

THE CABINET
OF
ORIENTAL ENTOMOLOGY;

BEING

A Selection of
SOME OF THE RARER AND MORE BEAUTIFUL SPECIES OF INSECTS,
NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS,

THE GREATER PORTION OF WHICH ARE NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME DESCRIBED AND FIGURED.

BY

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SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

INSECTS DESCRIBED AND FIGURED IN THE PRESENT WORK.

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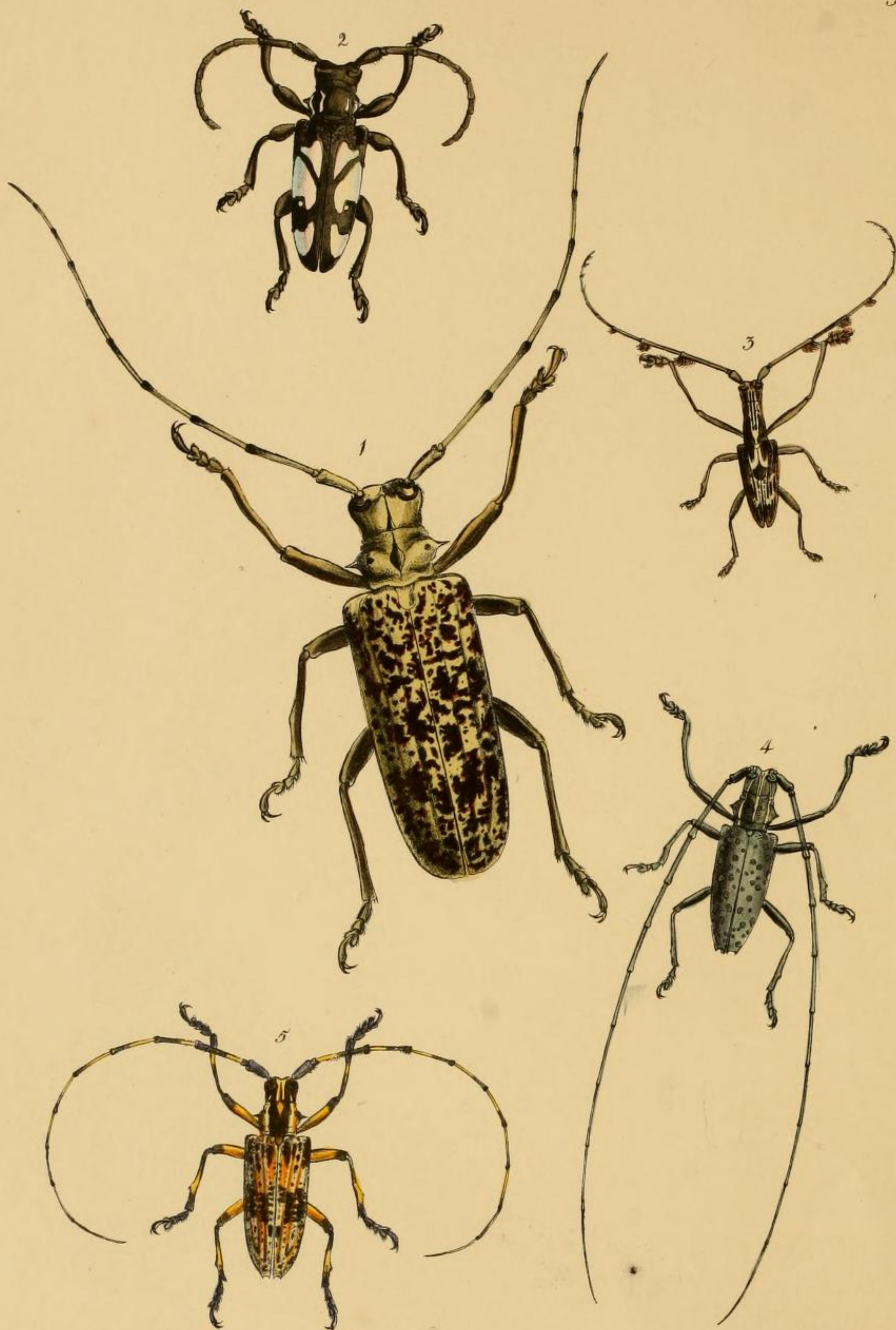


PLATE V.

(ORDER—COLEOPTERA. SECTION—LONGICORNES. FAMILY—CERAMBYCIDÆ. LEACH.)

