the prothorax, the mandibles when in repose lying in close proximity to the anterior coxae, and not, owing to its greater length, being
distant from them as in *Acmocera*, point rather to the Lamiine sub-family, and particularly to the neighbourhood of the last genus. I have retained M. Chevrolat's specific name, which seems to have been suggested by the three teeth of the prothorax—the central and two lateral.

*Idactus tridens.*

*I. griseo-brunneus, colore dilutioire varius*; *antennis maculatis, scapo fusco.* *Hub.* Natal.

Covered with a greyish-brown pubescence, varied, principally on the middle of the elytra, with paler; head with an impressed line extending to the epistome; prothorax with a strong triangular tooth in the centre of the disk, two small tubercles in front of it, the lateral tooth occupying the middle third or rather more; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra irregular, slightly narrowing from the shoulders, each with the apex rounded, and having at the base an elevated compressed crest crowned with close-set brown hairs, and another posteriorly, of the same kind, but smaller; body beneath and legs with a grey pile; antennae brown, ringed at the bases of the joints with paler, the scape dark brown. *Length* 5 lines.

**Empheus.**

*Caput* antice quadratum, tuberibus antenniferis basi approximatis. *Oculi* parvi, late emarginati. *Antennae* breves; *scapo foveato, claviformi, articulo tertio quarto breviorae, ceteris malto breviaribis.* *Prothorax* transversus, irregularis, postice constrictus, ad latera spina media obtusa. *Elytra* subtrigonata, irregularia, basi cristata. *Pedes* validi, aequales; *femora* sublinearia; *tibiae* antice recte, intermediae emarginate; *tarsorum* omnium articulo basali breviter triangulare. *Pro- et meso-sterna* simplicia.

Mr. White referred the only known species of this genus to *Acmocera* (Dej.). It belongs, however, to something very different to the one described by M. James Thomson under that name, and is in fact closely related to *Phryneta*, from which it is distinguished by its simple sterna and other characters. It is from Natal. The type is

*Empheus ferruginosus.*


**Cherostes.**

Characteres ut in *Phryneta*, sed oculi parvi, laterales.

*Phryneta* has, with few exceptions, the largest eyes to be found among the Lamiide; but in this genus they are small, even in comparison with the ordinary forms of the family, and are entirely con-
fined to the sides, not advancing and almost approximating in front. *Phryneta cincta*, White, is another species having also small lateral eyes, but with short narrow tarsi—that is, so far as the three basal joints are concerned, the claw-joint being in proportion unusually large*. It is also a weaker form, although, such is the instability of the characters of the Longicornia, that it is excelled in this respect by *Phryneta curva*, Chevr., and another species described below (*P. suturalis*), which do not seem to offer any valid generic characters beyond this to warrant their separation.

Checостes ephippiatus.  

*C. obscure fuscos. fulvo variegatus; elytris mediis plaga magna cruciformi, et ad latera maculis magnis duabus, fulvis; corpore infra omnino fulvo. Hab. Natal.*

Covered with a short, close, dull brown pubescence, varied with greyish yellow; head impunctate, entirely covered, as well as the whole under surface and legs, with a greyish-yellow pubescence; eyes black; mandibles and lip dark brown; prothorax dark brown in the centre, yellowish at the sides, two tubercles on the disk anteriorly, and between them an elevated line terminating behind in two smaller tubercles; the lateral spines very stout and obtuse; scutellum rounded at the sides; elytra irregularly punctured, the punctures everywhere yellowish, a large X-shaped yellowish patch in the middle, and on each side posteriorly two irregular patches of the same colour; rest of the elytra brown, of varying shades; antennae shorter than the body, finely pubescent, yellowish. Length 15 lines.

Hadesata.  


This genus differs in no respect essentially from *Anoplophacta*, except in the transverse sulcation above the epistome and its toothed prosternum. It has, however, somewhat larger eyes, more oblong elytra, and longer posterior tarsi; but the beautiful coloration of the latter gives it quite a different appearance. The specimen described below was taken at Sierra Leone by the late Mr. James Foxcroft (to

* In my collection, I have called this form *Pragomera*.  

Longicornia of South Africa, &c.  

275
whose memory I dedicate it), well known for many years to British collectors, and whose love for entomology took him to that deadly region, where he survived but a few months.

_Hagesata Foxcroftii._

_H. fusca, pube subtili brunnea tecta_; elytris singulis macula nigra ante medium.

