

ARCANA ENTOMOLOGICA;

OR

Illustrations

OF

NEW, RARE, AND INTERESTING

INSECTS.

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and Nat. Hist. Soc. Belfast, Richmond, Sheffield; Mem. Soc. Entomol. de France;
Secretary Ent. Soc. London, &c. &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

“ Quand à nos yeux, à nos oreilles,
Tout parlait d’un Dieu createur,
Pourrons-nous admirer ces nombreuses merveilles
Sans rendre gloire à leur auteur ? ”—MULSANT.

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PLATE LVI.

ON THE LONGICORN COLEOPTERA OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPTAIN F. PARRY having placed in my hands for publication some of the Longicorn species of beetles which he has recently obtained from New Zealand, I have considered that it would be serviceable to add to my descriptions a list of all the Longicorn species, hitherto described as natives of that country, which is accordingly given beneath, being chiefly derived from the Appendix to Dieffenbach's Travels.

SPECIES I.—*Prionus (Prionoplus) reticularis*, White, in Dieff. Trav. vol. ii. App. p. 276. (Plate 56, fig. 1). P. piceo-fuscus; facie, pronoto, et thorace subtus pilis aureo-fuscis tomentosis, elytris pallide reticulatis. Long. corp. lin. 17—18.

“This *Prionus* forms a section or sub-genus distinct from *Scelecantha* and *Toxentes* of Newman (Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist. v. pp. 14, 15), the latter founded on the Australian *Prionus arcuatus*, Fabr.; it differs essentially from *Malloderes*, Dupont (Guér. Mag. Zool. 1835, pl. 125), and *Aulacopus*, Serville (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1832, pp. 144, 145), of the characters of the species of which it partly partakes,”—White, op. cit. *Malloderes*, founded upon a Chilian insect, and *Trichoderes* of Chevrolat (Guér. Mag. Zool. 1843, pl. 113), upon a Mexican species, differ from the present in the armature of the thorax, each side of which, in our insect, is armed with a short spine in the centre. The eyes are of a very large size, the palpi short, the third and following joints of the antennæ terminated by a short spine. The male antennæ are rather longer than the body. All the femora are armed within at the tip by two short spines, and the elytra are rounded at the tips, with a short spine at the extremity of the suture.

Captain Parry's specimen is from Port Nicholson. Fig. 1 a, represents the head seen laterally, and fig. 1 b, the underside of the head.

SPECIES II.—*Phoracantha dorsalis*.

SYN.—*Stenochorus dorsalis*, MacLeay, in Append. to King's Survey, ii. p. 451.

Phoracantha dorsalis, Newman, Ann. of Nat. Hist. v. p. 19; White, op. cit. p. 278.

SPECIES III.—*Coptomma variegatum*, White, op. cit. p. 278.

SYN.—*Callidium variegatum*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. 2, 325; Syst. El. 2, 340; Oliv. 70, tab. 5, fig. 58.

Tmesisternus var., Bdv., Guérin.

Coptomma vitticolle, Newm. Ann. Nat. Hist., v. p. 18.

Described by Fabricius from the Banksian Collection, which still possesses the typical specimen. Also in the British Museum Collection, presented by Drs. Dieffenbach and Sinclair.

SPECIES IV.—*Coptomma sulcatum*, White, op. cit. p. 278.

SYN.—*Callidium sulcatum*, Fabr. Syst. Ent., p. 189; Syst. Eleuth. 2, 340; Oliv. Ent. 70, t. 4, fig. 48.

Tmesisternus sp., Latr.; Guér.; Voy. Coq. texte, p. 130.

Described by Fabricius from the specimen still remaining in the Banksian Collection.

SPECIES V.—*Coptomma lineatum*, White, op. cit. p. 279.

SYN.—*Callidium lineatum*, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 189; Oliv. Ins. 70, t. 4, fig. 50.

Tmesisternus sp., Latr.; Guér.; Voy. Coq. texte, p. 130.

Coptomma fusiforme, Newman, MS. in Brit. Mus.

Also described by Fabricius from the specimen still existing in the Banksian Cabinet. It is also in the Cabinet of the British Museum, although not so indicated by Mr. White.

SPECIES VI.—*Lamia crista*, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 176; Ent. Syst. 2, 268; Syst. Eleuth. 21, p. 282; Oliv. Ins. 67, tab. 14, fig. 101; White, op. cit.

Described by Fabricius from the Banksian Cabinet.

SPECIES VII.—*Lamia pulverulenta*, Westw., (Plate 56, fig. 5).

L. nigra obscura, albida pulverosa, thoracis lateribus inermibus, elytris nigro-bifasciatis fulvoque costatis, antennis pedibusque albido fasciatis, illis externe setosis.

Long. corp. lin. 9.

Inhabits Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Mns. Parry.

This curious species differs from all the other *Lamiæ*, and somewhat approaches *Tmesisternus* in the form of the head. I am not, however, sufficiently acquainted with the distribution of the Longicorn beetles to warrant my proposing a new genus for its reception. The head (fig. 5 a) is rather elongated behind the eyes, with the front part nearly perpendicular; it has two whitish lines behind; the palpi are short (fig. *) with the extremity rather pointed; the antennæ are 11-jointed, the third joint being the longest, and all the joints being fringed on the outside with hairs, alternately coloured as the joints themselves, the bases of which are white and the extremities black. The thorax is nearly rounded, with the sides unarmed; the elytra are convex, the humeral angles prominent, and the hind part much attenuated and deflexed; the tips not spined but pilose; along each run four slender, fulvous, elevated costæ, which do not extend to the tip; the middle of the elytra are ornamented with two interrupted black fasciæ; the legs are varied with black and whitish colours, the extremity of the tibiæ being externally setose.

SPECIES VIII.—*Cerambyx strigipennis*, Westw. (Plate 56, fig. 6).

C. sordide luteus, piceo longitudinaliter striatus, thoracis dorso et lateribus tuberculatis, antennis nigro annulatis, pedibus gracilibus pallidis.

Long. corp. lin. 11.

Habitat Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Mus. Parry.

The head is broad in front before the eyes, and with the face rather oblique (fig. 6 a), and truncate, and the parts of the mouth are small; the mandibles short (fig. 6 b), and black at the tip; the palpi also short, the maxillary ones scarcely longer than the labial (fig. 6 c); the antennæ are shorter than the body, with the first joint clavate, the third and several following of nearly equal length, with the base of the joints black; the head has a dark central line, and the space behind the eyes is also dark-coloured; the thorax is constricted near the front margin, and dilated on each side into a short, thick, conical spine; the disk has also four elevated tubercles, placed thus, . . .; the middle of the thorax is marked with a dark line. The elytra are long and nearly parallel, with the suture and five longitudinal streaks on each, of pitchy-brown; the first not extending to the base, the second and fourth united together near the tip, the third being insulated by them, the fourth much abbreviated at the base, and the fifth slender and submarginal; the feet are slender and simple, the femora being very slightly clavate.

SPECIES IX.—*Stenoderus Sinclairi* (Plate 56, fig. 3, and 3 a, head seen laterally). S. prasino-viridis sericeo-opacus, pedibus antennisque rufis, thorace utrinque spina armato, elytris tenuissime punctatis et flavido marginatis disco sub-bicostatis, abdomine piceo-rufescenti.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

SVN.—*Callichroma* (*Calliprason*) *Sinclairi*, White, op. cit. p. 277.

Habitat New Zealand, D. Sinclair. Mus. Brit.

The eyes are very large and nearly rounded; the antennæ are 11-jointed, slender, with the first joint long and clavate, the terminal joints rather thicker than the preceding; the thorax is narrowed both behind and before the middle, where it is armed on each side with a spine.

Mr. White considers this insect as a new sub-genus, near to *Promeces*, Serville, and as one of the links connecting the Cerambycidae with the Lepturidae.

SPECIES X.—*Xylotoles griseus*. (Plate 56, fig. 2.) X. griseus scutelli margine elytrisquo lineolis aliquot brevissimis flavidis; basi punctis impressis apice vix acuminatis, pedibus fuscis femoribus clavatis antennisque fuscis.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat New Zealand, Mus. Banks et Mus. Brit.

SVN.—*Saperda grisea*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. 186; Ent. Syst. 1, 2, 313; Syst. El. 2, 324. *Xylotoles griseus*, White, op. cit.