OBSERVATIONS.—The Longicorn beetles of the East, although not equal in size to those of the tropical regions of the New World, yet comprise amongst their numbers many large and beautiful species; in fact their “mission,” in nature, requires that a great preponderance of lignivorous insects should exist in those portions of the globe. The great majority of the species recently brought from India are new; and of these some very splendid kinds have been lately described by the Rev. F. W. Hope, in the “Linnæan Transactions,” collected by the late Mr. Griffith, in Assam. Several of the fine species represented in the accompanying plate were received from the Himalayan range during the past summer, and are now in the rich collection of A. Melly, Esq., of Liverpool, whose manuscript names I have much pleasure in adopting in this work.

FIGURE 1.

HAMMATICHERUS MARMORATUS. MELLY, MS.

Hammaticherus obscure luteo-griseus, pronoto macula media punctisque duobus minutis lateralibus nigris nitidis; elytris maculis guttisque numerosis irregularibus fuscis; antennis apicibus articulorum nigris.

Hammaticherus entirely of a dull and dirty luteous grey colour; the pronotum with a central diamond spot and two small lateral dots of polished black; the elytra covered with numerous irregular-sized and shaped brown spots and dots; and the antennæ with a black ring at the extremity of each joint (except those at the base and extremity).

Length of the insect $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Breadth of the base of the elytra $\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

Inhabits the Himalayan region.

DESCRIPTION.—The mandibles are black and polished; the back part of the head has a polished patch, corresponding with that of the pronotum. Each elytron has two prominently elevated lines on the disk, and the tip round and unarmed; the sterna are quite simple. The under-side of the body and legs are covered with the same dull velvety coating which appears on the upper side of the insect.

FIGURE 2.

PHRYNETA MARGARITIFERA. MELLY, MS.

Phrynet fusco-velutina, pronoto lineis duabus lateralibus albis, elytris maculis sex magnis irregularibus margaritaceo-albis; pedibus incrassatis.

Phrynet of a velvety brown colour; the sides of the pronotum with two white lines and the elytra with six large irregular-shaped patches of a pearly white colour; the legs incrassated.

Length of the body $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Breadth of the base of the elytra $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Inhabits Nepaul. In the Collections of the Rev. F. W. Hope, A. Melly, Esq., and my own.

DESCRIPTION.—The entire insect is clothed with a fine velvety pile, with the base of the elytra rather coarsely punctured. The parts of the mouth are very short, the eyes strongly incised at the base of the antennæ, which are rather short and thick, as are also the spines at the sides of the pronotum. This part of the body has two white lateral lines on each side, and the elytra have six large pearly-white spots, of irregular form, besides two minute white dots. The sterna are simple; and the legs (especially the femora) are thickened. The tips of the elytra are unarmed.

The specimens in my collection, presented to me by the Rev. F. W. Hope, are smaller than the one figured, and have the sides of the pronotum occupied by a large white oblong patch instead of two lines, as in Mr. Melly's specimen.

FIGURE 3.

GNOMA? PLUMIGERA. MELLY, MS.

Gnoma antennarum articulis 3, 4, et 5 scopiferis; fusca, capite et pronoto supra albo et nigro lineatis, elytris striolis maculisque variis albis et nigris variegatis, macula majori ad suturam ante medium elytrorum posita, prothorace elongato lateribus inermibus.

Gnoma with the 3rd, 4th, and 5th joints of the antennæ furnished with a tuft of black hairs at the tip, behind;

dark brown ; the crown of the head and back of the pronotum with three slender lines in the middle, which converge together near the scutellum (which is white) ; the elytra are varied with a number of dirty white and dark-brown lines and oblique patches, especially a larger diamond-shaped dark-brown spot on the suture before the middle of the elytra, edged with a dirty white ; the prothorax is elongated with the sides, not spined.

Length of the insect $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Inhabits Java. In the collection of A. Melly, Esq.

DESCRIPTION.—The terminal joints of the antennæ have also a very small tuft of hairs within, those on the last joint being placed in the middle, so as to give the appearance of there being twelve joints. In addition to the markings above described there is a slender whitish line on each side, which extends from the eyes to the tip of the elytra, and another in front of each fore-leg ; the sides of the breast and abdomen are also marked with slender lines of the same colour. The fore-legs are long, the tibiæ rather crooked, and the fore tarsi dilated and hairy ; the elytra are rounded and simple at the tips. The prosternum is arched, and extends narrowly between the fore coxæ, without any prominent angle, the mesosternum forming a very slightly porrected angle. This insect departs from the typical form of *Gnoma*, to which genus it is nearly allied. There are two undescribed Javanese genera introduced into De Jean's catalogue, with plumose antennæ ; the first, *Imantocera* (*Cerambyx plumosus*, Oliv.), is much nearer to *Lamia* than the present insect ; the other is named *Psectrocera scopulicornis*, Dej. It is impossible for me to determine whether it be identical with the insect here figured.