_Hab._ Sierra Leone.

Dark brown, covered with a short, thin, yellowish-brown pile; head with an impressed line on the vertex; between the antennary tubers a raised line continued to the transverse groove above the epistome; prothorax slightly irregular, the lateral spine short and thick; scutellum small, rounded at the sides; elytra finely punctured, a few black granules at the shoulders, the apex entire, a small round black spot a little before the middle on each; body beneath and legs with a thin yellowish pile; antennae about a quarter longer than the body. Length 14 lines.

**Imalmus.**

_Caput magnum, antice concavum, subtransversum, inter oculos linea transversa, vertex elevato, tuberibus antenniferis divergentibus, basi distantibus. Oculi parvi, late emarginati. Mandibulae robustae. Antennae mediocres, scapo attenuato, apice cicatricosa, articulo tertio longiore, cateris brevioribus et decrescentibus. Prothorax transversus, postice sulcatus, ad latera spinosus. Elytra ampla, subparallela, apice rotundata, humeris productis. Pedes subbreves; femora incrassata; tarsi breves, articulis tribus basalis transversis. Prosternum muticum; mesosternum tuberculatum._

This genus differs from the last in its small eyes not approximating in front, large mandibles, shorter antennæ, and massy figure, although in these respects the second species is less strongly marked, and has proportionally slenderer antennæ.

**Imalmus capito.**

_I. castaneus, pube subtili grisea pallide brunnea irrorata_; antennis robustis.

_Hab._ Old Calabar.

Reddish chestnut, covered with a short thin greyish pile spotted with ferruginous brown; head thinly pubescent; mandibles dark brown; epistome and palpi chestnut; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, the lateral spine prominent, rather behind the middle; elytra short, the shoulders granulated, the brownish spots concentrated on the sides posteriorly; body beneath and legs pitchy, covered with a short ferruginous pile; antennæ about as long as the body. Length 12 lines.

**Imalmus fatidicus.**

_I. fuscus, pube subtili grisea vestitus_; antennis tenuioribus.

_Hab._ Old Calabar.
Dark brown, slightly shining, covered with a very short, thin, greyish pile; head with a line of greyish hairs on each side of the face; mandibles with the lower half and palpi glossy black; prothorax considerably broader than long, the lateral tooth short; scutellum rounded behind; elytra coarsely and irregularly punctured, the punctures smaller towards the suture, and their edges mostly free from pubescence, so as to give the elytra, although obscurely, a somewhat marbled appearance; body beneath and legs glossy brown, with a greyish-ferruginous pile; antennae rather longer than the body, more attenuated than in the first species. Length 9 lines.

_Phryneta suturalis._

_P. subangusta, nigra, maculis albis pubescentibus ornata, una praecipue supra suturam sita; corpore infra albo, nigro maculato._

_Hab._ Old Calabar.

Rather narrow for this genus, but not more so than _P. ceeca_, Chev.; deep black, glabrous, with dense spots or patches of white pile; these occur on the vertex, behind the eye, a stripe on each side of the prothorax and several small spots on the sides of the elytra, but principally in a long patch which extends from the scutellum to near the apex; body beneath white, with various spots of black on the breast and abdomen, each of the segments of the latter, except the last, has six; legs and antennae (the fifth to the seventh joints principally) with indistinct patches of white. Length 9 lines.

_Oriethus._

_Caput latum, antice subtransversum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, basi approximatis. Oralì parvi, late et profunde emarginati. Antennae maris longissimae, feminea corpore hand duplo longiores, sublineares, sepa incrassato, vix elongato, apice cicatricoso, articulo tertio longiore, ceteris brevioribus, ultimo parum crassior. Prothorax quadratus, lateraliter spinosus. Elytra brevia, subovata, irregularia, spinoso-cristata, postice declivia, apice integra, humeris (spinis exceptis) nullis. Pedes medioeores. Pro- et meso-sterna simplicia._

On the whole I think this genus approaches more nearly in figure and outline to _Phrissoma umbirum_, White, than to any other Dorcadion-form known to me. The great length of the antennae in both sexes, their linear outline, and the general character of the prothorax and elytra will be quite sufficient to distinguish it.

_Oriethus longicornis._ (Pl. XIII. fig. 1.)

_O. niger, fuscescente pubescent; elytris basi et post medium fuscis, parte intermedia griseis._

_Hab._ Natal.