SPECIES XI.—*Xylotoles lentus*, Newman, Entomol., No. 1, p. 12.

SPECIES XII.—*Lamia heteromorpha*, Bdv. Voy. Astrol. 2, 505. I believe species XI. and XII. to be identical with *Xylotoles griseus*.

SPECIES XIII.—*Xylotoles lynceus*, White, op. cit. p. 279.

SYN.—*Saperda lyncea*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. 1, 2, p. 313; Syst. Eleuth. 2, 323.

Described by Fabricius as a native of New Zealand, from the Banksian Cabinet, in which the typical specimen is still preserved. Its elytra, divergent at the tips, at once separate it from the preceding species.

SPECIES XIV.—*Obrium Fabricianum*, Westw.

SYN.—*Clytus minutus*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. 192; Ent. Syst. 2, 332; Syst. El. 1, 2, p. 346; Oliv. Ins. 70; Fab. 5, fig. 56.

Nec *Obrium minutum*, Auct. hodiern.

Described by Fabricius as a native of New Zealand, from the Banksian Cabinet, where the typical specimen still exists, although in a bad state of preservation. The species is very closely allied to the following, of which it might perhaps be considered an immature individual, were not the joints of the antennæ black at the tips.

SPECIES XV.—*Obrium guttigerum*, Westw. (Plate 56, fig. 4.)

O. cyaneum nitidum, elytris magis purpurascens basi subtuberculatis, singulo plaga magna mediana rotundata albida parum elevata, articulis omnibus antennarum ad apicem, apicibusque clavatis femorum nigris. Caput antice fulvo-purpureum, trophis brevibus rufescentibus, mandibularum brevium apicibus nigris, thorax elongatus ante et pone medium valde constrictus, medio rotundato gibboso. Tibiæ et tarsi pallide testacei.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Mus. Parry.

SPECIES XVI.—*Saperda tristis*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. 186, and Ent. Syst. vol. iv., Appendix, p. 453—(where Fabricius has corrected the errors in the transposition of the names of the species described by him in vol. i. part 2, p. 314 of that work, where the *S. lineata*, from Zanguebar, was described under the name of *tristis*.)

The species was described by Fabricius in his earlier works correctly as a native of New Zealand, from the Banksian Collection, where the typical specimen is still preserved. In the Syst. Eleuth. (2, p. 326) by another strange error Fabricius assigns Germany as the native country of the species.

SPECIES XVII.—*Saperda villosa*, Fabr., Syst. Eleuth. 2, p. 320; White, op. cit.

SYN.—*Saperda hirta*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. 1, 2, p. 309 (nec *S. hirta*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. 1, 2, p. 317, ex Italia).

Described by Fabricius as a native of New Zealand, from the Banksian Cabinet, in which the typical individual is still preserved.

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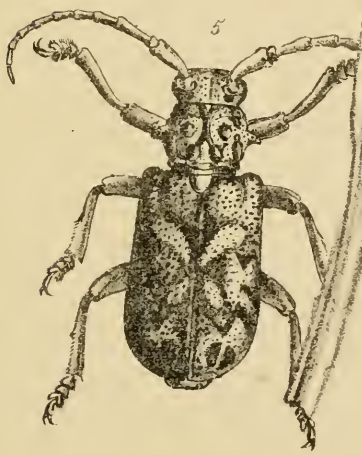


PLATE LXIV.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME AFRICAN LONGICORN BEETLES.

PARISTEMIA. *Westw.*

Genus novum e familia Cerambycidae, generibus Lophonocero et Pteracanthæ *Newm.** affine. Caput parvum facie obliqua. Oculi valde emarginati. Labrum transversum ciliatum. Mandibulæ parvæ. Maxillæ lobo apicali dense at breviter penicillato. Labium ad apicem emarginatum. Antennæ breves (in femina vix ad medium elytrorum extensa), crassæ, articulis 1 et 3 longitudine subequalibus, reliquis parum brevioribus. Prothorax capite multo latior lateribus utriusque oblique porrectis vel in spinam latam productis, angulis posticis valde emarginatis; disco in medio elevato-carinato. Elytra ad basin vix prothorace latiora, sensim rotundato-dilatata, apicibus simplicibus, disco longitudinaliter costata. Pedes breves subæquales. Species Africæ tropicalis incolæ.

SPECIES I.—PARISTEMIA PLATYPTERA. (Plate 64, fig. 1).

P. nigra sericea prothorace rufo utrinque striga nigra e capite ad angulos posticos; elytris pone medium fascia latissima postice angulata et fere ad apicem extensa rufa; abdomine obscure rufo.

SYN.—*Paristemia platyptera*, Westw. in Ann. Nat. Hist. October 1841. Long. corp. lin. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$. Lat. elytrorum, lin. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Africa tropicali. In Mus. nostr. Communic. D. Raddon. (Fig. 1 *a.* maxillary palpus; fig. 1 *b.* labial palpus; fig. 1 *c.* extremity of pro & meso-sterna; fig. 1 *d.* mesosternum, seen sideways.)

SPECIES II.—PARISTEMIA APICALIS, Westw. (Plate 64, fig. 2).

P. nigra sericea, capite linea media fulva, prothorace fulvo linea tenui media alterisque duabus lateralibus scutelloque nigris; elytris ad apicem nigris plaga antice in angulum acutum versus basin extensa, corpore subtus nigro, prosterno et mesosterni parte elevata fulvis.

Long. corp. lin. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lat. elytrorum, lin. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Africa tropicali. In Mus. D. Turner.

Obs.—The antennæ are unfortunately broken off at the 7th joint; they are, however, evidently longer than in the former species, which is therefore to be regarded as a female, and this as a male.

SAPERDA CARISSIMA, *Westw.* (Plate 64, fig. 3).

Annals of Nat. Hist. October 1841.

S. brevis opaca, supra viridi-lactea, pronoto vittis tribus longitudinalibus brunneo-fulvis, elytris fascia lata irregulari (in medio interrupta) ex humeris fere ad suturam ducta maculaque magna communi discoidali brunneo-fulvis; his etiam guttis 10 nigris rotundatis ornatis.

Long. corp. lin. 5.

Habitat in Africa tropicali. In Mus. D. Raddon, Parry, Hope, &c.

NEMOTRAGUS. *Klug.*

I am not aware whether any characters have hitherto been published by Dr. Klug, of the genus instituted for the reception of the interesting insect represented in fig. 4. It is to the kindness of that distinguished entomologist that I am indebted for my specimen, which I received from him in 1835, since which period a considerable number of individuals have been obtained by one of the London dealers in objects of natural history. In this uncertainty I shall merely notice that its greatly elongated form, large

* The undescribed genus *Pteroplatus* of Dejean's Catalogue, composed of three Brazilian and Mexican species, is evidently also closely allied to these insects.

rounded eyes, having a very small emargination in front, elongated, slender, and simple antennæ, unarmed prothorax, pointed tips of the elytra and simple nearly equal sized-legs, with curved tibiæ, seem to constitute its chief characters.

NEMOTRAGUS HELVOLUS. *Klug.* (Plate 64, fig. 4).

N. brunneus punctatus, luteo squamosus, linea longitudinali laterali prothoracis humerisque nudis, antennis pedibusque brunneis.

Long. corp. lin. 13, long. antenn. unc. 2½. ?

Habitat in Africa meridionali. In Mus. nostr. &c.

LAMIA OBESA, *Westw.* (Plate 64, fig. 5.)

L. albida luteo-squamosa, fulvo fuscoque varia, prothorace tuberculis vittaque media utrinque furcata fuscis, lateribus utrinque spina brevi crassa armatis; clytris maculis duabus sub-ovalibus obliquis ante medium pallidis alterisque duabus minoribus mediis fasciisque variis angulatis maculisque duabus subapicalibus fuscis ornatis, facie antennis pedibusque luteis.

Long. corp. unc. 1¾. Lat. elytr. unc.

Habitat in Africa meridionali.

This is one of the fine species of insects contained in the collection recently brought to England by Mr. Burke, from the hilly country, lying between 25° and 26° S. lat., and 27° and 28° E. long., and which, by the kindness of the Earl of Derby has been distributed to the Zoological Society and the British Museum. I am indebted to Mr. Melly for the opportunity of figuring the species, he having sent it to me on its first arrival in this country.