FIGURE 4.

MONOHAMMUS PUNCTULATUS. MELLY, MS.

Monohammus plumbeo-griseus, capite et pro-thorace albo lineato ; elytris guttis numerosis rotundatis albis ; pectoris et abdominis lateribus albo-maculatis ; pronoto transverse striolato.

Monohammus of a leaden-grey colour, the head and prothorax marked with white longitudinal lines, the scutellum white, and the elytra marked with numerous small white round dots of various size ; the sides of the breast and abdomen also spotted with white ; the pronotum is transversely striated.

Length of the insect $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Inhabits the Himalayas. In the Collection of A. Melly, Esq.

DESCRIPTION.—The face is marked with two short white strokes, and there is an oblique one behind the lower part of each eye ; the upper part of the head and the pronotum are marked with three longitudinal white lines ; the middle one terminating in the scutellum, which is white, and the side ones in a short oblique white dash on the shoulders of the elytra, which latter are truncate at the tips, the angles of the incision being slightly produced. The prosternum is simple, but the mesosternum is porrected and forms a right angle when seen in profile.

FIGURE 5.

MONOHAMMUS WESTWOODII. MELLY, MS.

Monohammus albido, luteo et nigro variegatus, pronoti medio (macula ovali pallida antica inclusa) lateribusque nigris ; elytris fascia irregulari maculari (in medio sub-interrupta) nigra, femoribus tibiisque annulo medio luteis.

Monohammus variegated with buff, clay-colour and black, the pronotum having the middle and sides black, the former inclosing an oblong pale spot in front ; the middle of the elytra with a broad irregular fascia formed of confluent black spots, interrupted next the suture ; the femora are buff in the middle, and the middle of the tibiæ has a ring of buff.

Length of the insect $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Inhabits the Himalayas. In the Collection of A. Melly, Esq.

DESCRIPTION.—The face is black, with two buff lines, a large patch of buff on each side between the mouth and eyes. The antennæ are black, with the base of the third and following joints pale buff. The two lateral spines of the prothorax are very acute. The base of the elytra is slightly rugose, and the disc is varied with four longitudinal clay-coloured lines on each elytron. The tips of the elytra are bispinose. The breast is pale buff, and the abdomen is varied with four rows of spots, of the same colour. The tarsi are black, with pale cushions.