Black, covered with a light brownish pile, the middle of the elytra
Mr. F. P. Pascoe—Additions to the

and shoulders greyish, the base and band behind the middle dark brown; head and prothorax with a close, rough, tawny-brown pile, irregularly punctured, the latter with a small glabrous oblong mark on its disk; elytra scarcely twice as long as the head and prothorax together, somewhat ovate, gradually broader from the shoulder to beyond the middle, when they suddenly slope from all sides to the apex; on the disk of each elytron two rows of large spinous tubercles, and at the side two lesser rows, the apex slightly divaricate; body beneath, legs, and scape with a close umber-brown pile, with scattered short white hairs; antennae brownish, the bases of the joints paler. Length 6 lines.

Opsile.


M. Chevrolat has published a near ally of this genus under the name of Parmena bufo, but which differs in its slender antennae with a short subpyriform scape, and the third and fourth joints so long as to equal the seven following together*. The species described below has a close superficial resemblance to it, but may be at once known from all the other genera of the Dorcadionina† by its scape, which nearly equals in length the third and fourth joints together.

* This genus may be named and characterized as follows:—

Apomempsis.


Type, Parmena bufo, Chevrolat.

† Another genus of this group has been lately characterized by M. James Thomson (Essai, &c. p. 23) under the name of Leprosoma, which I propose to change to Lepromoros, the former name having been previously used for a genus of Hemiptera. The type is L. gibba, Brulle (Lamia).
Longicornia of South Africa, &c.

Opsies capra. (Pl. XIII. fig. 3.)

O. obscure fuscus, punctatus.

Hab. Natal.

Dark brown, everywhere covered with minute scales, the upper surface with large remote punctures; head not broader than the prothorax at its insertion; mandibles pitchy black; prothorax oblong-ovate, with two spreading tubercles on the disk; scutellum transverse, rounded posteriorly; elytra ovate, not much longer than the prothorax and head together, the apex slightly produced and rounded, with a sutural row of three tubercles and an outer of five on each elytron; legs, especially the tibiae, elongate, the posterior femora extending to nearly the apex of the elytra; body beneath dull brown; the three intermediate abdominal segments very short; antennae scarcely so long as the body. Length 6 lines.

Phantasis heros. (Pl. XIII. fig. 7.)

P. nigra, nitida; prothorace medio abrupte tuberculato, tuberculo bilobato cum lobis postice divaricatis; elytris obovatis; antennis tibisique grisaeo pubescentibus.

Hab. Natal.

Black, glabrous, shining; head coarsely punctured, the antennary tubers not toothed at the base in front; palpi ovato-triangular, obtuse; prothorax strongly spined on the side, very irregular, with a large elevated tubercle rising abruptly from the middle of the disk, the tubercle rounded anteriorly, spreading out in two divaricate lobes behind; scutellum small, slightly emarginate posteriorly; elytra convex, obovate, broader behind, with three rows of large tubercles, and a sutural row of smaller tubercles on each; abdomen beneath black and shining, with a fringe of bullish hairs at the sides of each segment; pectus, coxae, base of the femora, and tibiae covered with a greyish pile, the latter with a yellowish tinge; antennae shorter than the body, with a dull greyish pubescence. Length 13 lines.

Nearly as large as P. gigantea, Guér., but more convex, and the elytra without the smaller interserial tubercles, in which respect and in its glossy glabrous derm it differs from all the other described species (four) known to me. Phantasis, Thom., differs from Phrissoma, Lap., principally in the total absence of humeral angles.

Elithiotes.

Caput antice transversum, convexum, tuberibus antenniferis nullis. Oenli grosse granulati, mediocres, anguste emarginati. Antennae corpore breviore, pilosi, basi distantis, scapo modice elongato, subcylindrico, articulo terto et sequentibus gradatim brevioribus. Prothorax transversus, capite non latior, lateribus fere parallelos. Elytra elongata, apice integra. Pedes breves; tibiae intermediae fere integre; tarsorum articulo basali duobus sequentibus conjunctis equali. Prosternum

vol. II.

x
Mr. F. P. Pascoe—Additions to the

depressum. Mesosternum antice declivum. Corpus subcylindricum, pilosum.

In colour and general appearance this genus resembles Phaula, Thom.; but the form of the head, the antennae, and the presence of setaceous hairs on every part except the eyes, will at once amply distinguish it.