The plant represented in this plate is the *Iris viscarea* of Thunberg, found in the sandy spots of Saldanha Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE, NOTICES OF NEW WORKS. &c.

(No. XVI.)

CATALOG DER KÄFER-SAMLUNG VON JACOB STURM. Nuremburg, 1843. With
6 coloured copper-plates. 8vo, 386 pages.

WE have here an imitation of the Catalogue of Dejean's Collection of Coleopterous insects, with, however, occasional references to figures and synonyms. There is, however, a vast difference in the amount of species of the two collections, and consequently in the comparative usefulness of the two catalogues. Dejean's last edition contained considerably more than 20,000 species, whereas Sturm gives but 13,266. In many of the more interesting groups, the poverty of the latter list is very striking: thus, there is only 1 species of *Oxycheila*, 1 *Dromica*, 2 *Therates*, 1 *Casnonia*, 4 *Panagæi*, 2 *Rhipiceræ*, 1 *Callirhipis*, 3 *Goliathi* (*micans*, *japonicus*, and *Höpfneri*), 2 *Paussi*. The catalogue is, as may be easily supposed, strongest in European and Brazilian species. An appendix contains descriptions and figures (beautifully drawn, engraved, and coloured) of the following insects:—Three new Brazilian species of *Lia* (a genus allied to *Lebia*); *Axinidium africanum*, St., a new genus, referred to the *Scaritidæ*, but having more of the habit of *Stomis* and *Miscodera*, with long toothless mandibles, long slender maxillæ, with the hook not articulated (judging from the figure, for the description is silent as to this character), maxillary palpi strongly securiform, labial palpi slender and filiform, mentum conically produced in the centre, fore tibiæ not externally dentated (but with the deep notch and spur on the inside); the species is 4 lines long, black, smooth, with red antennæ, palpi, and feet, the elytra smooth, each having three deep punctures. *Julodes Rothii*, St., from Jerusalem; *Lycus appendiculatus*, St., from Senegal, allied to *L. foliaceus*, Sch.; *Hydrophilus substriatus*, St., from the neighbourhood of Cassel; 3 Mexican species of *Phanæus*; *Scarabæus Petiveri*, Erichs. (*Dejeanii* Buq., *Golofa Porteri* Hope); 7 Mexican species of *Pelidnota*; *Amphicoma Papaveris*, from Jerusalem; *Chiasognathus Grantii*, ♂ and ♀ (two brilliant figures); *Ryssonotus nebulosus*, Kirby; *Lucanus turcicus*, from Constantinople; with 6 plates in the club of the antennæ; my *Xyphodontus*

Antilope, from Caffraria, under the name of *Corypticus capensis*, Dej. ; *Xopherus variolosus*, from Mexico ; *Amycteres paradoxus*, from New Holland, allied to *Curculio mirabilis*, K. ; *Tachyopus* (*Tachygonus*, Dej.) *Lecontei*, a curious little weevil from South Carolina ; *Purpuricenus Dalmatinus*, St., from Dalmatia ; *Ozodes Mexicanus* ; *Dorcadion tomentosum*, from Nauplia ; *Saperda Græca* ; *Mesophalacrus Spinolæ*, from New Holland, an interesting genus, allied to *Sagra* and *Donacia*, already previously figured in Griffith's Animal Kingdom, Insects, pl. 67, fig. 2, under the incorrect name of *Carpophagus Banksii* ; and also in the third part of Mr. Hope's Coleopterist's Manual, pl. 2, fig. 6 ; where the name of *Mecynodera picta* is given to it ; and *Platyauchenia limbata*, a new genus from Brazil, allied to *Alurnus*.

These descriptions and figures constitute, in fact, the only valuable part of the work ; for if the possessor of every second-rate collection of Coleoptera, like that of the author, were to undertake such a catalogue as this, giving names only, without descriptions, to hundreds of new species, already, perhaps, named in Dejean's Catalogue, what endless confusion in the nomenclature of the order ! How much better would it be to undertake but a single family at a time, describing all the new species in it ? Mr. Hope has set the example, in publishing such a catalogue of portions of the Hemiptera, and proposes, on his return from Italy, to follow the same plan in another very extensive tribe.

CONSIDERAZIONE SOPRA I COSTUMI DEGL' IMENOTTERI DEL G. SIREX, FAB., E sopra il miglior posto dei Sireciti nel metodo razionale. Memoria del Marchese MASSIMILIANO SPINOLA. Genova, 1843.

IN this memoir, the Marquis of Spinola, after stating the general opinion amongst naturalists, that the *Siricidæ* in their larva-state are wood-feeders, and more especially mentioning the researches of Rosel von Rosenhoff, Jurine, Hartig, and Sells,* which supports that opinion, takes up the observation of Saint Fargeau, published in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*†, in which the parasitism of that group was first asserted, and mentions, in support of it, that he received in 1841, from the Marquis Carlo Durazzo, a specimen of *Sirex Gigas*, inscribed, "Parasita in larva di Far-

* Proceedings of Entomological Society of London, May, 1838.

† Vol. x., p. 770, M. Saint Fargeau has again insisted on his view of the habits of the genus, in his *Hist. Nat. Hyménopt.*, i. p. 5, note 3.

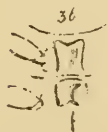
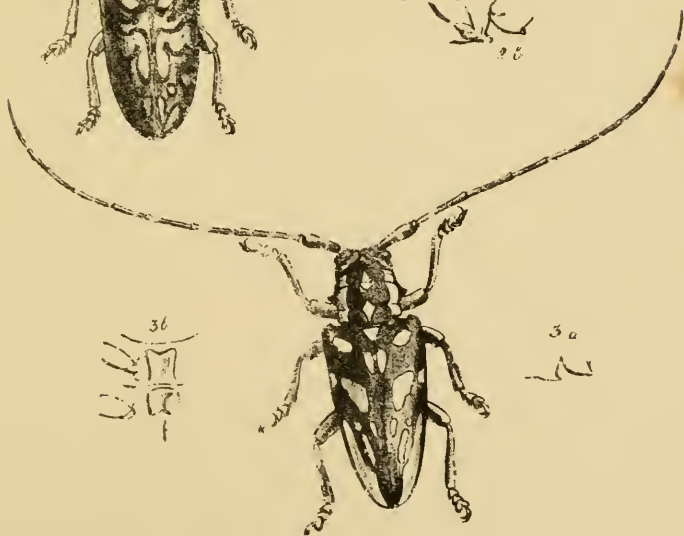


PLATE LXIX.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME SPECIES OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM
TROPICAL WESTERN AFRICA.

THE African Longicorn beetles belonging to the section, of which *Lamia regalis* may be considered as the type, are amongst the most beautiful species of the entire group; and as our collections are particularly rich in them, I propose to devote a few Plates in the present volume of this work to their illustration. In the present Plate four new species are represented from the cabinets of the Rev. F. W. Hope, A. Melly, Esq., and my own collection.

The species represented in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, belong to the genus *Sternodonta* of De Jean. This group was first pointed out and characterised by me ten years ago, in a paper published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, having been omitted by Serville in his revision of the Longicorn beetles. I forbore, however, to propose a separate name for the group, which was subsequently adopted by M. Perchéron, in the "Genera des Insectes," where the name of *Sternotomis* was given to it, which name must be adopted in preference to that proposed by De Jean, the characters of which were only for the first time published in the "Histoire Naturelle des Animaux Articulés," Vol. III., p. 474.

The species represented in No. 4, belongs to the genus *Tra-gocephala* of De Jean and Serville.

SPECIES I.—*LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS), VIRESCENS*, Hope MS.

(Plate 69, fig. 1, and details.)

L. nigra, æneo-pulverulosa, capite, pronoto et elytrorum basi albo-virescenti fasciatis, his etiam maculis variis albo-virescentibus ornatis.

Long. corp. lin. 16.

Habitat apud Sierram Leonam.