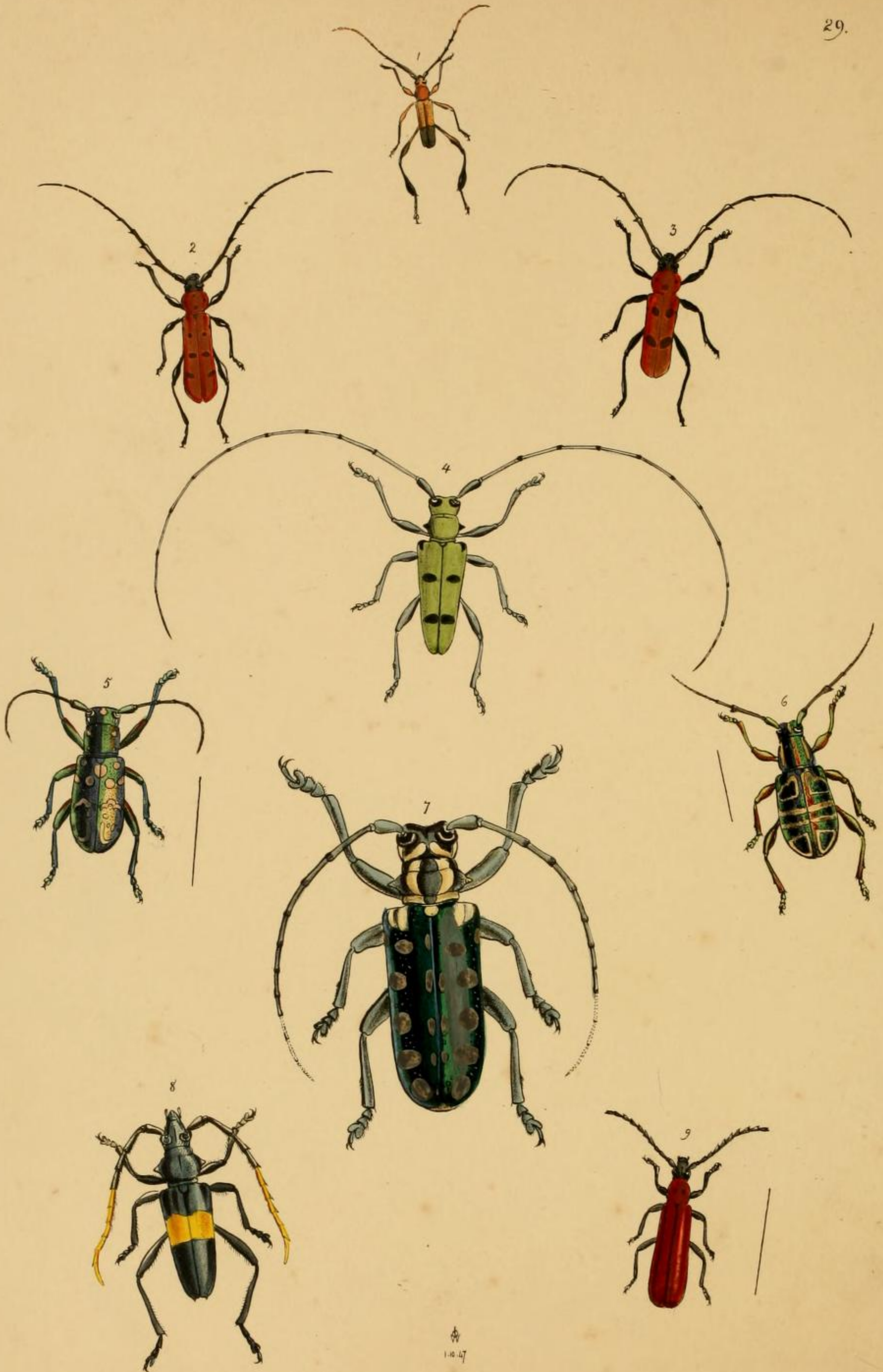


PLATE XXIX.

(ORDER—COLEOPTERA. SECTION—LONGICORNES. FAMILY—CERAMBYCIDÆ. LEACH.)

FIGURE 1.

CERAMBYX (S—G. NOV.) TELEPHOROIDES. WESTW.

Cerambyx depressus thoracis lateribus inermibus, elytris apice truncatis, antennis corpore longioribus, pedibus elongatis femoribus clavatis tibiis posticis dilatatis; testaceus, setoso-sericeus, elytris fulvis, apicibus nigris: antennis nigris apice fuscis, articulis 7 et 8 albidis; pedibus nigris, femoribus basi fulvis.

Cerambyx with the body depressed, the sides of the thorax not spinal, the elytra with the tips truncate, the antennæ longer than the body, the legs long with the thighs thickened and the posterior tibiæ dilated, testaceous, setose-silky, opaque, with the elytra fulvous, the tips black; the antennæ black with brown tips, the 7th and 8th joints buff-coloured; legs black, the femora fulvous at the base.

Length of the insect 6 lines.

Inhabits Ceylon. In the Collection of R. Templeton, Esq.

FIGURE 2.

PURPURICENUS 10-PUNCTATUS. WESTW.

Purpuricenus niger pronoto coccineo 4-punctato, elytris coccineis 8-punctatis punctis duobus anticis lateralibus, reliquis dorsalibus, omnibus nigris; corpore subtus nigro collo coccineo.

Purpuricenus black, with the pronotum scarlet with 4 black spots, the elytra also scarlet with 8 black spots, the two anterior being lateral the others dorsal; body beneath black with the collar scarlet. (The female is similar, but has shorter antennæ.)

Length of the insect 10—11 lines.

Inhabits Assam. Communicated by Major F. Jenkins.

FIGURE 3.

PURPURICENUS 9-PUNCTATUS. WESTW.

Purpuricenus fulvo-rufus, capite, antennis, punctis 3 pronoti, scutello, punctis 6 elytrorum (2 parvis lateralibus, 4 dorsalibus, ultimis duobus fasciam interruptam formantibus), coxis omnibus, mesosterno, et apice abdominis, nigris.

Purpuricenus fulvous-red, with the head, antennæ, 3 spots on the pronotum, scutellum, 6 spots on the elytra (2 small and lateral, 4 dorsal, the two hinder ones forming an interrupted fascia), all the coxæ, the mesosternum, and the apex of the abdomen, all black.

Length of the insect 10 lines.

Inhabits the Island of Java. In Mus. Westw. Communicated by Dr. Burmeister.

FIGURE 4.