Elithiotes hirsuta.

E. fulva, pube pallidiore tecta.

Hab. Natal.

Derm fulvous, shining, rather closely covered with a longish pubescence much paler than the derm, or approaching to greyish, with long, semierect hairs dispersed on every part, but more crowded on the antennae; head and prothorax with numerous very coarse punctures; elytra with the punctures more scattered and very shallow; posterior legs not nearly reaching to the end of the elytra; antennae above three-quarters as long as the body. Length 6 lines.

Hyagnis.


The unusual length of the antennary tubers is the most remarkable point connected with this genus, which, in habit, bears some resemblance to certain narrow species of Rhopica. Like the former (Elithiotes), it belongs to the Apomecyninae.

Hyagnis fistularius.

H. griseo-pubescent; elytris singulis post medium plaga magna pallide grisea.

Hab. Natal.

Derm pitchy, covered with a very short, greyish pubescence; head with a thick, rough, yellowish-grey pubescence, very concave between the tubers; eyes small and widely apart; prothorax coarsely punctured, the widest part a little behind the anterior border; scutellum rounded posteriorly; elytra irregularly and coarsely punctured, on each elytron three or four elevated lines, one only well defined, and connected with the remainder before reaching the apex, behind the middle a condensed patch of a paler pubescence; body beneath and legs greyish, pubescent; posterior tarsi longer than their tibiae. Length 4 lines.
Longicornia of South Africa, &c. 281

ATYBE.


I am inclined to consider this genus as intermediate between Cloniocerus and Ectliea, although by no means very nearly allied to either. With the former it has a prima facie resemblance in outline and vesture; with the latter it agrees in the elevated vertex, and in the setaceous antennae widely separated at the base. According to my views, they are all referable to the Apomecynineae, a subfamily of Lamidce, principally characterized by their short legs and generally short and subulate antennae, although in the latter respect Cloniocerus is a remarkable exception. The species described below is, I believe, unique, and was lately sent to this country by Mr. Plant, to whom it is dedicated. It is now in my collection.

Atybe Plantii. (Pl. XIII. fig. 6.)

A. fusco pubescens; elytris sparse spinulosis, basi, apice et plaga laterali exceptis, albidis.

Hab. Madagascar.

Dark brown, with a short, close, brownish pubescence, except the greater part of the elytra, which are whitish, the base and apex only being brown, with a paler patch of the same colour at the side; head with two small tubers on the vertex; antennae much shorter than the body, dark brown, scarcely fimbriated beneath; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, rather narrower posteriorly, the sides slightly rounded, a pair of small pointed spines directed forwards on each side of the disk, and another on the anterior margin immediately in a line with each pair; elytra rounded at the apex, a short row of spines forming a crest at the base of each, and several small spines scattered at intervals over the surface, some of which have a little tuft of hair at the apex; legs dark brown, the proximal half of the tibiae white; body beneath dark brown, shining, with scattered hairs; anterior acetabula moderately angulated externally. Length 7 lines.

CORMIA.

Caput antice subquadratum, convexum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, basi approximatis. Oculi parvi, distantes. Antennae corpore breviiores, haud pilose, scapo cylindrico, articulo tertio quam scapo et quarto multo longiore, ceteris decrescentibus. Prothorax transversus, aquatus, x 2

*Cormia incerta.*  
*C. sordide fusca;* elytris quadricristatis.  
*Hub.* Natal.

Dull brown, with a short reddish-grey pile, and rather coarsely punctured; head with a strongly marked line between the tubers; prothorax rather wider than the head; elytra considerably broader than the prothorax, each with two long narrow elevated crests, the first basal, the second commencing at the middle and rather outside the line of the first, towards the side a slightly raised line, the apex slightly truncate; body beneath and legs chestnut-brown, with a grey pile. Length 2–3½ lines.

*Sophronica carbonaria.*  
*S. fusca, sparse nigro pilosa; prothorace transverso, concolori; antennis incrassatis; oculis vertice distantibus.*  
*Hub.* Cape.

Dark brown, slightly shining, with scattered, stiff, rather shortish, black hairs; head broad, very convex in front, and coarsely punctured; eyes widely apart, especially on the vertex; prothorax transverse, rounded at the side, coarsely punctured; elytra oblong, irregularly and coarsely punctured; body beneath dark chestnut, shining; antennae thick, sparsely pilose. Length 4 lines.