The head is deeply notched in front, with a streak down the middle of the face dilated towards the mouth, the labrum, some patches beneath the eyes, and a fascia which runs behind them entirely across the head, of a pale silvery green colour. The man-

dibles of the male are large, and each has a strong elevated tooth on the upper side near the base (fig. 1 *a*, head of the male; 1 *b*, head of the female); the pronotum is traversed by three slender fasciæ of the same colour as the scutellum, and a fascia next the base of the elytra is also of the same colour, as well as a number of spots which are so arranged as to form a successive series of much interrupted angulated strigæ, the points of the angles being directed backwards. All these marks are produced by a fine silky pubescence; the remainder of the disc of the elytra being black and punctured, the sutural edges, and two slender costæ on each rather elevated, and the sides finely clothed with an æneous powder. On the under side the body is black, and varied with silvery green markings, which mostly form angulated fasciæ, the angles being directed towards the head. The pro- and mesosternums are large, flat, prominent, and truncated in front, in both sexes (fig. 1 *c*, 1 *d*). The antennæ of the male are longer than those of the female.

SPECIES II.—*LAMIA* (*STERNOTOMIS*) *PALINII*, Hope MS.

(Plate 69, fig. 2, and details.)

L. supra omnino pulverosa nigro, glauco, viridi fulvoque varia, pronoti macula utrinque et margine postico, elytris striga obliquâ ex humeris ad medium fere ducta fasciâque mediâ, fulvis.

Long. corp. lin. 12—15.

Habitat apud Sieriam Leonam. In mus. D. Hope, Dr. Savage.

The face is prettily varied with pale green and orange, separated by black lines. The hind part of the head has a black triangular spot (extending on each side behind the eyes), and divided into two parts by a very slender pale line. The pronotum is opaque dull green, with two short black diverging lines extending from the front margin to the middle of the disc; the front margin on each side is orange-coloured, and near each of the lateral spines is a large transverse oval patch of the same colour, edged with a black line; the hind margin is also fulvous; the elytra are dull opaque green, with brighter silvery patches, especially beyond the middle; from each humeral angle nearly to the middle of the suture runs an oblique fulvous bar edged with black, and across the middle is a broad waved bar, also edged with black; terminating next the suture is a reflexed pale green patch. The body

beneath is fulvous, with the middle of the abdominal segments black and shining.

The sternums (figs. 2 *a*, 2 *b*) although porrected, are not near so large as in the last-described species.

SPECIES III.—*LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) AMGENA*. *Westw.* (In *Annals of Nat. Hist.* October, 1841.)

(Plate 69, fig. 3, and details.)

L. nigra, opaca, pronoto maculis duabus conoideis, lateribusque; maculis circiter 10 (magnitudine variis), lateribusque elytrorum viridi-lacteis; duabus in medio elytrorum maximis alterisque duabus posticis elongatis et valde angustis.

Long. corp. lin. 11—16.

Habitat in Africa tropicali (Gold Coast), D. Raddon. In mus. Melly et nostro.

This very distinct species has the face black, with a silvery green line running from the inner margin of each eye nearly to the mouth, where it meets an angulated slender line of the same colour, extending across the lower part of the face; there is also a small spot of the same colour behind, and another beneath each eye. The entire sides of the prothorax, except the spines, are cream-coloured; the two spots on the elytra near the base of the suture are nearly connected. The thoracic segments beneath are pale buff, and the abdominal segments black and glossy, with four pairs of round spots of pale silvery green, and two other oblong patches of the same colour on the terminal segment. The sternums (figs. 3 *a*, 3 *b*), are less prominent than in either of the preceding species, although resembling those of *L. Palinii* in form.

I am indebted to W. Raddon, Esq., for this and other interesting insects from the Gold Coast.

SPECIES IV.—*LAMIA (TRAGOCEPHALA) PULCHELLA*. *Westw.*

(Plate 69, fig. 4, and details.)

L. supra nigra opaca pronoti marginibus antico et postico guttulisque numerosis elytrorum læte viridibus, fasciaque media pronoti, basi et medio elytrorum maculisque duabus apicalibus fulvis.

Long. corp. lin. 8.

Habitat apud Sierram Leonam. In mus. D. Hope.

This lovely insect in its cylindric form agrees with the other *Tragocephalæ* of De Jean; but from all of these it differs in its colours, which in their contrasts and arrangement resemble those

of some of the Sternotomes. The face is green with a slender line of black down the middle; the labrum is fulvous; the upper part of the head black, with a green margin to the eyes. The antennæ and pronotum jet black, except the basal joint of the former and the front and hind margins of the latter, which are splendid green; across the middle of the pronotum runs an irregular slender fulvous fascia. The body beneath is splendid green with the sides of the metasternum fulvous, and a triangular patch in the middle of the hind margin of each segment, which is black and glossy. The mesosternal process is small and scarcely prominent (figs. 4 *a*, 4 *b*).



PLATE LXXVIII.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME SPECIES OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM
TROPICAL WESTERN AFRICA.LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) COMES, *Westw.*

(Plate 78, fig. 1.)

L. nigra nitida, elytris punctatis, maculis numerosis rotundatis, magnitudine diversis, albidis et fulvis, apicibusque fulvis nigro-striatis.

Long. corp. lin. 15. In Mus. Dupont, Parisiis.

BLACK, pronotum strongly angulated in the middle of each side, from which runs a curved raised space; elytra much punctured; the humeral angles acute, and porrected; the disc of each with two longitudinal raised lines; near the suture are two round pale buff spots, edged with greenish, followed by two large round fulvous ones, rather before the middle, attached to the anterior edge of each is a slender pale line, and a small lateral dot; near the middle of each elytron are three smaller roundish spots of pale buff, arranged in a triangle, the outer one being the smallest; extremity fulvous, divided by the elevated black lines above mentioned: mesosternal process broadly truncate, but not very prominent (fig. 1 *a*, 1 *b*.).

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS ?) PRINCEPS, *Dupont's MSS.*

(Plate 78, fig. 2.)

L. luteo-fulva, elytris glauco-albidis; basi, lateribus (versus apicem dilatatis), et fascia lata media (in medio interrupta), brunneis, antennis longis, sterno parvo conico.

Long. corp. lin. 16.

Habitat in Guinea. In Mus. Dupont.

Head and thorax clothed with very short brownish luteo-fulvous pile, having a greenish tinge at the sides of the latter; the eyes margined with whitish. Antennæ long, 11-jointed; the terminal joint very long and slender; they are setose beneath for about one-third of their length, and are dark gray, with a brown tinge, the joints being black at the tips. Mandibles simple (fig. 2 *a*); the sides of the prothorax are armed with a small spine; the elytra have a broad brown base, with the posterior edge irregular; the sides of the elytra are also brown, which colour extends into a large patch on each side, running more than half across the middle of the elytra; near the extremity, also, it is dilated into a broader patch of this colour; the remaining space is of a pale dull greenish colour, separated from the brown by a whitish line, following the irregularities of the latter; legs gray-brown; body beneath entirely

brownish luteous-fulvous; mesosternal process small and conical (fig. 2 *b*, 2 *c*), and but slightly prominent.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) EREMITA, *Chevrolat's MSS.*

(Plate 78, fig. 3.)

L. luteo-albida punctata, supra capite et thorace nigro-maculatis, hoc striga media longitudinali nigra ante medium constricta, elytris albido et nigro variis, plaga magna irregulariter triangulari pallida basali relicta.

Long. corp. lin. 10.

Habitat in Senegallia. In Mus. D. Chevrolat.

Upper side of the body pale luteous-buff, varied with black. The head has a patch in the middle of the hind margin, and two small spots on each side; the face has four minute oblique black spots; antennæ short, 11-jointed, black, each joint, after the second, having a broad gray ring at the base: the pronotum has a rather broad black stripe down the centre, and several irregular-shaped smaller black lateral spots, the sides being produced in the middle into an acute black point; the elytra have a large pale irregular triangular-shaped patch at the base, with two minute black dots at the sides of the scutellum, and two at a little distance below it; the remainder of the elytra are black and punctured, with numerous pale markings of irregular shape, and with pale irrorations upon the black parts; legs pale, with black rings; beneath buff-stone coloured, with a pinkish tinge; the middle of the body black and shining, a minute black spot on each side of the prosternum, and also near the outer hind angle of the mesosternum, and a spot on each side of the abdominal segments united with the black middle patch in the terminal segment. Mesosternal process broadly quadrate, and not porrected (fig. 3 *a*, 3 *b*).

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS?) BICOLOR, *Westw.*

(Plate 78, fig. 4.)