MONOHAMMUS BIFASCIATUS. MELLY MSS.

Monohammus niger griseo-villosus; capite, pronoto, elytris fulvescentibus, his fasciis duobus interruptis scutelloque nigris, antennis pedibusque griseo-villosis, illarum articulis apicibus nigris, corpore subtus obscure fulvescenti, lateribus pronoti et elytrorum griseis.

Monohammus black with grey pile; the head, pronotum, and elytra fulvescent, the latter with two interrupted black fasciæ, black scutellum, black antennæ, and legs covered with black pile, the tips of the joints of the former black, the body beneath dirty fulvous, and the sides of the thorax and elytra grey.

Length of the insect 1 inch.

Inhabits the Himalayas. In the Collection of A. Melly, Esq.

FIGURE 5.

ABRYNA EXIMIA. NEWM. (ENTOM. p. 298.)

Abryna viridi-ænea, maculis impressis lanuginosis albis, antennis nigris submetallicis; facie macula, pronoto utrinque maculis 4, elytris circiter 18, magnitudine et forma variis albis.

Abryna brassy-green, shining, with impressed white woolly spots, the antennæ black submetallic (3rd and 4th joints grey at the base), face with an oblong spot, pronotum with 4 spots on each side and the elytra with about 18 spots varying in size and form, all white.

Length of the insect 9 lines.

Inhabits the Manillas (D. Cuming). In the British Museum.

FIGURE 6.

DOLIOPS GEOMETRICA. WATERHOUSE. (TRANS. ENT. SOC. iv. 44.)

Doliops splendide viridi-ænea, vel cuprea, capite lineis, pronoto lineis marginalibus et supra lineis tribus (unâ abbreviatâ) notato; elytris lineis duabus transversis medium versus, ad basin areâ irregulari, ad apicem areâ triangulari; lineis pallidis albo squamosis circumdatis; antennis articulo 3tio et sequentibus ad basin rufescentibus.

Doliops splendid brassy or coppery-green, the head with three lines, pronotum with marginal and three dorsal lines, the middle one abbreviated, elytra with two transverse lines near the middle, and with an irregular space near the base of each, and with a triangular space near the apex of each, surrounded by pale lines, all the lines being formed of whitish scales; 3rd and following joints of the antennæ reddish at the base.

Length of the insect 7 lines.

Inhabits the Manillas. (D. Cuming.) In the British Museum.

FIGURE 7.

ANOPLOPHORA LUCIPOR. NEWM. (ENTOM. p. 275.)

Anoplophora, capite obscure nigricanti pone oculis maculis 2 obliquis pronotique concoloris strigis duabus dorsalibus albido lanuginosis; elytris viridi-cyaneis nitidis maculis 22 punctisque numerosis albis; antennis pedibusque griseo-nigricantibus.

Anoplophora with the head obscure, blackish, with two oblique patches behind the eyes; the pronotum similarly coloured, with two broad dorsal streaks, of a buff colour, and woolly; elytra cyaneous-green, shining, with 22 spots and numerous minute dots of white; antennæ and legs greyish-blackish.

Length of the insect 2 inches.

Inhabits the Manillas. (Cuming.) In the British Museum.

FIGURE 8.

PACHYTERIA DIMIDIATA. WESTW.

Pachyteria cyaneo-nigra, pronoti lateribus spinosis, elytris fascia ferè mediana lata, antennarumque articulis 6 ultimis albidis; corpore subtus magis cyanea nitida.

Pachyteria black, slightly cyaneous, the sides of the pronotum spined; elytra with the outer apical angle dentated, and with a broad buff-coloured fascia nearly across the middle; six terminal joints of the antennæ buff; body beneath more cyaneous and shining.

Length of the insect $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Inhabits Assam. Communicated by Major F. Jenkins.

FIGURE 9.

SAPERDA (s—G. Nov.) BICOLOR. WESTW.

Saperda ? nigra, pronoto elytris coccineis, illo nigro-bimaculato, capite subrostrato, antennis brevibus crassis articulis 5 et reliquis serratis, pronoto conico truncato, lateribus inermibus; elytris convexis apice rotundatis, pedibus brevibus simplicibus.

Saperda ? black, the pronotum and elytra carmine-coloured, the former with two black spots; the head elongated in front into a short thick rostrum; antennæ short, thick, the 5th and following joints serrated; pronotum conical, truncated, convex, the sides unarmed; elytra convex, rounded at the tips; the disc with elevated longitudinal lines; legs short and simple.

Length of the insect 9 lines.

Inhabits Assam. Communicated by Major F. Jenkins.