Probably the *Sophronica carbonaria* of Dejean. The genus *Dasyo*, published by me in the ‘Transactions of the Entomological Society’ (2nd ser. iv. p. 253), is perhaps sufficiently distinct, although at one time I thought that it was undoubtedly identical with the *Sophronica* of Blanchard (Hist. des Ins. ii. p. 160) and of Dejean’s Catalogue. *Dasyo* (*D. lineata*) has, however, larger eyes, nearly approximate on the vertex, a narrower and less convex head, and a transverse prothorax, with certain differences in the comparative length of the joints of the antennae which are probably of less value; for in this respect, and also in their more attenuated forms, *Dasyo improba* differs from both species.
Alphitopola ficivora.

A. angusta, piceo-fusca, maculis albis pubescentibus irregularibus ornata; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis corpore triente longioribus.

Hab. Natal.

Narrow, scarcely depressed, pitchy brown, with an interrupted white pubescence, forming irregular but very distinct and almost confluent patches on the prothorax and elytra; head scarcely narrower than the prothorax, the latter nearly quadrate; scutellum transverse; elytra parallel, coarsely and irregularly punctured; body beneath with a whitish pile; antennae and legs ferruginous, with an extremely delicate pubescence, the former about a third longer than the body. Length 4 lines.

The elytra are more parallel at the sides and have a very much coarser punctuation than A. maculosa, the antennae stouter and scarcely half as long as in that species, and the spots are more confluent and irregular. It is said to feed on the fig.

Alphitopola intricata.

A. latior, depressa, fusca, maculis ochraceis pubescentibus irregularibus conjunctis ornata; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis corpore triente longioribus.

Hab. Natal.

Much broader than the last, and depressed, dark brown, slightly shining, with an interrupted ochraceous pubescence, forming, especially on the elytra, distinct patches of very irregular figure, the darker colour having a reticulated appearance; head rather narrower than the prothorax, which is slightly transverse; elytra rather incurved behind the shoulders, the punctures of moderate size and somewhat distant; body beneath with a fine greyish pile; antennae and legs ferruginous, with a very delicate greyish pubescence, claw-joint black. Length 5 lines.

Eunidia fulva.

E. supra pube fulva omnino tecta; corpore infra, antennis pedibusque fuscis, sparse griseo pubescentibus.

Hab. Natal.

Upper parts entirely covered with a dense fulvous pile; body beneath, antennae, and legs dark brown, with a thin greyish pubescence; prothorax narrower than the head, above equal in breadth and length; scutellum small, triangular; elytra irregularly punctured, the sides nearly parallel; antennae nearly half as long again as the body in the male, paler towards the apex in some specimens. Length 3 lines.

Eunidia timida.

E. supra pube grisea tecta; corpore infra et antennis articulis tribus basalibus fuscis, ceteris pedibusque fulvo-testaceis.

Hab. Natal.
Fulvo-testaceous, covered with a close greyish pile; body below, three basal joints of the antennae, and prothorax smoky brown, rest of the antennae and legs fulvo-testaceous, with a very thin greyish pubescence; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, rather narrower behind; elytra irregularly punctured; antennae more than half as long again as the body. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

**Syessita.**


The characters of this genus are very nearly those of *Eunidia*; only the antennae are thicker throughout, the body more depressed, the prothorax slightly toothed at the side, and the elytra have raised longitudinal lines. It contains three homogeneous yet very distinct species.

**Syessita vestigialis.**

*S. fulva*, pube sericea tecta; elytris obsolete quadriplagiatis.

*Hab.* Natal.

Pubescence silky, fulvous yellow; the elytra with four indistinct patches, especially the two anterior; head with a deeply impressed median line, crossed by a shorter one between the antennae; eye nearly straight behind, a black spot behind it; prothorax with a darkish stripe on each side; scutellum small, black; elytra with three raised lines on each; body beneath and legs brownish yellow, with a thin grey pile; antennae with the three basal joints dark brown, the remainder brownish. Length 5 lines.

**Syessita divisa.**

*S. fulvo* pubescent; elytris nigris, tertio basali excepto.

*Hab.* Natal.