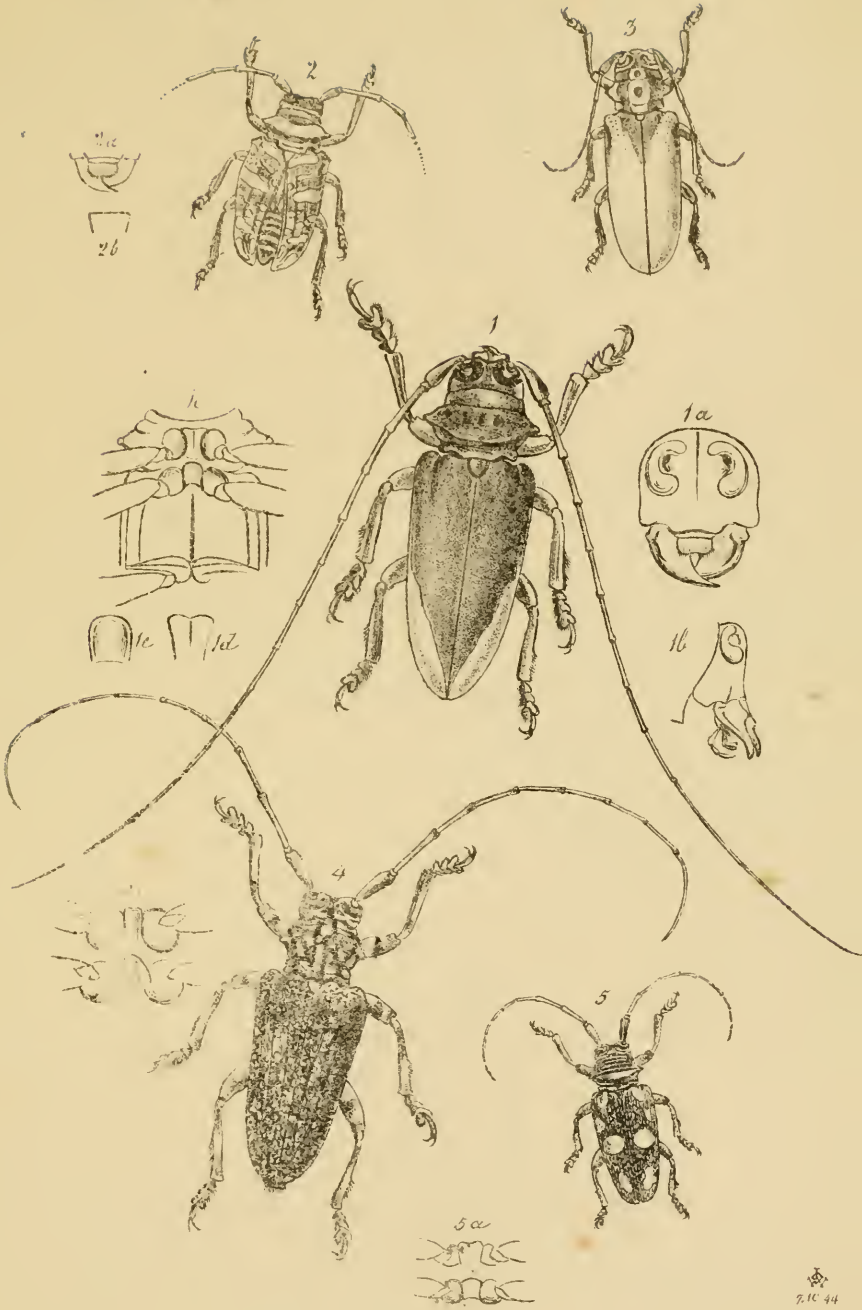
L. obscure fusca tomentosa, elytris pallide virescenti-sulphureis.

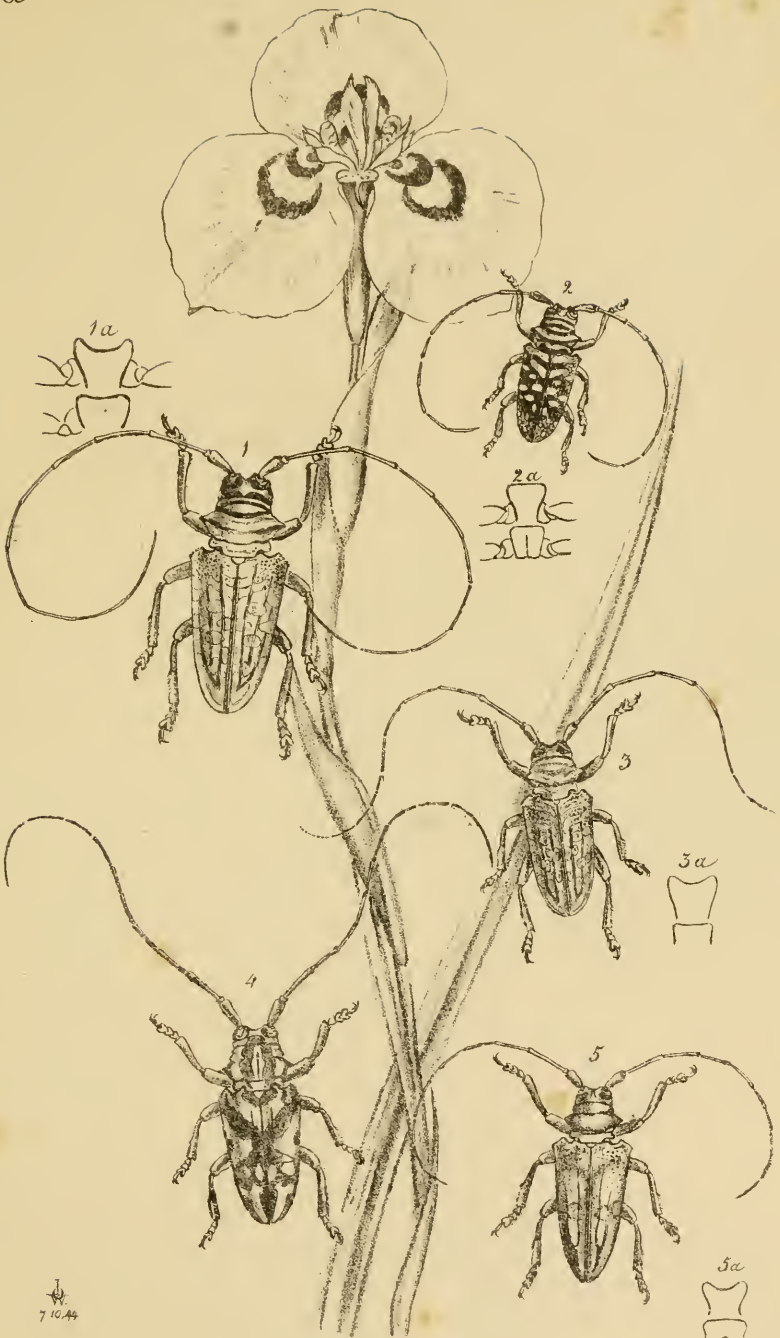
Long. corp. lin. 12½.

Habitat. Gold Coast, Guinea. In Mus. D. Carter.

Nearly allied to *L. angulator* Olivier, from which it differs in the form of the mesosternal process. Entirely covered with a dull brown silky pubescence, except the elytra, which are of a pale yellowish-green, with an opaline gloss. Eyes and mandibles black; antennæ 12-jointed; prothorax with the sides armed with a small pointed tubercle; mandibles simple, mesosternal process small, conical, channelled, and rather porrected (fig. 4 *a*, 4 *b*).

The plant represented in the plate is *Pontederia natans*, Pal. d. B., a native of tropical Western Africa.





7 10. 44

5a



PLATES LXXXIV, LXXXV, AND LXXXVI.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOME AFRICAN SPECIES OF LONGICORN BEETLES.

PREVIOUS to entering upon the descriptions of the species of Longicorn beetles, represented in the accompanying plates, it is proper to make the following observations, with reference to some of the other Longicorns figured in the three plates already devoted to that family in the present volume.

LAMIA OBESA.

(Plate 64, fig. 5.)

This insect, I am informed by M. C. Sommer, Esq., of Altona, is known in the continental collections under the name of *Phryneta Dregei*.—Klug MSS. As, however, no description of the insect had been published, it was impossible for me to have the least idea of its identity with my species, especially as it is given in Dejean's Catalogue as a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The characters of the genus *Phryneta* are given in the *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Coléoptères* of the Count de Castelnau, vol. 2, p. 477.