Pubescence fulvous yellow, coarse, and not silky; elytra black, the basal third excepted; head and eyes as in the last; prothorax proportionally narrower; scutellum small, black; elytra each with three raised lines, the black approaching the scutellum obliquely; body beneath and legs brown, with a greyish pile; antennae nearly black, the base of the fourth joint pale greyish. Length 4 lines.
Longicornia of South Africa, &c.

Syessita duplicata.

S. angustior, fulvo pubescente; antennis pedibusque nigris.

Hab. Natal.

Narrower than the two preceding species; pubescence fulvous, not silky; head with a slight median line, the transverse one between the antennæ also very slight; eye narrow, a little incurved behind, a black spot behind the eye; prothorax very narrow, a dark stripe on each side; scutellum small, black; elytra entirely unicolorous, each with three raised lines; body beneath dark brown or black, with a thin greyish pile; legs and antennæ black, in one specimen some of the intermediate joints of the latter are pale greyish at the base. Length 3½ lines.

Hyllisia.


In its general appearance this genus lies between Agapanthia and Calamobius*, agreeing, however, more closely with the latter, especially in its cylindrical scape, emarginate intermediate tibiae, and short legs, but differing from both, interalia, in its erect approximate antennary tubers. Notwithstanding its sober appearance, it is a most interesting addition to the Longicornia of South Africa.

Hyllisia stenideoides.

H. fulvida, pube grisea sparse tecta.

Hab. Natal.

Pale fulvous, sparsely covered with a coarse grey pubescence; head coarsely and closely punctured; mandibles pitchy; palpi reddish testaceous; prothorax nearly cylindrical, longer than broad; scutellum somewhat quadrate, but a little rounded behind; elytra coarsely punctured, elongate, the sides at first nearly parallel, then very gradually narrowing posteriorly, the apex rounded; body beneath with a very thin greyish pile; legs brownish, the tibiae paler, intermediate tibiae deeply emarginate; antennæ twice as long as the body, apparently glabrous, but in reality clothed with very short grey hairs, the scape and second joint dark brown, the remainder testaceous, the third black

* M. James Thomson, in his recent work ('Syst. Ceramb.' p. 97), refers this genus to Hippopsis. The latter has 11-jointed antennæ.
and shining at the tip, the third and fourth respectively gradually paler at the tip. Length 5 lines.

Otteissa,


Most of the characters of this genus are also those of *Toxotus*; but it differs essentially in the antennae, the fourth joint being of the normal length, the unarmed prothorax, and the sloping mesosternum. This is the only one of the *Lepturinae* that I have seen from South Africa, although M. Thomson has two genera from the Cape, both of which are unknown to me: one of these, from the description, (*Pachyticon*) would seem to be an aberrant form, as its antennae are three times as long as the body. In the other (*Aristogitus*) the males have elongated antennae, with flattened and dilated joints; the female resembles *Rhagium*.

*Otteissa sericea*.

*O.* *pube sericea* murina tecta; corpore infra et femoribus basi rufescentsibus; abdomen nigro.

*Hab.* Natal.

Head, prothorax, and elytra covered with a short silky pubescence of a pale greyish-smoky or mouse colour, without any evident punctation; node on the prothorax on each side rather large, and having a transverse impression in front; pectus and femora at the base reddish testaceus; abdomen black or very dark brown, with a thin greyish pile; legs dark brown, antennae paler. Length 6 lines.

*Phyllocnema mirifica*. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4.)

*P.* *cyaneus*; elytris chalybeatis; antennis pedibusque, tibiis posticis exceptis, luteis.

*Hab.* Natal.

Head and prothorax deep indigo-blue, both very closely and coarsely punctured, each puncture at the base azure blue; scutellum and elytra dark chalybeate blue, the latter finely and closely punctured with a slightly raised line on each; antennae, lip, mandibles, and legs luteous yellow, except the dilated portion of the posterior tibiae, which is of a rich dark blue; body beneath black. Length 7 lines.

In this remarkable species the posterior femora and their tibiae, taken together, are about thrice the length of the elytra, and the
terminal spine of the posterior tibiae is very minute; in other respects it does not differ generically from P. Guenzi, White, the type of the genus. In this subfamily (Callichromine) is to be placed the remarkable short-winged genus Colabus, Serv.; but as this name had been employed many years before for a genus of monkeys, I propose Nothopeus as a substitute.

_Xystrocera eosa._

X. obscure viridi-metallica; prothorace latitudine elytrorum, disco semicirculariter eroso-presso; elytris singulis apice rotundatis.