LAMIA PALINII.

(Plate 74, fig. 2.)

This species appears to me to be identical with the *Lamia principalis* of Dalman. *Schonh. Syn. Ins.* 1., pt. 3, App. p. 162. Mr. Hope has recently received a specimen of it from Cape Palmas.

LAMIA COMES.

(Plate 78, fig. 1.)

Is identical with *Lamia cornutor* Fabr., the typical specimen of which, described by Fabricius, is still preserved in the Cabinet of the British Museum. It is a male—that represented in my plate being a female. The locality given by Fabricius of "America" is evidently erroneous, the group to which it belongs being confined to the African continent. M. Dupont is unfortunately unacquainted with the locality of his specimen, it being marked in his collection, Madagascar, with a point of doubt.

SYN. Lamia cornutor, Fabricius. *S. Ent.* p. 178. *Ent. Syst.* 1, pt. 2, p. 292. Olivier *Entomol.* 4. *Ceram.* pl. 17, p. 132.

LAMIA PRINCEPS.

(Plate 78, fig. 2.)

Is referred by M. Dupont to the genus *Zoographus* Dejean, described by Laporte de Castelnau in the *Hist. Nat. Ins. Col.* 2, p. 473, but without any notice of the structure of the sterna, which forms the chief character of the group.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) NORRISII. *Westw.*

(Trans. Ent. Soc., vol. 1, p. 148, pl. xv. A. Plate 84, fig. 1, and details.)

L. supra opaca nigro-fuliginosa, elytris postice flavo-cinctis, antennis subtus pedibusque hirsutie opalina indutis.

Long. corp. unc. $1\frac{3}{4}$. Long. antenn. unc. $3\frac{3}{4}$ (art. ult. unc. $1\frac{1}{2}$).

Habitat apud Sicram Leonam. In Mus. D. Norris.

The head is black, with the sides behind the eyes of an opaline green colour; the antennæ are very long, 11-jointed, and black,

with the underside tinged with opaline green. The mandibles are large, and furnished with an angular tubercle near the base on the outside; they are black, with the disc opaline green, which is also the colour of the upper lip and palpi. The prothorax is black, with the disk irregular, being marked with two transverse impressions. The scutellum and elytra are black; the latter with the shoulders rather rounded (not obliquely truncate), and the outer margins beyond the middle coloured yellow, dilated towards the apex. The abdomen is golden-coloured above, and black beneath, except the two basal segments, which are yellow. The prosternum is rather prominent and dilated, sub-truncated, (fig. 1 *d*.) and the mesosternal process is also slightly prominent and rounded in front. The underside of the whole of the thorax is yellow; the legs are black, the upper side of an opaline green, and the under side of the coxæ and femora yellow.

Notwithstanding the great length of the antennæ, and especially of the last joint of those organs, in the unique specimen hitherto known of this species, indicating the male sex, the slight toothing of the mandibles, and moderate size of the sternal processes, are remarkable. (Fig. 1 *a*, the head, seen in front; 1 *b*, the same, sideways; 1 *c*, the thorax beneath.)

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) CRUX NIGRA. *Hope*.

(Trans. Zool. Soc. 1, p. 104, pl. xv. fig. 2. Plate 85, fig. 4.)

L. straminea; thorace nigro, vittis tribus luteis; elytris macula cruciformi nigra alterisque duabus rotundatis aurantiis.

Long. corp. lin. 11. Lat. 4.

Habitat in Sierra Leone, D. Palin. In Mus. D. Hope.

This lovely species has the antennæ very long, and 11-jointed, the terminal joint being but moderately elongated; they are black above, and light greenish grey beneath. The head is black, varied with luteous, and with two golden-coloured spots beneath the eyes. The thorax is black, with a golden-coloured spot on each side, and a central and two lateral luteous vittæ, the dorsal one being interrupted in front, and ending before the scutellum, which is concolorous. The elytra are pale straw-coloured, variegated with lemon and dark and light orange tints, and marked with a large black (St. Andrew's) cross, having two red and two pale buff spots. The body beneath is unicolorous; and the feet are black above, and grey beneath.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) IMPERIALIS. *Fab.*

(Plate 86, fig. 3.)

L. thorace spinoso, ferrugineo villosa, viridi-fasciata; antennis longis atris, capite villosa ferrugineo obscure lineato, orbita oculorum viridi, thorace striga media impressa fasciaque postica viridi; clytris villosa ferrugineis fasciis duabus, anteriore recta, media e maculis tribus quadratis concatenatis, punctoque postico, viridibus; pedibus ferrugineis.

SYN. *Lamia imperialis*, Fabricius; Syst. Eleuth. 2, p. 286.

Cerambyx luteo-obscurus, Voet, Col. Ed. Panz. iii, p. 20. 19. tab. 7. f. 19.

Cerambyx ornatus, Olivier Entomol. Ceraub. pl. 4, fig. 24 c.

Lamia bifasciana, Fabr. Ent. Syst. 1, p. 281.

Fabricius suggests that this insect may be a possible variety (nuper declaratum) of his *L. regalis*; but that species is abundantly distinct, not only in its markings, but also in its longitudinally multi-striated elytra and the rounded humeral angles.

The Fabrician description abstracted above accords exactly with a specimen from Guinea, received by the Rev. F. W. Hope from Mr. Westermann, whose residence at Copenhagen enables him to determine the identity of those Fabrician species which were described, (as was the case with the one before us,) from the collection of M. Sehestedt. This specimen is represented in my pl. 86, fig. 3. It is a male, and has the mandibles armed with a strong, rather deflexed spine in front near the base, the outside of the mandibles being green, and the remainder black. The middle of the face and labrum are fulvous, the former with two rather broad green bars extending from the base of the antennæ to the mouth; the sides of the head behind the eyes are also green; there is a diamond-shaped fulvous patch on the middle of the crown, the hind part of the head being green; the prothorax is fulvous, with a slender green transverse fascia across the anterior part, and the hind part of the prothorax, including the spaces behind the lateral teeth, are also green. The humeral angles of the elytra are very prominent, and angularly truncate; the anterior green fascia is, as it were, divided into two parts by a slaty-green stripe, and the three green spots forming the central curved fascia are margined with dark slaty green; besides the spot in the middle of each elytron towards the extremity, there is a little green patch next the suture, which is itself also green. The feet are green, with the undersides more golden.

I possess two beautiful varieties of this species, one in which the green markings are of a bluer hue, and separated from each other by, or margined with, black lines; and the other in which the ground colour of the insect is of a browner fulvous colour, and the

green markings of a golden hue, destitute of the black or slate-coloured edges. The feet are also of a more golden fulvous colour. Both are females. The latter of these specimens was presented to me by J. A. Turner, Esq., of Manchester.

The Fabrician *L. bifasciata*, described from the British Museum cabinet, is identical with *L. imperialis*. The locality of Jamaica must therefore be considered as erroneous.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) MIRABILIS.

(Plate 86, fig. 5.)

L. thorace spinoso, nigra, elytris antice fasciis duabus, postice punctis, (8 vel 9 in singulo) viridibus, elytris basi mucronatis.

Long. corp. lin. 9—11.

Habitat the Gold Coast, Afr. tropic occident.

SYN. *Cerambyx mirabilis*, Drury Ill. vol. 2, pl. 31, fig. 1. and Append. vol. 2.

Cerambyx pulcher, Fabr. Ent. Syst. 1, pt. 2, p. 269. Syst. Eleuth. 2 p. 285. Schonherr. Syn. Ins. 1, part 3, p. 372. Olivier Entomol. Ceramb. pl. 22, fig. 167.

Sternodonta prasina, Hope MSS.

This handsome species is varied with black and sericeous green or golden green colours, the latter forming very distinct marks. The face is green, marked on each side with an oblique black line from the base of the antennæ to the base of the mandibles; there is also a black line extending from the under side of the eyes to the sides of the mouth; and also a narrow green fascia across the crown of the head. The thorax is marked with three green transverse fasciæ, the middle one being the broadest and curved, there being an additional slender abbreviated green fascia within the open space formed by this curve; there are also two green spots behind the lateral teeth of the prothorax. The elytra are marked at the base with a transverse green fascia, behind which is a rather broader and more oblique one, slightly interrupted near the lateral margins, and followed by about nine equi-distant and nearly equal sized green patches, of which the two anterior and lateral, and the two apical ones are sometimes more or less confluent; the hinder ones being more or less irregular. The male (represented in the plate) differs from the female, in having a much broader head, large dentated mandibles, and longer antennæ, the tips of the joints being more nodose.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) PULCHRA.