_Hab._ Natal.

Dull metallic green; head much narrower than the prothorax, brown, closely punctured; antennae brown, the proximal joints roughly punctured, unarmed; prothorax finely punctured, depressed, as broad as the elytra, and about equal in length and breadth, the sides rounded; the disk with an impressed medio-longitudinal line, which begins from a pubescent triangular impression forming part of the anterior marginal groove, and intersected posteriorly by a large crescent-shaped mark, with the concavity forwards, having the appearance as of the derm having been gnawed away, at the side a smaller mark, and beyond these two punctures, all having the same peculiar character; scutellum chestnut-brown, rounded behind, very concave in the middle; elytra with numerous small brownish granulations, each elytron with three longitudinal raised lines and a rounded apex; body beneath, except the propectus, glossy brown, legs darker. Length 10 lines.

The above description is from a male, the only example of this remarkable insect that I have seen. Another species of the genus, also from Natal, and somewhat resembling the preceding, is much less robust in its proportions and paler in colour, with the prothorax transverse, very considerably narrower than the elytra, the medio-longitudinal line obsolete, and the disk of the normal character. It may be named _Xystrocera juvenca.*

_Euporus ignicollis._

_E. caeruleo-chalybeatus; capite prothoraceque nitide cupreo-auratis._

_Hab._ Natal.

Light steel-blue, antennae darker; head and prothorax shining copper or golden red, the latter finely and remotely punctured, especially anteriorly; scutellum narrowly triangular, acute; elytra rich blue, irre-

* It may be diagnosed thus: —

_Xystrocera juvenca._

_X. obscure fulvo-viridis; prothorace transverso, vix depresso, linea longitudinali obsolete. Long. 7½ lines._
gularly punctured; lip and mandibles dark blue; legs and body beneath shining blue. Length 5–6 lines.

A smaller species than *E. strangulatus*, Serv.; the prothorax and head differently coloured, the former smoother and less deeply constricted anteriorly.

*Euporus callichromoides.*

*E. viridis*; capitis vertice nitidissimo; antennis pedibusque caeruleo-chalybeatis.

*Hab.* Natal.

Shining green; head coarsely punctured, except a space on the vertex, where it is smooth and very nitid; eyes and lip dark brown; epistome yellow; mandibles dark blue; prothorax rather coarsely but not closely punctured posteriorly, slightly plicate anteriorly, the constricted portion with a rich iridescent band in certain lights; scutellum oblong, rounded behind, bright green; elytra coarsely and closely punctured, shaded with blue; antennae nearly twice as long as the body, steel-blue; legs shining chalybeate blue; body beneath green. Length 9 lines.

A stouter form than *E. strangulatus*, Serv., with the femora much less abruptly clavate.

*Promexes iris.*

*P. caeruleus*; elytris cupreo-purpureis, prope suturam viridibus; antennis longissimis, purpureis.

*Hab.*

Head, prothorax, scutellum, body beneath, and legs bright blue, the tibias and tarsi and posterior femora with a purplish tint; the head and prothorax with distinct and rather distant punctures; elytra with coarse, confluent punctures, dark coppery purple, lighter internally, passing into rich green towards the suture; antennae more than twice the length of the body, purplish. Length 6 lines.

A narrower species than any I have seen hitherto, and differently coloured. A single specimen in my collection.

*Zamium.*


Except that the eyes have large facets, the species of this group
Longicornia of South Africa, &c.

might have remained united with the old genus Callidium, from which, as it formerly stood, there is little else to distinguish it. The genus, however, might still be considered to represent Callidium in South Africa, were it not that the latter is now completely broken up, the European species alone occupying seven genera, C. violaceum forming the type of the restricted group.

Zamium incultum.

Z. fusco-brunneum vel fuscum, breviter pilosum; antennis diluitioribus; prothorace trituberculato.

Hab. Natal.

Shining brown, inclining to dark chestnut, and covered with short, sparse, greyish hairs and numerous fine punctures; prothorax with three tubercles on the disk, placed triangularly, with the odd one behind; elytra paler posteriorly; antennae shorter than the body, fulvous, rather pilose. Length 7 lines.

Zamium succineum.

Z. fusco-castaneum; prothorace haud tuberculato; elytris singulis flavo-biplagiatis.

Hab. Cape.

Chestnut-brown, finely punctured, very sparsely covered with short, slightly curved hairs; prothorax dull brown, without tubercles; elytra somewhat nitid, paler posteriorly, a large yellowish spot at the middle and another at the apex of each; antennae nearly as long as the body, slightly pilose. Length 5 lines.

Zamium pruvicidum.

Z. minus depressum, bruneum; prothorace haud tuberculato; elytris singulis mediis fulvo plagiatis.

Hab. Cape.

Less depressed than in the preceding species, uniformly dark reddish brown, with the punctures more crowded, a single yellow patch on each elytron; body beneath glossy; the pectus reddish. Length 4 lines.

PSEBIXTM.

Additions to the Longicornia of South Africa, &c.

The above characters are drawn up from a male; what I have very little doubt is, the female is somewhat larger, with a more irregular prothorax, shorter antennæ, and that remarkable peculiarity of abdomen which is found in the female Obrium and some cognate genera—that is to say, the second abdominal segment having a large semicircular depression filled with hairs, and the remainder of the segments, also covered with hairs, more or less withdrawn within the second. Megaprotactes, an anomalous genus from the same country, was placed by M. Chevrolat with the Obriinae solely on this account; but as modifications of this structure are found in other groups, it does not appear that any great value should be attached to it. In the present genus, having regard to the habit, peculiar distribution of colours, form of the antennæ, imperfect elytra, and legs (except the posterior femora), I know nothing so nearly approaching it as Akiptera. Indeed, with Bimia and Agapete, I think the four genera will form a subfamily allied in some respects to Hesthesis.

Psaeum brevipenne. (Pl. XIII. fig. 2, ♂.)
P. nigrum; capitis fronte et lateribus, elytris basi, femoribus antecis et intermediis (basi excepta) fulvis.

Hab. Natal.

Black; front, above the lip, and sides of the head, anterior and intermediate femora (except at the base), and the basal half of the elytra pale yellowish; head greatly exserted, but not constricted behind, concave between the antennæ, face short; prothorax shining, a slightly raised tuber on each side of the disk; scutellum rounded behind; elytra narrowed and rounded towards the apex; posterior legs covered with short stiffish hairs; body beneath black, the abdomen greyish brown, the throat yellow. The female has the head, prothorax, the greater part of the elytra, and the body beneath yellowish. Length (♂) 5 lines, (♀) 6½ lines.

Criodulæ.


This genus should have been placed after Nonyma, from which it
differs in its more depressed body, the form of its prothorax, the relative length of the third antennary joint, and other characters.

*Crioculus strigata.*

*C. fulvo-brunnea, pubescens; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, fusco-strigatis.*

*Hab.* Natal.

Thinly pubescent, yellowish brown, with several longitudinal dark brown stripes on the elytra; head with a very scattered greyish pile; mandibles and eyes dark brown; prothorax rather closely punctured, the lateral tooth behind the middle; scutellum rounded behind; elytra strongly striato-punctate, the third and fourth rows connected posteriorly and not reaching the apex; body beneath and legs yellowish brown, with a scant greyish pile; antennae pale, the scape and tips of the rest of the joints darker. Length 2½—3 lines.

**EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.**

Fig. 1. *Oriethus longicornis.*

" 2. *Psebuchium brevipenne.*

" 3. *Opsies capra.*

" 4. *Phyllocnema mirifica.*

" 5. *Cox triangularis.*


" 7. *Phantasis heros.*

XXIII.—Descriptions of the Species belonging to the genus Paropsis.

By Joseph S. Baly.

Some years since I undertook, by arrangement with Dr. Gray, to make a Monographic Catalogue of the genus Paropsis, founded on the species existing in the Museum collection; for this purpose I obtained the loan of the fine collections belonging to Messrs. Bakewell, Waterhouse, and others, for the sake of comparison, and accumulated a mass of MS. materials for the work. The unlooked-for determination of the Trustees to suspend the publication of their catalogues for an indefinite period has hitherto prevented the completion of my task in the form originally proposed. In despair of seeing the issue of the Museum Catalogues resumed within a reasonable time, I purpose in the present series of papers to draw up descriptions of all the species of the genus to be found in my own collection, not noticing (a few rare instances excepted) any that I do not myself possess.

**Genus Paropsis.**


*Corpus ovatum, oblongum aut rotundatum, valde convexum. Antenne filamentos aut subsiliformentes, dimidio corporis plerumque longiores.*