L. nigra thorace transverse fulvo trifasciato; elytris fulvo maculatis et variegatis maculis interdum viridi cinctis.

SYN. *Cerambyx pulcher*, Drury Ill. vol. 1, pl. 32, f. 6, App. C., vol. 2; nec *Lamia pulchra*, Fabr.

Lamia blanda, Schonh. Syn. Ins. 1, iii., p. 373.

Although Drury gives Jamaica as the habitat of this species, there can, I apprehend, be very little doubt of its being a native of Tropical Africa. He describes it thus:—

“Head orange-coloured, encircled with black stripes; antennæ black, being a little longer than the insect; thorax orange-coloured, encircled with black rings, having a single spine on each side; elytra with orange-coloured clouds and spots on them separated by black partitions, some being margined with green; abdomen orange-coloured, the middle being dirty green; femora simple, dark green; tibiæ the same.” From Drury’s figure it appears very closely allied to *L. mirabilis* and *ornata*, if, indeed, it be not a local variety of those insects.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) ORNATA.

L. nigra fasciis maculisque fulvo-aureis; capitis thoracis et elytrorum margine posteriori, parteque femorum superiore, viridi nitentibus.

Syn. *L. ornata*, Olivier Entomol. Ceramb., pl. 4, f. 24 a; Pal. Beauv., pl. 37, f. 1.

An *Ceramb. pulcher*, Drury?

The description given by Olivier of his *L. ornata* from Africa, is as follows, and very nearly accords with the figure given by Drury of the preceding insect:—

“*Cer. regalis* affinis. Corpus nigrum pulvere fulvo-aurato, fere omnino tectum. Mandibulæ magnæ exsertæ, basi et anterius dente valido armatæ, apice nigræ basi rufæ medio virides. Lineis duabus nigris ab oculis ad mandibulas. Oculi viridè circumscripti præcipue postice. Thorax rufus, postice ad latera viridis fasciis duabus nigris. Elytra rufa fasciis nigris numerosis anastomosantibus viridi marginatis. Apex elytrorum et sutura postice viridia. Corpus infra rufum carina abdominalis et pars superior femorum virides, apophysis trapezoidalis (prosternum) inter pedes anteriores.”

The Rev. F. W. Hope possesses an old faded specimen from Lee’s Cabinet, labelled *L. pulchra*, which agrees with Olivier’s description and figure 24 a, and which might be regarded as a specimen of *L. mirabilis*, in which nearly the whole of the green markings had assumed a fulvous hue.

The insect represented in Plate 84, fig. 2 (not being in a fully developed state), from the collection of M. Chevrolat, of Paris, is regarded by that entomologist as a variety of *L. ornata*, in which the fulvous colour of the type is replaced by pale buff, or straw colour, and the black interstices are tinged with blue instead of green. The body beneath is greatly varied with pale and dark

buff, and with blue and black colours. The markings of the elytra may be traced to those of *L. ornata* and its immediate allies, the second fascia being more attenuated and interrupted than usual, and the intermediate patches rather smaller than ordinary. It was brought from Pauz Oasis by M. Cailleaux.

The insect represented in Plate 86, fig. 2, from the collection of the late A. H. Haworth, Esq., appears to me to be another fine variety of *L. ornata*, having the thorax and markings on the elytra very pale buff; and the sides of the former, behind the lateral spines, and the ground colour of the latter, of a bluish-green colour; the dark stripes separating the fasciæ at the base of the elytra being much reduced in breadth. The specimen is a male, having the mandibles dentated at the base, as in the other allied insects.

It appears also probable that the *Cerambyx marmoratus* of Voet Coleopt. Ed. Panz. 3, p. 21, 20, pl. 7, fig. 20 (*Lamia venditaria*, Sch. Syn. Ins. 1, pt. 3, p. 373), the locality of which was unknown, is another variety of *L. ornata*. It is represented as of a fulvous colour; the thorax banded with black, and varied with greenish at the sides, behind the lateral spines, and with the elytra varied with numerous irregular black markings.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) AMABILIS, *Hope MS.*

(Plate 86, fig. 4.)

L. humeris elytrorum angulato-truncatis, nigra viridi fulvoque tomentoso ornata; thorace rufo-fulvo, postice viridi; elytris fasciis maculisque rufo-fulvis argenteo-viridibusque notatis.
Long corp. lin. 11.

Habitat Ashantee. In Mus. D. Hope.

This highly beautiful insect is most probably but one of the varieties of the type of the genus which is distinguished by the angulated shoulders of the elytra, all of which (including several of the following insects) will ultimately, in all probability, be determined to constitute one extremely variable species, the local varieties of which preserve an uniformity in the distribution of their colours. Thus, *L. chrysopras*, from Aquapim, has the general colour dark fulvous, with a single green patch on the elytra, and the other dark markings almost obliterated; *L. ornata*, in like manner, has but very little green colour visible; whilst *L. mirabilis* is entirely green and black. The chief characteristic of all these varieties seems to be the three spots on the middle of each elytron, arranged somewhat in a triangle; and

these we find also in *L. imperialis* and even in *L. aper*, in which the basal fasciæ are but indistinctly marked.

The male of the insect now before us has the face fulvous-red in the middle, with the lateral and hind parts, and the labrum, green; the prothorax is fulvous-red in front, and silvery-green behind, the former part with three black, slender, transverse fasciæ, the third being curved. The basal fascia of the elytra is green; the next one (interrupted near the sides) is also green, but varied with fulvous; the third is broad, lateral, and fulvous; the three central oval patches are distinct, the inner one green, and the two outside ones fulvous; the suture beyond these is also marked with two silver-green patches, placed consecutively, the second communicating with a small subapical angulated fulvous-green spot, which is preceded by a large fulvous patch; the spaces between the fulvous lateral patches are also tinged with green; the femora and underside of the body are also green; the middle of the abdomen with a row of black spots.

The female is much more strongly marked with fulvous-red colour, especially at the sides of the elytra, which are almost colorous, the green being here restricted to the base and middle portion of the suture; but all the markings are in their ordinary position.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) FERRETI, *Reiche MS.*

(Plate 85, fig. 1.)

L. grisea, thorace et elytrorum basi luteo fasciatis, his postice luteo-maculatis. Long. corp. lin. 14. ♂—11 ♀.

Habitat. in Abyssinia. In Mus. Reiche et Hope.

This insect entirely agrees in its general characters with *L. ornata* and its allies, but is distinguished by its Eastern locality and peculiar coloration. The face is black with a dirty fulvous stripe down the middle, and an oblique one on each side, extending to the base of the mandibles, which are armed with a large obtuse tooth at the base in front. The labrum is fulvous, as is also the crown of the head, the hind part of which is black. The thorax is of an ashy leaden colour, with the anterior margin, transverse curved fascia across the middle, and a subapical fascia, of a dirty fulvous colour. The elytra are of the same ashy leaden colour, rough at the base, where they are marked with a rather broad dirty fulvous fascia, followed by a narrower one (interrupted near the sides), and behind this are about nine patches of the same fulvous colour. The

mesosternum is also fulvous, with a broad oblique greenish blue stripe on each side, and the abdomen is black, with a fulvous patch on each side.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) TARGAVEI, *Reiche MS.*

(Plate 85, fig. 2.)

L. nigra prothorace fulvo nigroque fasciato, postice viridi, elytris basi fulvo bifasciatis, postice maculis 7 fulvis alterisque duabus subapicalibus viridibus. Long. corp. lin. 8½.
Habitat in Guinea. In Mus. D. Reiche, D. Targeau.

In all important respects this insect agrees with *L. mirabilis*, except that the thorax (except the hind part) and the major part of the markings of the elytra are fulvous. The face is black, with an elongate conical fulvous patch down the middle, extending upwards and between the antennæ at the base, the labrum and extremity of the clypeus being green. The eyes are margined before and behind with green, the front margin dilated below into an orange green oblique patch extending to the base of the mandibles, which are slightly cornuted near the base in front, and orange green at the sides of the base. The head above is marked with a fulvous patch in the middle of the crown, and the hind part is dark green. The prothorax is fulvous in front with three black stripes, and the hind part is silvery green. The elytra are black, the humeral angles and apical part irrorated with green, which is also the colour of the two subapical spots; the two basal fasciæ and the other spots, seven or eight in number, being dark fulvous. The mesosternum is marked with an orange patch at the side, and the metasternum is green in the middle, changing to fulvous at the sides, each side marked with a black streak; the abdomen is black, each segment with a large transverse orange green patch on each side.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) BOHEMANNI, *Chevrolat MS.*

(Plate 85, fig. 3.)

L. humeris elytrorum angulato-truncatis; supra viridis maculis fascisque ferrugineis (marginibus pallidioribus) notata. Long. corp. lin. 11.
Habitat Port Natal, Africa Austral. In Mus. D. Chevrolat et Parry.

This insect is most remarkable for its locality, showing that this group of insects enjoys a very wide geographical range in the African continent. The upper surface of the body is of a dark opaque green colour, varied with ferruginous fasciæ, and spots arranged as in the allied species; the edges of which being of a rather lighter testaceous colour, give a varied appearance to the

insect. The face is black, except a conical slender fulvous line down the centre, broadest next the labrum, which has the front also fulvous. The mandibles are large, with a moderate sized deflexed acute spine in front at the side of the base. The head above has a ferruginous streak behind the eyes. The front margin of the prothorax, a broader central fascia, and a slender subapical one interrupted in the centre, are of a ferruginous colour, as are also the two basal fasciæ, and about nine spots on each elytra occasionally partially confluent, the apical one acutely angulated. The metasternum is fulvous, with two green spots at each side, and the abdomen is fulvous, with the sides green and centre black.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) CHRYSOPRAS.

(Plate 86, fig. 1.)

L. fulva, lateribus prothoracis (pone medium) scutello femoribus guttisque duabus suturalibus elytrorum argenteo-viridibus, his obscurius fasciatis. Long. corp. lin. 12.

Habitat. Aquapim, Guinea. In Mus. Hope, &c.

SYN. *Cerambyx chrysopras*, Voet Coleopt. Ed. Panz. 3, p. 21, 22, tab. 9, fig. 22. Schonh. Syn. 1, pt. 3, p. 373.

Sternodonta Robillardii, Dupont MSS.—Dej. Catal. 2nd Ed. p. 342.

Although this insect appears at first sight so entirely distinct from the preceding species, I must confess it is with doubt that I retain it as distinct, for although the prevailing colour is fulvous, yet in various parts we see little touches of silvery green, indicating the more ordinary dispositions of that colour. The elytra also, when examined, are found to have the black or green markings of the preceding species clearly distinguishable, although so thickly irrorated with fulvous as at first sight to appear merely as indistinct cloudings over the elytra. The body beneath is elegantly varied with fulvous and silvery green.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS) DUCALIS.

(Plate 85, fig. 5.)

L. nigra thorace lateribus virescentibus, posticeque subluteis; elytris postice attenuatis lutescentibus, nebulis virescentibus apicibusque nigris. Long. corp. lin. 12.

Habitat in Gambia. In Mus. Dupont.

SYN. *Lamia ducalis*, Klug, in Erman's Reise, tab. xvi., f. 4.

Sternotomis aper, Percheron Gen. des Insectes Col., pl. 16.

The face is black, and both the labrum and base of the mandibles, and a triangular patch on the clypeus (bearing an interrupted, slender, black, median line), fulvous, and with two fine short green lines between the eyes. The head above is dirty buff, with the hind part black; the prothorax is black and shining in front, with a green tinge at the sides, behind the lateral spines,

and the hind part dirty buff. The elytra are considerably attenuated towards the apex; they are of a dirty fulvous colour, slightly varied with greenish, which colour forms an oblique fascia towards the base, and two or three obscure ocellated markings across the middle, placed obliquely, the apex of the elytra being black. The legs are greenish-black, with the tibiæ and tarsi dirty buff and green; the sides of the metasternum are marked with a large patch of bright fulvous scales, extending in front to the hind edge of the sternal process; the sides of the abdomen are also marked beneath with a sericeous-green patch.

LAMIA (STERNOTOMIS?) NIVEISPARSA, *Chevr. MS.*

(Plate 84, fig. 5.)

L. nigra, albo farinosa; thorace fasciis 6 transversis niveis; elytris niveo-punctato-striatis maculisque quatuor niveis, tertia majori.

Long corp. lin. 10.

Habitat Port Natal. D. Bohemann. In Mus. Chevrolat.

The head is of moderate size, with the mandibles small, and not crossing each other at the tip; the face is white, with slender black lines, which extend upwards between the antennæ; the hind part of the head above is black. The prothorax is black, with six slender, white, powdery, transverse fasciæ, the fifth of which is abbreviated, in consequence of the curved raised part of the prothorax extending between the lateral spines; the elytra are rounded at the humeral angles, and the disc is covered with a number of longitudinal striæ, formed of small oblong white dots, in addition to which each is marked with four white spots: the first is round, and at the base in the middle; the second is also round, and at the side about one-third of the length of the elytra from the base; the third is large and round, being placed nearly in the middle of the elytra; and the fourth is subtrilobed, and placed near the extremity. The legs are black, covered with white powder; the thighs black at the tips; the body beneath is covered with white powder; the sternal processes are of comparatively small size (fig. 5 a).

This species agrees with *Lamia regalis*, Fabr., in the simple humeral angles and punctate-striate disc of the elytra, as well as in, the comparative smallness of the sternal processes, and the spots of the elytra. In several of these respects, indeed, it approaches the sub-genus *Zoographus*, with which it appears to form the connecting link.

LAMIA (ZOOGRAPHIA) IRRORATA.

(Plate 84, fig. 4.)

L. thorace spinoso fusco ferrugineoque vario; elytris nigris ferrugineo irroratis; antennis cinerascensibus, pedibus griseo luteo nigroque variegatis. Long. corp. ♂ lin. 18.

Habitat in Sierra Leone. Mus. Hope et Reg. Paris.

SYN. *Lamia irrorata*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. 1, pt. 2, p. 270; S. Eleuth., 2, p. 286; Schonh. Syn. Ins., 1, pt. 3, p. 373.

Cerambyx nebulosus, Voet Coleopt. Ed. Panz., 3, p. 20, 18, tab. 7, f. 18.

This species is black, clothed with a greyish powder, and thickly irrorated with dirty fulvous dots. On the crown of the head are two small triangular dark patches, and the hind margin of the head is black; the mandibles of the male are small, black, and unarmed; the disc of the prothorax is rugose and grey, with numerous small dirty fulvous marks; the elytra are closely covered with minute punctures, and numerous irregular small fulvous dots, in addition to which each is marked with the three ordinary, slightly elevated, polished, black, longitudinal lineolæ; the legs and underside of the thorax are variegated with luteous black and grey; and the abdomen is grey, with the centre black, each segment, except the last, being marked on each side with a small fulvous patch.

LAMIA (TRAGOCEPHALA?) GLAUCINA, Dej.

L. obscure fusca opaca; thorace striga lata media maculisque duabus lateralibus; elytrisque (plaga magna basali triangulari excepta) pallide flavescens. Long. corp. lin. 13½.

Habitat —? In Mus. Chevrolat (olim Olivierii).

This pretty species is nearly allied to *Lamia angulata* of Olivier, and *L. bicolor* (W. *ante*, pl. 78, fig. 4). It is on this account that I presume it to be an African species, differing chiefly from the last-named insect in its less robust form and shorter antennæ, which might indicate it to be the female of that species; but the pale markings on the thorax, and the large triangular dark patch on the base of the elytra, must, I conceive, be regarded as indicating a distinct species. The general colour is opaque dark blackish-brown; the markings on the thorax and the elytra (except the basal patch and the small lateral streaks) are of a very pale yellow colour, having a greenish tinge.

Obs. Lamia humeralis, Fabricius, Ent. Syst., 1, part 2, p. 281, appears also to belong to the sub-genus *Sternotomis*.

The plant represented in Plate 85 is *Iris pavonia*, and that in Plate 86 is *Trichonema roseum*, both from Southern Africa.